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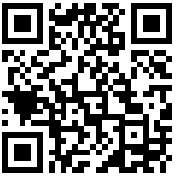

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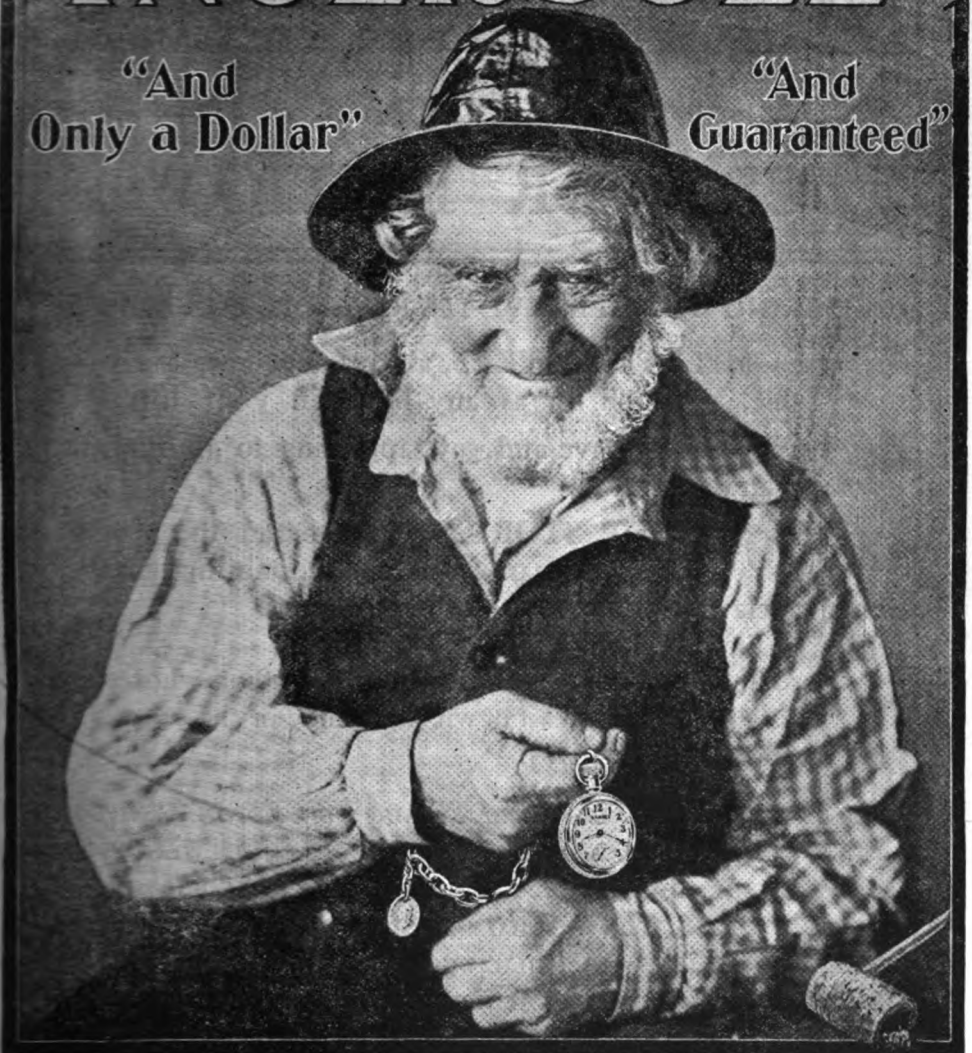

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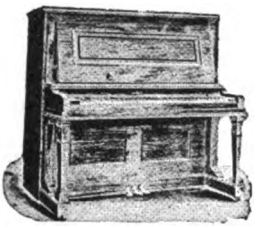

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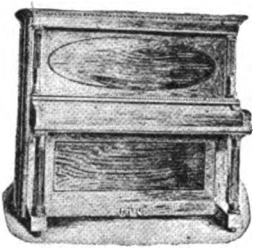

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The American Almanac

(The Astronomical Calculations in the American Almanac are prepared by Berlin H. Wright, M. D., of Penn Yan, N. Y., and Lake Helen, Fla.)

The Year.

There have been many methods of computing time since man became wise enough to devise a calendar, which, whether based upon the lunar or the solar system of computation, has aided him in his attempt to keep pace with the passing of the seasons and has enabled him to record those events which he has deemed of sufficient importance to be preserved for posterity. There were the Athenians, for example, who began their year in June; the Macedonians, in September; the Persians, in August, and the ancient Mexicans, in February.

In the old Roman, or Julian, Calendar the months corresponded with our own, excepting that the year first began with March and that up to the time of the Emperor Augustus the fifth and sixth months of the year were designated as Quintilis and Sextilis. After that time, however, the names of Julius and Augustus were bestowed upon them, and so they were brought down to modern times.

The old Romans had a somewhat peculiar method of reckoning the days. Their three points of computation were: (1) The "Kalends," as the first of each month was called. (2) The "Nones," which occurred on the seventh day of the months of March, May, July and October, and on the fifth day of each of the other months; and (3) the "Ides," which came exactly eight days after the "Nones." In reckoning the days, therefore, these three fixed dates were taken as a basis, and each day of the week was said to be so many days before the next fixed date. Thus, while the first day of January was known as the "Kalends of January," the 31st of December was "the day before the 'Kalends of January,'" but when the computations were carried further back both the days between and the fixed date itself were reckoned, a method which made December 30th the "third day before the 'Kalends.'"

The most peculiar calendar of comparatively modern times is that which was instituted as the result of the French Revolution. It was in September, 1793, that the Convention determined to abolish the use of the common era in all civil affairs and to substitute one of their own invention. According to their plan the new era should begin with the day of the last true Autumnal Equinox, September 22, 1792, and each succeeding year should begin at midnight of the day on which this equinox fell. The year was divided into twelve months of thirty days each, while the months were divided into three decades of ten days each. In order to make up the necessary 365 days, however, the five days were added at the end of the month of September: "Primidi," dedicated to Virtue; "Duodi," to Genius; "Tridi," to Labor; "Quartidi," to Opinion, and "Quintidi," to Reward. To complete the leap year a sixth day, called "Olympic," and dedicated to "the day of the Revolution," was added.

The National Convention also decreed that to each tenth day, thirty-six in all, should be assigned thirty-six "Fetes Decadaires," each of which should be dedicated to the honor of some trait of character or condition of being that in this manner might be made to appeal more strongly to the hearts of the people. Thus these "Fetes" were dedicated to the Supreme Being and Nature, the Human Race, the French People, the Benefactors of Humanity, the Martyrs for Liberty, Liberty and Equality, the Republic, Liberty of the World, Love of Country, Hatred of Tyrants, Truth, Justice, Modesty, Glory and Immortality, Friendship, Frugality, Courage, Good Faith, Heroism, Disinterestedness, Stoicism, Love, Conjugal Fidelity, Paternal Love, Maternal Tenderness, Filial Piety, Infancy, Childhood, Manhood, Old Age, Sickness, Agriculture, Industry, Ancestors, Posterity and Goodness.

The Gregorian Calendar was restored on January 1, 1806, and the following are the dates for the year 1903, the last complete year of the Revolutionary era:

Vendemiaire (Vintage)	Sept. 23 to Oct. 22	Germinal (Budding)	Mar. 22 to Apr. 21
Brumaire (Foggy)	Oct. 23 to Nov. 22	Floreal (Flowery)	Apr. 21 to May 20
Frimaire (Sleety)	Nov. 22 to Dec. 21	Prairial (Pasture)	May 21 to June 20
Nivose (Snowy)	Dec. 22 to Jan. 21	Messidor (Harvest)	June 20 to July 19
Pluviose (Rainy)	Jan. 21 to Feb. 20	Thermidor (Hot)	July 20 to Aug. 19
Ventose (Windy)	Feb. 20 to Mar. 21	Fructidor (Fruit)	Aug. 19 to Sept. 18

ERAS.

The year 1903, from July 4, is the 128th year of the Independence of the United States, and corresponds to the following:

Year 7411-12 of the Byzantine era, year 7411 beginning September 1.
Year 2656 since the foundation of Rome, according to Varro.
Year 2650 of the era of Nabonassar.
Year 2679 of the Olympiads.
Year 2215 of the Grecian era.
Year 1619 of the Grecian era of Seleucidae.
Year 2563 of the Japanese era.
Year 5663-64 of the Jewish era. See calendar.
Year 1321 of the Mohammedan era. See calendar.
Year 4600 of the Chinese era. See calendar.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter	D	Dionysian Period	282
Epact	2	Jewish Lunar Cycle	1
Solar Cycle (Golden Number)	4	Mohammedan Era, year 1321, begins March 30,	
Roman Cycle	8	Jewish Era, year 5664, begins September 22, or at	
Roman Indiction	1	sunset, September 21.	
Julian Period	6616	Chinese Era, year 4600, begins January 28.	

Explanatory Note.—The Dominical Letter indicates the day of the year on which the first Sunday occurs. D is the fourth letter, and, therefore, the first Sunday will occur on January 4. The Golden Number is that number in a cycle of nineteen years which shows how many years have passed since new moon fell on January 1. This is also called the Metonic Cycle from the astronomer Meton, who first discovered (B. C. 432) that in nineteen years the solar and lunar years come together again, nearly and hence the dates of the Olympic games, celebrated every fourth year at full moon next after the Summer Solstice, could be adjusted both to the solstices and moon, and his tables were inscribed in golden figures on a marble pillar; hence our Golden Number. The Golden Number and epact, or moon's age, January 1, are chiefly used in fixing the date of Easter. The Solar Cycle indicates the number of years that have elapsed before the days of the week fell on the same days of the year—a cycle of twenty-eight years, and is used to find the Dominical or Sunday letter. It is the remainder found by adding 9 to the year and dividing by 28. The Roman Indiction is a cycle of fifteen years, and is of no utility except to chronologers; it is the remainder found by adding 3 to the year and dividing the sum by 15. The Julian Period is a cycle of 7980 years, and is the product of the three cycles—Golden Number (19); Solar Cycle (28), and Roman Indiction (15), and hence shows the time when they will coincide or begin at the same time. The Dionysian Period is a cycle of 532 years, and is called the Great Paschal Cycle, being the product of a complete Solar and Lunar Cycle (28x19). It is the remainder found by adding 457 to the year and dividing by 532, and with the Julian Period, is chiefly used in chronology. The Jewish Lunar Cycle is always three less than the Golden Number and is used by the Jews in fixing the time of their festivals.

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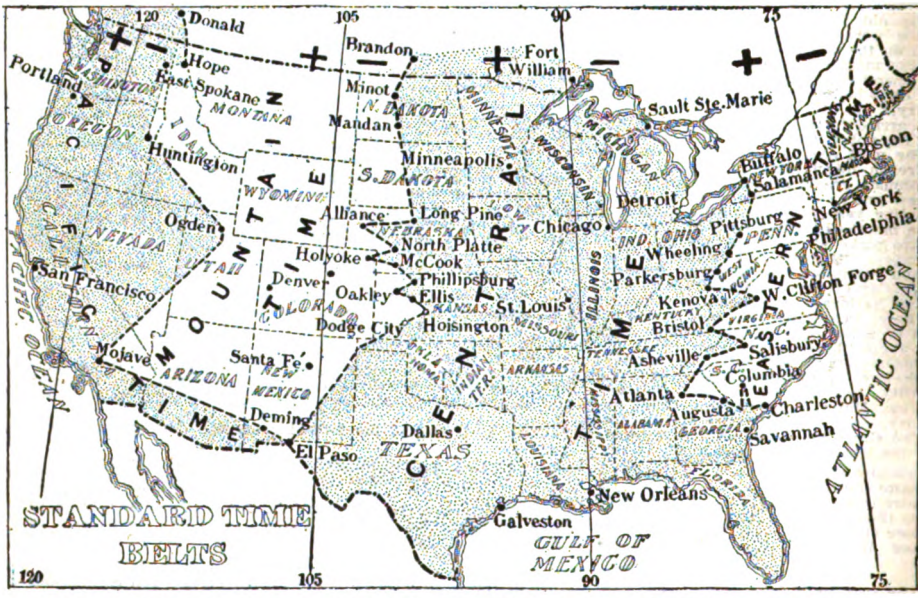
Time.

All the calculations in the American Almanac are based upon mean or clock time unless otherwise stated. The sun's rising and setting are for the upper limb, corrected for parallax and refraction. In the case of the moon no correction is needed, as in the sun, for "parallax and refraction;" with her, they are of an opposite nature and just balance each other. The figures given, therefore, are for the moon's centre on a true horizon, such as the ocean or a large plain affords.

The calculation in each of the geographical divisions of each calendar page will apply with sufficient accuracy to all places in the contiguous North American zones indicated by the headings of the divisions. This statement is based on the fact that in the same latitude, or in the same line running due east and west, the sun and moon rise and set at almost the same moment of local or mean time, the difference in extremes being so slight as to be of no importance for ordinary purposes, except in the case of the moon's rising, southing and setting, when 6 m. for Pacific Coast points and 3 m. for Mississippi River Valley region, including Chicago, etc., must be added, or 2m. for each hour of longitude.

The column, "Shadow at Noon Mark," is given to aid those who have "noon marks" or meridian lines to ascertain the correct time. It will not do to suppose that the sun arrives at the noon mark at 12 o'clock. Such is really the case only four times in a year—April 15, June 15, September 1 and December 24—and the error may amount to as much as 16 minutes.

MAP OF THE STANDARD TIME BELTS.



The heavy dotted line shows the arbitrary divisions of time in the United States. The plus and minus marks on either side of the meridian lines show whether it is necessary to add to or substract from the standard time of points east or west of these lines, to arrive at actual, or Greenwich time. See table on Page 3.

STANDARD TIME.

For the convenience of the railroads and business in general, a standard of time was established by mutual agreement in 1883, and it is by this method of calculation that trains are now run and local time is regulated. In accordance with this system the United States, extending from 65° to 125° west longitude, is divided into four time sections, each of 15° of longitude, exactly equivalent to one hour (7 1-2° or 30 m. on each side of a meridian), commencing with the 75th meridian. The first or eastern section includes all territory between the Atlantic Coast and an irregular line drawn from Buffalo to Charleston, S. C., the latter city being its southernmost point. The second or central section includes all the territory between this eastern line and another irregular line extending from Bismarck, N. D., to the mouth of the Rio Grande. The third or mountain section includes all the territory between the last-named line and nearly the western borders of Idaho, Utah and Arizona. The fourth or Pacific section includes all the territory of the United States between the boundary of the mountain section and the Pacific Coast. Inside of each of these sections Standard time is uniform, and the time of each section differs from that next to it by exactly one hour.

The following is the table of times based upon the meridian used by the United States and Canada:

Name of Time.	Degrees.	Central Meridian.—From Greenwich.	Nearest Place.
Intercolonial	60	4 hours west.	About 3 1-8° east of Halifax, N. S.
Eastern	75	5 hours west.	Between New York and Philadelphia.
Central	90	6 hours west.	St. Louis and New Orleans.
Mountain	105	7 hours west.	Denver, Col.
Pacific	120	8 hours west.	1 1-2° east of Sacramento, Cal.
Sitka	135	9 hours west.	1-4° east of Sitka, Alaska.
Tahiti	150	10 hours west.	1-2° west of the Island of Tahiti.
Hawaiian	157½	10 h. 31 m. west.	Near Centre of Molokai.

It is obvious that to express the time of rising and setting of the sun and moon in Standard time would limit the usefulness of such data to the single point, or place, for which it was computed, while in mean time it is practically correct for places as widely separated as the width of the continent, as already explained, and persons having the mean time may easily ascertain the correct Standard time of any event by making use of the following table:

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To obtain standard time add or subtract the figures given to local time.

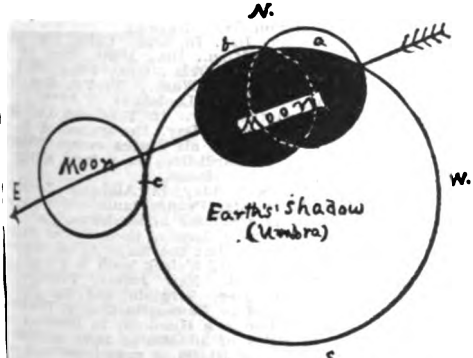
	Standard or Division	Correction Minutes.		Standard or Division	Correction Minutes.
Albany, N. Y.	Eastern	Sub. 5	Little Rock, Ark.	Central	Add 9
Austin, Texas	Central	Add 31	Louisville, Ky.	Central	Sub. 18
Baltimore, Md.	Eastern	Add 6	Lynchburg, Va.	Eastern	Add 17
Baton Rouge, La.	Central	Add 4	Memphis, Tenn.	Central	Sub. 0
Bismarck, N. Dak.	Central	Add 43	Milwaukee, Wis.	Central	Sub. 8
Boston, Mass.	Eastern	Sub. 16	Mobile, Ala.	Central	Sub. 8
Buffalo, N. Y.	Eastern	Add 16	Montgomery, Ala.	Central	Sub. 15
Burlington, Iowa	Central	Add 5	Nashville, Tenn.	Central	Sub. 13
Cairo, Ill.	Central	Sub. 3	New Haven, Conn.	Eastern	Sub. 8
Charleston, S. C.	Eastern	Add 20	New Orleans, La.	Central	Add 0
Chicago, Ill.	Central	Sub. 10	New York, N. Y.	Eastern	Sub. 4
Cincinnati, Ohio	Central	Sub. 22	Norfolk, Va.	Eastern	Add 5
Cleveland, Ohio	Central	Sub. 33	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	Eastern	Add 2
Columbus, S. C.	Eastern	Add 24	Omaha City, Neb.	Central	Add 24
Columbus, Ohio	Central	Sub. 28	Pensacola, Fla.	Central	Sub. 11
Dayton, Ohio	Central	Sub. 23	Philadelphia, Pa.	Eastern	Add 1
Denver, Col.	Mountain	Add 0	Pittsburg, Pa.	Eastern	Add 20
Des Moines, Iowa	Central	Add 14	Portland, Me.	Eastern	Sub. 19
Detroit, Mich.	Central	Sub. 28	Providence, R. I.	Eastern	Sub. 14
Dubuque, Iowa	Central	Add 3	Quincy, Ill.	Central	Add 6
Duluth, Minn.	Central	Add 9	Raleigh, N. C.	Eastern	Add 15
Erie, Pa.	Central	Sub. 39	Richmond, Va.	Eastern	Add 10
Evansville, Ind.	Central	Sub. 10	Rochester, N. Y.	Eastern	Add 11
Ft. Gibson, Cher. Nation	Central	Add 21	Rock Island, Ill.	Central	Add 3
Fort Smith, Ark.	Central	Add 19	San Francisco, Cal.	Pacific	Add 10
Fort Wayne, Ind.	Central	Sub. 20	Santa Fe, N. M.	Mountain	Add 4
Galena, Ill.	Central	Add 2	Savannah, Ga.	Central	Sub. 36
Galveston, Texas	Central	Add 19	Shreveport, La.	Central	Add 15
Grand Haven, Mich.	Central	Sub. 15	Springfield, Ill.	Central	Sub. 2
Harrisburg, Pa.	Eastern	Add 7	St. Joseph, Mo.	Central	Add 19
Houston, Texas	Central	Add 21	St. Louis, Mo.	Central	Add 1
Huntsville, Ala.	Central	Sub. 12	St. Paul, Minn.	Central	Add 12
Indianapolis, Ind.	Central	Sub. 16	Superior City, Wis.	Central	Add 8
Jackson, Miss.	Central	Add 1	Syracuse, N. Y.	Eastern	Add 5
Jacksonville, Fla.	Central	Sub. 33	Toledo, Ohio.	Central	Sub. 26
Janesville, Wis.	Central	Sub. 4	Trenton, N. J.	Eastern	Sub. 1
Jefferson City, Mo.	Central	Add 9	Utica, N. Y.	Eastern	Add 1
Kansas City, Mo.	Central	Add 19	Washington, D. C.	Eastern	Add 8
Keokuk, Iowa	Central	Add 6	Wheeling, W. Va.	Eastern	Add 23
Knoxville, Tenn.	Central	Sub. 24	Wilmington, Del.	Eastern	Add 2
La Crosse, Wis.	Central	Add 5	Wilmington, N. C.	Eastern	Add 13
Lawrence, Kan.	Central	Add 21	Yankton, S. Dak.	Central	Add 29
Lexington, Ky.	Central	Sub. 23			

Eclipses of 1903 and Their History.

There will be four eclipses this year, two each of the sun and moon, as follows:

I. **An Annular Eclipse of the Sun**, March 29. The annular phase will only be visible through Central and Northern Asia and the Arctic regions. The partial phase will be visible in the Philippine Islands and Alaska and partially visible on the Pacific Coast of North America, between the 43d and 61st parallels of latitude. Near Cape Blanco, Oregon, the eclipse will begin at sunset, and from that point to Vancouver Island a very small part of the eclipse will be visible on the sun's northern limb just before sunset. The last preceding return of this eclipse was on March 16, 1885, when the path of the annual phase extended across North America, and a fine partial eclipse was visible throughout the United States, and its next recurrence will be on April 17, 1921, when it will be visible in the Arctic Ocean and Northern Europe.

II. **A Partial Eclipse of the Moon**, April 11. The beginning of this eclipse will be visible in Europe, Africa, Western Asia and Eastern South America, and the end in Eastern United States, where the Moon will rise with the eclipse upon it, and in Africa and Europe. The size of the eclipse will be 11.68 digits, the apparent diameter of the Moon being taken as 12 digits. Hence, when greatest, it will be nearly total, as will be seen by the figure below:



LUNAR ECLIPSE OF APRIL 11, 1903.
a—Phase at rising, 6h. 25m. p. m., Eastern time.
b—Phase when largest, 7h. 13m. p. m., Eastern time.
c—Last contact, 8:52 p. m., Eastern time.

The greatest eclipse will occur when the Moon in its passage through the earth's shadow from west to east reaches the point b, and her last contact with the shadow, will take place at c. This eclipse will be visible as follows:

	Cent. St'd Time. P. M.	East. St'd Time. P. M.	Inter-Col. St'd Time. P. M.
Middle or greatest eclipse	...	7:13	8:13
Moon leaves dark shadow or umbra	7:52	8:52	9:52
Moon leaves light shadow or penumbra	9:00	10:00	11:00

During the 1h. and 8m. while the Moon remains in the penumbra after last contact, she will appear nearly as bright as usual.

The last preceding return was on March 30, 1885, when it was partial also, but smaller than at this time. The next recurrence will be on April 21, 1921, when it will be larger and total and visible in North and South America.

III. **A Total Eclipse of the Sun**, September 21, visible in South Africa, Indian Ocean and Australia. The last preceding recurrence of this eclipse was on September 8, 1885, when it was total also, and seen in the Southern Pacific, but further east than now. In 1921, September 30, it will recur and be visible in South America.

IV. **A Partial Eclipse of the Moon**, October 5-6. The beginning will be visible in Africa and the Pacific Ocean, and the ending in Africa, Eastern Europe and the Pacific Ocean. The eclipse begins with the setting

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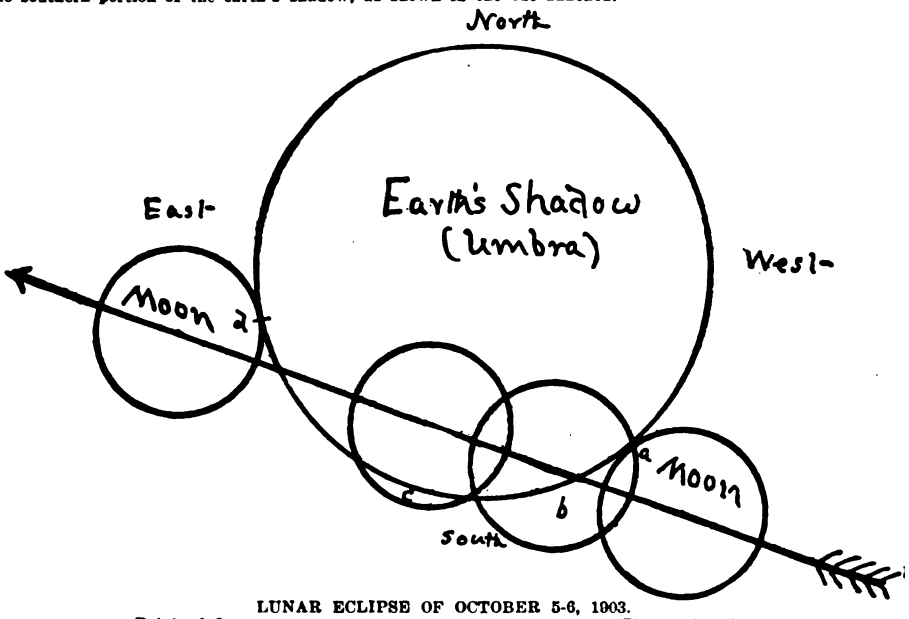
of the Moon on the Pacific coast, and will be visible, therefore, only in our Pacific possessions. The si
will be 10.4 digits, the Moon's apparent diameter being taken as 12 digits, or 0.868, the Moon's diamet
being taken as unity (1.00). The eclipse will be upon the Moon's northern limb as it passes throu
the southern portion of the earth's shadow, as shown in the cut annexed.



LUNAR ECLIPSE OF OCTOBER 5-6, 1903.

a—Point of first contact.
b—Phase at 3:57 a. m., Hawaiian standard time.
c—Phase when largest.
d—Point of last contact.

The figure shows the eclipse at b, as it will appear at 3:57 a. m., Hawaiian standard time; greatest eclipse at c, first contact at a, and last at d. At Manila, P. I., the first contact occurs at 9:44 p. m., the middle at 11:21 p. m., and the last contact with the dark shadow or umbra at 0:58 a. m. of the 6th. The *last* preceding recurrence of this eclipse was September 23, 1885, when it was smaller and visible throughout the United States. The next recurrence will be on October 16, 1921, when it will be nearly total and visible in North and South America, the moon rising eclipsed.

Venus will be occulted by the moon, December 14, visible in Southern States.

Mars will be occulted by the moon, July 1, visible in Southern States.

Legal Holidays in the United States.

Jan. 1.—New Year's Day. In all States except Colo., Mass., N. H.
Jan. 8.—Anniversary Battle New Orleans. In Louisiana.
Jan. 19.—Gen. Robert E. Lee's Birthday. In Ala., Fla., Ga., N. C., S. C., Va.
Feb. 2.*—Arbor Day. In Arizona.
Feb. 12.*—Lincoln's Birthday. In Conn., Del., Ill., Minn., N. J., N. Y., N. D., Penna., Wash., Wyo.
Feb. 17.*—Election Day. In Penna.
Feb. 22.—Washington's Birthday. In all States except Colo., Ind. Ter., Miss., N. M.
March 2.—Anniversary Texan Independence. In Texas.
March 4.—Firemen's Anniversary. In New Orleans, La.
March 4.—Inauguration Day (every four years). In Washington, D. C.
April 1.—State Election Day. In Rhode Island.
April 15.—Arbor Day. In Utah.
April 19.—Patriots' Day. In Massachusetts.
April 21.—Anniversary of the Battle of San Jacinto. In Texas.
April 26.—Memorial Day. In Ala., Fla., Ga.
May 3.*—Memorial Day. Tennessee.
May 10.—Memorial Day. In N. C., S. C.
May 20.—Anniversary of the Signing of the Mecklenberg Declaration of Independence. In N. C.
May 30.—Decoration Day. In all States except Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Nev., N. Mex., N. C., S. C., Texas.
June 3.—Jefferson Davis's Birthday. In Ala., Fla., Ga., S. C.
June 17.—Bunker Hill Day. Boston.
July 4.—Independence Day. In all States except Colorado.
July 24.—Pioneers' Day. In Utah.
Aug. 6.*—Election Day. In Tenn.
Aug. 16.—Bennington Battle Day. In Vermont.
Sept. 3.—Labor Day. In North Carolina.
Sept. 7.—Labor Day. In Ala., Calif., Colo., Conn., Del., D. C., Fla., Ga., Ill., Ind., Ia., Kan., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mont., Mo., Neb., N. H., N. J., N. Y., O., Ore., Penn., R. I., S. C., S. D., Tenn., Tex., Utah, Va., Wash., W. Va.
Sept. 9.—Admission Day. In Calif.
Sept 12.—Defenders' Day. In Baltimore, Md.
Oct. 31.—Admission Day. Nevada.
Nov. 3.*—Election Day. In Ariz., Calif., Fla., Idaho, Ind., Kan., Md., Minn., Mo., Mont., Nev., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. D., Okla., Ore., Penn., R. I., S. C., S. D., Tenn., Tex., Wash., W. Va., Wis., Wyo.
Nov. 21.—Labor Day. In Louisiana.
Nov. 23.—Repudiation Day. In Frederick Co., Md.
Nov. 26.*—Thanksgiving Day. Recognized all States.
Dec. 25.—Christmas. In all States except Colorado.

Shrove Tuesday or Mardi-Gras is a legal holiday in Alabama and New Orleans.

Good Friday is a holiday in Alabama, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Pennsylvania and Tennessee.

All Saints' Day is a holiday in Louisiana.

In some States, like Colorado, there are no statutes regulating holidays, but the majority are observed.

Every Saturday after 12 o'clock noon is a legal holiday in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Tennessee, Virginia and the City of New Orleans, and in Newcastle County, Delaware, except in St. George's Hundred; in Louisiana and Missouri in cities of 100,000 or more inhabitants; in Ohio in cities of 50,000 or more inhabitants; and June 1 to August 31 in Denver, Col. In the District of Columbia for all purposes respecting the presentation for payment or acceptance or the protesting of all commercial paper whatsoever. In Connecticut, Maine and West Virginia banks close at 12 noon on Saturdays. In North Carolina is observed in certain sections.

*These dates are for 1903.

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Anniversaries Sometimes Celebrated.

Jan. 5. Twelfth Night. The following day is called Twelfth Day (Epiphany).
Jan. 19. Birthday of General Robert E. Lee.
Feb. 12. Birthday of Abraham Lincoln.
Feb. 14. St. Valentine's Day.
Feb. 22. Birthday of George Washington.
March 15. Birthday of Andrew Jackson.
March 17. St. Patrick's Day.
April 19. Paul Revere Day.
April 19. Primrose Day. In England, in honor of Benjamin Disraeli (Earl of Beaconsfield).
April 19. Patriots' Day.
April 23. St. George's Day.
April 27. Birthday of General U. S. Grant.
May 1. Dewey Day. In honor of the victory of Admiral Dewey at Manila.
June 14. Flag Day.
July 1. Dominion Day. In Canada.
July 4. Independence Day.
July 12. Orangemen's Day.
July 14. Destruction of the Bastille.
Sept. 29. Michaelmas, Feast of St. Michael, the Archangel.
Oct. 31. Hallowe'en.
Nov. 1. All Saints' Day.
Nov. 2. All Soule' Day.
Nov. 5. Guy Fawkes Day in England.
Nov. 25. Evacuation Day. Evacuation of the British, 1783.

Great Events in the World's History.

B. C.
1184. Fall of Troy.
1044. First Temple at Jerusalem dedicated by Solomon.
878. Carthage founded by Dido.
776. Beginning of the Olympic era.
753. Rome founded by Romulus.
588. Jerusalem captured by Nebuchadnezzar.
538. Babylon taken by Cyrus.
536. Restoration of the Jews under Cyrus.
509. Expulsion of Tarquinius from Rome.
480. Xerxes defeated the Greeks at Thermopylae.
300. The Carthaginians form Settlements in Spain.
332. Alexander the Great conquered Egypt and founded Alexandria.
264. Beginning of the first Punic war (lasting 23 years).
219. Conquest of Spain by Hannibal.
218. Beginning of the second Punic war (lasting 17 years).
206. Scipio expelled the Carthaginians from Spain.
183. Hannibal exiled and took poison when about to be surrendered to the Romans.
113. Defeat of the Romans by the Teutons and Cymry at Norlia.
55. Conquest of Britain by Caesar.
44. Julius Caesar killed (March 15).
4. Birth of Jesus Christ.
A. D.
29. Crucifixion of Jesus Christ.
64. Nero burned Rome and charged the Christians with the crime.
70. Destruction of Jerusalem by Titus.
79. Pompeii destroyed.
311. Conversion of Constantine to Christianity.
325. Constantine convoked the Council of Nice.
376. Russia invaded by the Huns.
410. Abandonment of Britain by the Romans.
543. Printing invented by the Chinese.
556. Carthage captured and destroyed by Hassan the Saracen chief.
800. Charlemagne crowned Emperor of the West by the Pope (Dec. 25).
827. Egbert proclaimed first King of England.
846. The Germans under Arnold capture Rome.
845. Paris made capital of France.
1066. Norman conquest of England.
1096. Crusades began to the Holy Land.
1099. Jerusalem captured by the Crusaders.
1172. Conquest of Ireland by England.
1215. Magna Charta granted by King John, June 15.
1265. First regular Parliament met in England.
1272. Wales subdued and united to England.
A. D.
1314. Union of France and Navarre.
1415. France invaded and the battle of Agincourt.
1431. Joan of Arc burnt (May 30).
1453. Constantinople captured by the Turks.
1455. Beginning of the War of the Roses.
1462. The Bible first printed at Mentz.
1471. First printing press set up by William Caxton.
1485. End of the War of the Roses, in which over 100,000 men were killed, by the defeat and death of Richard III. at Bosworth.
1492. Discovery of America by Christopher Columbus.
1517. Beginning of the Reformation in Germany.
1519. Cortez began his conquest of Mexico.
1521. Sweden delivered from Denmark by Gustavus Vasa.
1534. Henry VIII. abolished the Pope's authority in England.
1535. The first English Bible printed.
1539. Closing of the monasteries in England.
1558. Queen Elizabeth crowned.
1565. Beginning of the Netherlands revolt.
1572. The St. Bartholomew massacre (Aug. 24) in France, in which 70,000 persons were slain.
1588. Defeat of the Spanish Armada by the English fleet.
1603. Union formed between England and Scotland (March 24).
1616. Death of Shakespeare (April 23).
1618. Beginning of the Thirty Years War in Germany.
1640. Cromwell's Long Parliament assembled.
1649. Charles I. of England beheaded (Jan. 30).
1653. Oliver Cromwell proclaimed Protector of England.
1664. The great plague of London.
1666. The great fire in London.
1679. Habeas Corpus act passed in England.
1704. Gibraltar captured by the English.
1756. Beginning of the Seven Years War in France.
1756. Black Hole suffocation in Calcutta.
1759. Canada taken from the French by England.
1773. Steam engine perfected by James Watt.
1788. Australia first settled (Jan. 26).
1789. Beginning of the French Revolution (July 14).
1793. The Cotton Gin invented by Eli Whitney.
1795. Dismemberment of Poland.
1796. Torture of criminals abolished by Catherine in Russia.
1793. Execution of Louis XVI. of France (Jan. 21), and of Queen Marie Antoinette (Oct. 16).
A. D.
1796. Vaccination discovered by Jenner.
1801. Union formed of Great Britain and Ireland.
1804. Bonaparte became Emperor of France.
1805. Battle of Trafalgar.
1805. Battle of Austerlitz.
1807. The first steamboat voyage by Robert Fulton.
1809. Finland ceded to Russia by Sweden.
1812. War declared between Great Britain and the United States.
1812. Invasion of Russia by Napoleon and the burning of Moscow.
1815. Battle of Waterloo (June 18).
1828. First passenger railroad established in the United States.
1835. Invention of the telegraph by Prof. F. B. Morse.
1837. Accession of Queen Victoria to the throne of England.
1846. The sewing machine perfected by Elias Howe.
1846. Repeal of the British Corn laws.
1846. Beginning of the war between the United States and Mexico.
1851. Gold discovered in Australia.
1852. Louis Napoleon became Emperor of France.
1853. Beginning of the Crimean War.
1857. The great mutiny in India.
1861. The Russian serfs emancipated.
1861-1865. Civil war in the United States.
1864. The Geneva Convention held, adopting a code for civilized warfare.
1867. Emperor Maximilian of Mexico executed.
1867. Establishment of the Dominion of Canada.
1870. Beginning of the Franco-German war.
1871. Re-establishment of the German Empire.
1881. Assassination of Czar Alexander II. by a bomb (March 13).
1882. British occupation of Egypt.
1887. $10,000,000 given by Baron Hirsch for the establishment of Jewish schools in Russia.
1889. Brazil became a republic.
1894. Chinese-Japanese war began.
1897. The Turkish-Greek war.
1899. Peace conference between all civilized nations.
1899. Beginning of the war between England and the South African Republics.
1900. The anti-Christian riots in China and the occupation by all foreign powers.
1900. Assassination of King Humbert of Italy.
1901. Death of Queen Victoria and the accession of King Edward VII. of England.
1902. Peace established in South Africa by Great Britain.
1902. Tomas Estrada Palma inaugurated as first President of the Cuban Republic.

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Memorable Events in the History of the United States.

Jan. 1. Proclamation of Emancipation issued by President Lincoln, 1863.
Jan. 8. Battle of New Orleans, 1815.
Jan. 19. Gen. Robert E. Lee born, 1807.
Jan. 20. Cessation of hostilities agreed upon between United and Great Britain, 1783.
Feb. 12. Abraham Lincoln born, 1809.
Feb. 14. Hawaii annexation treaty concluded, 1893.
Feb. 15. Battleship Maine blown up in Havana harbor, 1898.
Feb. 22. George Washington born, 1732.
Feb. 22-23. Battle of Buena Vista, 1847.
Feb. 24. Discovery of gold in California by James W. Marshall, 1848.
Feb. 25. National Bank Act passed, 1863.
March 2. Texas annexed, 1845.
March 5. Boston massacre, 1770.
March 6-8. Battle of the Wilderness, 1864.
March 9. Monitor and Merrimac fight in Hampton Roads, 1862.
March 15. Andrew Jackson born, 1767.
March 17. Boston evacuated by British, 1776.
March 22. Stamp Act passed, 1765.
March 29. Ultimatum on Cuba presented to Spain, 1898.
March 30. Treaty for purchase of Alaska, 1867.
March 31. Boston Port Act, 1774.
April 2. First United States Mint established at Philadelphia, 1792.
April 9. Gen. Lee surrendered at Appomattox, 1865.
April 11. President McKinley sent Cuban Message to Congress, 1898.
April 12. Bombardment of Fort Sumter began, 1861.
April 13. Thomas Jefferson born, 1743.
April 14. Assassination of President Lincoln by John Wilkes Booth, 1865.
April 15. President Lincoln issued first call for volunteers, 1861.
April 18. Paul Revere's ride, 1775.
April 19. Battle of Lexington and Concord, 1775.
April 21. Spain severed diplomatic relations with United States, 1898.
April 23. Mexicans crossed the Rio Grande, beginning Mexican War, 1846.
April 27. Matanzas, Cuba, shelled by U. S. warships, 1898.
April 28. New Orleans evacuated by Confederates, 1862.
April 30. Washington inaugurated first President, 1789.
May 1. Spanish fleet at Manila destroyed by Admiral Dewey, 1898.
May 4. Haymarket riots in Chicago, 1886.
May 6. Bombardment of Santiago, Cuba, by United States fleet, 1898.
May 8. Post Office Department established by Congress, 1794.
May 10. Pacific Railroad completed, 1869.
May 11. Ensign Worth Bagley killed in battle at Cardenas, 1898. First officer killed in Spanish-American War.
May 12. San Juan, Porto Rico, bombarded by Admiral Sampson, 1898.
May 13. First permanent English settlement at Jamestown, Va., 1607.
May 20. First Declaration of Independence signed at Mecklenberg, N. C., 1775.
May 22. The Savannah, the first steam vessel to cross the Atlantic, left Savannah, 1819.
May 24. The first telegraph message sent by Professor Morse, 1844.
May 31. The Johnstown, Pa., flood, 1889.
June 3. Hobson sunk the Merrimac in the harbor of Santiago, 1898.
June 5. Surrender of Fort Cornwallis, 1781.
June 6. Memphis, Tenn., captured, 1862.
June 14. Venezuela boundary treaty between Great Britain ratified by Congress, 1897.
June 17. Battle of Bunker Hill, 1775.
June 17. Washington appointed Commander-in-Chief of American forces, 1776.
June 19. Confederate warship Alabama sunk by the Kearsarge, 1864.
June 22. First United States troops landed in Cuba, 1898.
June 28. Congress selected Washington, D. C., as capital, 1790.
July 1-3. Battle of Gettysburg, 1863.
July 2. President Garfield shot by Guiteau, 1881.
July 3. Spanish fleet destroyed at Santiago, 1898.
July 4. Declaration of Independence signed, 1776.
July 11. Hamilton-Burr duel, 1804.
July 16. Surrender of Santiago, 1898.
July 21. Battle of Bull Run, 1861.
July 27. Cable communication established between the Old World and America.
Aug. 3. Columbus sails from Palos, 1492.
Aug. 11. Robert Fulton makes his first trip up the Hudson with his steamboat, 1807.
Aug. 13. Surrender of Manila to the United States forces, 1898.
Aug. 16. Battle of Bennington, Vt., 1777.
Aug. 22. Yacht America won the international yacht race at Cowes, Eng., 1851.
Aug. 26. First patents issued by the United States Government, 1791.
Aug. 27. Battle of Long Island, 1776.
Sept. 2. Atlanta, Ga., captured by General Sherman, 1864.
Sept. 6. President McKinley shot by Leon Czolgosz at the Buffalo Exposition, 1901.
Sept. 10. Perry's victory on Lake Erie, 1813.
Sept. 11. Henry Hudson entered New York on the Half Moon, 1609.
Sept. 11. Battle of Brandywine, 1777.
Sept. 14. President McKinley died at Buffalo, 1901.
Sept. 14. City of Mexico captured by United States Army, 1847.
Sept. 15. Capture of Harper's Ferry, Va., by Stonewall Jackson, 1862.
Sept. 17. Battle of Antietam, 1862.
Sept. 18. Cornerstone of the Capitol at Washington, D. C., laid, 1793.
Sept. 19. Washington issues his farewell address, 1796.
Sep. 19-20. Battle of Chickamauga, 1863.
Sept. 22. Nathan Hale hanged by Gen. Howe, 1777.
Sept. 25. First newspaper printed in the United States at Boston, 1690.
Sept. 26. Philadelphia occupied by Gen. Howe, 1777.
Oct. 4. Battle of Germantown, 1777.
Oct. 8-11. Great fire at Chicago, 1871.
Oct. 12. Columbus discovered America, 1492.
Oct. 18. John Brown captured at Harper's Ferry, 1859.
Oct. 19. Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown, 1781.
Oct. 24. William Penn landed at Newcastle, 1682.
Nov. 11. Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers from the Mayflower at Provincetown, 1620.
Nov. 17. First Presidential election in which all States voted the same day 1848.
Nov. 25. British evacuated New York, 1783.
Nov. 28. Spanish-American War peace terms concluded, 1898.
Dec. 13. First savings bank in United States at Boston, 1816.
Dec. 14. Death of George Washington, 1799.
Dec. 16. Boston "Tea Party," 1773.
Dec. 20. South Carolina seceded, 1860.
Dec. 26. Battle of Trenton, 1776.

Around the World in Sixty Days.

Many years have passed since Jules Verne carried Mr. Phineas Fogg around the world in eighty days, and since that time so many improvements have been made in methods of transportation that the once-wonderful feat of the imaginary Mr. Fogg now seems like an extremely commonplace achievement. To-day the man who could not circumnavigate the globe in less than eighty days would be regarded as a very poor traveller. George Francis Train, in 1890, established a record of 67 days, 13 hours, 3 minutes and 3 seconds, not counting one day which he spent in New York; but, in 1901, Charles C. Fitzmorris, who represented Hearst's Chicago American, set a record for globe-girdlers by winning the "Round the World Race" in 60 days, 13 hours, 29 minutes and 42 4-5 seconds.

There were three contestants in this "Round the World Race," which was conducted by the three Hearst newspapers. The winner, Fitzmorris, represented the Chicago American and the schoolboys of Chicago; Louis St. Clair Eunson, the New York Journal, and the schoolboys of New York, and William C. Crittenden, the Examiner and the schoolboys of San Francisco, and while each lad spared no effort to be first to return to the United States, Fitzmorris completed his mission far ahead of his closest competitor.

The itinerary of this world-record feat was as follows:

Fitzmorris left Chicago	**May 20, 1901**	**Fitzmorris left Blagoveschensk**	**June 21, 1901**
New York	**May 22, 1901**	**Vladivostock**	**June 27, 1901**
Berlin	**May 30, 1901**	**Yokohama**	**July 5, 1901**
Moscow	**June 1, 1901**	**Victoria, B. C.**	**July 16, 1901**
Irkutsk	**June 10, 1901**	**Arrived in Chicago**	**July 20, 1901**
Stretensk, Siberia	**June 13, 1901**		

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CHURCH DAYS AND MOVABLE FEASTS.

Epiphany	January 6
Septuagesima Sunday	February 8
Sexagesima Sunday	February 15
Quinquagesima Sunday	February 22
Shrove Tuesday	February 24
Ash Wednesday	February 25
Quadragesima Sunday (Lent begins)	March 1
Mid-Lent Sunday	March 22
Passion Sunday	March 29
Palm Sunday	April 5
Good Friday	April 10
Easter Sunday	April 12
Low Sunday	April 19
Rogation Sunday	May 17
Ascension Thursday (Holy Thursday)	May 21
Whit-Sunday (Pentecost)	May 31
Trinity Sunday	June 7
Corpus Christi	June 11
Advent Sunday	November 29
Christmas Day	December 25

EMBER DAYS.

Wed., Fri. and Sat.	after	1st Sunday in Lent	March 4, 6 and 7
		Pentecost	June 3, 5 and 6
		14th of Sept	Sept. 16, 18 and 19
		13th of Dec	Dec. 16, 18 and 19

MORNING STARS.

INFERIOR PLANETS (WEST OF SUN).

MERCURY (☿), from Feb. 2 to April 12, June 3 to July 26 and from Oct. 3 to Nov. 21.
VENUS (♀) after Sept. 17.

SUPERIOR PLANETS.

MARS (♂), not this year.
JUPITER (♃), from Feb. 19 to June 13.
SATURN (♄), from Jan. 21 to April 30.
URANUS (♅), until March 17 and after Dec. 15.
NEPTUNE (♆), from June 26 to Sept. 30.

SUPERIOR PLANETS (WEST OF SUN).

MARS, until March 29.
JUPITER, from Feb. 19 to Sept. 12.
SATURN, from Jan. 21 to July 30.
URANUS, until June 15 and after Dec. 18.
NEPTUNE, from June 26 to Dec. 27.

THE FOUR SEASONS.

	Washington Mean Time.	D.	H.	M.
Winter	begins, 1902, Dec. 22, 1:19 p.m.; lasts	89	0	39
Spring	begins, 1903, March 21, 1:58 p.m.; lasts	93	7	50
Summer	begins, 1903, June 22, 9:48 a.m.; lasts	93	14	39
Autumn	begins, 1903, Sept. 24, 1:27 a.m.; lasts	89	6	37
Winter	begins, 1903, Dec. 22, 7:04 p.m.			

Tropical year lasts	365d.	5h.	45m.
Sun north of the equator	186d.	22h.	29m.
Sun south of the equator	178d.	7h.	16m.
Difference	8d.	15h.	13m.

Due to the slower motion of the earth when farthest from the sun.

EVENING STARS.

INFERIOR PLANETS (EAST OF SUN).

MERCURY (☿), until Feb. 2 and from April 12 to June 3, July 26 to Oct. 3 and after Nov. 21.
VENUS (♀), until Sept. 17.

SUPERIOR PLANETS.

MARS (♂), all the year.
JUPITER (♃), until Feb. 19 and after June 13.
SATURN (♄), until Jan. 21 and after April 30.
URANUS (♅), from March 17 to Dec. 18.
NEPTUNE (♆), until June 26 and after Sept. 30.

SUPERIOR PLANETS (EAST OF SUN).

MARS, after March 29.
JUPITER, until Feb. 19 and after Sept. 12.
SATURN, until Jan. 21 and after July 30.
URANUS, from June 15 to Dec. 18.
NEPTUNE, until June 26 and after Dec. 27.

The Ritualistic Calendar.

The Ritualistic calendar changes with each year, and those who desire to follow all the variations of the code may find such detailed information in one of the many church calendars. In general, however, the following is the order in which colors are used on the altar in Ritualistic Churches in the United States:

White is used from Christmas Day to the Octave of the Epiphany and from the first service on Easter Day to the Vigil of Pentecost, except on the days commemorative of martyred saints, when red is the color prescribed. It is also used on several holy days throughout the year—Trinity Sunday, the conversion of St. Paul, the Purification, the Annunciation, the feast of St. John Baptist, St. Michael, St. Luke, All Saints and on days commemorative of saints who are not martyrs.

Red is used from the first Vespers of Pentecost to the first Vespers of Trinity Sunday; on the Day of Holy Innocents, if it falls on a Sunday, and on the feasts of all martyred saints.

Violet is used from Septuagesima to Easter Eve (Maundy Thursday); from Advent Sunday, the beginning of the Church year, until Christmas Eve; on Ember Days, except in Whitsun week, on Rogation Days, and on Holy Innocents, if it does fall on a Sunday.

Black is used only on Good Friday and at funerals.

Green is the color prescribed for all other days.

Signs of the Zodiac.

The signs of the Zodiac and parts of the human body supposed to be affected by the same. For the Moon's place see calendar pages. Pisces ♓, feet; Aries ♈, head; Taurus ♉, neck; Gemini ♊, arms; Cancer ♋, breast; Leo ♌, heart; Virgo ♍, bowels; Libra ♎, kidneys; Scorpio ♏, loins; Sagittarius ♐, thighs; Capricornus ♑, knees; Aquarius ♒, legs. Both the sign and constellation are given in the column "Moon's Place at 7 P. M.," the former being approximately 30° behind the latter, owing to the precession of the equinoxes. The sign is given inasmuch as that is used by astronomers, while the constellation is used by astrologers.

Time Calculations and Explanations of Signs and Abbreviations

All the calculations except the Moon's Phases and seasons are in mean local time. (See table for its conversion into Standard Time). The Sun's rising and setting is for the upper limb and corrected for refraction. The signs used are as follows: ☌ conjunction or near approach; at which time a line from the North Star through one will also pass through the other; ☍, opposition or 180° from the Sun, at which time the Superior Planets are the brightest; □, quadrature or 90° from the Sun; ☉, Sun; ⊕, Earth; ☿, Mercury; ♀, Venus; ♂, Mars; ♃, Jupiter; ♄, Saturn; ♅, Uranus; ♆, Neptune; ☊, Ascending Node; ☋, Descending Node; ☋, Moon lowest; ☊, Moon highest; ☽, Moon generally.

Per.—Perihelion, or nearest to Sun; opposed to Planets.
Aph.—Aphelion or farthest from Sun; applied to Planets.
Per.—Perigee, or nearest to Earth; applied to the Moon.
Apo.—Apogee, or farthest from the earth; as applied to the Moon.
So.—Southing, or Meridian Passage.

Duration of Light and Darkness.

The tenth column of the second calendar page for each month contains a diagram showing the amount of Darkness or of Sunlight or Moonlight. These small figures represent the twelve hours from 6 P. M. to 6 A. M., and have four divisions, each representing three hours. Example—from the 11th to the 26th of January there is moonlight from 6 P. M. to 6 A. M., but from the 7th to the 30th it will be seen that there is no moonlight. The light portions of the diagrams are not at all times to be considered as moonlight, for the reason that in some months light is derived from the sun after 6 P. M. and before 6 A. M. In the Summer months the light is increased by the sun.

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JANUARY.

For Pacific Coast Points corresponding to these zones of Lat. add 6m. to Moon's rising and setting, or add 2m. for each hour west of Merid. of Wash. and subtract same for eastern Longitude.

Day of Month	Day of Week	Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., Idaho				Calendar for Mass., N. Hamp., Ver., Cent. N. Y., So. Mich. & Wis., No. Iowa, Wyom., So. Idaho, So. Oregon				Calendar for So. N. Y., Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., North part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., Nev., Col., Utah				Calendar for D. C., Del., Md., Va., W. Va., N. Ohio, So. Ind., So. Ill., No. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal.				Calendar for S. C., No. Ga., Ala., Miss., La., Tex., So. New Mex., Ariz. and Cal.				Calendar for Fla., So. Ga., Ala., Miss., La. and Texas			
		Sun		Moon		Sun		Moon		Sun		Moon		Sun		Moon		Sun		Moon		Sun		Moon		Sun		Moon	
		RISES	SETS	SETS AND RISES		RISES	SETS	SETS AND RISES		RISES	SETS	SETS AND RISES		RISES	SETS	SETS AND RISES		RISES	SETS	SETS AND RISES		RISES	SETS	SETS AND RISES		RISES	SETS	SETS AND RISES	
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1	Th	7 37	4 31	7 31		7 39	4 38	7 38		7 25	4 43	7 41		7 19	4 49	7 44		7 3 5	5 7	7 52		6 57	5 11	7 58					
2	Fr	7 37	4 32	8 31		7 39	4 39	8 37		7 25	4 44	8 38		7 19	4 50	8 40		7 3 5	6 8	8 46		6 57	5 12	8 46					
3	Sa	7 37	4 33	9 33		7 39	4 40	9 35		7 25	4 45	9 36		7 19	4 51	9 38		7 3 5	7 9	9 41		6 57	5 12	9 42					
4	S	7 37	4 34	10 34		7 39	4 40	10 35		7 25	4 45	10 35		7 19	4 51	10 35		7 3 5	7 10	10 36		6 56	5 13	10 36					
5	Mo	7 37	4 35	11 38		7 39	4 41	11 36		7 25	4 46	11 35		7 19	4 52	11 34		7 3 5	8 11	11 32		6 56	5 14	11 31					
6	Tu	7 37	4 36	morn		7 39	4 42	morn		7 25	4 47	morn		7 19	4 53	morn		7 3 5	9	morn		6 56	5 14	morn					
7	We	7 37	4 37	12 44		7 39	4 43	12 39		7 25	4 48	12 39		7 19	4 54	12 39		7 3 5	10	12 31		6 56	5 15	12 28					
8	Th	7 36	4 38	1 51		7 39	4 44	1 44		7 25	4 49	1 44		7 19	4 55	1 39		7 3 5	11	1 31		6 56	5 15	1 27					
9	Fr	7 36	4 39	3 0		7 39	4 45	2 51		7 25	4 50	2 47		7 19	4 56	2 44		7 3 5	12	2 34		6 56	5 17	2 29					
10	Sa	7 36	4 40	4 11		7 39	4 46	3 59		7 25	4 51	3 55		7 19	4 57	3 51		7 3 5	13	3 38		6 56	5 18	3 33					
11	S	7 36	4 41	5 17		7 39	4 47	5 4		7 24	4 52	5 0		7 18	4 58	4 56		7 2 5	14	4 42		6 56	5 18	4 36					
12	M	7 35	4 42	6 17		7 39	4 48	6 5		7 24	4 53	6 0		7 18	4 59	5 56		7 2 5	15	5 45		6 56	5 19	5 37					
13	Tu	7 35	4 44	morn		7 39	4 49	morn		7 24	4 54	morn		7 18	5 0	morn		7 2 5	15	morn		6 56	5 19	morn					
14	W	7 34	4 45	6 33		7 39	4 50	6 41		7 23	4 55	6 43		7 17	5 1	6 46		7 2 5	16	6 55		6 56	5 20	6 59					
15	Th	7 34	4 46	7 38		7 37	4 51	7 53		7 23	4 56	7 54		7 17	5 2	7 56		7 2 5	17	8 2		6 55	5 21	8 5					
16	Fr	7 33	4 47	9 1		7 37	4 53	9 3		7 23	4 58	9 4		7 17	5 3	9 5		7 2 5	17	9 7		6 55	5 22	9 8					
17	Sa	7 32	4 49	10 10		7 36	4 54	10 9		7 22	4 59	10 9		7 16	5 4	10 9		7 2 5	18	10 8		6 55	5 23	10 8					
18	S	7 32	4 50	11 19		7 36	4 55	11 16		7 22	5 0	11 14		7 16	5 5	11 13		7 2 5	19	11 9		6 55	5 23	11 8					
19	M	7 31	4 51	morn		7 35	4 57	morn		7 21	5 2	morn		7 15	5 7	morn		7 1 5	20	morn		6 55	5 24	morn					
20	Tu	7 30	4 53	12 23		7 34	4 58	12 17		7 19	5 3	12 15		7 14	5 8	12 13		7 1 5	20	12 7		6 55	5 25	12 3					
21	W	7 30	4 54	1 24		7 33	4 59	1 17		7 19	5 4	1 14		7 14	5 9	1 11		7 1 5	21	1 3		6 54	5 25	12 58					
22	Th	7 29	4 55	2 25		7 32	5 0	2 15		7 18	5 5	2 11		7 13	5 10	2 8		7 1 5	22	1 57		6 54	5 26	1 52					
23	Fr	7 28	4 57	3 22		7 31	5 2	3 10		7 17	5 6	3 6		7 12	5 11	3 3		7 0 5	23	2 49		6 53	5 27	2 44					
24	Sa	7 27	4 58	4 14		7 30	5 3	4 7		7 16	5 7	4 3		7 12	5 12	3 58		7 0 5	24	3 41		6 53	5 28	3 34					
25	S	7 26	4 59	5 3		7 29	5 4	4 59		7 16	5 8	4 55		7 11	5 13	4 51		6 59	5 25	4 32		6 53	5 29	4 22					
26	M	7 25	5 1	5 47		7 29	5 5	5 53		7 15	5 9	5 51		7 11	5 14	5 47		6 59	5 26	5 14		6 52	5 30	5 8					
27	Tu	7 24	5 2	6 25		7 28	5 6	6 14		7 14	5 10	6 11		7 10	5 15	6 7		6 58	5 27	5 56		6 51	5 31	5 50					
28	W	7 23	5 4	set's		7 27	5 8	set's		7 14	5 12	set's		7 9	5 16	set's		6 58	5 28	set's		6 50	5 32	set's					
29	Th	7 22	5 5	6 25		7 25	5 9	6 32		7 13	5 13	6 34		7 8	5 18	6 36		6 57	5 29	6 42		6 50	5 33	6 46					
30	Fr	7 21	5 6	7 25		7 24	5 10	7 29		7 12	5 14	7 30		7 8	5 18	7 31		6 57	5 30	7 36		6 52	5 34	7 37					
31	Sa	7 20	5 8	8 28		7 23	5 12	8 29		7 11	5 16	8 30		7 7	5 20	8 30		6 57	5 31	8 32		6 51	5 35	8 32					

Date of Month	Day's Length	Day's Increase	Day's Length	Day's Increase	Day's Length	Day's Increase	Day's Length	Day's Increase	Day's Length	Day's Increase	Day's Length	Day's Increase
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	8 54	0 4	9 8	0 5	9 18	0 4	9 30	0 4	10 2	0 2	10 14	0 1
3	8 56	0 6	9 10	0 6	9 20	0 5	9 31	0 5	10 3	0 3	10 15	0 2
5	8 58	0 9	9 11	0 8	9 21	0 7	9 33	0 6	10 4	0 4	10 16	0 3
7	8 59	0 11	9 13	0 10	9 23	0 9	9 35	0 8	10 5	0 5	10 17	0 4
9	9 3	0 14	9 15	0 12	9 25	0 11	9 37	0 10	10 7	0 7	10 19	0 6
11	9 5	0 17	9 18	0 15	9 28	0 14	9 40	0 13	10 9	0 9	10 20	0 8
13	9 9	0 20	9 21	0 17	9 30	0 16	9 42	0 15	10 11	0 11	10 21	0 10
15	9 12	0 23	9 24	0 20	9 33	0 19	9 45	0 18	10 13	0 13	10 24	0 12
17	9 17	0 27	9 28	0 23	9 36	0 22	9 48	0 21	10 16	0 15	10 26	0 13
19	9 20	0 31	9 32	0 27	9 42	0 26	9 52	0 25	10 18	0 17	10 27	0 15
21	9 24	0 35	9 36	0 30	9 45	0 29	9 55	0 28	10 21	0 20	10 30	0 17
23	9 30	0 39	9 40	0 34	9 49	0 32	9 59	0 32	10 23	0 22	10 33	0 19
25	9 33	0 44	9 44	0 38	9 52	0 36	10 2	0 35	10 25	0 24	10 36	0 21
27	9 38	0 48	9 47	0 42	9 56	0 40	10 5	0 38	10 28	0 27	10 39	0 24
29	9 43	0 53	9 52	0 46	10 0	0 44	10 9	0 42	10 32	0 30	10 43	0 27
31	9 48	0 59	9 57	0 50	10 5	0 48	10 13	0 46	10 34	0 34	10 44	0 31

Date of Month	Twilight Morning	Twilight Evening	Twilight Morning	Twilight Evening	Twilight Morning	Twilight Evening	Twilight Morning	Twilight Evening	Twilight Morning	Twilight Evening	Twilight Morning	Twilight Evening
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	5 52	6 16	5 48	6 20	5 46	6 22	5 43	6 25	5 35	6 33	5 30	6 38
3	5 52	6 18	5 48	6 22	5 46	6 23	5 44	6 26	5 36	6 34	5 31	6 39
5	5 52	6 21	5 48	6 23	5 46	6 24	5 44	6 28	5 37	6 34	5 32	6 40
7	5 51	6 22	5 48	6 25	5 46	6 26	5 45	6 28	5 37	6 36	5 32	6 41
9	5 51	6 24	5 47	6 27	5 47	6 28	5 45	6 30	5 37	6 38	5 33	6 42
11	5 51	6 26	5 48	6 28	5 47	6 30	5 45	6 32	5 37	6 39	5 33	6 43
13	5 50	6 27	5 48	6 30	5 46	6 32	5 44	6 33	5 37	6 40	5 33	6 45
15	5 50	6 29	5 48	6 32	5 45	6 33	5 44	6 34	5 37	6 42	5 33	6 48
17	5 49	6 32	5 48	6 34	5 45	6 35	5 43	6 36	5 37	6 44	5 32	6 49
19	5 48	6 34	5 48	6 36	5 45	6 37	5 43	6 38	5 37	6 46	5 32	6 51
21	5 47	6 36	5 48	6 37	5 44	6 39	5 43	6 41	5 37	6 47	5 32	6 52
23	5 45	6 38	5 47	6 38	5 44	6 41	5 42	6 43	5 36	6 48	5 31	6 54
25	5 44	6 40	5 46	6 40	5 43	6 42	5 41	6 45	5 36	6 50	5 31	6 55
27	5 43	6 43	5 43	6 43	5 41	6 45	5 40	6 47	5 35	6 52	5 30	6 57
29	5 42	6 46	5 41	6 46	5 39	6 48	5 38	6 49	5 34	6 54	5 30	6 58
31	5 40	6 48	5 39	6 49	5 38	6 50	5 37	6 52	5 32	6 56	5 29	6 59

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JANUARY. [31 DAYS

WASHINGTON MERIDIAN—MEAN TIME.
Black-faced type indicates P.M. time.

♑ SUN ENTERS AQUARIUS ♒ Con. January 20th, 11 P.M. Sign

Day of Month	Day of Year	Days in Year	SUN: Decl'n at Mean Noon (South)	SUN: Meridian Passage or on Noon Mark	Sidereal Noon or Meridian of the Vernal Equinox	Moon's Age at 7 P.M.	MOON'S: Southing (For Pacific Coast Add 6m.)	MOON'S: Place Sign	MOON'S: Place Con.	MOON'S: Place Deg.	Light and Dark between 6 P.M. and 6 A.M.	Day of Week	PHENOMENA. Church Days, Saints, Legal Holidays, Etc.
			° ′ ″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	DAYS	H. M. S.				BY. MO.		
1	1	365	23 3 44	12 3 24	5 18 27	3.1	2 11 18	♒	♑	14		Th	New Year's Day: Holiday in all
2	2	364	22 58 51	3 52	14 31	4.1	2 55 54	♒	♒	26		Fr	☌☿, ☽,☿—5° 29′ [States exc.Mass.
3	3	363	53 31	4 21	10 35	5.1	3 40 12	♓	♒	9		Sa	⊕ in Perihelion [Miss and N. H.
4	4	362	47 43	4 48	6 39	6.1	4 24 42	♈	♓	21		D 1	2d Sunday after Christmas.
5	5	361	41 28	5 16	2 43	7.1	5 10 0	♈		4		M	☌ ☿ ♄
6	6	360	34 46	5 43	4 58 47	8.1	5 57 6	♉	♈	17		Tu	Epiphany.
7	7	359	27 37	6 9	54 51	8.1	6 46 48	♉		30		W	(8) ☿ in Aphelion—St. Lucian.
8	8	358	20 2	6 35	50 55	10.1	7 39 48	♊	♉	14		Th	Anniv. Bat. N. Orls. Holiday in
9	9	357	12 1	7 0	46 59	11.1	8 36 30	♊		28		Fr	☌ ☿ ♄, ☿—0° 58′ [La.
10	10	356	22 3 33	7 25	43 3	12.1	9 36 36	♋		13		Sa	
11	11	355	21 54 40	7 50	39 8	13.1	10 39 0	♋		28		D 2	1st Sunday after Epiphany.
12	12	354	45 21	8 13	35 12	14.1	11 41 48	♌		13		M	Moon Highest—(♋)
13	13	353	35 36	8 36	31 16	15.1	morn.	♌		28		Tu	Moon Perigee (12).
14	14	352	25 27	8 59	27 20	16.1	0 43 0	♍		14		W	(13) ♂ in Aphelion.
15	15	351	14 53	9 21	23 24	17.1	1 41 36	♍		28		Th	
16	16	350	3 54	9 42	19 28	18.1	2 36 48	♎		13		Fr	
17	17	349	20 52 31	10 2	15 32	19.1	3 28 54	♎		27		Sa	☿ Gr. Elong. E.—18° 46′.
18	18	348	40 44	10 22	11 37	20.1	4 18 36	♏		10		D 3	2d Sunday after Epiphany ☌ ♂ ☽
19	19	347	28 34	10 41	7 40	21.1	5 6 42	♏		23		M	Lee's Birthday—L. H. in Ga., N.C., S.C., Va.
20	20	346	15 60	11 0	3 44	22.1	5 53 48			6		Tu	St. Fabian—John Ruskin d. 1900.
21	21	345	3 4	11 18	3 59 48	23.1	6 40 36	♐		18		W	☌ ♄ ☉.
22	22	344	19 49 45	11 34	55 52	24.1	7 27 24	♐		30		Th	St. Vincent. Accession of King
23	23	343	36 4	11 51	51 57	25.1	8 14 30	♑		12		Fr	[Edw. VII.
24	24	342	22 1	12 6	48 1	26.1	9 1 54	♑		24		Sa	Moon Lowest—(♋). ☌ ♂ ☽.
25	25	341	7 36	12 21	44 5	27.1	9 49 18			5		D 4	3d Sunday after Epiphany. ☌ ☿ ♀
26	26	340	18 52 51	12 35	40 9	28.1	10 36 30	♒		17		M	Moon Apogee (25).
27	27	339	37 45	12 48	36 13	29.1	11 23 12			29		Tu	
28	28	338	22 18	13 0	32 17	0.3	Ev 9 12	♓		11		W	☌ ♄ ☽, ♄—5° 18′.
29	29	337	6 32	13 12	28 21	1.3	0 54 30	♓		23		Th	☌ ♀ ☽, ☌ ☿ ☽, ☿-5° 50′.
30	30	336	17 50 26	13 22	24 26	2.3	1 39 18	♈		6		Fr	☌ ♅ ☽, ♅—5° 4′. ☿ Gr. Hel.
31	31	335	17 34 1	12 13 32	3 20 29	3.3	2 23 54	♈		18		Sa	(30) ☌ ☿ ♅, ☿—0° 44′. [Lat. S.

MOON'S PHASES. STANDARD TIME.

Signs	Phase	60th Merid. Inter-Col. D. H. M.	75th Merid. Eastern D. H. M.	90th Merid. Central D. H. M.	105th Merid Mountain D. H. M.	120th Merid Pacific D. H. M.
☽	First Quarter .	6 5 56	6 4 56	6 3 56	6 2 56	6 1 56
○	Full Moon. . . .	13 10 17	13 9 17	13 8 17	13 7 17	13 7 17
☾	Last Quarter .	20 7 49	20 6 49	20 5 49	20 4 49	20 5 49
●	New Moon . . .	28 0 38	28 11 38	28 10 38	28 9 38	28 9 38

Morning Stars, Etc.: Saturn after Jan. 21. Uranus. Venus' Semi-diam. increases from 5″ to 5.24″. Mercury brightest 16th.

Evening Stars, Etc.: Mercury. Venus. Mars. Jupiter. Saturn, until Jan. 21 Neptune.

Meridian Passage, Rising, Setting and Place of the Principal Planets.

Day	Venus (♀) In Merid.	Venus (♀) Sets N. Orl's	Venus (♀) Sets N. Y.	Venus (♀) Place	Mars (♂) In Merid.	Mars (♂) Rises N. Orl's	Mars (♂) Rises N. Y.	Mars (♂) Place	Jupiter (♃) In Merid.	Jupiter (♃) Sets N. Orl's	Jupiter (♃) Sets N. Y.	Jupiter (♃) Place	Saturn (♄) In Merid.	Saturn (♄) Sets N. Orl's	Saturn (♄) Sets N. Y.	Saturn (♄) Place
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	Con	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	Con	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	Con	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	Con
1	0 39	5 42	5 13	♐	5 43	11 40	11 40	♏	2 44	8 6	7 47	♑	1 20	6 29	6 3	♑
6	0 46	5 52	5 24	♐	5 31	11 29	11 29	♏	2 29	7 53	7 34	♑	1 3	6 11	5 46	♑
11	0 53	6 2	5 35	♑	5 18	11 17	11 18	♏	2 14	7 39	7 21	♑	12 45	5 54	5 28	♑
16	1 0	6 12	5 47	♑	5 5	11 4	11 6	♏	1 58	7 25	7 7	♑	12 28	5 39	5 13	♑
21	1 5	6 22	6 0	♑	4 51	10 52	10 54	♏	1 43	7 10	6 53	♑	12 11	5 23	4 58	♑
26	1 11	6 32	6 12	♑	4 36	10 38	10 41	♏	1 28	6 55	6 38	♑	11 54	Invisi	ble.	♑
31	1 16	6 41	6 24	♑	4 20	10 24	10 27	♏	1 13	6 40	6 23	♑	11 37	Invisi	ble.	♑

Notes.—Mars' motion past the Stars is very slight at this time, as he is nearing that point in his orbit where his motion is in line with our line of vision and consequently his change in right ascension is slight. The Earth will be nearest to the Sun on the 3d, being about 3,000,000 miles nearer than when farthest away on July 2d. The close companionship of Venus and Saturn will be interesting during the evenings of the earlier part of this month; Saturn's apparent diameter will be the greater by about 2″ and he will be nearly 1° North of Venus. Orion is near the meridian with the finest stellar display of the year grouped around it.

Meteoric Showers or Shooting-Star Nights:

No.	Date. Jan.	Radiant Point. R.A.	Radiant Point. Dec.	Name of Near-by Star.	Authority.	Other Dates and Remarks.
1	2–3	232°	+ 49°.	Quadrantids.	Greg.	Dec. 26, May 10, July 21.
2	4–17	295°	+ 53°.	Psi Cygnæ.	Denning.	Oct. Nov. Slow Trained.
3	8	175°	+ 14°.	Beta Leonis.	Greg.	Nov. Active, March 31.

See also Nos. 9, 11, 15, 16, 17, 22, 46, 47, 53, 54, 55, 69—73.

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FEBRUARY

For Pacific Coast Points corresponding to these zones of Lat. add 6m. to Moon's rising and setting, or add 2m. for each hour west of Merid. of Wash. and subtract same for eastern Longitude.

Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N Idaho.

Day of Month	Day of Week	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets and Rises
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	$	7 19	5 9	9 31
2	M	7 18	5 11	10 35
3	Tu	7 16	5 12	11 40
4	W	7 15	5 13	morn
5	Th	7 14	5 15	12 46
6	Fr	7 13	5 16	1 54
7	Sa	7 11	5 18	2 59
8	$	7 10	5 19	4 1
9	M	7 9	5 20	4 58
10	Tu	7 7	5 22	5 48
11	W	7 6	5 23	rises.
12	Th	7 4	5 25	6 35
13	Fr	7 3	5 26	7 55
14	Sa	7 1	5 27	8 58
15	$	7 0	5 29	10 5
16	M	6 58	5 30	11 11
17	Tu	6 57	5 32	morn
18	W	6 55	5 33	12 13
19	Th	6 54	5 34	1 12
20	Fr	6 52	5 36	2 7
21	Sa	6 50	5 37	2 57
22	$	6 48	5 38	3 42
23	M	6 47	5 39	4 25
24	Tu	6 45	5 40	5 0
25	W	6 44	5 42	5 34
26	Th	6 41	5 44	6 3
27	Fr	6 38	5 45	sets.
28	Sa	6 35	5 46	7 22

Calendar for Mass., N. Hamp., Ver., Cent. N. Y., So. Mich., & Wis., No. Iowa, Wyom., So. Idaho, So. Oregon.

Day of Month	Day of Week	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets and Rises
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	$	7 14	5 14	9 30
2	M	7 13	5 15	10 31
3	Tu	7 11	5 16	11 34
4	W	7 10	5 18	morn
5	Th	7 9	5 19	12 36
6	Fr	7 8	5 20	1 43
7	Sa	7 7	5 22	2 47
8	$	7 6	5 23	3 49
9	M	7 5	5 25	4 46
10	Tu	7 4	5 26	5 37
11	W	7 2	5 27	rises.
12	Th	7 1	5 28	6 39
13	Fr	7 0	5 30	7 52
14	Sa	6 58	5 31	8 56
15	$	6 57	5 32	10 1
16	M	6 55	5 33	11 3
17	Tu	6 54	5 34	morn
18	W	6 52	5 35	12 4
19	Th	6 51	5 37	1 1
20	Fr	6 50	5 38	1 55
21	Sa	6 48	5 40	2 45
22	$	6 47	5 41	3 30
23	M	6 45	5 42	4 13
24	Tu	6 44	5 44	4 50
25	W	6 42	5 45	5 27
26	Th	6 40	5 46	5 58
27	Fr	6 38	5 47	sets.
28	Sa	6 37	5 48	7 22

Calendar for So. N. Y., Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., North'n part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., No. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal.

Day of Month	Day of Week	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets and Rises
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	$	7 10	5 18	9 29
2	M	7 9	5 19	10 30
3	Tu	7 8	5 20	11 32
4	W	7 7	5 21	morn
5	Th	7 6	5 22	12 35
6	Fr	7 5	5 23	1 39
7	Sa	7 4	5 25	2 43
8	$	7 3	5 26	3 44
9	M	7 2	5 27	4 42
10	Tu	7 1	5 29	5 34
11	W	6 59	5 30	rises.
12	Th	6 58	5 31	6 40
13	Fr	6 57	5 33	7 52
14	Sa	6 55	5 34	8 56
15	$	6 54	5 35	10 0
16	M	6 52	5 36	11 1
17	Tu	6 51	5 37	morn
18	W	6 50	5 38	12 1
19	Th	6 49	5 39	12 50
20	Fr	6 48	5 40	1 51
21	Sa	6 46	5 42	2 40
22	$	6 45	5 43	3 26
23	M	6 44	5 44	4 10
24	Tu	6 42	5 45	4 47
25	W	6 41	5 46	5 24
26	Th	6 39	5 47	5 56
27	Fr	6 38	5 48	sets.
28	Sa	6 37	5 49	7 22

Calendar for D. C., Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, So. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal.

Day of Month	Day of Week	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets and Rises
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	$	7 6	5 22	9 29
2	M	7 5	5 23	10 29
3	Tu	7 4	5 24	11 29
4	W	7 3	5 25	morn
5	Th	7 2	5 26	12 32
6	Fr	7 1	5 27	1 36
7	Sa	7 0	5 28	2 39
8	$	6 59	5 29	3 40
9	M	6 58	5 30	4 38
10	Tu	6 57	5 31	5 30
11	W	6 56	5 32	rises.
12	Th	6 55	5 33	6 41
13	Fr	6 54	5 35	7 51
14	Sa	6 53	5 36	8 55
15	$	6 52	5 37	9 58
16	M	6 50	5 38	10 59
17	Tu	6 49	5 39	11 59
18	W	6 48	5 40	morn
19	Th	6 47	5 41	12 54
20	Fr	6 46	5 42	1 47
21	Sa	6 44	5 43	2 36
22	$	6 43	5 44	3 22
23	M	6 42	5 45	4 6
24	Tu	6 41	5 46	4 44
25	W	6 40	5 47	5 21
26	Th	6 38	5 48	5 54
27	Fr	6 36	5 49	sets.
28	Sa	6 34	5 50	7 22

Calendar for S. C., No. Ga., Ala., Miss., La., Tex., So. New Mex., Ariz. and Cal.

Day of Month	Day of Week	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets and Rises
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	$	6 56	5 32	9 27
2	M	6 55	5 33	10 25
3	Tu	6 54	5 34	11 23
4	W	6 54	5 35	morn
5	Th	6 53	5 36	12 23
6	Fr	6 52	5 37	1 24
7	Sa	6 51	5 38	2 26
8	$	6 50	5 39	3 27
9	M	6 49	5 40	4 25
10	Tu	6 48	5 41	5 20
11	W	6 47	5 42	rises.
12	Th	6 46	5 43	6 45
13	Fr	6 45	5 44	7 50
14	Sa	6 44	5 45	8 53
15	$	6 43	5 46	9 53
16	M	6 42	5 46	10 51
17	Tu	6 41	5 47	11 48
18	W	6 40	5 48	morn
19	Th	6 39	5 49	12 43
20	Fr	6 38	5 50	1 34
21	Sa	6 37	5 50	2 23
22	$	6 36	5 51	3 9
23	M	6 35	5 52	3 54
24	Tu	6 34	5 52	4 33
25	W	6 33	5 53	5 12
26	Th	6 32	5 54	5 47
27	Fr	6 31	5 55	sets.
28	Sa	6 30	5 56	7 21

Calendar for Fla., So. G., Ala., Miss. La. and Texas.

Day of Month	Day of Week	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets and Rises
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	$	6 51	5 37	9 27
2	M	6 50	5 38	10 23
3	Tu	6 49	5 39	11 19
4	W	6 49	5 40	morn
5	Th	6 48	5 41	12 18
6	Fr	6 47	5 42	1 19
7	Sa	6 46	5 43	2 20
8	$	6 45	5 43	3 21
9	M	6 44	5 44	4 19
10	Tu	6 43	5 45	5 14
11	W	6 42	5 46	rises.
12	Th	6 42	5 47	6 47
13	Fr	6 41	5 47	7 50
14	Sa	6 40	5 48	8 52
15	$	6 39	5 49	9 50
16	M	6 38	5 49	10 47
17	Tu	6 37	5 50	11 43
18	W	6 36	5 51	morn
19	Th	6 36	5 52	12 37
20	Fr	6 35	5 52	1 28
21	Sa	6 34	5 53	2 17
22	$	6 33	5 54	3 3
23	M	6 32	5 55	3 48
24	Tu	6 31	5 55	4 28
25	W	6 30	5 56	5 8
26	Th	6 29	5 56	5 44
27	Fr	6 28	5 57	sets.
28	Sa	6 27	5 58	7 21

Days of Month	Day's Length	Day's Increase
	H. M.	H. M.
1	9 50	1 0
3	9 56	1 6
5	10 1	1 12
7	10 7	1 16
9	10 11	1 22
11	10 17	1 27
13	10 23	1 33
15	10 29	1 39
17	10 35	1 44
19	10 40	1 50
21	10 47	1 56
23	10 52	2 2
25	10 58	2 8
27	11 7	2 14
28	11 11	2 17

Days of Month	Day's Length	Day's Increase
	H. M.	H. M.
1	10 0	0 56
3	10 5	1 1
5	10 10	1 6
7	10 15	1 11
9	10 20	1 16
11	10 25	1 21
13	10 30	1 26
15	10 35	1 31
17	10 40	1 36
19	10 46	1 42
21	10 52	1 48
23	10 57	1 53
25	11 3	1 59
27	11 9	2 4
28	11 11	2 6

Days of Month	Day's Length	Day's Increase
	H. M.	H. M.
1	10 8	0 51
3	10 12	0 56
5	10 16	1 0
7	10 21	1 5
9	10 26	1 9
11	10 31	1 13
13	10 36	1 18
15	10 40	1 23
17	10 46	1 28
19	10 50	1 33
21	10 56	1 38
23	11 0	1 43
25	11 5	1 48
27	11 10	1 53
28	11 12	1 55

Days of Month	Day's Length	Day's Increase
	H. M.	H. M.
1	10 16	0 50
3	10 20	0 54
5	10 24	0 58
7	10 28	1 2
9	10 32	1 6
11	10 36	1 10
13	10 41	1 15
15	10 45	1 19
17	10 51	1 24
19	10 54	1 28
21	10 59	1 33
23	11 3	1 37
25	11 7	1 41
27	11 11	1 46
28	11 16	1 48

Days of Month	Day's Length	Day's Increase
	H. M.	H. M.
1	10 36	0 39
3	10 40	0 43
5	10 43	0 46
7	10 47	0 50
9	10 51	0 54
11	10 56	0 58
13	11 0	1 2
15	11 3	1 5
17	11 6	1 9
19	11 10	1 12
21	11 13	1 16
23	11 17	1 20
25	11 20	1 24
27	11 24	1 27
28	11 27	1 28

Days of Month	Day's Length	Day's Increase
	H. M.	H. M.
1	10 46	0 34
3	10 50	0 38
5	10 53	0 41
7	10 57	0 45
9	11 0	0 48
11	11 4	0 52
13	11 7	0 55
15	11 10	0 58
17	11 13	1 1
19	11 16	1 4
21	11 19	1 7
23	11 23	1 11
25	11 26	1 14
27	11 29	1 17
28	11 31	1 20

Days of Month	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends
	H. M.	H. M.
1	5 39	6 49
3	5 37	6 52
5	5 35	6 55
7	5 33	6 57
9	5 30	7 0
11	5 27	7 2
13	5 25	7 4
15	5 22	7 7
17	5 19	7 9
19	5 16	7 11
21	5 14	7 14
23	5 11	7 15
25	5 9	7 17
27	5 6	7 19
28	5 3	7 21

Days of Month	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends
	H. M.	H. M.
1	5 38	6 50
3	5 36	6 52
5	5 34	6 54
7	5 32	6 56
9	5 30	6 58
11	5 28	7 1
13	5 26	7 3
15	5 24	7 6
17	5 21	7 8
19	5 18	7 11
21	5 15	7 13
23	5 12	7 16
25	5 9	7 18
27	5 6	7 20
28	5 3	7 22

Days of Month	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends
	H. M.	H. M.
1	5 37	6 51
3	5 35	6 53
5	5 33	6 55
7	5 31	6 57
9	5 30	6 59
11	5 28	7 1
13	5 26	7 3
15	5 24	7 5
17	5 21	7 8
19	5 19	7 8
21	5 18	7 11
23	5 15	7 13
25	5 12	7 16
27	5 10	7 17
28	5 8	7 19
	5 5	7 21

Days of Month	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends
	H. M.	H. M.
1	5 36	6 52
3	5 34	6 54
5	5 32	6 55
7	5 30	6 57
9	5 28	6 59
11	5 26	7 1
13	5 24	7 3
15	5 21	7 5
17	5 19	7 8
19	5 17	7 10
21	5 15	7 12
23	5 12	7 14
25	5 10	7 16
27	5 8	7 18
28	5 6	7 20

Days of Month	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends
	H. M.	H. M.
1	5 31	6 57
3	5 29	6 58
5	5 28	7 0
7	5 27	7 1
9	5 26	7 3
11	5 24	7 5
13	5 22	7 6
15	5 20	7 8
17	5 18	7 9
19	5 17	7 11
21	5 15	7 12
23	5 13	7 14
25	5 11	7 16
27	5 9	7 17
28	5 7	7 19

Days of Month	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends
	H. M.	H. M.
1	5 29	6 50
3	5 28	6 53
5	5 26	6 57
7	5 25	7 1
9	5 23	7 4
11	5 22	7 7
13	5 20	7 9
15	5 18	7 10
17	5 17	7 11
19	5 15	7 12
21	5 14	7 13
23	5 13	7 14
25	5 11	7 16
27	5 9	7 17
28	5 7	7 18

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FEBRUARY. [28 DAYS

WASHINGTON MERIDIAN—MEAN TIME.
Black faced type indicates P.M. time.

♓ Con. SUN ENTERS PISCES, February 19, 3 P.M. ♓ Sign

Day of Month	Day of Year	Days in Year	SUN: Decl'n at Mean Noon (South) ° ′ ″	SUN: Meridian Passage or on Noon Mark H. M. S.	Sidereal Noon or Meridian of the Vernal Equinox H. M. S.	Moon's Age at 7 P.M. DAYS	MOON'S: Southing (For Pacific Coast Add 6m.) H. M. S.	MOON'S: Place Sign	Con.	Deg.	Light and Dark between 6 P.M. and 6 A.M. EV. MO.	Day of Week	PHENOMENA. CHURCH DAYS, SAINTS, LEGAL HOLIDAYS, ETC.
1	32	334	17 17 17	12 13 41	3 16 33	4.3	3 8 54	♈	♓	1		D 5	4th SUNDAY after Epiphany.
2	33	333	17 0 16	13 49	12 37	5.3	3 54 55	♈	♓	13		M	Candlemas ♂ ☿ ☉, Inferior.
3	34	332	16 42 56	13 57	8 42	6.3	4 42 42			26		Tu	St. Blaise.
4	35	331	25 19	14 3	4 46	7.3	5 32 56	♉	♈	10		W	
5	36	330	7 25	14 9	0 50	8.3	6 26 8	♉	♈	23		Th	St. Agatha.
6	37	329	15 49 14	14	2 56 54	9.3	7 22 24	♊	♉	7		Fr	Henry Irving born, 1838.
7	38	328	30 48	17	52 58	10.3	8 21 20	♊	♉	22		Sa	Moon Highest ♋.
8	39	327	12 5	21	49 2	11.3	9 21 50	♋	♊	7		D 6	SEPTUAGESIMA Sunday. ♂ Ψ ☽.
9	40	326	14 53 7	23	45 6	12.3	10 22 31	♋	♊	21		M	
10	41	325	33 54	25	41 10	13.3	11 21 53	♌	♋	7		Tu	Moon Perigee
11	42	324	14 27	25	37 14	14.3	morn.	♌	♋	22		W	Lincoln's Birthday—Leg. Hol. in [Con., Ill., Min., N.J., N.Y., N.D., Pa.
12	43	323	13 54 46	25	33 18	15.3	0 19 1	♍	♌	6		Th	
13	44	322	34 50	24	29 22	16.3	1 13 37	♍	♌	21		Fr	☌ ☿ ♄, ☿ + 3° 2′. [and Wash.
14	45	321	14 41	23	25 27	17.3	2 5 55	♎	♍	5		Sa	St. Valentine's Day.
15	46	320	12 54 20	21	21 31	18.3	2 56 19	♎	♍	18		D 7	SEXAGESIMA Sunday. ☌ ☍ ☽, ☍ [3° 22′+.
16	47	319	33 45	18	17 35	19.3	3 45 25			1		M	
17	48	318	12 59	14	13 39	20.3	4 33 43	♏	♎	14		Tu	Spring Election in Pa.
18	49	317	11 52 L	10	9 43	21.3	5 21 58	♏	♎	26		W	☍ Stationary.
19	50	316	30 51	14 5	5 47	22.3	6 9 25	♐	♏	8		Th	☌ ☿ ☉.
20	51	315	9 31	13 59	1 51	23.3	6 57 4	♐	♏	20		Fr	Moon Lowest ♑. [in all St. ex. Mis.
21	52	314	10 48 0	52	1 57 55	24.3	7 44 37	♑	♐	2		Sa	(22) Washington's Birthday L. H.
22	53	313	26 19	45	1 53 59	25.3	8 31 54	♑	♐	14		D 8	QUINQUAGESIMA or Shrove Sun.
23	54	312	4 28	38	50 1	26.3	9 18 43	♒	♑	26		M	Moon Apogee (22).
24	55	311	9 42 28	30	46 8	27.3	10 5 0	♒	♑	8		Tu	Shrove Tuesday. ☍ ♄ ☽, ♄ -5° 21′.
25	56	310	20 19	21	42 12	28.3	10 50 45	♓	♒	20		W	Ash Wednesday. ☍ ♃ ☽, ♃ -4° 41′.
26	57	309	8 58 02	11	38 16	29.3	11 36 6	♓	♒	2		Th	☿ Gr. Elong. W.—26° 59′.
27	58	308	35 37	13 1	34 20	0.6	Ev 21 21	♈	♓	15		Fr	Mardi-Gras—L. H. in Ala. and
28	59	307	8 13 4	12 12 51	1 30 24	1.6	1 6 54			27		Sa	Ladysmith relieved, 1900. [P. La.

MOON'S PHASES. STANDARD TIME.

Sign	PHASE	60th Merid. Inter-Col. D. H. M.	75th Merid. Eastern D. H. M.	90th Merid. Central D. H. M.	105th Merid Mountain D. H. M.	120th Merid Pacific D. H. M.
☽	First Quarter.	5 6 12	5 5 12	5 4 12	5 3 12	5 2 12
○	Full Moon. . .	11 8 58	11 7 58	11 6 58	11 5 58	11 4 58
☾	Last Quarter .	19 2 22	19 1 22	19 0 22	18 11 22	18 10 22
●	New Moon . .	27 6 19	27 5 19	27 4 19	27 3 19	27 2 19

MORNING STARS, ETC.	EVENING STARS, ETC.
Mercury aft. Feb. 2.	Mercury unt. Feb. 2.
Jupiter aft. Feb. 19.	Venus.
Saturn.	Mars.
Uranus.	Jupiter unt. Feb. 19.
Venus semi-diameter	Neptune.
increases from 5.24″	Mercury brightest 20
to 5.52″.	

Meridian Passage, Rising, Setting and Place of the Principal Planets.

Day	VENUS (♀) In Merid. H. M.	VENUS Sets N. Orl's H. M.	VENUS Sets N. Y. H. M.	VENUS Place Con	MARS (♂) In Merid. H. M.	MARS Rises N. Orl's H. M.	MARS Rises N. Y. H. M.	MARS Place Con	JUPITER (♃) In Merid. H. M.	JUPITER Sets N. Orl's H. M.	JUPITER Sets N. Y. H. M.	JUPITER Place Con	SATURN (♄) In Merid. H. M.	SATURN Rises N. Orl's H. M.	SATURN Rises N. Y. H. M.	SATURN Place Con
1	1 17	6 43	6 26	♓	4 17	10 21	10 24	♍	1 10	6 37	6 20	♑	11 33	Invisible.		♑
6	1 21	6 53	6 31	♓	4 1	10 4	10 8	♍	12 55	6 23	6 7	♑	11 16	Invisible.		♑
11	1 24	7 3	6 53	♓	3 43	9 48	9 52	♍	12 40	6 9	5 54	♑	10 59	5 47	6 12	♑
16	1 28	7 12	7 5	♓	3 25	9 28	9 32	♍	12 25	5 56	5 41	♓	10 41	5 30	5 55	♑
21	1 31	7 22	7 17	♓	3 5	9 8	9 12	♍	12 10	Invisible.		♓	10 24	5 12	5 37	♑
26	1 34	7 31	7 31	♓	2 45	8 46	8 42	♍	11 55	Invisible.		♓	10 7	4 53	5 23	♑
28	1 35	7 35	7 33	♈	2 36	8 37	8 41	♍	11 40	Invisible.		♓	10 0	4 45	5 8	♑

NOTES.—Mars becomes stationary on the 18th and soon begins his retrograde motion past the Stars. He will advance to within a few degrees of *α Virginis* (Spica), southeast of him, and then turn back westward. JUPITER, being in conjunction with the Sun on the 19th, will be invisible for some days before and after that date and when next visible he will be on the other side (west) of the Sun as a Morning Star.

METEORIC SHOWERS OR SHOOTING STAR NIGHTS.

No.	Date Feb.	Radiant Point R.A. Dec.	Name of near-by star.	Authority.	Other Dates and Remarks.
4	3	158° +29°	Leo Minor.	Greg.	Dec. Near Sickle—East. Mch. 31
5	6	180° +56°	Big Dipper.	Greg.	Nov., Dec., Apr. 25.
6	20 A. M.	263° +36°	Hercules.	Denning.	West of Vega, Swift, Streaks.

See Nos. 11, 15, 16, 17, 22, 37, 41, 67, 68—71.

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MARCH.

For Pacific Coast Points corresponding to these zones of Lat. add 6m. to Moon's rising and setting, or add 2m. for each hour west of Merid. of Wash. and subtract same for eastern Longitude.

Day of Month	Day of Week	Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N Idaho.				Calendar for Mass., N. Hamp., Ver., Cent. N. Y., So. Mich., & Wis., No. Iowa, Wyom., So. Idaho, So. Oregon.				Calendar for So. N. Y., Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., North'n part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., Ne. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal.				Calendar for D. C., Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, So. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal.				Calendar for S. C., No. Ga., Ala., Miss., La., Tex., So. New Mex., Ariz. and Cal.				Calendar for Fla., So. G., Ala., Miss., La. and Texas.			
		Sun		Moon		Sun		Moon		Sun		Moon		Sun		Moon		Sun		Moon		Sun		Moon	
		Rises	Sets	Sets and Rises		Rises	Sets	Sets and Rises		Rises	Sets	Sets and Rises		Rises	Sets	Sets and Rises		Rises	Sets	Sets and Rises		Rises	Sets	Sets and Rises	
		H. M.	H. M.	H.	M.	H. M.	H. M.	H.	M.	H. M.	H. M.	H.	M.	H. M.	H. M.	H.	M.	H. M.	H. M.	H.	M.	H. M.	H. M.	H.	M.
1	$	6 37	5 48	8	26	6 35	5 50	8	23	6 35	5 51	8	22	6 33	5 52	8	21	6 28	5 57	8	18	6 26	5 59	8	17
2	M	6 35	5 49	9	32	6 34	5 51	9	27	6 34	5 52	9	25	6 32	5 53	9	23	6 27	5 58	9	17	6 25	6 0	9	14
3	Tu	6 34	5 51	10	39	6 32	5 52	10	31	6 33	5 53	10	28	6 30	5 54	10	26	6 26	5 58	10	17	6 24	6 0	10	13
4	W	6 32	5 52	11	45	6 31	5 54	11	35	6 31	5 54	11	32	6 29	5 55	11	29	6 25	5 59	11	18	6 23	6 1	11	13
5	Th	6 30	5 53	morn		6 29	5 55	morn		6 29	5 55	morn		6 28	5 56	morn		6 24	6 0	morn		6 22	6 2	morn	
6	Fr	6 28	5 55	12	51	6 28	5 56	12	39	6 28	5 56	12	35	6 26	5 57	12	31	6 23	6 1	12	19	6 21	6 3	12	13
7	Sa	6 26	5 56	1	52	6 26	5 57	1	40	6 26	5 57	1	35	6 25	5 58	1	31	6 22	6 1	1	18	6 20	6 3	1	12
8	$	6 25	5 57	2	48	6 25	5 59	2	36	6 25	5 59	2	32	6 24	5 59	2	28	6 21	6 2	2	15	6 19	6 4	2	9
9	M	6 23	5 58	3	40	6 23	6 0	3	29	6 23	6 0	3	25	6 22	6 0	3	21	6 20	6 3	3	10	6 18	6 5	3	4
10	Tu	6 21	6 0	4	25	6 21	6 1	4	15	6 21	6 1	4	12	6 20	6 1	4	9	6 19	6 4	4	0	6 16	6 5	3	55
11	W	6 19	6 1	5	3	6 19	6 2	4	56	6 19	6 2	4	54	6 18	6 2	4	52	6 17	6 4	4	45	6 15	6 6	4	41
12	Th	6 17	6 2	5	39	6 17	6 3	5	35	6 17	6 3	5	34	6 17	6 3	5	33	6 16	6 5	5	29	6 14	6 7	5	27
13	Fr	6 15	6 4	rises.		6 15	6 4	rises.		6 15	6 4	rises.		6 15	6 4	rises.		6 14	6 6	rises.		6 13	6 7	rises.	
14	Sa	6 14	6 5	7	43	6 14	6 6	7	40	6 14	6 5	7	39	6 14	6 5	7	38	6 13	6 7	7	34	6 12	6 8	7	33
15	$	6 12	6 6	8	50	6 12	6 7	8	45	6 12	6 6	8	43	6 12	6 6	8	41	6 11	6 8	8	34	6 10	6 8	8	31
16	M	6 10	6 7	9	55	6 10	6 8	9	48	6 11	6 7	9	45	6 11	6 7	9	42	6 10	6 9	9	33	6 9	6 9	9	29
17	Tu	6 8	6 9	10	58	6 9	6 9	10	48	6 10	6 8	10	44	6 10	6 8	10	41	6 9	6 9	10	30	6 8	6 10	10	25
18	W	6 6	6 10	11	56	6 7	6 10	11	44	6 8	6 9	11	41	6 8	6 9	11	37	6 8	6 10	11	26	6 7	6 11	11	19
19	Th	6 4	6 11	morn		6 5	6 11	morn		6 6	6 10	morn		6 6	6 10	morn		6 6	6 11	morn		6 6	6 11	morn	
20	Fr	6 3	6 12	12	48	6 3	6 12	12	36	6 4	6 11	12	32	6 5	6 11	12	28	6 5	6 11	12	15	6 5	6 12	12	9
21	Sa	6 1	6 14	1	38	6 2	6 14	12	6	6 3	6 13	1	21	6 3	6 12	1	17	6 3	6 12	1	4	6 3	6 12	12	58
22	$	5 59	6 15	2	20	6 0	6 15	2	8	6 1	6 14	2	4	6 2	6 13	2	0	6 2	6 13	1	48	6 2	6 13	1	42
23	M	5 57	6 16	2	58	5 59	6 16	2	47	6 0	6 15	2	44	6 1	6 14	2	40	6 1	6 14	2	29	6 1	6 14	2	24
24	Tu	5 55	6 18	3	33	5 57	6 17	3	24	5 59	6 16	3	21	5 59	6 15	3	18	5 59	6 14	3	9	5 59	6 14	3	4
25	W	5 53	6 19	4	4	5 55	6 19	3	57	5 57	6 17	3	55	5 57	6 16	3	53	5 58	6 15	3	46	5 58	6 15	3	42
26	Th	5 51	6 20	4	34	5 53	6 20	4	29	5 55	6 18	4	28	5 56	6 17	4	26	5 56	6 16	4	22	5 57	6 16	4	20
27	Fr	5 49	6 21	5	1	5 52	6 21	4	59	5 54	6 19	4	58	5 54	6 18	4	58	5 55	6 16	4	56	5 56	6 16	4	55
28	Sa	5 48	6 23	5	31	5 51	6 22	5	32	5 53	6 20	5	32	5 53	6 19	5	32	5 54	6 17	5	33	5 55	6 17	5	33
29	$	5 46	6 24	sets.		5 49	6 23	sets.		5 51	6 21	sets.		5 52	6 20	sets.		5 53	6 18	sets.		5 54	6 18	sets.	
30	M	5 44	6 25	8	29	5 47	6 24	8	21	5 49	6 22	8	19	5 50	6 21	8	16	5 52	6 18	8	9	5 53	6 18	8	5
31	Tu	5 42	6 26	9	37	5 45	6 25	9	27	5 47	6 23	9	24	5 48	6 22	9	21	5 50	6 19	9	11	5 51	6 19	9	6

Days of Month	Day's Length	Day's Increase	Day's Length	Day's Increase	Day's Length	Day's Increase	Day's Length	Day's Increase	Day's Length	Day's Increase	Day's Length	Day's Increase
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	11 11	2 20	11 15	2 10	11 16	2 2	11 19	1 54	11 29	1 31	11 33	1 21
3	11 17	2 26	11 20	2 16	11 20	2 8	11 24	1 59	11 33	1 34	11 36	1 24
5	11 24	2 32	11 26	2 22	11 26	2 13	11 28	2 4	11 37	1 38	11 40	1 28
7	11 30	2 38	11 31	2 28	11 31	2 19	11 33	2 9	11 39	1 41	11 43	1 31
9	11 35	2 44	11 37	2 33	11 38	2 24	11 38	2 14	11 44	1 45	11 47	1 35
11	11 42	2 51	11 43	2 39	11 44	2 29	11 45	2 19	11 48	1 49	11 51	1 39
13	11 49	2 57	11 48	2 44	11 49	2 34	11 50	2 24	11 52	1 53	11 54	1 42
15	11 54	3 3	11 55	2 50	11 55	2 40	11 55	2 29	11 57	1 57	11 58	1 46
17	12 1	3 9	12 0	2 56	12 0	2 45	12 0	2 34	12 0	2 1	12 2	1 50
19	12 7	3 15	12 8	3 2	12 4	2 51	12 5	2 39	12 5	2 6	12 5	1 53
21	12 13	3 21	12 12	3 8	12 10	2 56	12 10	2 44	12 9	2 10	12 9	1 57
23	12 19	3 27	12 18	3 14	12 16	3 1	12 15	2 49	12 13	2 14	12 13	2 1
25	12 26	3 34	12 24	3 20	12 20	3 7	12 20	2 54	12 17	2 18	12 17	2 5
27	12 32	3 40	12 30	3 26	12 25	3 12	12 25	2 59	12 21	2 22	12 20	2 8
29	12 37	3 46	12 35	3 31	12 30	3 17	12 30	3 4	12 25	2 26	12 24	2 12
31	12 44	3 52	12 40	3 37	12 36	3 23	12 34	3 9	12 29	2 30	12 28	2 16

Days of Month	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	5 1	7 24	5 2	7 23	5 3	7 22	5 4	7 21	5 7	7 19	5 7	7 19
3	4 57	7 27	4 59	7 25	4 49	7 24	5 1	7 23	5 5	7 21	5 5	7 21
5	4 53	7 30	4 56	7 28	4 56	7 27	4 58	7 26	5 2	7 23	5 2	7 22
7	4 49	7 33	4 53	7 30	4 53	7 29	4 55	7 28	4 59	7 24	5 0	7 23
9	4 45	7 36	4 49	7 33	4 50	7 31	4 52	7 30	4 56	7 25	4 58	7 25
11	4 41	7 39	4 46	7 35	4 47	7 34	4 48	7 32	4 53	7 27	4 54	7 26
13	4 37	7 41	4 43	7 38	4 43	7 36	4 45	7 34	4 50	7 29	4 52	7 28
15	4 34	7 43	4 39	7 41	4 40	7 39	4 42	7 36	4 48	7 31	4 49	7 29
17	4 31	7 46	4 36	7 43	4 37	7 41	4 39	7 38	4 45	7 33	4 47	7 31
19	4 27	7 48	4 32	7 45	4 34	7 43	4 36	7 40	4 42	7 34	4 45	7 32
21	4 24	7 51	4 29	7 47	4 31	7 45	4 33	7 42	4 40	7 36	4 42	7 33
23	4 20	7 54	4 26	7 49	4 27	7 47	4 30	7 44	4 38	7 37	4 40	7 34
25	4 16	7 56	4 22	7 52	4 24	7 49	4 27	7 45	4 35	7 38	4 38	7 35
27	4 12	7 58	4 18	7 54	4 21	7 51	4 24	7 47	4 33	7 39	4 36	7 36
29	4 8	8 1	4 14	7 57	4 18	7 52	4 21	7 49	4 30	7 40	4 34	7 38
31	4 4	8 4	4 10	7 59	4 15	7 54	4 18	7 51	4 28	7 42	4 32	7 39

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MARCH. [31 DAYS

WASHINGTON MERIDIAN—MEAN TIME.
Black faced type indicates P.M. time.

♈ SUN ENTERS ARIES, March ☿ Con. 21, 2 P.M. Spring Commences. Sign

Day of Month	Day of Year	Days in Year	SUN: Decl'n at Mean Noon (South)	SUN: Meridian Passage or on Noon Mark	Sidereal Noon or Meridian of the Vernal Equinox	Moon's Age at 7 P.M.	MOON'S: Southing (For Pacific Coast Add 6m.)	MOON'S: Place Sign	Con.	Deg.	Light and Dark between 6 P.M. and 6 A.M.	Day of Week	PHENOMENA. CHURCH DAYS, SAINTS, LEGAL HOLIDAYS, ETC.
			° ′ ″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	DAYS	H. M. S.				EV. MO.		
1	60	306	7 50 24	12 12 40	1 28 28	2.6	1 53 16	♈		10		D 9	QUADRAGESIMA Sun.—Lent begins.
2	61	305	27 37	28	22 32	3.6	2 40 57	♓		23		M	Anniv. of Tex. Ind. L. H. in Tex.
3	62	304	4 44	16	18 36	4.6	3 30 33	♉	♈	7		Tu	(1) ☌ ☿ ☽, ☿ 2° 32′ South at
4	63	303	6 41 45	3	14 40	5.6	4 22 28	♉		20		W	EMBER DAY. [4h 27m. A.M.
5	64	302	19 41	11 50	10 44	6.6	5 16 48	♊	♉	4		Th	
6	65	301	5 55 31	38	6 48	7.6	6 13 18	♋		18		Fr	EMBER DAY.
7	66	300	32 17	22	2 53	8.6	7 11 16	♋	♊	2		Sa	EMBER DAY—Moon Highest ☽.
8	67	299	8 58	9	0 58 57	9.6	8 9 41	♌		16		D 10	SECOND SUNDAY IN LENT.
9	68	298	4 45 36	19 53	55 1	10.6	9 7 30	♌	♋	1		M	
10	69	297	22 9	10 38	51 5	11.6	10 3 55	♍		16		Tu	Moon Perigee.
11	70	296	3 58 40	10 22	47 9	12.6	10 58 33	♍	♌	0		W	
12	71	295	35 8	10 6	43 13	13.6	11 51 26	♎		15		Th	St. Gregory.
13	72	294	11 33	9 50	39 17	14.6	morn.			29		Fr	
14	73	293	2 47 55	9 33	35 22	15.6	0 42 50	♎	♍	12		Sa	☌ ♂ ☽, ♂ 3° 49′ North at 9.31
15	74	292	24 17	9 17	31 25	16.6	1 33 10	♏		26		D 11	THIRD SUNDAY IN LENT. [P.M.
16	75	291	0 36	8 59	27 29	17.6	2 22 46	♏	♎	9		M	(17) □ ☉, Western.
17	76	290	1 36 55	8 42	23 33	18.6	3 12 0	♐		22		Tu	ST. PATRICK'S DAY.
18	77	289	13 12	8 25	19 38	19.6	4 0 52	♐	♏	4		W	☌ ☿ ♃, ☿ 1° 24′ South.
19	78	288	0 49 30	8 7	15 42	20.6	4 49 29	♑		16		Th	Moon Lowest—☾.
20	79	287	25 47	7 49	11 46	21.6	5 37 43	♑	♐	28		Fr	☌ ☽, ☽ 5° 30′ South.
21	80	286	2 4	7 31	7 50	22.6	6 25 25	♒		10		Sa	Moon Apogee (22).
22	81	285	North.	7 13	0 3 54	23.6	7 12 27	♒	♑	22		D 12	Fourth Sun. in Lent (Mid-Lent). Mother-
23	82	284	0 45 18	6 55	morn.	24.6	7 58 50	♓		4		M	□ ♅ ☉, Eastern. [ing Sunday.
24	83	283	1 8 57	6 37	11 56 2	25.6	8 44 49	♓	♒	16		Tu	☌ ♄ ☽, ♄ 5° 26′ South at 3 A.M.
25	84	282	32 34	6 19	52 6	26.6	9 30 0	♈		28		W	Lady Day—Annunciation.
26	85	281	56 10	6 0	48 10	27.6	10 15 21	♈	♓	11		Th	☌ ♃ ☽, ♃ 4° 19′ South.
27	86	280	2 19 42	5 42	44 14	28.6	11 1 5	♉		23		Fr	
28	87	279	43 12	5 24	40 19	29.6	11 47 44	♉	♈	6		S	☿ in Ascending Node.
29	88	278	3 6 39	5 6	36 23	0.9	Ev 35 48	♊		20		D 13	Fifth SUNDAY in Lent (Pas. Sun.)
30	89	277	30 2	4 47	32 27	1.9	1 25 48	♊	♉	3		M	(29) 8 ☌ ☉ and Brightest.
31	90	276	3 53 21	12 4 29	11 28 31	2.9	2 18 1	♋		17		Tu	☌ ☿ ☽, ☿ 2° 13′ North.

MOON'S PHASES. STANDARD TIME.

Sign	PHASE	60th Merid. Inter-Col. D. H. M.	75th Merid. Eastern D. H. M.	90th Merid. Central D. H. M.	105th Merid Mountain D. H. M.	120th Merid Pacific D. H. M.
☽	First Quarter	6 3 14	6 2 14	6 1 14	6 0 14	6 11 14
♎	Full Moon	13 8 13	13 7 13	13 6 13	13 5 13	13 4 13
♑	Last Quarter	20 10 8	20 9 8	20 8 8	20 7 8	20 6 8
●	New Moon	28 9 26	28 8 26	28 7 26	28 6 26	28 5 26

MORNING STARS, ETC.

Mercury.
Jupiter.
Saturn.
Uranus unt. the 17.
Venus semi-diameter increases from 5.52″ to 6.09″.

EVENING STARS, ETC.

Venus.
Mars.
Uranus, after the 17.
Neptune.
Mars will be brightest on the 29th.

Meridian Passage, Rising, Setting and Place of the Principal Planets.

Day	VENUS (♀) In Merid.	VENUS (♀) Sets N. Orl's	VENUS (♀) Sets N. Y.	VENUS (♀) Place Con	MARS (♂) In Merid.	MARS (♂) Rises N. Orl's	MARS (♂) Rises N. Y.	MARS (♂) Place Con	JUPITER (♃) In Merid.	JUPITER (♃) Rises N. Orl's	JUPITER (♃) Rises N. Y.	JUPITER (♃) Place Con	SATURN (♄) In Merid.	SATURN (♄) Rises N. Orl's	SATURN (♄) Rises N. Y.	SATURN (♄) Place Con
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1	1 36	7 36	7 35	♓	2 32	8 34	8 37	♍	11 36	Invisible.		♍	9 56	4 42	5 5	♑
6	1 38	7 44	7 47	♓	2 9	8 10	8 13	♍	11 30	Invisible.		♍	9 39	4 24	4 48	♑
11	1 41	7 52	7 58	♓	1 45	7 45	7 48	♍	11 15	5 43	5 57	♍	9 21	4 7	4 30	♑
16	1 44	8 6	8 10	♓	1 20	7 18	7 20	♍	11 0	5 26	5 39	♍	9 3	3 49	4 12	♑
21	1 47	8 20	8 22	♓	12 49	6 51	6 52	♍	10 45	5 8	5 20	♍	8 45	3 31	3 54	♑
26	1 50	8 25	8 34	♈	12 23	6 22	6 23	♍	10 29	4 52	4 59	♍	8 27	3 13	3 36	♑
31	1 54	8 29	8 46	♈	11 56	5 54	5 54	♍	10 14	4 36	4 38	♍	8 9	2 55	3 18	♑

NOTES.—Mars will be in opposition to the Sun on the 29th, when he will rise with the setting of the Sun, and therefore from this on we must look for him in the west in the morning hours. This opposition is not the most favorable possible for observing Mars. The conditions must be that Mars must pass his perihelion at or near the time of opposition and these events occur at or near the Earth's aphelion. Such conditions last obtained in 1892, and will not recur until 1907, when the planet will be some 30,000,000 miles nearer to us than when the conditions are reversed.

METEORIC SHOWERS OR SHOOTING STAR NIGHTS.

No.	Date. Mch.	Radiant Point. R.A. Dec.	Constellation or Near-by Star.	Authority.	Other Dates and Remarks.
7	2	265°+23°	Hercules.	Greg.	July, "Max. Apr. 13?" Apr. 25.
8	11	263°+50°	Draconids I. Head.	Greg.	Jan., May 31.

See Nos. 3, 4, 22, 67, 68, 70 and 71.

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APRIL.

For Pacific Coast Points corresponding to these zones of Lat. add 6m. to Moon's rising and setting, or add 2m. for each hour west of Merid. of Wash. and subtract same for eastern Longitude.

Day of Month	Day of Week	Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N Idaho.			Calendar for Mass., N. Hamp., Ver., Cent. N. Y., So. Mich., & Wis., No. Iowa, Wyom., So. Idaho, So. Oregon.			Calendar for So. N. Y., Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., North'n part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., No. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal.			Calendar for D. C., Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, So. Ind., S. Ill, N. Mo., Kan., Cent Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal.			Calendar for S. C., No. Ga., Ala., Miss., La., Tex., So. New Mex., Ariz. and Cal.			Calendar for Fla., So. G., Ala., Miss. La. and Texas.		
		Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon
		Rises	Sets	Sets and Rises	Rises	Sets	Sets and Rises	Rises	Sets	Sets and Rises	Rises	Sets	Sets and Rises	Rises	Sets	Sets and Rises	Rises	Sets	Sets and Rises
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	W	5 40	6 27	10 43	5 43	6 28	10 32	5 45	6 24	10 28	5 46	6 22	10 24	5 49	6 20	10 13	5 50	6 19	10 7
2	Th	5 38	6 29	11 46	5 42	6 27	11 34	5 43	6 25	11 30	5 45	6 23	11 28	5 48	6 21	11 13	5 49	6 20	11 7
3	Fr	5 36	6 30	morn	5 40	6 28	morn	5 41	6 26	morn	5 43	6 24	morn	5 46	6 21	morn	5 47	6 20	morn
4	Sa	5 35	6 31	12 44	5 38	6 29	12 32	5 39	6 27	12 28	5 41	6 24	12 24	5 45	6 22	12 11	5 46	6 21	12 5
5	$	5 33	6 32	1 36	5 36	6 30	1 24	5 37	6 28	1 21	5 40	6 25	1 17	5 44	6 23	1 5	5 45	6 21	12 59
6	M	5 31	6 34	2 22	5 34	6 31	2 12	5 35	6 29	2 9	5 38	6 26	2 5	5 42	6 23	1 55	5 44	6 22	1 50
7	Tu	5 29	6 35	3 1	5 32	6 32	2 53	5 33	6 30	2 51	5 36	6 27	2 48	5 41	6 24	2 40	5 43	6 22	2 36
8	W	5 27	6 36	3 37	5 31	6 33	3 33	5 32	6 31	3 31	5 35	6 28	3 29	5 39	6 25	3 24	5 41	6 23	3 21
9	Th	5 26	6 37	4 10	5 29	6 34	4 8	5 30	6 32	4 7	5 33	6 29	4 6	5 38	6 25	4 2	5 40	6 23	4 3
10	Fr	5 24	6 39	4 42	5 27	6 35	4 43	5 28	6 33	4 43	5 31	6 30	4 43	5 37	6 26	4 44	5 39	6 24	4 44
11	Sa	5 22	6 40	rises.	5 26	6 36	rises.	5 27	6 34	rises.	5 30	6 31	rises.	5 35	6 27	rises.	5 38	6 24	rises.
12	$	5 20	6 41	7 39	5 24	6 37	7 31	5 25	6 35	7 29	5 28	6 32	7 27	5 34	6 27	7 19	5 37	6 25	7 15
13	M	5 19	6 42	8 42	5 23	6 38	8 33	5 24	6 36	8 30	5 27	6 33	8 27	5 33	6 28	8 17	5 36	6 25	8 12
14	Tu	5 17	6 44	9 42	5 21	6 39	9 31	5 23	6 37	9 28	5 26	6 34	9 24	5 32	6 29	9 13	5 35	6 26	9 7
15	W	5 15	6 45	10 39	5 19	6 40	10 27	5 21	6 38	10 23	5 24	6 35	10 19	5 31	6 30	10 6	5 34	6 27	10 0
16	Th	5 13	6 46	11 34	5 18	6 41	11 22	5 20	6 39	11 17	5 23	6 36	11 13	5 30	6 30	11 0	5 33	6 27	10 54
17	Fr	5 12	6 47	morn	5 16	6 42	morn	5 18	6 40	11 59	5 22	6 37	11 55	5 29	6 31	11 42	5 32	6 28	11 36
18	Sa	5 10	6 48	12 15	5 14	6 43	12 3	5 16	6 41	morn	5 20	6 38	morn	5 28	6 32	morn	5 31	6 29	morn
19	$	5 8	6 50	12 55	5 13	6 44	12 44	5 15	6 42	12 40	5 19	6 39	12 36	5 27	6 32	12 25	5 30	6 29	12 19
20	M	5 7	6 51	1 31	5 11	6 45	1 22	5 13	6 43	1 18	5 17	6 40	1 15	5 25	6 33	1 5	5 29	6 30	1 0
21	Tu	5 5	6 52	2 3	5 10	6 47	1 56	5 12	6 45	1 53	5 16	6 41	1 50	5 24	6 34	1 42	5 28	6 30	1 38
22	W	5 3	6 53	2 33	5 8	6 48	2 28	5 10	6 48	2 26	5 14	6 42	2 24	5 23	6 35	2 18	5 27	6 31	2 15
23	Th	5 2	6 55	3 2	5 6	6 49	2 59	5 9	6 47	2 58	5 13	6 43	2 57	5 22	6 35	2 53	5 26	6 31	2 52
24	Fr	5 0	6 56	3 30	5 5	6 50	3 29	5 8	6 48	3 29	5 12	6 44	3 29	5 21	6 36	3 28	5 25	6 32	3 28
25	Sa	4 58	6 57	3 59	5 3	6 52	4 1	5 6	6 49	4 2	5 10	6 45	4 3	5 20	6 37	4 5	5 24	6 33	4 6
26	$	4 57	6 58	4 31	5 2	6 53	4 35	5 5	6 50	4 36	5 9	6 46	4 38	5 19	6 37	4 43	5 23	6 33	4 46
27	M	4 55	7 0	sets.	5 1	6 54	sets.	5 4	6 51	sets.	5 8	6 47	sets.	5 18	6 38	sets.	5 22	6 34	sets.
28	Tu	4 54	7 1	8 29	4 59	6 55	8 18	5 2	6 52	8 15	5 6	6 48	8 11	5 16	6 39	8 0	5 20	6 35	7 55
29	W	4 52	7 2	9 36	4 58	6 57	9 24	5 1	6 53	9 20	5 5	6 49	9 16	5 15	6 39	9 4	5 19	6 35	8 58
30	Th	4 51	7 3	10 39	4 56	6 58	10 27	5 0	6 54	10 22	5 3	6 50	10 18	5 14	6 40	10 5	5 18	6 36	9 59

Days of Month	Day's Length	Day's Increase	Day's Length	Day's Increase	Day's Length	Day's Increase	Day's Length	Day's Increase	Day's Length	Day's Increase	Day's Length	Day's Increase
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	12 47	3 54	12 43	3 39	12 39	3 25	12 36	3 11	12 31	2 32	12 29	2 17
3	12 54	4 0	12 48	3 45	12 45	3 30	12 41	3 16	12 35	2 36	12 33	2 21
5	12 58	4 7	12 54	3 51	12 51	3 36	12 45	3 21	12 39	2 40	12 36	2 23
7	13 6	4 13	13 0	3 57	12 57	3 42	12 51	3 27	12 43	2 44	12 39	2 27
9	13 11	4 19	13 5	4 02	13 2	3 47	12 56	3 32	12 47	2 48	12 43	2 31
11	13 18	4 25	13 10	4 7	13 7	3 52	13 1	3 37	12 51	2 52	12 46	2 34
13	13 23	4 31	13 15	4 13	13 12	3 57	13 6	3 42	12 55	2 56	12 49	2 37
15	13 28	4 37	13 21	4 19	13 18	4 3	13 11	3 47	12 59	3 0	12 53	2 41
17	13 34	4 43	13 26	4 24	13 23	4 8	13 15	3 52	13 3	3 4	12 56	2 44
19	13 40	4 49	13 31	4 30	13 28	4 13	13 20	3 56	13 7	3 8	12 59	2 47
21	13 47	4 54	13 39	4 35	13 33	4 18	13 25	4 1	13 10	3 11	13 2	2 50
23	13 53	5 0	13 43	4 41	13 38	4 23	13 30	4 6	13 13	3 14	13 5	2 53
25	13 59	5 6	13 50	4 46	13 43	4 28	13 36	4 10	13 17	3 18	13 9	2 57
27	14 5	5 11	13 53	4 51	13 47	4 32	13 40	4 14	13 20	3 21	13 12	3 0
29	14 10	5 17	14 0	4 56	13 52	4 37	13 44	4 19	13 24	3 25	13 16	3 4
30	14 12	5 19	14 2	4 59	13 54	4 40	13 47	4 22	13 26	3 27	13 18	3 6

Days of Month	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	4 0	8 7	4 8	8 1	4 12	7 56	4 15	7 53	4 25	7 43	4 29	7 39
3	3 55	8 11	4 4	8 4	4 8	7 59	4 11	7 56	4 23	7 45	4 26	7 41
5	3 51	8 14	3 59	8 7	4 4	8 1	4 7	7 58	4 20	7 46	4 24	7 42
7	3 47	8 17	3 55	8 9	4 0	8 4	4 3	8 1	4 17	7 48	4 21	7 43
9	3 43	8 20	3 51	8 12	3 56	8 7	4 0	8 4	4 14	7 50	4 19	7 45
11	3 39	8 23	3 47	8 15	3 52	8 10	3 56	8 6	4 11	7 51	4 16	7 46
13	3 34	8 27	3 43	8 18	3 49	8 13	3 52	8 9	4 8	7 53	4 13	7 48
15	3 29	8 30	3 39	8 21	3 46	8 15	3 49	8 11	4 4	7 55	4 10	7 49
17	3 25	8 34	3 35	8 24	3 42	8 18	3 46	8 13	4 0	7 57	4 7	7 51
19	3 21	8 37	3 31	8 27	3 38	8 20	3 42	8 15	3 58	7 59	4 5	7 53
21	3 17	8 41	3 27	8 30	3 34	8 23	3 39	8 18	3 55	8 2	4 2	7 55
23	3 13	8 44	3 24	8 33	3 31	8 26	3 36	8 20	3 53	8 4	4 0	7 54
25	3 11	8 46	3 21	8 36	3 28	8 29	3 33	8 23	3 51	8 5	3 58	7 56
27	3 8	8 48	3 17	8 39	3 25	8 31	3 30	8 25	3 49	8 7	3 56	7 57
29	3 5	8 50	3 13	8 42	3 21	8 33	3 27	8 27	3 46	8 9	3 55	7 59
30	3 2	8 53	3 9	8 45	3 18	8 36	3 24	8 30	3 44	8 10	3 53	8 1

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APRIL. [30 DAYS

WASHINGTON MERIDIAN—MEAN TIME. Black faced type indicates P.M. time.

♈ SUN ENTERS TAURUS, Con. April 21, 2 A.M. ♉ Sign

Day of Month	Day of Year	Days in Year	SUN: Decl'n at Mean Noon (North) ° ′ ″	SUN: Meridian Passage or on Noon Mark H. M. S.	Sidereal Noon or Meridian of the Vernal Equinox H. M. S.	Moon's Age at 7 P.M. DAYS	MOON'S: Southing (For Pacific Coast Add 6m.) H. M. S.	MOON'S: Place Sign	Con.	Deg.	Light and Dark between 6 P.M. and 6 A.M. EV.	MO.	Day of Week	PHENOMENA. Church Days, Saints, Legal Holidays, Etc.
1	91	275	4 16 35	12 4 11	11 24 35	3.9	3 12 31	♉	♉	1			W	Conv. Mary Mag.
2	92	274	39 45	3 53	20 39	4.9	4 8 55	♉	♉	15			Th	Gambetta born, 1838.
3	93	273	5 2 49	35	16 43	5.9	5 6 27	♉	♉	29			Fr	Moon Highest—♋.
4	94	272	25 49	17	12 47	6.9	6 4 6	♉	♊	13			Sa	
5	95	271	48 42	2 59	8 51	7.9	7 0 55	♊	♊	27			D14	Palm Sunday—Moon Perigee.
6	96	270	6 11 29	42	4 55	8.9	7 56 16	♊	♋	11			M	Conf. Memorial Day, in La. L. H.
7	97	269	34 10	25	0 59	9.9	8 49 51	♋	♋	26			Tu	St. Mariana.
8	98	268	56 44	7	10 57	10.9	9 41 49	♋	♌	10			W	
9	99	267	7 19 11	1 50	53	11.9	10 32 32	♌	♌	24			Th	Maundy Thursday. [Md. Tenn.
10	100	266	41 30	1 34	49	12.9	11 22 25	♌	♍	7			Fr	Good Friday. L. H. in Al., La., Pa.,
11	101	265	8 3 42	1 17	45	16	13.9	morn.	♍	♍	21		Sa	(10) ☌ ☾ ☽, ☾ 4° 8′ N. at 1.46
12	102	264	25 45	1 1	41	20	14.9	0 11 56	♍	♎	4		D15	Easter Day (11) Ecl. of ☽. [P.M.
13	103	263	47 41	0 45	37	24	15.9	1 1 20	♎	♎	17		M	Easter Monday.
14	104	262	9 9 27	0 29	33	28	16.9	1 50 45	♎	♏	30		Tu	Easter Tuesday.
15	105	261	31 4	0 14	29	22	17.9	2 40 6	♏	♏	12		W	(16) ☌ ☿ ☽.
16	106	260	52 32	11 59 59	25	36	18.9	3 29 9	♏	♐	24		Th	Moon Lowest—♋.
17	107	259	10 13 50	59 45	21	40	19.9	4 17 21	♐	♐	6		Fr	(20) ☌ ♄ ☽, ♄ 5° 26′ South.
18	108	258	34 58	30	17	44	20.9	5 5 17	♐	♑	18		Sa	Moon Apogee.
19	109	257	55 56	17	13	49	21.9	5 51 59	♑	♑	30		D16	First Sun. after Easter—Low Sun.
20	110	256	11 16 43	3	9	53	22.9	6 37 47	♑	♒	12		M	(19) Patriot's Day—L. H. in Mass.
21	111	255	37 19	58 50	5	57	23.9	7 22 55	♒	♒	24		Tu	An. Bat. San Jacinto. L. H. Tex.
22	112	254	57 43	38	2	1	24.9	8 7 55	♒	♓	6		W	St. Albert.
23	113	253	12 17 56	26	9 58	5	25.9	8 52 54	♓	♓	19		Th	☌ ♃ ☽, ♃ 3° 56′ So. St. Geo.
24	114	252	37 57	14	54	9	26.9	9 38 52	♓	♈	2		Fr	[and Ga.
25	115	251	57 45	3	50	13	27.9	10 26 22	♈	♈	15		Sa	(26) Conf. Mem. Day in Ala., Fla.
26	116	250	13 17 21	57 53	46	17	28.9	11 16 1	♈	♉	28		D17	Second Sunday after Easter.
27	117	249	36 43	43	42	22	0.4	Ev 8 17	♉	♉	12		M	(30) □ ♄ ☉, Western. [P.M.
28	118	248	55 52	33	38	25	1.4	1 3 13	♉	♊	26		Tu	(29) ☌ ♀ ☽, ♀ 6° 3′ N. at 11.27
29	119	247	14 14 47	24	34	30	2.4	2 0 36	♊	□ ♉	11		W	Moon Highest—♋ (30).
30	120	246	14 33 29	11 57 15	9 30	34	3.4	2 59 29	□ ♉	♊	25		Th	Moon Perigee □ ♄ ☉. W. ♀ in Per.

MOON'S PHASES. STANDARD TIME.

Sign	Phase	60th Merid. Inter-Col. D. H. M.	75th Merid. Eastern D. H. M.	90th Merid. Central D. H. M.	105th Merid Mountain D. H. M.	120th Merid Pacific D. H. M.
☽	First Quarter.	4 9 51	4 8 51	4 7 51	4 6 51	4 5 51
♌	Full Moon.	11 8 18	11 7 18	11 6 18	11 5 18	11 4 18
♏	Last Quarter	19 5 30	19 4 30	19 3 30	19 2 30	19 1 30
●	New Moon	27 9 31	27 8 31	27 7 31	27 6 31	27 5 31

Morning Stars, Etc.: Mercury unt. 12th. Jupiter. Saturn. Venus semidiameter increases from 6.09″ to 6.96″.

Evening Stars, Etc.: Mercury after 12th. Venus. Mars. Uranus. Neptune. Mercury brightest 2.st.

Meridian Passage, Rising, Setting and Place of the Principal Planets.

Day	Venus (♀) In Merid. H. M.	Venus Sets N. Orl's H. M.	Venus Sets N. Y. H. M.	Venus Place Con	Mars (♂) In Merid. H. M.	Mars Sets N. Orl's H. M.	Mars Sets N. Y. H. M.	Mars Place Con	Jupiter (♃) In Merid. H. M.	Jupiter Rises N. Orl's H. M.	Jupiter Rises N. Y. H. M.	Jupiter Place Con	Saturn (♄) In Merid. H. M.	Saturn Rises N. Orl's H. M.	Saturn Rises N. Y. H. M.	Saturn Place Con
1	1 56	8 30	8 48	♈	11 50	Invisi	ble.	♏	10 11	4 32	4 42	♐	8 6	2 52	3 15	♑
6	1 59	8 40	9 0	♈	11 23	Invisi	ble.	♏	9 55	4 15	4 25	♐	7 48	2 33	2 56	♑
11	2 3	8 59	9 12	♈	10 57	4 53	4 51	♏	9 40	3 59	4 8	♐	7 29	2 15	2 38	♑
16	2 8	9 3	9 24	♈	10 31	4 34	4 34	♏	9 24	3 42	3 47	♐	7 11	1 56	2 19	♑
21	2 13	9 7	9 34	♉	10 7	4 15	4 17	♏	9 8	3 24	3 32	♐	6 52	1 38	2 1	♑
26	2 19	9 15	9 44	♉	9 43	3 51	3 53	♎	8 52	3 9	3 18	♐	6 33	1 19	1 42	♑
30	2 23	9 23	9 53	♉	9 25	3 26	3 28	♎	8 39	2 55	3 3	♐	6 14	1 1	1 23	♑

Notes.—Mars crosses the Solsticial Colure on the 21st. In the Starry Hosts the most conspicuous object directly south in the evening is the Sickle in Leo, with the brilliant Regulus in the end of the handle. Further east α *Virginis* (Spica) is well up west of the meridian and low in the south Sirius, the Dog Star shines, with Procyon in Canis Minor, above and still higher up Castor and Pollux in Gemini and Capella in the north-west. In the northern circumpolar group the Great Dipper and Pointers are low down below the Pole Star and Cassiopeia's Chair directly opposite or above the Pole Star—near the Zenith: the Little Dipper to the left and Perseus to the right.

METEORIC SHOWERS OR SHOOTING STAR NIGHTS.

No.	Date.	Radiant Point. R.A. Dec.	Constellation or Near-by Star.	Authority.	Other Dates and Remarks.
9	1	204°+56°	Great Bear—Big Dipper.	Greg.	July, Dec., Jan., Aug., May 25.
10	5	272°+35°	Lyrids, near Vega.	Greg.	May 10, Apr. 19–20, June, July.
11	12	235°+23°	Coronids, Northern Crown.	Greg.	June 30, Jan., Feb.
12-14	19–23	284–294+22–44	Cygnus—The Cross.	Denning.	Aug., July, Oct., Nov.

See also Nos. 6, 7, 20, 47 and 73.

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MAY.

For Pacific Coast Points corresponding to these zones of Lat. add 6m. to Moon's rising and setting, or add 2m. for each hour west of Merid. of Wash. and subtract same for eastern Longitude.

Day of Month	Day of Week	Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N Idaho. Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets and Rises	Calendar for Mass., N. Hamp., Ver., Cent. N. Y., So. Mich., & Wis., No. Iowa, Wyom., So. Idaho, So. Oregon. Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets and Rises	Calendar for So. N. Y., Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., North'n part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., No. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal. Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets and Rises	Calendar for D. C., Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, So. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal. Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets and Rises	Calendar for S. C., No. Ga., Ala., Miss., La., Tex., So. New Mex., Ariz. and Cal. Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets and Rises	Calendar for Fla., So. G., Ala., Miss. La. and Texas. Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets and Rises
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Fr	4 49	7	5 11 34	4 54	6 59	11 22	4 59	6 55	11 18	5 2	6 52	11 14	5 13	6 41	11 2	5 17	6 37	10 56				
2	Sa	4 48	7	6 morn	4 53	7 0	morn	4 58	6 56	morn	5 1	6 53	morn	5 12	6 42	11 54	5 16	6 38	11 49				
3	$	4 46	7	7 12 23	4 52	7 1	12 12	4 57	6 57	12 9	5 0	6 54	12 5	5 11	6 43	morn	5 15	6 39	morn				
4	M	4 45	7	8 1 3	4 50	7 2	12 56	4 56	6 58	12 53	4 59	6 55	12 50	5 10	6 44	12 41	5 15	6 40	12 37				
5	Tu	4 44	7	9 1 40	4 49	7 3	1 35	4 55	6 59	1 33	4 58	6 55	1 31	5 10	6 45	1 24	5 14	6 40	1 21				
6	W	4 42	7	11 2 13	4 48	7 4	2 10	4 54	7 0	2 9	4 57	6 56	2 8	5 9	6 45	2 4	5 13	6 41	2 3				
7	Th	4 41	7	12 2 41	4 47	7 5	2 40	4 53	7 1	2 40	4 56	6 57	2 40	5 8	6 46	2 39	5 13	6 42	2 39				
8	Fr	4 40	7	13 3 14	4 46	7 6	3 16	4 52	7 2	3 17	4 55	6 58	3 18	5 7	6 46	3 20	5 12	6 42	3 21				
9	Sa	4 38	7	14 3 45	4 45	7 7	3 49	4 51	7 3	3 51	4 54	6 59	3 53	5 6	6 47	3 58	5 11	6 43	4 1				
10	$	4 37	7	15 4 16	4 44	7 8	4 23	4 50	7 4	4 26	4 53	7 0	4 28	5 5	6 48	4 36	5 11	6 44	4 40				
11	M	4 36	7	16 rises.	4 43	7 9	rises.	4 49	7 5	rises.	4 52	7 1	rises.	5 5	6 48	rises.	5 10	6 44	rises.				
12	Tu	4 35	7	18 8 28	4 42	7 10	8 16	4 48	7 6	8 12	4 51	7 2	8 8	5 4	6 49	7 56	5 9	6 45	7 50				
13	W	4 33	7	19 9 21	4 41	7 11	9 9	4 47	7 7	9 4	4 50	7 3	9 0	5 3	6 50	8 47	5 8	6 45	8 41				
14	Th	4 32	7	20 10 9	4 40	7 12	9 57	4 46	7 8	9 53	4 49	7 4	9 49	5 2	6 50	9 36	5 8	6 46	9 30				
15	Fr	4 31	7	21 10 53	4 39	7 13	10 41	4 44	7 9	10 37	4 48	7 5	10 33	5 2	6 51	10 21	5 7	6 47	10 15				
16	Sa	4 30	7	22 11 31	4 38	7 14	11 20	4 43	7 10	11 17	4 47	7 6	11 13	5 1	6 52	11 2	5 7	6 48	10 57				
17	$	4 29	7	23 morn	4 37	7 15	11 54	4 42	7 11	11 51	4 46	7 6	11 49	5 0	6 52	11 40	5 6	6 48	11 35				
18	M	4 28	7	24 12 2	4 36	7 16	morn	4 41	7 12	morn	4 45	7 7	morn	5 0	6 53	morn	5 6	6 49	morn				
19	Tu	4 27	7	25 12 33	4 36	7 17	12 27	4 40	7 13	12 25	4 45	7 8	12 23	4 59	6 54	12 16	5 5	6 49	12 12				
20	W	4 26	7	26 1 2	4 35	7 18	12 58	4 39	7 14	12 57	4 44	7 9	12 55	4 59	6 54	12 51	5 5	6 50	12 49				
21	Th	4 25	7	28 1 29	4 34	7 19	1 28	4 38	7 14	1 27	4 43	7 9	1 27	4 58	6 55	1 25	5 4	6 50	1 24				
22	Fr	4 24	7	29 1 58	4 33	7 20	1 59	4 37	7 15	1 59	4 43	7 10	2 0	4 58	6 55	2 1	5 4	6 51	2 1				
23	Sa	4 23	7	30 2 29	4 32	7 21	2 32	4 36	7 16	2 33	4 42	7 11	2 34	4 57	6 56	2 38	5 3	6 51	2 39				
24	$	4 23	7	31 3 0	4 31	7 22	3 6	4 36	7 17	3 8	4 41	7 12	3 10	4 57	6 56	3 16	5 3	6 52	3 20				
25	M	4 22	7	32 3 37	4 30	7 23	3 45	4 35	7 18	3 48	4 41	7 13	3 50	4 56	6 57	3 59	5 2	6 52	4 4				
26	Tu	4 21	7	33 4 28	4 29	7 24	4 39	4 34	7 19	4 43	4 40	7 13	4 26	4 56	6 57	4 57	5 2	6 53	5 3				
27	W	4 20	7	34 sets.	4 28	7 25	sets.	4 34	7 20	sets.	4 39	7 14	sets.	4 55	6 58	sets.	5 1	6 53	sets.				
28	Th	4 20	7	35 9 24	4 28	7 26	9 12	4 33	7 21	9 8	4 38	7 15	9 4	4 55	6 58	8 51	5 1	6 53	8 45				
29	Fr	4 19	7	35 10 18	4 27	7 27	10 7	4 32	7 22	10 3	4 38	7 16	9 59	4 54	6 59	9 48	5 0	6 54	9 42				
30	Sa	4 18	7	36 11 6	4 26	7 27	10 57	4 32	7 22	10 53	4 37	7 16	10 50	4 54	6 59	10 40	5 0	6 54	10 35				
31	$	4 18	7	37 11 42	4 26	7 28	11 36	4 31	7 23	11 33	4 37	7 17	11 31	4 53	7 0	11 24	5 0	6 54	11 20				

Days of Month	Day's Length	Day's Increase	Day's Length	Day's Increase	Day's Length	Day's Increase	Day's Length	Day's Increase	Day's Length	Day's Increase	Day's Length	Day's Increase
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	14 16	5 27	14 5	5 1	13 56	4 42	13 50	4 24	13 28	3 29	13 20	3 8
3	14 21	5 31	14 9	5 6	14 0	4 47	13 54	4 28	13 32	3 33	13 23	3 11
5	14 25	5 36	14 14	5 11	14 4	4 52	13 59	4 33	13 35	3 36	13 26	3 14
7	14 31	5 42	14 18	5 15	14 8	4 56	14 3	4 37	13 38	3 39	13 29	3 17
9	14 36	5 46	14 22	5 19	14 12	5 0	14 7	4 41	13 41	3 42	13 32	3 20
11	14 40	5 51	14 26	5 23	14 16	5 4	14 11	4 45	13 44	3 45	13 34	3 22
13	14 46	5 55	14 30	5 27	14 20	5 8	14 15	4 49	13 47	3 48	13 36	3 24
15	14 50	6 1	14 34	5 31	14 25	5 12	14 18	4 52	13 49	3 50	13 39	3 27
17	14 54	6 5	14 38	5 35	14 30	5 15	14 21	4 55	13 52	3 53	13 42	3 30
19	14 58	6 9	14 41	5 38	14 33	5 19	14 24	4 58	13 54	3 55	13 44	3 32
21	15 3	6 13	14 46	5 42	14 36	5 22	14 27	5 1	13 57	3 58	13 46	3 34
23	15 7	6 18	14 49	5 46	14 40	5 25	14 30	5 4	14 0	4 1	13 48	3 36
25	15 10	6 22	14 53	5 49	14 43	5 28	14 33	5 7	14 2	4 3	13 50	3 38
27	15 14	6 25	14 57	5 53	14 46	5 31	14 36	5 10	14 4	4 5	13 52	3 40
29	15 16	6 27	15 0	5 56	14 49	5 34	14 38	5 13	14 5	4 6	13 53	3 41
31	15 19	6 30	15 2	5 59	14 52	5 37	14 40	5 15	14 7	4 8	13 54	3 42

Days of Month	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	2 52	9 1	3 7	8 47	3 16	8 38	3 22	8 32	3 43	8 11	3 51	8 3
3	2 48	9 4	3 3	8 50	3 13	8 41	3 18	8 35	3 41	8 13	3 48	8 5
5	2 45	9 6	3 0	8 54	3 9	8 44	3 15	8 38	3 38	8 15	3 46	8 7
7	2 42	9 9	2 57	8 57	3 6	8 47	3 12	8 41	3 35	8 17	3 44	8 10
9	2 38	9 12	2 54	9 0	3 3	8 51	3 9	8 44	3 33	8 19	3 42	8 12
11	2 34	9 16	2 51	9 4	3 0	8 54	3 6	8 47	3 31	8 22	3 40	8 14
13	2 30	9 21	2 47	9 7	2 57	8 57	3 3	8 50	3 29	8 24	3 38	8 16
15	2 26	9 27	2 44	9 10	2 54	9 0	3 0	8 53	3 27	8 26	3 36	8 17
17	2 22	9 32	2 40	9 14	2 51	9 3	2 58	8 56	3 25	8 27	3 35	8 19
19	2 18	9 36	2 36	9 17	2 47	9 6	2 55	8 59	3 23	8 30	3 33	8 21
21	2 14	9 39	2 33	9 20	2 44	9 9	2 52	9 1	3 21	8 32	3 32	8 23
23	2 10	9 42	2 30	9 23	2 41	9 12	2 50	9 3	3 19	8 34	3 30	8 25
25	2 6	9 45	2 26	9 26	2 38	9 14	2 48	9 5	3 18	8 35	3 29	8 28
27	2 3	9 48	2 23	9 29	2 36	9 17	2 46	9 8	3 17	8 37	3 28	8 27
29	2 01	9 50	2 19	9 32	2 33	9 20	2 44	9 10	3 15	8 39	3 26	8 28
31	1 58	9 52	2 15	9 35	2 31	9 22	2 42	9 12	3 14	8 40	3 25	8 29

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MAY. [31 DAYS

WASHINGTON MERIDIAN—MEAN TIME.
Black faced type indicates P.M. time.

☌ Con. SUN ENTERS GEMINI, May 22, 2 A.M. □ Sign

Day of Month	Day of Year	Days in Year	SUN Decl'n at Mean Noon (North)	SUN Meridian Passage or on Noon Mark	Sidereal Noon or Meridian of the Vernal Equinox	Moon's Age at 7 P.M.	MOON'S Southing (For Pacific Coast Add 6m.)	MOON'S Place Sign	Con.	Deg.	Light and Dark between 6 P.M. and 6 A.M.	Day of Week	PHENOMENA. Church Days, Saints, Legal Holidays, Etc.
			° ′ ″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	DAYS	H. M. S.				EV. MO.		
1	121	245	14 51 56	11 57 7	9 26 38	4.4	3 59 35	♋	□	10		Fr	SS. Philip and Jacob.
2	122	244	15 10 8	57 0	22 42	5.4	4 56 37	♋	□	24		Sa	
3	123	243	28 5	56 53	18 46	6.4	5 52 40	♌	♋	8		D18	Third Sunday after Easter.
4	124	242	45 46	44	14 50	7.4	6 46 25	♌	♋	22		M	
5	125	241	16 3 12	40	10 54	8.4	7 38 1	♍	♌	6		Tu	
6	126	240	20 22	35	6 58	9.4	8 28 1	♍	♌	20		W	(7) ☉ ☌ ☽, ☌ 3° 22′ N.
7	127	239	37 16	30	3 2	10.4	9 16 58	♎		3		Th	☉ ☌ ☽, ☌ 3° 22′ North.
8	128	238	53 53	25	8 59 6	11.4	10 5 27	♎	♍	17		Fr	Conf. Day in Tenn. [S. C.
9	129	237	17 10 13	22	55 10	12.4	10 54 0	♏	♎	30		Sa	(10) Conf. Mem. Day in N.C. and
10	130	236	26 16	18	51 14	13.4	11 42 50	♏	♎	13		D19	Fourth Sunday after Easter.
11	131	235	42 1	16	47 19	14.4	morn.	♏	♎	25		M	(10) ☿ Gr. Elong. E. 21° 31′.
12	132	234	57 29	13	43 23	15.4	0 31 57	♐	♏	8		Tu	
13	133	233	18 12 38	12	39 27	16.4	1 21 12	♐	♏	20		W	Moon Lowest—☋.
14	134	232	27 30	11	35 31	17.4	2 10 10	♑		2		Th	☉ ☍ ☽, ☌ 4° 59′ South (13).
15	135	231	42 2	11	31 35	18.4	2 58 29	♑	♐	14		Fr	☉ ☿ ♆, ☿ 3° 10′ N.
16	136	230	56 16	11	27 39	19.4	3 45 44	♑	♐	26		Sa	Moon Apogee. [gation.)
17	137	229	19 10 11	12	23 43	20.4	4 31 53	♒	♑	8		D20	Fifth Sunday after Easter (Ro-
18	138	228	23 46	13	19 47	21.4	5 17 1	♒	♑	20		M	☉ ♄ ☽, ♄ 5° 20′ S. at 0h. 38m.
19	139	227	37 2	15	15 51	22.4	6 1 26	♓		2		Tu	(20) ♄ Stationary. [A. M.
20	140	226	49 57	18	11 55	23.4	6 45 39	♓	♒	14		W	An. of Mecklenb'g Dec. of Ind.,
21	141	225	20 2 33	21	7 60	24.4	7 30 21	♈		27		Th	Ascension Day (Holy Th.)[N.C.
22	142	224	14 48	24	4 4	25.4	8 16 15	♈	♓	10		Fr	(21) ☉ ☌ ♃ ☽, ♃ 3° 30′ South.
23	143	223	26 42	29	0 8	26.4	9 4 9	♉	♈	23		Sa	(22) ☿ Gr. Hel. Lat. N.
24	144	222	38 15	33	7 56 12	27.4	9 54 46	♉	♈	7		D21	Sunday after Ascension.
25	145	221	49 27	39	52 16	28.4	10 48 38	♊	♉	21		M	
26	146	220	21 0 18	45	48 20	29.4	11 45 47	□	♉	6		Tu	St. Augustin Cant.
27	147	219	10 47	51	44 24	1.0	Ev 45 33	□	♉	20		W	St. Bede.
28	148	218	20 54	58	40 28	2.0	1 46 38	♋	□	5		Th	Moon Perigee and Highest—☋.
29	149	217	30 39	57 5	36 32	3.0	2 47 19	♋	□	20		Fr	☉ ☿ ☽, ☿ 7° 30′ North.
30	150	216	40 2	12	32 36	4.0	3 46 2	♌	♋	4		Sa	Decoration Day—L. H. in North'n Stat's.
31	151	215	21 49 2	11 57 21	7 28 40	5.0	4 42 6	♌	♋	19		D22	Whit-Sunday—Pentecost.

MOON'S PHASES. STANDARD TIME.

Phase	60th Merid. Inter-Col. D. H. M.	75th Merid. Eastern D. H. M.	90th Merid. Central D. H. M.	105th Merid Mountain D. H. M.	120th Merid Pacific D. H. M.
First Quarter.	4 3 26	4 2 26	4 1 26	4 0 26	4 11 26
Full Moon. . .	11 9 18	11 8 18	11 7 18	11 6 18	11 5 18
Last Quarter	19 1 18	19 0 18	18 11 18	18 10 18	18 9 18
New Moon. . .	26 6 49	26 5 49	26 4 49	26 3 49	26 2 49

Morning Stars, Etc: Jupiter. Venus's semi-diameter increases from 6.96″ to 8.43″.

Evening Stars, Etc: Mercury. Venus. Mars. Saturn. Uranus. Neptune.

Meridian Passage, Rising, Setting and Place of the Principal Planets.

Day	Venus (♀) In Merid. H. M.	Venus Sets N. Orl's H. M.	Venus Sets N. Y. H. M.	Venus Place Con	Mars (♂) In Merid. H. M.	Mars Sets N. Orl's H. M.	Mars Sets N. Y. H. M.	Mars Place Con	Jupiter (♃) In Merid. H. M.	Jupiter Rises N. Orl's H. M.	Jupiter Rises N. Y. H. M.	Jupiter Place Con	Saturn (♄) In Merid. H. M.	Saturn Rises N. Orl's H. M.	Saturn Rises N. Y. H. M.	Saturn Place Con
1	2 25	9 25	9 55	♉	9 20	3 21	3 23	♌	8 36	2 52	3 0	♊	6 14	12 57	1 19	♑
11	2 31	9 32	10 3	♉	8 59	3 1	3 2	♌	8 20	2 35	2 42	♊	5 54	12 38	1 0	♑
21	2 37	9 39	10 12	♉	8 39	2 39	2 41	♌	8 3	2 17	2 24	♊	5 35	12 18	12 40	♑
31	2 43	9 44	10 17	□	8 20	2 26	2 27	♌	7 47	1 59	2 5	♊	5 16	11 57	12 19	♑
41	2 48	9 50	10 23	□	8 2	2 12	2 13	♌	7 30	1 41	1 47	♊	4 56	11 35	11 57	♑
51	2 54	9 54	10 28	□	7 45	1 53	1 54	♌	7 13	1 25	1 30	♊	4 36	11 15	11 37	♑
61	2 59	9 59	10 29	□	7 29	1 34	1 34	♍	6 56	1 8	1 13	♊	4 16	10 55	11 17	♑

Notes.—Mars becomes stationary again on the 10th in the eastern portion of the Constellation Leo, after which he again moves forward (eastward) past the Stars. He is still very bright and is in the meridian at sunset is setting. The conjunction of Venus and Neptune on the 15th will aid in locating the latter: 3° south of the former.

METEORIC SHOWERS OR SHOOTING STAR NIGHTS.

No.	Date.	Radiant Point. R. A. Dec.	Constellation or Near-by Star.	Authority.	Other Dates and Remarks.
1	2 A.M.	326°—2°	Aquarius, W. of the λ	Greg.	Jan., Feb., slow.
2	?	208°—8°	Libra.	Denning.	Jan., Feb., slow.
3	?	228°—4°	β Libræ.	Denning.	Jan., Feb., slow.

See Nos. 1, 8, 9, 10, 20.

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JUNE.

For Pacific Coast Points corresponding to these zones of Lat. add 6m. to Moon's rising and setting, or add 2m. for each hour west of Merid. of Wash. and subtract same for eastern Longitude.

Day of Month	Day of Week	Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho.			Calendar for Mass., N. Hamp., Ver., Cent. N. Y., So. Mich., & Wis., No. Iowa, Wyom., So. Idaho, So. Oregon.			Calendar for So. N. Y., Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., North'n part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., No. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal.			Calendar for D. C., Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, So. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal.			Calendar for S. C., No. Ga., Ala., Miss., La., Tex., So. New Mex., Ariz. and Cal.			Calendar for Fla., So. G., Ala., Miss., La. and Texas.		
		Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon
		Rises	Sets	Sets and Rises	Rises	Sets	Sets and Rises	Rises	Sets	Sets and Rises	Rises	Sets	Sets and Rises	Rises	Sets	Sets and Rises	Rises	Sets	Sets and Rises
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	M	4 17 7	38	morn	4 25 7	29	morn	4 31 7	24	morn	4 36 7	18	morn	4 53 7	1	morn	5 0 6	55	morn
2	Tu	4 17 7	39	12 18	4 24 7	29	12 14	4 30 7	24	12 12	4 36 7	19	12 11	4 53 7	1	12 7	4 59 6	55	12 5
3	W	4 16 7	40	12 48	4 24 7	30	12 47	4 30 7	25	12 46	4 35 7	19	12 46	4 53 7	2	12 44	4 59 6	56	12 44
4	Th	4 16 7	40	1 19	4 23 7	31	1 20	4 29 7	26	1 20	4 35 7	20	1 21	4 53 7	2	1 22	4 59 6	56	1 23
5	Fr	4 15 7	41	1 47	4 23 7	32	1 51	4 29 7	26	1 53	4 35 7	20	1 54	4 52 7	3	1 58	4 59 6	57	2 0
6	Sa	4 15 7	42	2 19	4 23 7	33	2 25	4 29 7	27	2 27	4 34 7	21	2 29	4 52 7	3	2 36	4 59 6	57	2 40
7	$	4 15 7	43	2 52	4 22 7	33	3 0	4 28 7	28	3 3	4 34 7	21	3 6	4 52 7	4	3 15	4 59 6	58	3 20
8	M	4 14 7	43	3 28	4 22 7	34	3 39	4 28 7	28	3 42	4 34 7	22	3 46	4 52 7	4	3 57	4 59 6	58	4 2
9	Tu	4 14 7	44	rises.	4 22 7	35	rises.	4 28 7	29	rises.	4 34 7	23	rises.	4 52 7	5	rises.	4 59 6	59	rises.
10	W	4 14 7	44	8 5	4 22 7	35	7 53	4 28 7	29	7 48	4 34 7	23	7 44	4 52 7	5	7 31	4 59 6	59	7 25
11	Th	4 14 7	45	8 51	4 22 7	36	8 39	4 28 7	30	8 35	4 34 7	24	8 31	4 52 7	6	8 18	4 59 7	0	8 12
12	Fr	4 14 7	46	9 30	4 22 7	37	9 19	4 28 7	30	9 16	4 34 7	25	9 12	4 52 7	6	9 1	4 59 7	0	8 55
13	Sa	4 14 7	46	10 4	4 22 7	37	9 55	4 28 7	31	9 52	4 34 7	25	9 49	4 52 7	7	9 39	4 59 7	1	9 34
14	$	4 13 7	47	10 36	4 22 7	38	10 29	4 28 7	31	10 28	4 34 7	26	10 24	4 52 7	7	10 16	4 59 7	1	10 13
15	M	4 13 7	47	11 5	4 22 7	38	11 0	4 28 7	32	10 58	4 33 7	27	10 57	4 52 7	8	10 51	4 59 7	2	10 48
16	Tu	4 13 7	47	11 32	4 22 7	38	11 29	4 28 7	32	11 28	4 33 7	27	11 27	4 52 7	8	11 24	4 59 7	2	11 23
17	W	4 13 7	48	11 59	4 22 7	38	11 59	4 28 7	33	11 59	4 33 7	27	11 58	4 52 7	9	11 58	4 59 7	3	11 58
18	Th	4 14 7	48	morn	4 22 7	39	morn	4 28 7	33	morn	4 33 7	28	morn	4 52 7	9	morn	4 59 7	3	morn
19	Fr	4 14 7	48	12 27	4 23 7	39	12 29	4 29 7	34	12 30	4 34 7	28	12 31	4 52 7	10	12 33	4 59 7	3	12 34
20	Sa	4 14 7	49	12 58	4 23 7	39	1 2	4 29 7	34	1 3	4 34 7	28	1 05	4 52 7	10	1 10	4 59 7	4	1 13
21	$	4 14 7	49	1 30	4 23 7	39	1 37	4 29 7	34	1 40	4 34 7	28	1 42	4 52 7	10	1 50	4 59 7	4	1 54
22	M	4 14 7	49	2 9	4 23 7	39	2 18	4 29 7	34	2 22	4 34 7	29	2 25	4 52 7	11	2 35	4 59 7	4	2 40
23	Tu	4 15 7	49	2 55	4 23 7	40	3 7	4 29 7	34	3 10	4 34 7	29	3 14	4 52 7	11	3 26	4 59 7	4	3 32
24	W	4 15 7	49	3 49	4 24 7	40	4 1	4 30 7	35	4 6	4 35 7	29	4 16	4 53 7	11	4 23	5 0 7	4	4 29
25	Th	4 15 7	49	sets.	4 24 7	40	sets.	4 30 7	35	sets.	4 35 7	29	sets.	4 53 7	11	sets.	5 0 7	4	sets.
26	Fr	4 16 7	49	8 57	4 24 7	40	8 46	4 30 7	35	8 43	4 35 7	29	8 39	4 53 7	11	8 31	5 0 7	4	8 23
27	Sa	4 16 7	49	9 39	4 25 7	40	9 31	4 30 7	35	9 28	4 36 7	29	9 28	4 53 7	11	9 17	5 0 7	4	9 13
28	$	4 17 7	49	10 17	4 25 7	40	10 12	4 31 7	35	10 11	4 36 7	29	10 9	4 54 7	11	10 3	5 1 7	5	10 0
29	M	4 17 7	49	10 50	4 25 7	40	10 48	4 31 7	35	10 47	4 36 7	29	10 46	4 54 7	11	10 44	5 1 7	5	10 43
30	Tu	4 18 7	49	11 21	4 25 7	40	11 22	4 31 7	35	11 22	4 36 7	29	11 22	4 54 7	11	11 23	5 1 7	5	11 23

Days of Month	Day's Length	Day's Increase	Day's Length	Day's Increase	Day's Length	Day's Increase	Day's Length	Day's Increase	Day's Length	Day's Increase	Day's Length	Day's Increase
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	15 21	6 32	15 4	6 0	14 53	5 38	14 42	5 16	14 8	4 9	13 55	3 43
3	15 24	6 35	15 6	6 3	14 55	5 40	14 44	5 18	14 10	4 11	13 57	3 45
5	15 26	6 37	15 9	6 5	14 57	5 42	14 45	5 19	14 11	4 12	13 58	3 46
7	15 28	6 39	15 11	6 7	14 59	5 44	14 47	5 21	14 13	4 14	13 59	3 47
9	15 30	6 42	15 13	6 9	15 1	5 46	14 49	5 23	14 14	4 15	14 0	3 48
11	15 31	6 43	15 14	6 10	15 2	5 47	14 50	5 24	14 15	4 16	14 1	3 49
13	15 32	6 44	15 15	6 11	15 3	5 48	14 51	5 25	14 16	4 17	14 2	3 50
15	15 34	6 45	15 16	6 12	15 4	5 49	14 52	5 26	14 16	4 17	14 3	3 51
17	15 34	6 45	15 16	6 13	15 5	5 50	14 53	5 26	14 17	4 18	14 4	3 52
19	15 34	6 45	15 16	6 13	15 5	5 50	14 53	5 26	14 17	4 18	14 4	3 52
21	15 35	decre	15 16	decre	15 5	decre	14 53	decre	14 17	decre	14 5	decre
23	15 34	0 0	15 16	0 0	15 5	0 0	14 53	0 0	14 17	0 0	14 5	0 0
25	15 33	0 02	15 16	0 0	15 5	0 0	14 53	0 0	14 17	0 0	14 4	0 0
27	15 33	0 02	15 16	0 1	15 4	0 1	14 53	0 0	14 17	0 0	14 4	0 1
29	15 32	0 03	15 15	0 1	15 4	0 1	14 53	0 0	14 17	0 0	14 4	0 1
30	15 31	0 03	15 15	0 2	15 4	0 2	14 53	0 1	14 17	0 1	14 4	0 2

Days of Month	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	1 55	10 0	2 17	9 37	2 32	9 23	2 41	9 13	3 13	8 41	3 24	8 31
3	1 53	10 3	2 15	9 39	2 30	9 25	2 39	9 15	3 13	8 42	3 24	8 32
5	1 51	10 6	2 14	9 41	2 29	9 27	2 38	9 17	3 12	8 44	3 23	8 33
7	1 49	10 9	2 13	9 44	2 28	9 28	2 37	9 18	3 11	8 45	3 23	8 34
9	1 47	10 11	2 12	9 46	2 27	9 30	2 36	9 20	3 10	8 46	3 22	8 35
11	1 46	10 13	2 10	9 48	2 26	9 32	2 36	9 22	3 10	8 48	3 22	8 37
13	1 45	10 15	2 9	9 50	2 26	9 33	2 36	9 23	3 10	8 49	3 22	8 37
15	1 44	10 16	2 9	9 51	2 25	9 34	2 35	9 24	3 10	8 49	3 22	8 38
17	1 44	10 17	2 8	9 52	2 25	9 35	2 35	9 25	3 10	8 50	3 22	8 39
19	1 44	10 18	2 8	9 53	2 25	9 36	2 35	9 26	3 10	8 51	3 22	8 40
21	1 44	10 18	2 8	9 54	2 25	9 37	2 35	9 27	3 10	8 52	3 22	8 41
23	1 44	10 18	2 8	9 54	2 25	9 37	2 35	9 27	3 10	8 52	3 22	8 41
25	1 45	10 18	2 8	9 54	2 26	9 37	2 35	9 27	3 11	8 52	3 23	8 41
27	1 46	10 18	2 9	9 54	2 27	9 37	2 36	9 27	3 11	8 52	3 23	8 41
29	1 48	10 17	2 9	9 55	2 28	9 37	2 37	9 27	3 11	8 52	3 24	8 41
30	1 50	10 17	2 10	9 55	2 29	9 37	2 38	9 27	3 12	8 53	3 24	8 42

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JUNE. [30 DAYS

WASHINGTON MERIDIAN—MEAN TIME.
Black faced type indicates P.M. time.

☐ Con. SUN ENTERS CANCER, June 22, 10 A.M. ♋ Sign

Day of Month	Day of Year	Days in Year	SUN: Decl'n at Mean Noon (North) ° ′ ″	SUN: Meridian Passage or on Noon Mark H. M. S.	Sidereal Noon or Meridian of the Vernal Equinox H. M. S.	Moon's Age at 7 P.M. DAYS	MOON'S: Southing (For Pacific Coast Add 6m.) H. M. S.	MOON'S: Place Sign	Con.	Deg.	Light and Dark between 6 P.M. and 6 A.M. DAY.	MO.	Day of Week	PHENOMENA. Church Days, Saints, Legal Holidays, Etc.
1	152	214	21 57 39	11 57 29	7 24 45	6.0	5 35 20	♍	☊	3			M	WHITSUN MONDAY.
2	153	213	22 5 54		20 49	7.0	6 26 7			17			Tu	WHITSUN TUES. (3) ☌ ☿ ☉, Inf.
3	154	212	13 45		47	8.0	7 15 11	♎	♍	0			W	EMBER DAY. Jefferson Davis'
4	155	211	21 13		57	9.0	8 3 15			14			Th	[Birthday—Fla. and Ga.
5	156	210	28 17	58 7	9 1	10.0	8 51 0			27			Fr	EMBER DAY (3) ☌ ☾, ☌ 1° 49′ N.
6	157	209	34 58	17	5 5	11.0	9 38 54	♏	♎	9			Sa	EMBER DAY.
7	158	208	41 16	28	1 9	12.0	10 27 14			22			D23	TRINITY SUNDAY. 1st after
8	159	207	47 9	39	6 57 13	13.0	11 15 55			4			M	[Pentecost (Cath.)
9	160	206	52 39	50	53 17	14.0	morn	♐	♏	16			Tu	(10) ☌ ☌ ☾, ☌ 4° 53′ South.
10	161	205	57 44	59 1	49 22	15.0	0 4 43			29			W	Moon Lowest—☋.
11	162	204	23 2 25	13	45 25	16.0	0 53 12	♑	♐	11			Th	Corpus Christi.
12	163	203	6 42	25	41 30	17.0	1 40 55			23			Fr	(13) ☐ ♃ ☉, Western.
13	164	202	10 34	37	37 34	18.0	2 27 36			4			Sa	Moon Apogee. [tecost (Cath.)
14	165	201	14 2	11 59 49	33 38	19.0	3 13 4	♒	♑	16			D24	1st S. aft. TRINITY; 2d aft. Pen-
15	166	200	17 5	12 0 2	29 42	20.0	3 57 32			28			M	(14) ☌ ♄ ☾, ♄ 5° 13′ South.
16	167	199	19 44	0 15	25 46	21.0	4 41 20	♓	♒	10			Tu	(15) ☌ ♃ and Brightest
17	168	198	21 58	0 27	21 50	22.0	5 25 1			22			W	☌ ♄ ☾, ♄ 3° 7′ S at 8.58 P.M.
18	169	197	23 47	0 40	17 54	23.0	6 9 19	♈	♓	5			Th	
19	170	196	25 12	0 53	13 58	24.0	6 55 2			18			Fr	
20	171	195	26 12	1 6	10 2	25.0	7 43 1			1			Sa	[Pentecost (Cath.)
21	172	194	26 47	19	6 6	26.0	8 34 4	♉	♈	15			D25	2d Sund. after TRINITY; 3d after
22	173	193	26 57	33	2 10	27.0	9 28 42			29			M	Summer commences.
23	174	192	26 42	46	5 58 14	28.0	10 26 56	☐	♉	14			Tu	Moon Highest—♋.
24	175	191	26 3	1 59	54 19	29.0	11 27 57			29			W	Midsummer Day—John the Bap.
25	176	190	24 59	2 12	50 23	0.7	Ev 30 13	♋	☐	14			Th	Moon Perigee (24) ☌ in ♍.
26	177	189	23 30	24	46 27	1.7	1 31 51			29			Fr	
27	178	188	21 36	37	42 31	2.7	2 31 15	♌	♋	14			Sa	☿ Gr. Elong. West—22° 15′.
28	179	187	19 18	2 50	38 35	3.7	3 27 40			29			D26	3d S. aft. TRINITY; 4th aft. Pentecost (Cath.)
29	180	186	16 35	3 2	34 39	4.7	4 21 6	♍	♌	13			M	(28) ☌ ☿ ☾, ☿ 5° 43′ North. St.
30	181	185	23 13 28	12 3 14	5 30 43	5.7	5 12 3			27			Tu	[Peter.

MOON'S PHASES. STANDARD TIME.

Phase	60th Merid. Inter-Col. D. H. M.	75th Merid. Eastern D. H. M.	90th Merid. Central D. H. M.	105th Merid Mountain D. H. M.	120th Merid Pacific D. H. M.
First Quarter	2 9 24	2 8 24	2 7 24	2 6 24	2 5 24
Full Moon	9 11 8	9 10 8	9 9 8	9 8 8	9 7 8
Last Quarter	18 2 44	18 1 44	18 0 44	17 11 44	17 10 44
New Moon	25 2 11	25 1 11	25 0 11	24 11 11	24 10 11

MORNING STARS, ETC.
Mercury aft. the 3d.
Jupiter until 13th.
Neptune after 26th.

Venus Semi-diameter increases from 8.43″ to 11.0″.

EVENING STARS, ETC.
Mercury until the 3d.
Venus.
Mars.
Jupiter after 13th.
Saturn.
Uranus.
Neptune until 26th.

Meridian Passage, Rising, Setting and Place of the Principal Planets.

Day	VENUS (♀) In Merid. H. M.	VENUS Sets N. Orl's H. M.	VENUS Sets N. Y. H. M.	VENUS Place Con	MARS (♂) In Merid. H. M.	MARS Sets N. Orl's H. M.	MARS Sets N. Y. H. M.	MARS Place Con	JUPITER (♃) In Merid. H. M.	JUPITER Rises N. Orl's H. M.	JUPITER Rises N. Y. H. M.	JUPITER Place Con	SATURN (♄) In Merid. H. M.	SATURN Rises N. Orl's H. M.	SATURN Rises N. Y. H. M.	SATURN Place Con
1	3 0	10 0	10 30	☐	7 28	1 30	1 30	♏	6 52	1 4	1 9	♐	4 12	10 51	11 13	♑
2	3 4	10 1	10 29	☐	7 11	1 14	1 14	♏	6 35	12 45	12 49	♐	3 53	10 31	10 53	♑
3	3 7	10 1	10 28	♋	6 57	12 59	12 58	♏	6 17	12 26	12 31	♐	3 32	10 11	10 33	♑
4	3 10	9 57	10 22	♋	6 44	12 42	12 39	♏	5 59	12 6	12 5	♐	3 12	9 52	10 14	♑
5	3 12	9 55	10 17	♋	6 31	12 26	12 23	♏	5 40	11 45	11 40	♐	2 51	9 33	9 56	♑
6	3 12	9 52	10 11	♋	6 18	12 13	12 9	♏	5 22	11 28	11 28	♐	2 30	9 14	9 37	♑
10	3 13	9 49	10 6	♋	6 9	12 0	11 55	♏	5 7	11 12	11 16	♐	2 14	8 56	9 19	♑

NOTES.—URANUS will be brightest on the 15th when passing the meridian at midnight, being in Scorpio between the two branches of the Milky Way and pointed at (nearly) by the handle of the Milk-Maid's Dipper about 20° east. His R. A. is 17h. 32m. 14s. and Dec. 23° 16′ 19″ south.

METEORIC SHOWERS OR SHOOTING STAR NIGHTS.

No.	Date.	Radiant Point. R A.	Dec.	Constellation or Near-by Star.	Authority.	Other Dates and Remarks.
18	7	302.°	+8°	Aquilids—Eagle.	Greg.	Aug. 12. Rather slow.
19	11	317°	+62°	α Cephus.	Greg.	Oct. and Nov. Aug. 31.
20	28	282°	+60°	Draconids ☐.	Greg.	Apr. May, Nov.
21	28	338°	+17°	Pegasids ☐, S. W. Cor. Square.	Greg.	Very long continued, Sept. 15.

See also Nos. 10, 11, 38.

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JULY.

For Pacific Coast Points corresponding to these zones of Lat. add 6m. to Moon's rising and setting, or add 2m. for each hour west of Merid. of Wash. and subtract same for eastern Longitude.

Day of Month	Day of Week	Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N Idaho.			Calendar for Mass., N. Hamp., Ver., Cent. N. Y., So. Mich., & Wis., No. Iowa, Wyom., So. Idaho, So. Oregon.			Calendar for So. N. Y., Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., North'n part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., No. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal.			Calendar for D. C., Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, So. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal.			Calendar for S. C., No. Ga., Ala., Miss., La., Tex., So. New Mex., Ariz. and Cal.			Calendar for Fla., So. G., Ala., Miss., La. and Texas.		
		Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon	Sun		Moon
		Rises	Sets	Sets and Rises	Rises	Sets	Sets and Rises	Rises	Sets	Sets and Rises	Rises	Sets	Sets and Rises	Rises	Sets	Sets and Rises	Rises	Sets	Sets and Rises
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	W	4 18	7 49	11 53	4 26	7 40	11 56	4 31	7 35	11 56	4 37	7 29	11 57	4 55	7 11	morn	5 1	7 5	morn
2	Th	4 19	7 49	morn	4 26	7 40	morn	4 32	7 35	morn	4 37	7 29	morn	4 55	7 11	12 1	5 1	7 4	12 2
3	Fr	4 19	7 49	12 25	4 27	7 40	12 29	4 32	7 35	12 31	4 38	7 29	12 33	4 56	7 11	12 39	5 1	7 4	12 42
4	Sa	4 20	7 48	12 57	4 27	7 39	1 3	4 33	7 34	1 5	4 38	7 28	1 8	4 56	7 11	1 17	5 2	7 4	1 21
5	$	4 20	7 48	1 33	4 28	7 39	1 40	4 33	7 34	1 43	4 39	7 28	1 46	4 57	7 11	1 57	5 2	7 4	2 2
6	M	4 21	7 48	2 11	4 29	7 39	2 19	4 34	7 34	2 22	4 40	7 28	2 26	4 57	7 11	2 38	5 3	7 4	2 44
7	Tu	4 21	7 47	2 55	4 30	7 39	3 4	4 35	7 34	3 8	4 40	7 28	3 12	4 58	7 11	3 21	5 4	7 4	3 31
8	W	4 22	7 47	3 42	4 30	7 38	3 50	4 35	7 33	3 55	4 41	7 27	3 59	4 58	7 10	4 12	5 4	7 3	4 18
9	Th	4 23	7 46	rises.	4 31	7 38	rises.	4 36	7 33	rises.	4 42	7 27	rises.	4 59	7 10	rises.	5 5	7 3	rises.
10	Fr	4 24	7 46	8 3	4 32	7 38	7 56	4 37	7 33	7 53	4 43	7 27	7 50	5 0	7 10	7 39	5 5	7 3	7 34
11	Sa	4 25	7 45	8 37	4 33	7 37	8 32	4 38	7 32	8 29	4 44	7 26	8 26	5 0	7 10	8 17	5 6	7 3	8 13
12	$	4 26	7 45	9 7	4 33	7 37	9 3	4 39	7 32	9 1	4 45	7 26	8 59	5 1	7 9	8 53	5 6	7 2	8 49
13	M	4 27	7 44	9 34	4 34	7 36	9 32	4 39	7 31	9 31	4 45	7 25	9 30	5 1	7 9	9 28	5 7	7 2	9 24
14	Tu	4 27	7 43	10 3	4 35	7 36	10 2	4 40	7 31	10 2	4 46	7 25	10 1	5 2	7 9	10 0	5 8	7 2	9 59
15	W	4 28	7 43	10 31	4 36	7 35	10 32	4 41	7 30	10 32	4 47	7 24	10 32	5 3	7 9	10 34	5 8	7 2	10 34
16	Th	4 29	7 42	11 0	4 37	7 34	11 2	4 42	7 29	11 3	4 48	7 24	11 7	5 3	7 8	11 9	5 9	7 1	11 11
17	Fr	4 30	7 41	11 30	4 38	7 34	11 35	4 43	7 29	11 37	4 49	7 23	11 39	5 4	7 8	11 45	5 10	7 1	11 49
18	Sa	4 30	7 40	morn	4 39	7 33	morn	4 44	7 28	morn	4 50	7 23	morn	5 4	7 8	morn	5 10	7 1	morn
19	$	4 31	7 40	12 6	4 39	7 32	12 12	4 44	7 28	12 15	4 50	7 22	12 17	5 5	7 7	12 26	5 11	7 0	12 31
20	M	4 32	7 39	12 48	4 40	7 32	12 56	4 45	7 27	12 59	4 51	7 21	1 3	5 5	7 7	1 14	5 11	7 0	1 19
21	Tu	4 33	7 38	1 38	4 41	7 31	1 46	4 46	7 26	1 50	4 52	7 21	1 54	5 6	7 6	2 6	5 12	6 59	2 12
22	W	4 34	7 37	2 35	4 42	7 30	2 43	4 47	7 25	2 48	4 53	7 20	2 52	5 7	7 6	3 5	5 12	6 59	3 11
23	Th	4 35	7 36	3 41	4 43	7 29	3 49	4 48	7 24	3 53	4 53	7 19	3 57	5 7	7 5	4 9	5 13	6 58	4 15
24	Fr	4 36	7 35	sets.	4 44	7 28	sets.	4 49	7 23	sets.	4 54	7 18	sets.	5 8	7 5	sets.	5 13	6 57	sets.
25	Sa	4 37	7 34	8 16	4 45	7 27	8 5	4 49	7 22	8 3	4 55	7 17	8 1	5 8	7 4	7 54	5 14	6 57	7 50
26	$	4 39	7 33	8 48	4 46	7 26	8 44	4 50	7 22	8 43	4 56	7 17	8 42	5 9	7 3	8 38	5 14	6 56	8 35
27	M	4 40	7 32	9 20	4 47	7 25	9 20	4 51	7 21	9 19	4 56	7 16	9 19	5 10	7 3	9 18	5 15	6 55	9 18
28	Tu	4 41	7 31	9 54	4 48	7 24	9 56	4 52	7 20	9 56	4 57	7 15	9 57	5 11	7 2	9 59	5 16	6 55	10 0
29	W	4 42	7 30	10 27	4 49	7 23	10 30	4 53	7 19	10 31	4 58	7 14	10 33	5 12	7 1	10 38	5 16	6 54	10 41
30	Th	4 43	7 28	11 0	4 50	7 22	11 5	4 54	7 18	11 7	4 59	7 14	11 9	5 13	7 0	11 17	5 17	6 54	11 21
31	Fr	4 44	7 27	11 34	4 51	7 21	11 40	4 55	7 17	11 43	4 59	7 13	11 46	5 13	6 59	11 56	5 18	6 53	morn

Days of Month	Day's Length	Day's Decr'se	Day's Length	Day's Decr'se	Day's Length	Day's Decr'se	Day's Length	Day's Decr'se	Day's Length	Day's Decr'se	Day's Length	Day's Decr'se
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	15 31	0 3	15 14	0 3	15 4	0 2	14 52	0 1	14 16	0 1	14 4	0 1
3	15 30	0 4	15 13	0 4	15 3	0 3	14 51	0 2	14 15	0 2	14 3	0 3
5	15 28	0 6	15 11	0 6	15 2	0 4	14 49	0 4	14 14	0 3	14 2	0 3
7	15 26	0 8	15 9	0 8	14 59	0 6	14 47	0 6	14 13	0 4	14 0	0 5
9	15 23	0 11	15 7	0 10	14 57	0 8	14 45	0 8	14 11	0 6	13 58	0 6
11	15 20	0 14	15 4	0 13	14 54	0 11	14 43	0 10	14 10	0 7	13 57	0 8
13	15 17	0 17	15 2	0 15	14 51	0 14	14 40	0 13	14 8	0 9	13 55	0 10
15	15 15	0 19	14 59	0 18	14 48	0 17	14 38	0 15	14 6	0 11	13 52	0 12
17	15 11	0 23	14 56	0 21	14 45	0 20	14 35	0 18	14 4	0 13	13 51	0 14
19	15 9	0 25	14 53	0 24	14 42	0 23	14 32	0 21	14 2	0 15	13 49	0 16
21	15 5	0 29	14 50	0 27	14 39	0 26	14 29	0 24	14 0	0 17	13 47	0 18
23	15 1	0 34	14 46	0 31	14 36	0 29	14 26	0 27	13 58	0 19	13 45	0 20
25	14 57	0 37	14 42	0 35	14 32	0 33	14 23	0 30	13 55	0 22	13 43	0 22
27	14 52	0 42	14 38	0 39	14 29	0 36	14 20	0 33	13 52	0 25	13 41	0 24
29	14 48	0 47	14 34	0 43	14 25	0 40	14 17	0 36	13 49	0 28	13 38	0 27
31	14 43	0 51	14 30	0 47	14 22	0 43	14 14	0 39	13 46	0 31	13 35	0 30

Days of Month	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	1 55	10 10	2 12	9 54	2 28	9 37	2 39	9 27	3 13	8 53	3 25	8 41
3	1 59	10 7	2 15	9 52	2 30	9 36	2 41	9 26	3 15	8 53	3 26	8 41
5	2 3	10 4	2 17	9 50	2 33	9 34	2 42	9 25	3 16	8 52	3 27	8 40
7	2 7	10 1	2 19	9 48	2 35	9 33	2 44	9 24	3 17	8 52	3 28	8 39
9	2 11	9 59	2 22	9 46	2 37	9 31	2 46	9 22	3 18	8 51	3 29	8 38
11	2 14	9 56	2 25	9 45	2 39	9 30	2 48	9 21	3 20	8 50	3 31	8 37
13	2 17	9 53	2 28	9 42	2 42	9 28	2 51	9 18	3 21	8 49	3 32	8 36
15	2 20	9 51	2 30	9 40	2 45	9 26	2 53	9 16	3 23	8 48	3 35	8 35
17	2 23	9 48	2 33	9 38	2 47	9 24	2 55	9 14	3 25	8 47	3 36	8 34
19	2 26	9 45	2 36	9 36	2 49	9 22	2 57	9 13	3 26	8 45	3 38	8 33
21	2 29	9 43	2 38	9 34	2 51	9 20	3 0	9 12	3 28	8 44	3 39	8 32
23	2 32	9 40	2 41	9 31	2 53	9 17	3 2	9 9	3 30	8 42	3 41	8 30
25	2 36	9 36	2 44	9 28	2 56	9 15	3 4	9 7	3 32	8 40	3 42	8 29
27	2 39	9 32	2 47	9 25	2 59	9 13	3 7	9 5	3 34	8 38	3 43	8 28
29	2 43	9 29	2 50	9 22	3 1	9 10	3 9	9 2	3 36	8 36	3 45	8 26
31	2 47	9 25	2 53	9 19	3 4	9 8	3 12	9 0	3 38	8 34	3 46	8 25

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JULY. [31 DAYS

WASHINGTON MERIDIAN—MEAN TIME.
Black faced type indicates P.M. time.

♋ Con. SUN ENTERS LEO, July 23, 9, P.M. Ω Sign

Day of Month	Day of Year	Days in Year	SUN: Decl'n at Mean Noon (North) ° ′ ″	SUN: Meridian Passage or on Noon Mark H. M. S.	Sidereal Noon or Meridian of the Vernal Equinox H. M. S.	Moon's Age at 7 P.M. DAYS	MOON'S: Southing (For Pacific Coast Add 6m.) H. M. S.	MOON'S: Place Sign	Con.	Deg.	Light and Dark between 6 P.M. and 6 A.M. EV.	MO.	Day of Week	PHENOMENA. CHURCH DAYS, SAINTS, LEGAL HOLIDAYS, ETC.
1	182	184	23 9 57	12 3 26	5 26 47	6.7	6 1 13	♎	♍	10			W	☌ ☌ ☽, ☌ 0° 09′ S. An Occultion.
2	183	183	6 1	38	22 51	7.7	6 49 24	♎		24			Th	Earth farthest from the Sun.
3	184	182	1 41	3 49	18 55	8.7	7 37 13	♍	♎	6			Fr	[all States.
4	185	181	22 56 57	4 0	14 59	9.7	8 25 4	♍		19			Sa	Independence Day—L. H. in
5	186	180	51 49	11	11 4	10.7	9 13 12	♍		1			D27	4th S. aft. TRINITY: 5th aft. Pen-
6	187	179	46 17	21	7 8	11.7	10 1 32	♐	♍	13			M	□ ☌ ☉, Eastern. [tecost (Cath.)
7	188	178	40 21	32	3 12	12.7	10 49 48	♐		26			Tu	Hoon Lowest. ☋ ☌ ♄ ☽.
8	189	177	34 1	41	4 59 15	13.7	11 37 38	♑	♐	8			W	
9	190	176	27 19	51	55 20	14.7	morn.	♑		19			Th	♀ Gr. Elong. East. 45° 30′.
10	191	175	20 13	4 59	51 24	15.7	0 24 32	♒		1			Fr	Moon Apogee.
11	192	174	12 43	5 8	47 28	16.7	1 10 31	♒	♑	13			Sa	☌ ♄ ☽, ♄ 5° 11′ South.
12	193	173	4 51	16	43 32	17.7	1 55 29	♓		25			D28	5th S. after TRINITY: 6th after
13	194	172	21 56 36	24	39 36	18.7	2 39 27	♓	♒	7			M	[Pentecost (Cath.)
14	195	171	47 59	31	35 40	19.7	3 22 54	♈	♓	19			Tu	♃ Stationary.
15	196	170	38 59	38	31 44	20.7	46 25	♈		1			W	St. Swithin's Day.
16	197	169	29 37	44	27 49	21.7	4 50 41	♉	♈	14			Th	(15) ☌ ♃ ☽, ♃ 2° 55′ South.
17	198	168	19 53	50	23 53	22.7	5 36 28	♉		26			Fr	♀ in ♉.
18	199	167	9 47	5 55	19 57	23.7	6 24 38	♊	♉	10			Sa	☿ in Perihelion.
19	200	166	20 59 19	6 0	16 1	24.7	7 15 53	♊		23			D29	6th S. aft. TRINITY: 7th aft. Pen-
20	201	165	48 30	4	12 5	25.7	8 10 41	♋	♊	7			M	St. Margaret. [tecost (Cath.)
21	202	164	37 21	8	8 9	26.7	9 8 55	♋		22			Tu	Moon Highest—(♋).
22	203	163	25 50	11	4 13	27.7	10 9 50	♌	♋	7			W	Mary Magd.
23	204	162	13 59	14	0 17	28.7	11 11 50	♌		22			Th	[H. Utah.
24	205	161	1 47	16	3 56 21	0.5	Ev 13 13	♍	♌	8			Fr	Moon Perigee—Pioneer Day. L.
25	206	160	19 49 15	17	52 25	1.5	1 12 33	♍		23			Sa	(26) ☿ ☌ ☉. Superior–St. James.
26	207	159	36 24	18	48 29	2.5	2 9 10	♎	♍	8			D30	7th S. aft. TRINITY: 8th aft. Pen-
27	208	158	23 13	19	44 34	3.5	3 3 4	♎		22			M	☌ ♀ ☽, ♀ 0° 43′ N. [tecost (Cath.)
28	209	157	9 43	18	40 38	4.5	3 54 43	♏	♎	6			Tu	
29	210	156	18 55 54	17	36 42	5.5	4 44 43	♏		20			W	
30	211	155	41 46	16	32 46	6.5	5 33 43	♐	♏	3			Th	☿ ♄ ☉ and Brightest.
31	212	154	18 27 20	12 6 14	3 28 50	7.5	6 22 17	♐		16			Fr	(30) ☌ ☌ ☽. ☌ 2° 15′ South.

MOON'S PHASES. STANDARD TIME.

Sign	PHASE	60th Merid. Inter-Col. D. H. M.	75th Merid. Eastern D. H. M.	90th Merid. Central D. H. M.	105th Merid Mountain D. H. M.	120th Merid Pacific D. H. M.
☽	First Quarter.	1 5 2 1	4 2	1 3 2	1 2 2	1 1 2
☉	Full Moon. . .	9 1 43	9 0 43	8 11 43	8 10 43	8 9 43
☾	Last Quarter	17 3 24	17 2 24	17 1 24	17 0 24	17 11 24
●	New Moon . .	24 8 46	24 7 46	24 6 46	24 5 46	24 4 46
☽	First Quarter.	31 3 14	31 2 14	31 1 14	31 0 14	30 11 14

MORNING STARS, ETC.

Mercury. until the 26th.
Neptune.
Venus's semi-diameter increases from 11.00″ to 16.0.″
Saturn will be brightest on the 30th.

EVENING STARS, ETC.

Mercury after the [26th.
Venus.
Mars.
Jupiter.
Saturn.
Uranus.
Mercury brightest 15th.

Meridian Passage, Rising, Setting and Place of the Principal Planets.

Day	VENUS (♀) In Merid. H. M.	VENUS Sets N. Orl's H. M.	VENUS Sets N. Y. H. M.	VENUS Place Con	MARS (♂) In Merid. H. M.	MARS Sets N. Orl's H. M.	MARS Sets N. Y. H. M.	MARS Place Con	JUPITER (♃) In Merid. H. M.	JUPITER Rises N. Orl's H. M.	JUPITER Rises N. Y. H. M.	JUPITER Place Con	SATURN (♄) In Merid. H. M.	SATURN Rises N. Orl's H. M.	SATURN Rises N. Y. H. M.	SATURN Place Con
1	3 12	9 48	10 5	♋	6 7	11 57	11 52	♍	5 3	11 8	11 13	♏	2 10	8 52	9 15	♑
6	3 11	9 41	9 56	♌	5 55	11 43	11 37	♍	4 44	10 49	10 54	♏	1 49	8 31	8 54	♑
11	3 9	9 35	9 47	♌	5 44	11 29	11 22	♍	4 25	10 30	10 35	♏	1 28	8 10	8 33	♑
16	3 6	9 25	9 35	♌	5 34	11 16	11 8	♍	4 5	10 10	10 15	♏	1 7	7 49	8 12	♑
21	3 2	9 16	9 23	♌	5 24	11 4	10 53	♍	3 45	9 50	9 55	♏	12 41	7 28	7 51	♑
26	2 57	9 3	9 5	♌	5 14	10 52	10 40	♍	3 25	9 30	9 36	♏	12 20	7 7	7 30	♑
31	2 50	8 51	8 52	♌	5 5	10 40	10 27	♍	3 5	9 10	9 17	♏	11 59	6 46	7 08	♑

NOTES.—Venus will be in the handle of the Sickle, near α *Leonis* (Regulus) in Leo, on the 5th and 6th, Venus being only one-half a degree north of that brilliant Star. MARS will be in conjunction with the bright Star α *Virginis* (Spica) on the 23d, being only 1° 30′ north of that Star. The occultation of MARS by the Moon on the 1st will be visible in the Southern States, the parallels of latitude between which it will be visible in the main, are 42° N. and 25° S.

METEORIC SHOWERS OR SHOOTING STAR NIGHTS.

No.	July. Date.	Radiant Point. R.A. Dec.	Constellation or Nearby Star.	Authority.	Other Dates and Remarks.
22	1	302°+87°	Polarids □.	Greg.	Jan. Feb. Mch. Sept. 10.
23	5	309°+48°	Cygnids I. Deneb in Cross.	Greg.	Active, Aug. 31.
24	5	337°+6°	Aquarids.	Greg.	Very long continued, Oct. 31.
25	July	12°+70°	Cassiopea—N. of Chair.	Denning.	Oct. Aug.
26	July	333°+26°	Pegasids I. W. of Square.	Denning.	Sept. Rapid.
27	July	290°+°70	Draco.	Denning.	Very long continued, Oct.

See also Nos. 1, 7, 9, 10, 12, 33, 38, 47, 49 and 70.

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AUGUST.

For Pacific Coast Points corresponding to these zones of Lat. add 6m. to Moon's rising and setting, or add 2m. for each hour west of Merid. of Wash. and subtract same for eastern Longitude.

Day of Month	Day of Week	Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N Idaho.				Calendar for Mass., N. Hamp., Ver., Cent. N. Y., So. Mich., & Wis., No. Iowa, Wyom., So. Idaho, So. Oregon.				Calendar for So. N. Y., Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., North'n part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., No. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal.				Calendar for D. C., Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, So. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal.				Calendar for S. C., No. Ga., Ala., Miss., La., Tex., So. New Mex., Ariz. and Cal.				Calendar for Fla., So. G., Ala., Miss. La. and Texas.			
		Sun			Moon	Sun			Moon	Sun			Moon	Sun			Moon	Sun			Moon	Sun			Moon
		Rises	Sets		Sets and Rises	Rises	Sets		Sets and Rises	Rises	Sets		Sets and Rises	Rises	Sets		Sets and Rises	Rises	Sets		Sets and Rises	Rises	Sets		Sets and Rises
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.
1	Sa	4 46	7 26		morn	4 52	7 20		morn	4 56	7 16		morn	5 0	7 12		morn	5 13	6 58		morn	5 19	6 53		12 1
2	$	4 47	7 25		12 9	4 53	7 19		12 20	4 57	7 15		12 23	5 1	7 11		12 27	5 14	6 57		12 38	5 19	6 52		12 44
3	M	4 48	7 23		12 48	4 54	7 18		1 1	4 58	7 14		1 5	5 1	7 10		1 9	5 14	6 56		1 22	5 20	6 51		1 28
4	Tu	4 50	7 22		1 35	4 55	7 16		1 47	4 59	7 13		1 52	5 2	7 9		1 56	5 15	6 55		2 9	5 20	6 50		2 15
5	W	4 51	7 21		2 25	4 56	7 15		2 37	5 0	7 12		2 41	5 3	7 8		2 45	5 16	6 54		2 58	5 21	6 49		3 4
6	Th	4 52	7 19		3 18	4 57	7 14		3 29	5 1	7 11		3 33	5 4	7 7		3 37	5 16	6 53		3 48	5 21	6 48		3 54
7	Fr	4 53	7 18		4 14	4 58	7 13		4 24	5 2	7 10		4 27	5 5	7 6		4 31	5 17	6 52		4 41	5 22	6 48		4 46
8	Sa	4 54	7 16		rises.	4 59	7 11		rises.	5 3	7 8		rises.	5 6	7 4		rises.	5 18	6 51		rises.	5 23	6 47		rises.
9	$	4 55	7 15		7 40	5 0	7 10		7 36	5 4	7 7		7 34	5 7	7 3		7 33	5 18	6 50		7 28	5 23	6 46		7 25
10	M	4 57	7 14		8 8	5 1	7 9		8 6	5 5	7 6		8 5	5 8	7 2		8 4	5 19	6 49		8 10	5 24	6 45		8 1
11	Tu	4 58	7 12		8 36	5 2	7 8		8 37	5 6	7 5		8 37	5 9	7 0		8 37	5 20	6 48		8 37	5 24	6 44		8 37
12	W	4 59	7 11		9 3	5 3	7 7		9 6	5 7	7 3		9 7	5 10	6 59		9 8	5 20	6 47		9 11	5 25	6 43		9 12
13	Th	5 0	7 9		9 32	5 4	7 5		9 37	5 8	7 2		9 39	5 11	6 58		9 40	5 21	6 46		9 46	5 25	6 42		9 49
14	Fr	5 1	7 7		10 5	5 5	7 4		10 13	5 9	7 0		10 15	5 12	6 57		10 18	5 22	6 45		10 26	5 26	6 42		10 30
15	Sa	5 2	7 6		10 42	5 6	7 2		10 51	5 10	6 59		10 55	5 13	6 55		10 58	5 22	6 44		11 8	5 27	6 41		11 13
16	$	5 4	7 4		11 26	5 7	7 1		11 37	5 11	6 58		11 41	5 14	6 54		11 45	5 23	6 43		11 56	5 27	6 40		morn
17	M	5 5	7 3		morn	5 8	6 59		morn	5 12	6 57		morn	5 15	6 53		morn	5 24	6 42		morn	5 28	6 39		12 2
18	Tu	5 6	7 1		12 17	5 9	6 58		29	5 13	6 55		12 33	5 16	6 52		12 37	5 24	6 41		12 50	5 28	6 38		12 56
19	W	5 7	7 0		1 17	5 10	6 56		1 29	5 14	6 54		1 33	5 17	6 50		1 37	5 25	6 40		1 50	5 29	6 37		1 56
20	Th	5 8	6 58		2 24	5 11	6 55		2 35	5 15	6 53		2 39	5 18	6 49		2 43	5 26	6 39		2 54	5 29	6 36		3 0
21	Fr	5 9	6 56		3 37	5 12	6 54		3 46	5 16	6 51		3 49	5 19	6 48		3 52	5 27	6 38		4 2	5 30	6 35		4 7
22	Sa	5 11	6 55		4 53	5 14	6 52		5 00	5 17	6 50		5 2	5 20	6 46		5 4	5 27	6 37		5 11	5 30	6 34		5 15
23	$	5 12	6 53		sets.	5 15	6 51		sets.	5 18	6 49		sets.	5 21	6 45		sets.	5 28	6 36		sets.	5 31	6 33		sets.
24	M	5 13	6 51		7 51	5 16	6 49		7 52	5 19	6 47		7 52	5 21	6 43		7 52	5 29	6 35		7 53	5 32	6 32		7 53
25	Tu	5 14	6 49		8 23	5 17	6 48		8 26	5 20	6 45		8 28	5 22	6 42		8 29	5 29	6 34		8 33	5 32	6 31		8 34
26	W	5 15	6 48		8 56	5 18	6 46		9 2	5 21	6 43		9 4	5 23	6 41		9 6	5 30	6 33		9 12	5 33	6 30		9 16
27	Th	5 17	6 46		9 31	5 19	6 44		9 39	5 22	6 41		9 42	5 24	6 39		9 45	5 31	6 32		9 53	5 34	6 29		9 58
28	Fr	5 18	6 44		10 8	5 20	6 42		10 18	5 23	6 40		10 22	5 25	6 38		10 25	5 32	6 31		10 36	5 35	6 28		10 41
29	Sa	5 19	6 42		10 48	5 21	6 41		11 0	5 24	6 38		11 3	5 26	6 36		11 7	5 32	6 29		11 19	5 35	6 27		11 25
30	$	5 20	6 41		11 33	5 22	6 39		11 45	5 25	6 36		11 49	5 27	6 34		11 53	5 33	6 28		morn	5 35	6 26		morn
31	M	5 21	6 39		morn	5 23	6 37		morn	5 26	6 34		morn	5 28	6 33		morn	5 34	6 26		12 7	5 36	6 24		12 12

Days of Month	Day's Length	Decr'se	Day's Length	Decr'se	Day's Length	Decr'se	Day's Length	Decr'se	Day's Length	Decr'se	Day's Length	Decr'se
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	14 40	0 55	14 28	0 49	14 20	0 45	14 12	0 41	13 45	0 33	13 34	0 31
3	14 35	1 0	14 24	0 53	14 16	0 49	14 9	0 44	13 42	0 36	13 31	0 34
5	14 30	1 5	14 19	0 58	14 12	0 53	14 5	0 48	13 38	0 39	13 28	0 37
7	14 25	1 10	14 15	1 2	14 8	0 57	14 1	0 52	13 35	0 43	13 25	0 40
9	14 20	1 15	14 10	1 7	14 3	1 2	13 56	0 57	13 32	0 46	13 23	0 42
11	14 14	1 21	14 6	1 11	13 58	1 7	13 51	1 2	13 28	0 50	13 20	0 45
13	14 9	1 26	14 1	1 16	13 54	1 11	13 47	1 6	13 24	0 53	13 17	0 48
15	14 4	1 31	13 56	1 21	13 49	1 16	13 42	1 11	13 21	0 56	13 14	0 51
17	13 58	1 37	13 51	1 26	13 44	1 21	13 37	1 16	13 17	1 0	13 11	0 54
19	13 53	1 42	13 45	1 32	13 39	1 26	13 32	1 21	13 14	1 3	13 8	0 57
21	13 47	1 48	13 40	1 37	13 34	1 31	13 27	1 26	13 11	1 6	13 5	1 0
23	13 41	1 54	13 35	1 42	13 29	1 36	13 23	1 30	13 7	1 10	13 2	1 3
25	13 35	2 0	13 30	1 47	13 24	1 41	13 19	1 34	13 4	1 13	12 59	1 6
27	13 29	2 6	13 25	1 52	13 19	1 46	13 14	1 39	13 1	1 16	12 55	1 10
29	13 23	2 12	13 19	1 58	13 14	1 51	13 10	1 43	12 57	1 20	12 52	1 13
31	13 18	2 17	13 4	2 3	13 8	1 56	13 5	1 48	12 52	1 25	12 51	1 17

Days of Month	Twilight Begins	Ends	Twilight Begins	Ends	Twilight Begins	Ends	Twilight Begins	Ends	Twilight Begins	Ends	Twilight Begins	Ends
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	2 46	9 25	2 55	9 17	3 6	9 6	3 14	8 58	3 39	8 33	3 48	8 24
3	2 50	9 20	2 59	9 13	3 9	9 3	3 16	8 55	3 41	8 30	3 50	8 21
5	2 55	9 15	3 2	9 9	3 12	8 59	3 19	8 52	3 43	8 28	3 52	8 19
7	2 59	9 10	3 6	9 5	3 15	8 55	3 22	8 49	3 44	8 26	3 54	8 17
9	3 4	9 6	3 10	9 1	3 18	8 52	3 25	8 45	3 46	8 23	3 56	8 14
11	3 8	9 0	3 14	8 57	3 21	8 48	3 27	8 42	3 48	8 20	3 57	8 11
13	3 11	8 56	3 18	8 53	3 24	8 44	3 30	8 40	3 50	8 17	3 58	8 9
15	3 15	8 52	3 21	8 49	3 27	8 41	3 33	8 37	3 52	8 14	3 59	8 7
17	3 18	8 47	3 24	8 45	3 30	8 38	3 36	8 34	3 54	8 11	4 1	8 5
19	3 22	8 43	3 26	8 41	3 33	8 34	3 39	8 30	3 56	8 9	4 3	8 2
21	3 25	8 39	3 28	8 38	3 36	8 31	3 41	8 28	3 58	8 7	4 5	7 59
23	3 29	8 34	3 30	8 34	3 38	8 27	3 43	8 23	4 0	8 5	4 7	7 56
25	3 33	8 30	3 33	8 30	3 41	8 23	3 45	8 20	4 1	8 2	4 8	7 54
27	3 36	8 28	3 36	8 26	3 44	8 19	3 47	8 17	4 3	7 59	4 9	7 53
29	3 40	8 22	3 39	8 22	3 47	8 15	3 50	8 13	4 5	7 56	4 11	7 50
31	3 43	8 18	3 42	8 18	3 49	8 12	3 52	8 9	4 7	7 53	4 13	7 47

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AUGUST. [31 DAYS

WASHINGTON MERIDIAN—MEAN TIME.
Black faced type indicates P.M. time.

☌ Con. SUN ENTERS LEO, Aug. 24, 4 A.M. ♌ Sign

Day of Month	Day of Year	Days in Year	SUN Decl'n at Mean Noon (North)	SUN Meridian Passage or on Noon Mark	Sidereal Noon or Meridian of the Vernal Equinox	Moon's Age at 7 P.M.	MOON'S Southing (For Pacific Coast Add 6m.)	MOON'S Place Sign	Con.	Deg.	Light and Dark between 6 P.M. and 6 A.M.	Day of Week	PHENOMENA. Church Days, Saints, Legal Holidays, Etc.
			° ′ ″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	DAYS	H. M. S.				EV. MO.		
1	213	153	18 12 36	12 6 11	3 24 54	8.5	7 10 38	♍	♎	28		Sa	Lammas Day. [tecost (Cath.)
2	214	152	17 57 33	7	20 58	9.5	7 58 56	♐	♍	11		D31	8th S. aft. TRINITY: 9th aft. Pen-
3	215	151	42 14	6 3	17 2	10.5	8 47 7	♐	♍	23		M	Moon Lowest ☋ ☌ ☾.
4	216	150	26 37	5 59	13 6	11.5	9 34 55			5		Tu	
5	217	149	10 43	54	9 10	12.5	10 22 5	♑	♐	16		W	
6	218	148	16 54 33	48	5 14	13.5	11 8 23			28		Th	Moon Apogee—Transfiguration.
7	219	147	38 6	41	1 19	14.5	11 53 43	♒	♑	10		Fr	☌ ♄ ☾, ♄ 5° 16′ South.
8	220	146	21 22	34	2 57 23	15.5	morn.	♒	♑	22		Sa	
9	221	145	4 24	26	53 27	16.5	0 38 10			4		D32	9th S. aft. TRINITY; 10th aft. Pen-
10	222	144	15 47 9	18	49 31	17.5	1 9 59	♓	♒	16		M	St. Lawrence. [tecost (Cath.)
11	223	143	29 39	9	45 35	18.5	2 -5 33			28		Tu	☌ ♃ ☾, ♃ 2° 59′ South.
12	224	142	11 55	5 0	41 39	19.5	2 49 29	♈	♓	11		W	☿ Greatest Brilliancy.
13	225	141	14 53 55	4 50	37 43	20.5	3 34 20			23		Th	
14	226	140	35 42	40	33 47	21.5	4 20 50	♉	♈	6		Fr	[in Vt.
15	227	139	17 14	29	29 51	22.5	5 9 42			19		Sa	(16) Battle Bennington—L. H.
16	228	138	13 58 33	17	25 55	23.5	6 1 24	♊	♉	3		D33	10th S. aft. TRINITY: 11th aft. Pen-
17	229	137	39 38	5	21 59	24.5	6 56 13			17		M	Moon Highest—♋. [tecost (Cath.)
18	230	136	20 30	3 53	18 4	25.5	7 53 53	♋	♊	1		Tu	
19	231	135	1 9	40	14 8	26.5	8 53 34			16		W	
20	232	134	12 41 36	26	10 12	27.5	9 53 58	♌	♋	1		Th	(21) ☿ in Aphelion.
21	233	133	21 51	3 12	6 16	28.5	10 53 43			16		Fr	Moon Perigee.
22	234	132	1 54	2 58	2 20	0.2	11 51 51	♍	♌	1		Sa	[tecost (Cath.)
23	235	131	11 41 46	43	1 58 24	1.2	Ev 47 55			16		D34	11th S. aft. TRINITY: 12th aft. Pen-
24	236	130	21 26	28	54 28	2.2	1 41 55			1		M	☌ ☿ ☾, ☿ 5° 42′ S. St. Barth-
25	237	129	0 56	2 12	50 32	3.2	2 34 13	♎	♍	15		Tu	☿ Stationary. [olemew.
26	238	128	10 40 15	1 56	46 36	4.2	3 25 14			28		W	
27	239	127	19 24	39	42 40	5.2	4 15 25	♏	♎	12		Th	☌ ♂ ☾. ♂ 4° 12′ South:
28	240	126	9 58 23	22	38 44	6.2	5 5 1			25		Fr	☌ ☿ ☿—St. Augustin Hip.
29	241	125	37 13	1 5	34 49	7.2	5 54 13	♐	♏	7		Sa	(30) ☌ ♂ ☾. Behead St. John the B,
30	242	124	15 54	2 47	30 53	8.2	6 42 58			19		D35	12th S. aft. TRINITY: 13th aft. Pen-
31	243	123	8 54 26	12 0 29	12 6 57	9.2	7 31 9	♑	♐	1		M	Moon Lowest—☋. [tecost (C.)

MOON'S PHASES. STANDARD TIME.

Signs	Phase	60th Merid. Inter-Col. D. H. M.	75th Merid. Eastern D. H. M.	90th Merid. Central D. H. M.	105th Merid Mountain D. H. M	120th Merid Pacific D. H. M.
♌	Full Moon. . .	8 4 54	8 3 54	8 2 54	8 1 54	8 0 54
♍	Last Quarter	16 1 22	16 0 22	15 11 22	15 10 22	15 9 22
♎	New Moon . .	22 3 51	22 2 51	22 1 51	22 0 51	22 11 51
♑	First Quarter.	29 4 34	29 3 34	29 2 34	29 1 34	29 0 34

MORNING STARS, ETC.

Neptune.
Venus Semi-diam. increases from 1715″ to 25″82: She will be brightest on the 12th.

EVENING STARS, ETC.

Mercury.
Venus.
Mars.
Jupiter
Saturn.
Uranus.

Meridian Passage, Rising, Setting and Place of the Principal Planets.

Day	VENUS (♀) In Merid. H. M.	VENUS Sets N. Orl's H. M.	VENUS Sets N. Y. H. M.	VENUS Place Con	MARS (♂) In Merid. H. M.	MARS Sets N. Orl's H. M.	MARS Sets N. Y. H. M.	MARS Place Con	JUPITER (♃) In Merid. H. M.	JUPITER Rises N. Orl's H. M.	JUPITER Rises N. Y. H. M.	JUPITER Place Con	SATURN (♄) In Merid. H. M.	SATURN Sets N. Orl's H. M.	SATURN Sets N. Y. H. M.	SATURN Place Con
1	2 48	8 53	8 55	♌	5 3	10 37	10 24	♍	3 1	9 6	9 13	♓	11 55	5 13	4 50	♑
6	2 40	8 38	8 37	♌	4 54	10 26	10 12	♍	2 40	8 45	8 51	♓	11 34	4 52	4 29	♑
11	2 29	8 23	8 21	♌	4 46	10 15	10 0	♎	2 19	8 24	8 29	♓	11 12	4 30	4 7	♑
16	2 15	8 6	8 2	♌	4 38	10 4	9 49	♎	1 57	8 4	8 9	♓	10 51	4 8	3 44	♑
21	2 0	7 48	7 43	♌	4 30	9 54	9 37	♎	1 36	7 44	7 49	♓	10 30	3 46	3 21	♑
26	1 41	7 25	7 19	♌	4 23	9 43	9 24	♎	1 14	7 23	7 28	♓	10 9	3 25	3 0	♑
31	1 19	7 3	6 55	♌	4 16	9 33	9 12	♎	12 48	7 1	7 6	♓	9 49	3 4	2 39	♑

NOTES.—Venus begins to retrograde or move backwards (westward) past the Stars on the 26th. MARS passes 1° 25′ north of a^2 Librae on the 29th–30th. This is the S. Western Star of the four that forms the large four-sided figure in Libra.

METEORIC SHOWERS OR SHOOTING STAR NIGHTS.

No.	Date.	Radiant Point. R. A. Dec.	Constellation or Nearby Star.	Authority.	Other Dates and Remarks.
33	Aug.	30° + 36°	β Triangulæ—25° W. of Pleiades.	Denning.	Strong, Sept. July.
34	6-12	96° + 71°	Camelopardilis.	Denning.	Strong, Max., Aug. 10.
35	6-12	70° + 64°	Camelopardilis.	Denning.	Sept. Nov. Dec.
36	6-12	62° + 48°	Perseus.	Denning.	Oct. Nov.
37	6-12	62° + 37°	Perseus.	Denning.	Oct. Nov. Feb.
38	6	335° + 52°	Lacerta.	Greg.	June, July–Sept.
39	6	359° + 13°	Pegasus, S. E. Cor. Square.	Greg.	Active to Oct. 10.
40	22	46° + 35°	Fly, near Algol.	Greg.	Active to Oct. 20.
41	Aug.	76° + 45°	Auriga—near Capella.	Denning.	Oct. Nov. Dec. Feb.

See also Nos. 9, 12, 18, 19, 23, 25 29, 50, 56, 65, and 72.

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SEPTEMBER.

For Pacific Coast Points corresponding to these zones of Lat. add 6m. to Moon's rising and setting, or add 2m. for each hour west of Merid. of Wash. and subtract same for eastern Longitude.

Day of Month	Day of Week	Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N Idaho.				Calendar for Mass., N. Hamp., Ver., Cent. N. Y., So. Mich. & Wis., No. Iowa, Wyom., So. Idaho, So. Oregon.				Calendar for So. N. Y., Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., North'n part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., No. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal.				Calendar for D. C., Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, So. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal.				Calendar for S. C., No. Ga., Ala., Miss., La., Tex., So. New Mex., Ariz. and Cal.				Calendar for Fla., So. G., Ala., Miss., La. and Texas.			
		Sun			Moon	Sun			Moon	Sun			Moon	Sun			Moon	Sun			Moon	Sun			Moon
		Rises		Sets	Sets and Rises	Rises		Sets	Sets and Rises	Rises		Sets	Sets and Rises	Rises		Sets	Sets and Rises	Rises		Sets	Sets and Rises	Rises		Sets	Sets and Rises
		H.	M.	H. M.	H. M.	H.	M.	H. M.	H. M.	H.	M.	H. M.	H. M.	H.	M.	H. M.	H. M.	H.	M.	H. M.	H. M.	H.	M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tu	5	22	6 37	12 21	5	24	6 36	12 33	5	27	6 33	12 37	5	29	6 31	12 41	5	35	6 25	12 54	5	37	6 23	1 0
2	W	5	24	6 35	1 13	5	26	6 35	1 25	5	28	6 32	1 28	5	30	6 30	1 32	5	35	6 24	1 44	5	37	6 22	1 50
3	Th	5	25	6 33	2 8	5	27	6 33	2 18	5	29	6 30	2 22	5	31	6 28	2 25	5	36	6 22	2 36	5	38	6 21	2 41
4	Fr	5	26	6 32	3 6	5	28	6 31	3 14	5	30	6 29	3 17	5	32	6 27	3 19	5	37	6 21	3 28	5	38	6 19	3 33
5	Sa	5	27	6 30	4 4	5	29	6 30	4 10	5	31	6 27	4 12	5	33	6 25	4 14	5	37	6 20	4 21	5	39	6 18	4 25
6	$	5	28	6 28	rises.	5	30	6 28	rises.	5	32	6 26	rises.	5	34	6 24	rises.	5	38	6 19	rises.	5	39	6 17	rises.
7	M	5	29	6 26	6 39	5	31	6 26	6 38	5	33	6 24	6 38	5	35	6 23	6 38	5	38	6 18	6 37	5	40	6 16	6 37
8	Tu	5	31	6 24	7 7	5	32	6 25	7 9	5	34	6 23	7 10	5	35	6 21	7 10	5	39	6 16	7 12	5	40	6 15	7 13
9	W	5	32	6 22	7 35	5	33	6 23	7 40	5	35	6 21	7 41	5	36	6 20	7 43	5	40	6 15	7 47	5	41	6 13	7 49
10	Th	5	33	6 20	8 8	5	34	6 21	8 14	5	36	6 19	8 17	5	37	6 18	8 19	5	40	6 14	8 28	5	42	6 12	8 30
11	Fr	5	34	6 19	8 43	5	35	6 19	8 52	5	37	6 18	8 55	5	38	6 17	8 58	5	41	6 12	9 7	5	42	6 11	9 12
12	Sa	5	35	6 17	9 24	5	36	6 17	9 35	5	38	6 16	9 39	5	39	6 15	9 42	5	42	6 11	9 54	5	43	6 10	9 59
13	$	5	37	6 15	10 11	5	37	6 16	10 23	5	39	6 14	10 27	5	40	6 13	10 31	5	42	6 9	10 43	5	43	6 8	10 49
14	M	5	38	6 13	11 6	5	38	6 14	11 18	5	40	6 12	11 22	5	41	6 12	11 26	5	43	6 8	11 39	5	44	6 7	11 45
15	Tu	5	39	6 11	morn	5	39	6 12	morn	5	41	6 10	morn	5	41	6 10	morn	5	43	6 7	morn	5	44	6 6	morn
16	W	5	40	6 9	12 7	5	40	6 11	12 19	5	42	6 8	12 23	5	42	6 9	12 27	5	44	6 6	12 39	5	45	6 5	12 45
17	Th	5	41	6 7	1 15	5	41	6 9	1 25	5	42	6 7	1 29	5	43	6 7	1 32	5	45	6 5	1 43	5	45	6 4	1 48
18	Fr	5	42	6 5	2 28	5	42	6 7	2 36	5	43	6 5	2 39	5	44	6 5	2 41	5	45	6 4	2 50	5	46	6 3	2 54
19	Sa	5	44	6 3	3 43	5	43	6 5	3 48	5	44	6 4	3 50	5	44	6 4	3 51	5	46	6 3	3 57	5	46	6 2	4 0
20	$	5	45	6 1	4 58	5	44	6 4	5 0	5	45	6 2	5 1	5	45	6 2	5 4	5	47	6 1	5 4	5	47	6 1	5 5
21	M	5	46	6 0	sets.	5	45	6 2	sets.	5	46	6 1	sets.	5	46	6 1	sets.	5	47	6 0	sets.	5	47	6 0	sets.
22	Tu	5	47	5 58	6 53	5	46	6 0	6 57	5	47	5 59	6 58	5	47	5 59	7 0	5	48	5 59	7 5	5	48	5 58	7 8
23	W	5	48	5 56	7 27	5	47	5 58	7 35	5	48	5 57	7 37	5	48	5 57	7 39	5	48	5 57	7 47	5	48	5 57	7 51
24	Th	5	50	5 54	8 3	5	48	5 56	8 13	5	49	5 55	8 16	5	49	5 55	8 19	5	49	5 55	8 29	5	49	5 55	8 34
25	Fr	5	51	5 52	8 45	5	49	5 54	8 56	5	50	5 53	8 59	5	50	5 53	9 3	5	49	5 54	9 14	5	50	5 54	9 20
26	Sa	5	52	5 50	9 28	5	50	5 52	9 40	5	51	5 52	9 44	5	51	5 52	9 48	5	50	5 53	10 0	5	50	5 53	10 6
27	$	5	53	5 48	10 15	5	51	5 50	10 27	5	52	5 50	10 31	5	52	5 50	10 35	5	50	5 51	10 48	5	51	5 51	10 54
28	M	5	54	5 47	11 6	5	53	5 49	11 18	5	53	5 49	11 22	5	53	5 49	11 26	5	51	5 50	11 38	5	51	5 50	11 44
29	Tu	5	56	5 45	11 59	5	54	5 47	morn	5	54	5 47	morn	5	54	5 47	morn	5	52	5 48	morn	5	52	5 49	morn
30	W	5	57	5 43	morn	5	55	5 45	12 10	5	55	5 45	12 14	5	55	5 45	12 17	5	53	5 47	12 29	5	52	5 48	12 34

Days of Month	Day's Length	Decr'se	Day's Length	Decr'se	Day's Length	Decr'se	Day's Length	Decr'se	Day's Length	Decr'se	Day's Length	Decr'se
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	13 15	2 20	13 12	2 6	13 6	1 59	13 2	1 51	12 50	1 27	12 46	1 19
3	13 8	2 27	13 6	2 12	13 1	2 4	12 57	1 56	12 46	1 31	12 43	1 22
5	13 3	2 32	13 1	2 18	12 55	2 10	12 51	2 2	12 43	1 34	12 39	1 26
7	12 57	2 38	12 55	2 23	12 50	2 15	12 46	2 7	12 40	1 37	12 35	1 29
9	12 50	2 45	12 50	2 29	12 44	2 21	12 41	2 12	12 36	1 41	12 32	1 33
11	12 44	2 51	12 44	2 35	12 39	2 26	12 37	2 16	12 32	1 45	12 28	1 36
13	12 38	2 57	12 39	2 41	12 34	2 31	12 32	2 21	12 28	1 49	12 25	1 40
15	12 32	3 3	12 33	2 47	12 28	2 37	12 27	2 26	12 24	1 53	12 22	1 43
17	12 26	3 9	12 28	2 53	12 23	2 42	12 22	2 31	12 20	1 57	12 19	1 46
19	12 20	3 15	12 22	2 58	12 18	2 47	12 18	2 35	12 16	2 1	12 16	1 49
21	12 14	3 21	12 14	3 3	12 13	2 52	12 13	2 40	12 12	2 5	12 13	1 52
23	12 7	3 28	12 11	3 9	12 8	2 57	12 8	2 45	12 8	2 9	12 8	1 56
25	12 1	3 34	12 5	3 15	12 2	3 3	12 2	2 51	12 4	2 13	12 4	2 1
27	11 55	3 40	11 59	3 21	11 57	3 8	11 57	2 56	12 0	2 17	12 0	2 5
29	11 49	3 46	11 53	3 26	11 52	3 13	11 52	3 1	11 56	2 21	11 57	2 8
30	11 46	3 49	11 50	3 29	11 50	3 16	11 50	3 3	11 54	2 23	11 56	2 9

Days of Month	Twilight Begins	Ends	Twilight Begins	Ends	Twilight Begins	Ends	Twilight Begins	Ends	Twilight Begins	Ends	Twilight Begins	Ends
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	3 40	8 20	3 44	8 16	3 50	8 10	3 54	8 6	4 8	7 52	4 14	7 46
3	3 44	8 15	3 46	8 12	3 52	8 6	3 56	8 2	4 10	7 48	4 15	7 43
5	3 48	8 11	3 49	8 9	3 54	8 3	3 58	7 59	4 11	7 45	4 16	7 41
7	3 51	8 6	3 51	8 3	3 57	8 0	4 0	7 57	4 13	7 43	4 18	7 38
9	3 54	8 1	3 54	8 0	3 59	7 56	4 2	7 54	4 15	7 40	4 19	7 36
11	3 56	7 56	3 56	7 56	4 1	7 52	4 5	7 48	4 16	7 37	4 20	7 33
13	3 58	7 52	3 58	7 52	4 3	7 49	4 7	7 44	4 18	7 33	4 21	7 30
15	4 1	7 48	4 0	7 48	4 6	7 45	4 9	7 41	4 19	7 30	4 23	7 28
17	4 3	7 44	4 3	7 44	4 8	7 41	4 12	7 38	4 21	7 27	4 24	7 25
19	4 6	7 40	4 6	7 40	4 11	7 37	4 15	7 34	4 23	7 24	4 26	7 23
21	4 9	7 37	4 9	7 36	4 13	7 34	4 17	7 30	4 24	7 22	4 27	7 20
23	4 11	7 33	4 12	7 32	4 15	7 31	4 19	7 27	4 25	7 20	4 29	7 17
25	4 13	7 30	4 14	7 28	4 16	7 28	4 20	7 25	4 26	7 17	4 30	7 15
27	4 16	7 28	4 16	7 24	4 18	7 24	4 22	7 22	4 27	7 15	4 31	7 12
29	4 18	7 22	4 19	7 21	4 20	7 20	4 24	7 18	4 29	7 12	4 32	7 9
30	4 21	7 19	4 22	7 18	4 23	7 17	4 25	7 14	4 31	7 9	4 33	7 7

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SEPTEMBER. [30 DAYS

WASHINGTON MERIDIAN—MEAN TIME. Black faced type indicates P.M. time.

♍ Con. SUN ENTERS LIBRA, Sept. 24, 1 A.M. ♎ Sign

Day of Month	Day of Year	Days in Year	SUN Decl'n at Mean Noon (North)	SUN Meridian Passage or on Noon Mark	Sidereal Noon or Meridian of the Vernal Equinox	Moon's Age at 7 P.M.	MOON'S Southing (For Pacific Coast Add 6m.)	MOON'S Place Sign	Con.	Deg.	Light and Dark between 6 P.M. and 6 A.M.	Day of Week	PHENOMENA. CHURCH DAYS, SAINTS, LEGAL HOLIDAYS, ETC.
			° ′ ″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	DAYS	H. M. S.				RV. MO.		
1	244	122	8 32 50	12 0 10	1 22 1	10.2	8 18 33	♑	♐	13		Tu	St. Giles.
2	245	121	11 5	11 59 52	19 5	11.2	9 5 8			25		W	
3	246	120	7 49 13	33	15 9	12.2	9 50 48	♒	♑	7		Th	Moon Apogee.
4	247	119	27 13	13	11 13	13.2	12 35 38			19		Fr	(3) ☌ ♄ ☽, ♄ 5° 26′ South.
5	248	118	5 5	58 54	7 17	14.2	11 19 53			1		Sa	[Pentecost (Cath.)
6	249	117	6 42 51		3 22	15.2	morn.	♓	♒	13		D36	13th S. after TRINITY: 14th after
7	250	116	20 30		14	0	59 25	16.2	☽ 3 53		25		M	☌ ♃ ☽, ♃ 3° 17′ South. Lab. Day.
8	251	115	5 58 3	57 53	55 29	17.2	0 48 6	♈	♓	8		Tu	(7) ☿ Gr. Elong. E. 27° Nativity
9	252	114	35 30		33	51 34	18.2	1 33 2		20		W	Admis. Day. L.H. in Cal. [B.V.M.
10	253	113	12 51		12	47 38	19.2	2 19 16		3		Th	
11	254	112	4 50 7	56 51	43 42	20.2	3 7 20	♉	♈	16		Fr	(12) ♀ Gr. Hel. Lat. S.
12	255	111	27 18		30	39 46	21.2	3 57 40		29		Sa	♃ ♃ ☉ and Brightest. [tecost (C.)
13	256	110	4 24		9	35 50	22.2	4 50 30		13		D37	14th S. aft. TRINITY: 15th aft. Pen-
14	257	109	3 41 25	55 48	31 54	23.2	5 45 42	□	♉	27		M	Moon Highest—♋. Holy Cr. D.
15	258	108	18 23		27	58 24.2		42 44		11		Tu	□ ☉ ☉ Eastern.
16	259	107	2 55 16		6	24 2	25.2	7 40 46	♋	□	25		W	Ember Day.
17	260	106	32 7	54 45	20 6	26.2	8 38 48	♌	♋	10		Th	☌ ♀ ☉, Inferior. St. Lambert.
18	261	105	8 54		24	16 10	27.2	9 36 1		25		Fr	Moon Perigee. Ember Day.
19	262	104	1 45 39		3	12 14	28.2	10 31 55	♍	♌	10		Sa	Ember Day. [tecost (Cath.)
20	263	103	22 21	53 41	8 19	29.2	11 26 25			24		D38	15th S. aft. TRINITY: 16th aft. Pen-
21	264	102	0 59 1		20	4 23	0.8	Ev 19 42	♎	♍	9		M	☉ Tot. Eclipsed invis. St. Mat.
22	265	101	35 40	52 59	0 0 27	1.8	1 12 1			23		Tu	
23	266	100	0 12 17		39	Evening	2.8	2 3 39	♏	♎	6		W	
24	267	99	South		18	11 48 39	3.8	2 4 48			20		Th	Autumn Begins.
25	268	98	0 34 31	51 57	44 43	4.8	3 45 25			3		Fr	☌ ♂ ☽, ♂ 5° 41′ South.
26	269	97	57 55		36	40 47	5.8	4 35 28	♐	♏	15		Sa	(27) ☌ ☽ St. Cyprian. [(Cath.)
27	270	96	1 21 19		16	36 51	6.8	5 24 41			28		D39	16th S. after TRINITY: 17th after Pentecost
28	271	95	44 43	50 56	32 55	7.8	6 12 55	♑	♐	10		M	Moon Low. ♃ (27). Michaelmas.
29	272	94	2 8 6		36	28 60	8.8	7 0 0			22		Tu	(30) ☌ ♄ ☽, ♄ 5° 32′ South.
30	273	93	2 31 28	11 50 6	11 25 4	9.8	7 46 1	♒	♑	3		W	Moon Apogee. St. Jerome.

MOON'S PHASES. STANDARD TIME.

Days	PHASE	60th Merid. Inter-Col. D. H. M.	75th Merid. Eastern D. H. M.	90th Merid. Central D. H. M.	105th Merid Mountain D. H. M.	120th Merid Pacific D. H. M.
7	Full Moon. . .	6 8 20	6 7 20	6 6 20	6 5 20	6 4 20
14	Last Quarter	14 9 13	14 8 13	14 7 13	14 6 13	14 5 13
21	New Moon . .	20 0 30	20 11 30	20 10 30	20 9 30	20 8 30
28	First Quarter.	28 9 8	28 8 8	28 7 8	28 6 8	28 5 8

MORNING STARS, ETC.	EVENING STARS, ETC.
Venus after the 17th.	Mercury.
Neptune.	Venus until the 17th.
Venus increases in	Mars.
Semi-diameter from	Jupiter.
25.82″ to 30″ on the	Saturn.
17th and then de-	Uranus.
creases to 28″.	Mercury bright. 13.

Meridian Passage, Rising, Setting and Place of the Principal Planets.

Day	VENUS (♀) In Merid.	VENUS Sets N. Orl's	VENUS Sets N. Y.	VENUS Place Con	MARS (♂) In Merid.	MARS Sets N. Orl's	MARS Sets N. Y.	MARS Place Con	JUPITER (♃) In Merid.	JUPITER Rises N. Orl's	JUPITER Rises N. Y.	JUPITER Place Con	SATURN (♄) In Merid.	SATURN Sets N. Orl's	SATURN Sets N. Y.	SATURN Place Con
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1	1 14	6 58	6 50	♌	4 14	9 31	9 9	♎	12 43	6 56	7 1	♏	7 42	3 0	2 35	♑
6	2 37	6 25	6 22	♌	4 8	9 23	9 0	♎	12 21	6 35	6 41	♏	7 23	2 39	2 15	♑
11	3 19	6 3	5 55	♌	4 1	9 15	8 52	♎	11 59	6 14	6 21	♏	7 3	2 19	1 54	♑
16	11 48	Invisible.		♌	3 56	9 7	8 43	♎	11 37	5 51	5 59	♏	6 44	1 58	1 33	♑
21	11 18	Invisible.		♌	3 50	8 59	8 33	♏	11 15	5 29	5 36	♏	6 24	1 38	1 13	♑
26	10 49	Invisible.		♌	3 45	8 52	8 24	♏	10 53	.....	.....	♏	6 5	1 20	12 55	♑
31	10 29	Invisible.		♌	3 41	8 45	8 16	♏	10 36	.....	.....	♏	5 46	1 2	12 37	♑

NOTES.—VENUS is at Inferior Conjunction on the 17th, after which she will be seen on the other side (west) of the Sun. Jupiter will be brightest on the 12th. AMONG THE STARS: Cygnus, the Swan, in which is the striking figure of the Great Cross is in the Zenith, while below it (southward) is the three bright Stars, equally distant, in the Eagle (Aquila), the first Magnitude Star Altair being the central one. The long arm of the Cross lies in the *Via Lactea* or Milky-Way. There is a fine nebula just north of western end of the Cross. There is a fine resolvable nebula just above Altair and a little to the right—"a curious object," Herschel.

METEORIC SHOWERS OR SHOOTING STAR NIGHTS.

No.	Date.	Radiant Point. R.A.	Dec.	Constellation or Nearby Star.	Authority.	Other Dates and Remarks.
42	1	306°	+54°	Cygnus, N. of Cross.	Denning.	Swift, Brilliant.
43	17	84°	+48°	Aurigids II. E. of Capella.	Greg.	To Nov. 25, Active in Oct.
44	25	105°	+27°	Geminids, below Castor and Pollux.	Greg.	To Oct. 28, Very active in Oct.
45	Sept.	97°	+45°	Lynx, E. of Capella.	Denning.	Oct. Very Swift, Streaks.

See also Nos. 21, 22, 26, 28, 33, 35, 38.

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OCTOBER.

For Pacific Coast Points corresponding to these zones of Lat. add 6m. to Moon's rising and setting, or add 2m. for each hour west of Merid. of Wash. and subtract same for eastern Longitude.

Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N Idaho.

Day of Month	Day of Week	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets and Rises
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Th	5 58	5 41	12 56
2	Fr	5 59	5 39	1 53
3	Sa	6 1	5 37	2 55
4	$	6 2	5 35	3 53
5	M	6 3	5 33	4 56
6	Tu	6 4	5 32	rises.
7	W	6 6	5 30	6 9
8	Th	6 7	5 28	6 43
9	Fr	6 8	5 26	7 23
10	Sa	6 9	5 25	8 10
11	$	6 11	5 23	9 1
12	M	6 12	5 21	10 0
13	Tu	6 13	5 19	11 5
14	W	6 14	5 18	morn
15	Th	6 16	5 16	12 14
16	Fr	6 17	5 14	1 25
17	Sa	6 18	5 12	2 37
18	$	6 20	5 11	3 49
19	M	6 21	5 9	5 0
20	Tu	6 22	5 7	6 12
21	W	6 23	5 6	sets.
22	Th	6 25	5 4	6 35
23	Fr	6 26	5 3	7 18
24	Sa	6 27	5 1	8 6
25	$	6 29	4 59	8 55
26	M	6 30	4 58	9 49
27	Tu	6 31	4 56	10 45
28	W	6 33	4 55	11 42
29	Th	6 34	4 53	morn
30	Fr	6 36	4 52	12 41
31	Sa	6 37	4 51	1 41

Calendar for Mass., N. Hamp., Ver., Cent. N. Y., So. Mich., & Wis., No. Iowa, Wyom., So. Idaho, So. Oregon.

Day of Month	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets and Rises
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	5 56	5 43	1 6
2	5 57	5 42	2 0
3	5 58	5 40	2 59
4	5 59	5 39	3 56
5	6 1	5 38	4 57
6	6 2	5 36	rises.
7	6 3	5 34	6 15
8	6 4	5 33	6 51
9	6 5	5 31	7 33
10	6 6	5 29	8 22
11	6 8	5 28	9 13
12	6 9	5 26	10 12
13	6 10	5 24	11 16
14	6 11	5 22	morn
15	6 12	5 20	12 22
16	6 13	5 19	1 31
17	6 14	5 17	2 40
18	6 15	5 16	3 49
19	6 17	5 14	4 58
20	6 18	5 13	6 7
21	6 19	5 11	sets.
22	6 21	5 10	6 46
23	6 22	5 8	7 30
24	6 23	5 7	8 18
25	6 24	5 5	9 7
26	6 25	5 4	10 0
27	6 27	5 2	10 55
28	6 28	5 1	11 49
29	6 29	5 0	morn
30	6 31	4 58	12 47
31	6 32	4 57	1 45

Calendar for So. N. Y., Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., North'n part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., No. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal.

Day of Month	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets and Rises
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	5 56	5 43	1 9
2	5 57	5 42	2 3
3	5 58	5 41	3 1
4	5 59	5 39	3 57
5	6 0	5 38	4 57
6	6 1	5 37	rises.
7	6 2	5 35	6 17
8	6 3	5 34	6 54
9	6 4	5 32	7 37
10	6 5	5 31	8 25
11	6 6	5 29	9 17
12	6 7	5 28	10 16
13	6 8	5 26	11 20
14	6 9	5 25	morn
15	6 10	5 23	12 25
16	6 11	5 22	1 33
17	6 12	5 20	2 41
18	6 13	5 18	3 50
19	6 14	5 17	4 58
20	6 15	5 15	6 6
21	6 16	5 14	sets.
22	6 18	5 12	6 49
23	6 19	5 11	7 34
24	6 20	5 10	8 22
25	6 21	5 8	9 11
26	6 22	5 7	10 4
27	6 24	5 5	10 58
28	6 25	5 4	11 52
29	6 25	5 3	morn
30	6 27	5 1	12 49
31	6 28	5 0	1 46

Calendar for D. C., Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, So. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal.

Day of Month	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets and Rises
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	5 56	5 43	1 12
2	5 57	5 42	2 5
3	5 58	5 40	3 3
4	5 59	5 39	3 58
5	6 0	5 38	4 57
6	6 1	5 37	rises.
7	6 2	5 35	6 19
8	6 3	5 34	6 57
9	6 4	5 32	7 40
10	6 5	5 31	8 29
11	6 6	5 30	9 21
12	6 7	5 29	10 20
13	6 8	5 27	11 23
14	6 9	5 25	morn
15	6 10	5 24	12 28
16	6 11	5 22	1 36
17	6 12	5 20	2 43
18	6 13	5 19	3 50
19	6 14	5 17	4 57
20	6 15	5 15	6 4
21	6 16	5 14	sets.
22	6 17	5 12	6 53
23	6 18	5 11	7 38
24	6 19	5 10	8 26
25	6 20	5 10	9 15
26	6 21	5 9	10 8
27	6 22	5 7	11 1
28	6 23	5 6	11 55
29	6 24	5 5	morn
30	6 25	5 3	12 51
31	6 26	5 2	1 47

Calendar for S. C., No. Ga., Ala., Miss., La., Tex., So. New Mex., Ariz. and Cal.

Day of Month	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets and Rises
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	5 54	5 45	1 21
2	5 55	5 44	2 13
3	5 55	5 43	3 8
4	5 56	5 42	4 1
5	5 56	5 41	4 57
6	5 57	5 40	rises.
7	5 58	5 38	6 25
8	5 58	5 37	7 8
9	5 59	5 36	7 51
10	6 0	5 35	8 41
11	6 0	5 34	9 34
12	6 1	5 33	10 32
13	6 2	5 32	11 35
14	6 2	5 30	morn
15	6 3	5 29	12 37
16	6 3	5 28	1 42
17	6 4	5 27	2 47
18	6 4	5 26	3 51
19	6 4	5 25	4 55
20	6 5	5 24	5 59
21	6 6	5 23	7 4
22	6 7	5 22	8 1
23	6 8	5 21	8 59
24	6 9	5 20	9 50
25	6 10	5 19	10 39
26	6 11	5 18	11 28
27	6 12	5 17	12 16
28	6 13	5 15	morn
29	6 14	5 14	12 4
30	6 14	5 13	12 57
31	6 15	5 12	1 51

Calendar for Fla., So. G., Ala., Miss., La. and Texas.

Day of Month	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets and Rises
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	5 53	5 46	1 26
2	5 54	5 45	2 17
3	5 54	5 44	3 11
4	5 55	5 43	4 2
5	5 56	5 42	4 57
6	5 56	5 41	rises.
7	5 57	5 39	6 29
8	5 58	5 38	7 10
9	5 58	5 37	7 56
10	5 58	5 36	8 47
11	5 59	5 36	9 40
12	6 0	5 35	10 38
13	6 0	5 34	11 40
14	6 1	5 32	morn
15	6 2	5 31	12 42
16	6 2	5 31	1 46
17	6 3	5 29	2 48
18	6 4	5 28	3 51
19	6 4	5 27	4 54
20	6 5	5 26	5 56
21	6 6	5 25	sets.
22	6 7	5 24	7 9
23	6 7	5 23	7 56
24	6 8	5 22	8 45
25	6 9	5 21	9 34
26	6 9	5 20	10 25
27	6 10	5 19	11 17
28	6 10	5 18	morn
29	6 11	5 17	12 8
30	6 12	5 16	1 1
31	6 13	5 15	1 53

Days of Month	Day's Length	Day's Decrease
	H. M.	H. M.
1	11 43	3 52
2	11 36	3 59
3	11 30	4 5
4	11 24	4 11
5	11 18	4 17
6	11 12	4 23
7	11 4	4 31
8	10 57	4 38
9	10 54	4 31
10	10 48	4 47
11	10 43	4 52
12	10 37	4 58
13	10 30	5 5
14	10 25	5 10
15	10 19	5 16
16	10 14	5 21

Days of Month	Day's Length	Day's Decrease
	H. M.	H. M.
1	11 47	3 32
2	11 42	3 37
3	11 36	3 43
4	11 30	3 49
5	11 26	3 54
6	11 17	4 0
7	11 11	4 6
8	11 6	4 11
9	11 0	4 17
10	10 54	4 23
11	10 49	4 28
12	10 44	4 33
13	10 41	4 39
14	10 35	4 44
15	10 31	4 49
16	10 25	4 55

Days of Month	Day's Length	Day's Decrease
	H. M.	H. M.
1	11 47	3 19
2	11 43	3 24
3	11 38	3 29
4	11 33	3 35
5	11 28	3 40
6	11 23	3 45
7	11 18	3 51
8	11 13	3 56
9	11 8	4 1
10	11 3	4 7
11	10 58	4 11
12	10 52	4 16
13	10 47	4 21
14	10 41	4 26
15	10 37	4 31
16	10 32	4 36

Days of Month	Day's Length	Day's Decrease
	H. M.	H. M.
1	11 47	3 6
2	11 42	3 11
3	11 37	3 16
4	11 32	3 21
5	11 27	3 26
6	11 22	3 31
7	11 17	3 36
8	11 12	3 41
9	11 7	3 46
10	11 2	3 51
11	10 58	3 56
12	10 53	4 0
13	10 49	4 4
14	10 44	4 9
15	10 40	4 14
16	10 36	4 18

Days of Month	Day's Length	Day's Decrease
	H. M.	H. M.
1	11 51	2 26
2	11 47	2 30
3	11 43	2 34
4	11 39	2 38
5	11 36	2 41
6	11 32	2 45
7	11 28	2 49
8	11 24	2 53
9	11 20	2 57
10	11 16	3 1
11	11 13	3 4
12	11 9	3 8
13	11 5	3 12
14	11 1	3 16
15	10 58	3 20
16	10 57	3 23

Days of Month	Day's Length	Day's Decrease
	H. M.	H. M.
1	11 53	2 12
2	11 50	2 15
3	11 46	2 19
4	11 42	2 23
5	11 39	2 26
6	11 35	2 30
7	11 32	2 33
8	11 29	2 36
9	11 25	2 40
10	11 21	2 44
11	11 18	2 47
12	11 14	2 51
13	11 11	2 54
14	11 8	2 57
15	11 5	3 0
16	11 2	3 3

Days of Month	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends
	H. M.	H. M.
1	4 22	7 16
2	4 25	7 13
3	4 28	7 10
4	4 31	7 3
5	4 34	7 0
6	4 36	6 57
7	4 38	6 54
8	4 40	6 51
9	4 42	6 48
10	4 44	6 45
11	4 46	6 41
12	4 48	6 38
13	4 50	6 35
14	4 52	6 31
15	4 55	6 28
16	4 57	6 25

Days of Month	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends
	H. M.	H. M.
1	4 23	7 17
2	4 25	7 14
3	4 27	7 10
4	4 30	7 6
5	4 32	7 2
6	4 35	6 58
7	4 37	6 55
8	4 39	6 52
9	4 41	6 49
10	4 43	6 46
11	4 46	6 43
12	4 48	6 40
13	4 51	6 38
14	4 54	6 34
15	4 57	6 31

Days of Month	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends
	H. M.	H. M.
1	4 25	7 16
2	4 27	7 12
3	4 29	7 8
4	4 31	7 6
5	4 33	7 3
6	4 35	6 59
7	4 37	6 56
8	4 39	6 53
9	4 41	6 51
10	4 43	6 48
11	4 45	6 46
12	4 47	6 43
13	4 49	6 41
14	4 51	6 38
15	4 53	6 36
16	4 55	6 33
17	4 57	6 31

Days of Month	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends
	H. M.	H. M.
1	4 27	7 13
2	4 29	7 9
3	4 31	7 6
4	4 33	7 3
5	4 35	6 59
6	4 37	6 56
7	4 39	6 53
8	4 41	6 51
9	4 43	6 48
10	4 45	6 46
11	4 47	6 43
12	4 49	6 41
13	4 51	6 38
14	4 53	6 36
15	4 55	6 33
16	4 57	6 31

Days of Month	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends
	H. M.	H. M.
1	4 32	7 8
2	4 33	7 6
3	4 34	7 4
4	4 36	7 1
5	4 37	6 59
6	4 38	6 56
7	4 40	6 53
8	4 41	6 52
9	4 42	6 51
10	4 43	6 49
11	4 43	6 48
12	4 44	6 46
13	4 46	6 44
14	4 47	6 42
15	4 49	6 40
16	4 50	6 38
17	4 52	6 36

Days of Month	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends
	H. M.	H. M.
1	4 34	7 6
2	4 35	7 4
3	4 36	7 1
4	4 37	6 59
5	4 38	6 56
6	4 40	6 53
7	4 41	6 52
8	4 42	6 51
9	4 43	6 49
10	4 43	6 48
11	4 46	6 46
12	4 46	6 43
13	4 47	6 42
14	4 48	6 40
15	4 49	6 39
16	4 50	6 37
17	4 52	6 36

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OCTOBER. [31 DAYS

WASHINGTON MERIDIAN—MEAN TIME.
Black faced type indicates P.M. time.

♎ SUN ENTERS SCORPIO, ♏
Con. Oct. 24, 9 A.M. Sign

Day of Month	Day of Year	Days in Year	SUN: Decl'n at Mean Noon (South)	SUN: Meridian Passage or on Noon Mark	Sidereal Noon or Meridian of the Vernal Equinox	Moon's Age at 7 P.M.	MOON'S: Southing (For Pacific Coast Add 6m.)	MOON'S: Place Sign	Con.	Deg.	Light and Dark between 6 P.M. and 6 A.M.	Day of Week	PHENOMENA. CHURCH DAYS, SAINTS, * LEGAL HOLIDAYS, ETC.
			° ′ ″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	DAYS	H. M. S.				EV. MO.		
1	274	92	2 54 48	11 49 56	11 21 8	10.8	8 31 6	♒	♑	15		Th	St Reginius.
2	275	91	3 18 6	37	17 12	11.8	9 15 31	♒	♒	27		Fr	(4) ☌ ♃ ☽, ♃ 3° 36′ South.
3	276	90	42 22	18	13 16	12.8	9 59 39	♓	♒	9		Sa	☌ ☿ ☉, Inferior.
4	277	89	4 4 36	48 59	9 20	13.8	10 44 2	♓	♒	22		D40	17th S. aft. TRINITY: 18th aft. Pentecost (Cath.)
5	278	88	27 47	41	5 24	14.8	11 29 11	♈	♓	4		M	(6) Partial Ecl. ☽. [tecost (Cath.)
6	279	87	50 45	23	1 28	15.8	morn.	♈	♓	17		Tu	☿ Stationary. St. Faith.
7	280	86	5 13 58	5	10 57 32	16.8	0 3 37	♈	♓	30		W	
8	281	85	36 58	47 48	53 36	17.8	1 3 49	♉	♈	13		Th	♄ Stationary.
9	282	84	59 53	31	49 40	18.8	1 54 13	♉	♈	26		Fr	St. Denys.
10	283	83	6 22 44	15	45 45	19.8	2 46 53	♊	♉	10		Sa	Moon Highest ♋ (11).
11	284	82	45 30	46 59	41 49	20.8	3 41 37	♊	♉	24		D41	18th S. after TRINITY: 19th after [Pentecost (Cath.)
12	285	81	7 8 11	44	37 53	21.8	4 37 49	♋	♊	8		M	
13	286	80	30 45	29	33 57	22.8	5 34 42	♋	♊	22		Tu	
14	287	79	53 14	14	30 1	23.8	6 31 20	♌	♋	6		W	☿ in Perihelion.
15	288	78	8 15 36	0	26 5	24.8	7 27 4	♌	♋	20		Th	
16	289	77	37 52	45 47	22 9	25.8	8 21 35	♍	♌	5		Fr	Moon Perigee.
17	290	76	59 60	34	18 13	26.8	9 14 53	♍	♌	19		Sa	☌ ☿ ☽, ☿ 1° 54′ South. [(Cath.)
18	291	75	9 21 60	22	14 17	27.8	10 7 15	♎	♍	3		D42	19th S. after TRINITY; 20th after Pentecost
19	292	74	43 53	11	10 21	28.8	10 59 3	♎	♍	17		M	(18) ☿ Gr. Elong. W. 18° 14′.
20	293	73	10 5 37	0	6 28	0.4	11 50 37			1		Tu	
21	294	72	27 12	44 50	2 30	1.4	Ev 42 9	♏	♎	14		W	
22	295	71	48 38	40	9 58 34	2.4	1 33 37			28		Th	(24) ☌ ☌ ☽, ☌ 6° 28′ South.
23	296	70	11 9 54	31	54 38	3.4	2 24 48	♐	♏	11		Fr	(24) ☌ ☌ ♁, ☌ 1° 13′ South.
24	297	69	31 0	23	50 42	4.4	3 15 19	♐	♏	23		Sa	Moon Lowest ♋ (25)
25	298	68	51 55	15	46 46	5.4	4 4 48			5		D43	20th S. aft. TRINITY: 21st aft. Pentecost (Cath.)
26	299	67	12 12 40	8	42 50	6.4	4 52 57	♑	♐	18		M	(24) ☿ Gr. Bril. [tecost (Cath.)
27	300	66	33 13	2	38 54	7.4	5 39 40	♑	♐	30		Tu	□ ♄ ☉, Eastern.
28	301	65	53 34	43 57	34 58	8.4	6 25 7	♒	♑	11		W	Moon Apogee. Sts. Sim. & Jude.
29	302	64	13 13 44	52	31 2	9.4	7 9 33	♒	♑	23		Th	(28) ☌ ♄ ☽, ♄ 5° 28′ South.
30	303	63	33 41	48	28 6	10.4	7 53 29	♓	♒	5		Fr	(13) ☌ ♃ ☽, ♃ 3° 39′ South.
31	304	62	13 53 24	11 43 45	9 23 11	11.4	8 37 25	♓	♒	17		Sa	All-Hallowe'en—Nutcrack Night.

MOON'S PHASES. STANDARD TIME.

Phase	60th Merid. Inter-Col. D. H. M.	75th Merid. Eastern D. H. M.	90th Merid. Central D. H. M.	105th Merid Mountain D. H. M.	120th Merid Pacific D. H. M.
Full Moon. . .	6 11 33	6 10 23	6 9 23	6 8 23	6 7 23
Last Quarter	13 3 56	13 2 56	13 1 56	13 0 56	13 11 56
New Moon . .	20 11 30	20 10 30	20 9 30	20 8 30	20 7 30
First Quarter.	28 4 32	28 3 32	28 2 32	28 1 32	28 0 32

MORNING STARS, ETC
Mercury after the 3d
Venus.

Venus Semi-diameter decreases from 28″ to 18.0″: She will be bright on the 24th.

EVENING STARS, ETC.
Mercury until the 3d.
Mars.
Jupiter.
Saturn.
Uranus.
Neptune. [18th.
Mercury brightest

Meridian Passage, Rising, Setting and Place of the Principal Planets.

Day	VENUS (♀) In Merid.	VENUS Rises N. Ori's	VENUS Rises N. Y.	VENUS Place	MARS (♂) In Merid.	MARS Sets N. Ori's	MARS Sets N. Y.	MARS Place	JUPITER (♃) In Merid.	JUPITER Sets N. Ori's	JUPITER Sets N. Y.	JUPITER Place	SATURN (♄) In Merid.	SATURN Sets N. Ori's	SATURN Sets N. Y.	SATURN Place
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	Con	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	Con	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	Con	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	Con
1	10 24	4 26	4 28	♌	3 40	8 43	8 14	♍	10 31	4 15	4 7	♓	7 43	12 58	12 33	♑
6	10 2	4 04	4 5	♌	3 36	8 37	8 7	♍	10 10	3 54	3 46	♓	7 23	12 39	12 10	♑
11	9 44	3 42	3 41	♌	3 31	8 31	8 1	♍	9 46	3 32	3 24	♓	7 4	12 19	11 50	♑
16	9 29	3 28	3 26	♌	3 27	8 27	7 57	♍	9 27	3 9	3 1	♓	6 44	11 58	11 31	♑
21	9 18	3 13	3 11	♌	3 23	8 23	7 53	♍	9 6	2 47	2 38	♓	6 25	11 36	11 11	♑
26	9 9	3 6	3 5	♌	3 20	8 19	7 47	♍	8 45	2 27	2 18	♓	6 6	11 18	10 52	♑
31	9 2	2 59	2 58	♌	3 16	8 15	7 42	♍	8 25	2 6	1 57	♓	5 47	10 59	10 34	♑

NOTES.—VENUS begins advancing (moving eastward) past the Stars on the 6th and is now west of the Sun. MARS on the 3d–4th Mars passes 3° north of the bright, red star *a Scorpii* (Antares). THE CONSTELLATIONS—Circumpolar: To the right Cassiopea and Auriga; below—Great Bear—to the left Little Bear and Dragon. West of Meridian: Eagle, Lyra, Hercules, Crown. Near the Meridian: Fomalhaut near the horizon and the Square of Pegasus high up. East of the Meridian: Aries, Cetus, Andromeda. The last (Andromeda) a naked-eye object—may be located by a N. E. diagonal through the Square of Pegasus.

METEORIC SHOWERS OR SHOOTING STAR NIGHTS.

Date.	Radiant Point. R.A. Dec.	Constellation. or Nearby Stars.	Authority.	Other Dates and Remarks.
	225° + 52°	Quadrant.	Denning.	Slow. Bright, Dec., Jan.
	39° + 15°	Orionids.	Greg.	To Nov. 13, May-Oct. 16–20, Rich.
	60° + 20°	Taurids I. Bet. Pleiadæs & Hy.	Greg.	To Nov. 30. Very rich.
	133° + 21°	Cancer.	Denning.	Jan., Nov., Dec. Very Swift.
	78° + 32°	Aurigs—Blow Capella.	Denning.	Aug., Nov. Swift.
	143° + 28°	Leo—W. of Sickle.	Denning.	Nov., Dec. Swife.
Nov. 1.	43° + 22°	Aries, W. of Pleiades.	Denning.	Slow. Bright.
	120° + 15°	β Cancer—S. of Pollux.	Denning.	Long continued.

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NOVEMBER.

For Pacific Coast Points corresponding to these zones of Lat. add 6m. to Moon's rising and setting, or add 2m. for each hour west of Merid. of Wash. and subtract same for eastern Longitude.

Day of Month	Day of Week	Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho.				Calendar for Mass., N. Hamp., Ver., Cent. N. Y., So. Mich., & Wis., No. Iowa, Wyom., So. Idaho, So. Oregon.				Calendar for So. N. Y., Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., North'n part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., No. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal.				Calendar for D. C., Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, So. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal.				Calendar for S. C., No. Ga., Ala., Miss., La., Tex., So. New Mex., Ariz. and Cal.				Calendar for Fla., So. G., Ala., Miss., La. and Texas.			
		Sun		Moon		Sun		Moon		Sun		Moon		Sun		Moon		Sun		Moon		Sun		Moon	
		Rises	Sets	Sets and Rises		Rises	Sets	Sets and Rises		Rises	Sets	Sets and Rises		Rises	Sets	Sets and Rises		Rises	Sets	Sets and Rises		Rises	Sets	Sets and Rises	
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1	S	6 38	4 49	2 42		6 33	4 55	2 43		6 29	4 59	2 43		6 27	5 1	2 44		6 16	5 11	2 45		6 14	5 14	2 46	
2	M	6 40	4 48	3 42		6 34	4 54	3 41		6 30	4 58	3 41		6 28	5 0	3 41		6 17	5 10	3 39		6 15	5 13	3 39	
3	Tu	6 41	4 47	4 47		6 35	4 53	4 43		6 31	4 57	4 42		6 29	4 59	4 41		6 18	5 9	4 37		6 16	5 12	4 35	
4	W	6 42	4 45	5 52		6 36	4 51	5 46		6 32	4 56	5 44		6 30	4 58	5 42		6 19	5 8	5 36		6 17	5 11	5 32	
5	Th	6 44	4 44	rises.		6 38	4 50	rises.		6 34	4 54	rises.		6 31	4 57	rises.		6 20	5 8	rises.		6 17	5 11	rises.	
6	Fr	6 45	4 42	6 4		6 39	4 49	6 15		6 35	4 53	6 19		6 32	4 56	6 23		6 21	5 7	6 34		6 18	5 10	6 40	
7	Sa	6 47	4 41	6 55		6 40	4 48	7 7		6 36	4 51	7 11		6 33	4 55	7 15		6 22	5 6	7 28		6 19	5 9	7 34	
8	S	6 48	4 40	7 53		6 42	4 46	8 5		6 38	4 50	8 9		6 35	4 54	8 13		6 23	5 5	8 26		6 20	5 9	8 32	
9	M	6 49	4 39	8 56		6 43	4 45	9 7		6 39	4 49	9 11		6 36	4 53	9 15		6 24	5 4	9 26		6 20	5 8	9 32	
10	Tu	6 51	4 38	10 6		6 44	4 44	10 15		6 40	4 48	10 18		6 37	4 52	10 21		6 25	5 3	10 31		6 21	5 8	10 36	
11	W	6 52	4 37	11 15		6 46	4 43	11 23		6 42	4 47	11 25		6 39	4 51	11 27		6 26	5 3	11 35		6 22	5 7	11 39	
12	Th	6 53	4 35	morn		6 47	4 42	morn		6 43	4 46	morn		6 40	4 50	morn		6 27	5 2	morn		6 23	5 6	morn	
13	Fr	6 55	4 34	12 26		6 48	4 41	12 30		6 44	4 45	12 32		6 41	4 49	12 33		6 28	5 1	12 38		6 24	5 6	12 41	
14	Sa	6 56	4 33	1 35		6 50	4 40	1 36		6 46	4 44	1 38		6 42	4 48	1 38		6 29	5 1	1 40		6 25	5 5	1 41	
15	S	6 57	4 32	2 45		6 51	4 39	2 44		6 47	4 43	2 44		6 43	4 47	2 43		6 30	5 0	2 42		6 26	5 4	2 42	
16	M	6 59	4 31	3 55		6 52	4 38	3 51		6 48	4 42	3 50		6 44	4 46	3 49		6 31	4 59	3 45		6 26	5 4	3 43	
17	Tu	7 0	4 30	5 2		6 53	4 37	4 56		6 49	4 41	4 54		6 45	4 46	4 51		6 32	4 59	4 45		6 27	5 3	4 41	
18	W	7 1	4 30	6 8		6 54	4 36	6 0		6 50	4 40	5 57		6 46	4 45	5 55		6 33	4 58	5 46		6 28	5 2	5 41	
19	Th	7 3	4 29	sets.		6 55	4 35	sets.		6 51	4 39	sets.		6 47	4 44	sets.		6 34	4 57	sets.		6 29	5 2	sets.	
20	Fr	7 4	4 28	5 55		6 57	4 35	6 7		6 53	4 39	6 11		6 48	4 44	6 15		6 35	4 57	6 28		6 29	5 1	6 34	
21	Sa	7 5	4 27	6 45		6 58	4 34	6 57		6 54	4 38	7 1		6 49	4 43	7 5		6 36	4 56	7 18		6 30	5 1	7 24	
22	S	7 7	4 26	7 37		6 59	4 33	7 49		6 55	4 37	7 53		6 50	4 42	7 57		6 37	4 56	8 9		6 31	5 1	8 15	
23	M	7 8	4 26	8 32		7 0	4 32	8 43		6 56	4 36	8 47		6 51	4 42	8 50		6 38	4 56	9 2		6 32	5 1	9 7	
24	Tu	7 9	4 25	9 29		7 2	4 32	9 39		6 57	4 36	9 42		6 52	4 41	9 45		6 38	4 55	9 54		6 33	5 0	9 59	
25	W	7 10	4 24	10 28		7 3	4 31	10 35		6 58	4 35	10 37		6 53	4 41	10 40		6 39	4 55	10 47		6 34	5 0	10 51	
26	Th	7 11	4 24	11 27		7 4	4 30	11 31		6 59	4 34	11 33		6 54	4 41	11 35		6 40	4 55	11 40		6 34	5 0	11 43	
27	Fr	7 13	4 23	morn		7 5	4 30	morn		7 0	4 34	morn		6 55	4 41	morn		6 41	4 55	morn		6 35	5 0	morn	
28	Sa	7 14	4 23	12 26		7 6	4 29	12 29		7 1	4 33	12 30		6 56	4 40	12 30		6 42	4 55	12 33		6 36	5 0	12 34	
29	S	7 15	4 22	1 25		7 8	4 29	1 26		7 3	4 33	1 26		6 57	4 40	1 26		6 43	4 55	1 26		6 37	5 0	1 26	
30	M	7 16	4 22	2 28		7 9	4 29	2 26		7 4	4 33	2 25		6 58	4 40	2 24		6 44	4 55	2 22		6 38	5 0	2 21	

Days of Month	Day's Length	Day's Decr'se	Day's Length	Day's Decr'se	Day's Length	Day's Decr'se	Day's Length	Day's Decr'se	Day's Length	Day's Decr'se	Day's Length	Day's Decr'se
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	10 11	3 24	10 22	4 55	10 30	4 38	10 34	4 20	10 55	3 25	11 0	3 5
3	10 6	3 29	10 18	5 0	10 26	4 42	10 30	4 24	10 51	3 28	10 57	3 8
5	10 0	3 35	10 12	5 5	10 20	4 47	10 26	4 28	10 48	3 32	10 54	3 11
7	9 54	3 41	10 8	5 11	10 14	4 51	10 22	4 32	10 44	3 36	10 51	3 14
9	9 50	3 45	10 2	5 16	10 9	4 56	10 16	4 37	10 40	3 40	10 48	3 17
11	9 45	3 50	9 58	5 18	10 5	5 0	10 11	4 42	10 37	3 43	10 45	3 20
13	9 39	3 56	9 53	5 25	10 0	5 5	10 7	4 46	10 33	3 47	10 42	3 23
15	9 35	4 0	9 48	5 30	9 55	5 10	10 3	4 50	10 30	3 50	10 39	3 26
17	9 30	4 5	9 44	5 34	9 51	5 14	9 59	4 54	10 28	3 52	10 36	3 29
19	9 26	4 9	9 40	5 38	9 48	5 17	9 56	4 57	10 24	3 56	10 33	3 32
21	9 22	4 13	9 36	5 42	9 44	5 21	9 53	5 0	10 21	3 58	10 31	3 34
23	9 18	4 17	9 32	5 46	9 41	5 24	9 50	5 3	10 18	4 0	10 29	3 36
25	9 14	4 21	9 28	5 50	9 37	5 28	9 47	5 6	10 16	4 3	10 27	3 38
27	9 10	4 25	9 25	5 53	9 35	5 30	9 45	5 8	10 14	4 4	10 25	3 40
29	9 7	4 28	9 21	5 56	9 32	5 33	9 44	5 11	10 12	4 6	10 23	3 42
30	9 6	4 29	9 20	5 58	9 29	5 35	9 42	5 13	10 11	4 7	10 22	3 43

Days of Month	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends	Twilight Begins	Twilight Ends
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	5 0	6 28	4 58	6 30	4 57	6 31	4 57	6 31	4 54	6 34	4 53	6 35
3	5 2	6 26	5 0	6 28	4 59	6 29	4 59	6 29	4 56	6 32	4 55	6 33
5	5 4	6 24	5 2	6 26	5 1	6 27	5 1	6 27	4 57	6 30	4 57	6 32
7	5 6	6 21	5 4	6 24	5 3	6 24	5 3	6 25	4 59	6 29	4 58	6 31
9	5 9	6 19	5 6	6 22	5 5	6 22	5 5	6 24	5 1	6 28	4 59	6 30
11	5 11	6 17	5 9	6 20	5 8	6 20	5 6	6 22	5 2	6 27	5 0	6 29
13	5 14	6 16	5 11	6 19	5 10	6 19	5 7	6 21	5 3	6 26	5 1	6 28
15	5 16	6 15	5 13	6 18	5 12	6 18	5 9	6 20	5 5	6 25	5 2	6 28
17	5 18	6 13	5 15	6 16	5 14	6 17	5 11	6 19	5 6	6 24	5 4	6 27
19	5 20	6 12	5 17	6 15	5 16	6 15	5 13	6 18	5 8	6 23	5 6	6 26
21	5 21	6 12	5 19	6 13	5 18	6 14	5 15	6 17	5 10	6 22	5 7	6 26
23	5 23	6 11	5 21	6 12	5 20	6 13	5 16	6 16	5 11	6 22	5 8	6 25
25	5 25	6 10	5 23	6 12	5 21	6 13	5 18	6 16	5 13	6 21	5 9	6 25
27	5 27	6 9	5 24	6 11	5 23	6 12	5 20	6 15	5 14	6 21	5 10	6 25
29	5 29	6 8	5 26	6 11	5 25	6 12	5 22	6 15	5 15	6 21	5 11	6 25
30	5 31	6 7	5 28	6 10	5 26	6 11	5 24	6 14	5 17	6 21	5 12	6 26

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NOVEMBER. [30 DAYS

WASHINGTON MERIDIAN—MEAN TIME.
Black faced type indicates P.M. time.

♏ SUN ENTERS SAGITTARIUS, ♐ Con. Nov. 23, 6 A.M. Sign

Day of Month	Day of Year	Days in Year	SUN: Decl'n at Mean Noon (South) ° ′ ″	SUN: Meridian Passage or on Noon Mark H. M. S.	Sidereal Noon or Meridian of the Vernal Equinox H. M. S.	Moon's Age at 7 P.M. DAYS	MOON'S: Southing (For Pacific Coast Add 6m.) H. M. S.	MOON'S: Place Sign	Con.	Deg.	Light and Dark between 6 P.M. and 6 A.M. EV.	MO.	Day of Week	PHENOMENA. CHURCH DAYS, SAINTS, LEGAL HOLIDAYS, ETC.
1	305	61	14 12 55	11 43 42	9 19 15	12.4	9 22 3	♐	♒	30			D44	21st S. aft. TRINITY; 22d aft. Pentecost (C.)
2	306	60	32 12	41	15 19	13.4	10 8 1	♈	♐	12			M	(1) All Saints' Day. L. H. in La.
3	307	59	51 15	40	11 23	14.4	10 55 55	♈	♐	25			Tu	Gen. Elections. L. H.
4	308	58	15 10 03	40	7 27	15.4	11 46 18	♉	♈	9			W	
5	309	57	28 36	40	3 31	16.4	morn.	♉	♈	22			Th	
6	310	56	46 54	42	8 59 35	17.4	0 39 19	♊	♉	6			Fr	(7) ☿ in ☊. St. Leonard.
7	311	55	16 4 56	44	55 39	18.4	1 34 44	♊	♉	20			Sa	Moon Highest ◉.
8	312	54	22 43	47	51 43	19.4	2 31 59	♋	♊	4			D45	22d S. aft. TRINITY: 23d aft. Pen-
9	313	53	40 12	51	47 47	20.4	3 29 52	♋	♊	18			M	♃ Stationary. [tecost (Cath.)
10	314	52	57 25	56	43 51	21.4	4 27 17	♌	♋	3			Tu	Moon Perigee.
11	315	51	17 14 21	44 2	39 56	22.4	5 23 17	♌	♋	17			W	Martinmas. St. Martin,
12	316	50	30 59	9	35 60	23.4	6 17 30	♍	♌	1			Th	
13	317	49	47 18	16	32 4	24.4	7 10 2	♍	♌	15			Fr	St. Britius.
14	318	48	18 3 20	25	28 8	25.4	8 1 16	♎	♍	29			Sa	(15) ☌ ☿ ☽, ☿ 0° 55′ North.
15	319	47	19 2	34	24 12	26.4	8 51 39	♎	♍	13			D46	23d S. after TRINITY: 24th after
16	320	46	34 26	44	20 16	27.4	9 41 50	♏	♎	26			M	[Pentecost (Cath.)
17	321	45	49 29	55	16 20	28.4	10 32 18	♏	♎	10			Tu	☿ in ♉. St. Hugh.
18	322	44	19 4 13	45 7	12 24	29.4	11 23 6	♐	♏	23			W	
19	323	43	18 36	20	8 28	0.8	Ev 14 12	♐	♏	6			Th	(21) ☌ ☿ ☉, Superior.
20	324	42	32 38	33	4 32	1.8	1 5 11	♐	♏	19			Fr	(21) ☌ ♃ ☽.
21	325	41	46 19	48	0 36	2.8	1 55 35	♑	♐	1			Sa	Moon Lowest ◒. [tecost (Cath.)
22	326	40	59 38	46 3	7 56 41	3.8	2 44 49	♑	♐	13			D47	24th S. aft. TRINITY: 25th aft. Pen-
23	327	39	20 12 35	19	52 45	4.8	3 32 37	♒	♑	25			M	(22) ☌ ♂ ☽, ♂ 6° 24′ South.
24	328	38	25 10	35	48 49	5.8	4 18 50	♒	♑	7			Tu	☌ ♄ ☽, ♄ 5° 14′ S.
25	329	37	37 23	53	44 53	6.8	5 3 37	♓	♒	19			W	Moon Apogee.
26	330	36	49 12 47	11	40 47	7.8	5 47 24	♓	♒	1			Th	Thanksgiving Day—Leg. Hol.
27	331	35	21 0 38	30	37 1	8.8	6 30 43	♈	♓	13			Fr	☿ in Aphelion. ☌ ♃ ☽, ♃ 43° 19′ S.
28	332	34	11 40	49	33 5	9.8	7 14 17	♈	♓	25			Sa	☿ Gr. Elong. West, 40° 24′.
29	333	33	22 19	48 10	29 9	10.8	7 58 49	♉	♈	7			D48	ADVENT SUNDAY.
30	334	32	21 32 33	11 48 31	7 25 13	11.8	8 45 11	♉	♈	20			M	

MOON'S PHASES. STANDARD TIME.

Signs	PHASE	60th Merid. Inter-Col. D. H. M.	75th Merid. Eastern D. H. M.	90th Merid. Central D. H. M.	105th Merid Mountain D. H. M.	120th Merid Pacific D. H. M.
♋	Full Moon. . .	5 1 27	5 0 27	4 11 27	4 10 27	4 9 27
♌	Last Quarter	11 10 45	11 9 45	11 8 45	11 7 45	11 6 45
♍	New Moon . .	19 1 10	19 0 10	18 11 10	18 10 10	18 9 10
♎	First Quarter.	27 1 36	27 0 36	26 11 36	26 10 36	26 9 36

MORNING STARS, ETC.	EVENING STARS, ETC.
Merc. until the 21st.	Mercury after 21st.
Venus.	Mars.
Venus Semi-diameter decreases from 18″ to 12″.	Jupiter.
	Saturn.
	Uranus.
	Neptune.

Meridian Passage, Rising, Setting and Place of the Principal Planets.

Day	VENUS (♀) In Merid. H. M.	VENUS Rises N. Orl's H. M.	VENUS Rises N. Y. H. M.	VENUS Place Con.	MARS (♂) In Merid. H. M.	MARS Sets N. Orl's H. M.	MARS Sets N. Y. H. M.	MARS Place Con.	JUPITER (♃) In Merid. H. M.	JUPITER Sets N. Orl's H. M.	JUPITER Sets N. Y. H. M.	JUPITER Place Con.	SATURN (♄) In Merid. H. M.	SATURN Sets N. Orl's H. M.	SATURN Sets N. Y. H. M.	SATURN Place Con.
1	9 1	2 58	2 57	♌	3 16	8 14	7 41	♏	8 21	2 2	1 53	♐	5 43	10 55	10 30	♑
6	8 55	2 54	2 55	♌	3 13	8 10	7 37	♐	8 1	1 42	1 34	♐	5 24	10 37	10 12	♑
11	8 52	2 51	2 53	♍	3 9	8 7	7 34	♐	7 41	1 22	1 14	♐	5 6	10 18	9 53	♑
16	8 50	2 52	2 55	♍	3 6	8 5	7 33	♐	7 22	1 5	12 57	♐	4 47	10 0	9 34	♑
21	8 47	2 54	2 57	♍	3 3	8 3	7 33	♐	7 3	12 48	12 40	♐	4 29	9 41	9 16	♑
26	8 46	2 56	3 1	♍	3 0	8 2	7 32	♐	6 44	12 33	12 25	♐	4 11	9 25	9 0	♑
30	8 46	2 59	3 6	♎	2 58	8 0	7 31	♐	6 29	12 17	12 9	♐	3 57	9 9	8 44	♑

NOTES.—Venus will be close to the brilliant star α *Virginis* (Spica) on the 30th, being only about 4° north of the Star. MARS will pass about 5° north of the Milk-Maid's Dipper during the middle of the month. The stars of the evening sky of this month are about the most uninteresting of any of the year. The great expanse near the meridian devoted to Cetus, the Whale, is pretty nearly devoid of interesting objects or bright stars. East of the meridian Orion is rising and Taurus is well up and is a first-class constellation, embracing two fine groups—the Pleiades and Hyades. Aldebaran, the lucida, is one of the finest double stars—having been separated with a 3½ foot telescope of 2¼ in. aperture and an eye-piece magnifying 200 times.

METEORIC SHOWERS OR SHOOTING STAR NIGHTS.

No.	Date.	Radiant Point. R. A.	Dec.	Constellation or Nearby Star.	Authority.	Other Dates and Remarks.
60	9	102°	+73°	Camelopardalis.	Denning.	Oct. 28. Active. Swift.
61	11-15	149°	+23°	Leonids, Sickle.	Greg.	Great Display in 1866, and smaller in 1899.
62	24	25°	+43°	Andromedes □.	Greg.	To Dec. 7, Max. Nov. 27, 1872. Great
63	25-28	155°	+36°	Leo Minor, N. of Sickle.	Denning.	Fine in 1876. [Display.
65	27	54°	+47°	Perseus, near Algenib.	Denning.	Aug., Mch. Swift.
66	27	105°	+32°	Geminids, W. of Castor.	Greg.	To Dec. 27. Max. Dec. 10-11. Very rich.
67	Nov.	145°	+ 7°	Leo, S. of Regulus.	Denning.	To Dec., Feb., Mch. Swift. Streaks.

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DECEMBER.

For Pacific Coast Points corresponding to these zones of Lat. add 6m. to Moon's rising and setting, or add 2m. for each hour west of Merid. of Wash. and subtract same for eastern Longitude.

Day of Month	Day of Week	Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N Idaho.				Calendar for Mass., N. Hamp., Ver., Cent. N. Y., So. Mich., & Wis., No. Iowa, Wyom., So. Idaho, So. Oregon.				Calendar for So. N. Y., Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., North'n part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., No. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal.				Calendar for D. C., Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, So. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent Col., C. Utah, C Neb., C. Cal.				Calendar for S. C., No. Ga., Ala., Miss., La., Tex., So. New Mex., Ariz. and Cal.				Calendar for Fla., So. G., Ala., Miss. La. and Texas.			
		Sun		Moon		Sun		Moon		Sun		Moon		Sun		Moon		Sun		Moon		Sun		Moon	
		Rises	Sets	Sets and Rises		Rises	Sets	Sets and Rises		Rises	Sets	Sets and Rises		Rises	Sets	Sets and Rises		Rises	Sets	Sets and Rises		Rises	Sets	Sets and Rises	
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1	Tu	7 17	4 21	3 32		7 10	4 29	3 27		7 5	4 34	3 26		6 59	4 40	3 24		6 44	4 55	3 19		6 38	5 0	3 16	
2	W	7 18	4 21	4 38		7 11	4 29	4 31		7 6	4 34	4 28		7 0	4 39	4 26		6 45	4 55	4 18		6 39	5 0	4 14	
3	Th	7 20	4 21	5 46		7 12	4 29	5 37		7 7	4 34	5 33		7 1	4 39	5 30		6 45	4 55	5 20		6 40	5 0	5 15	
4	Fr	7 21	4 20	rises.		7 13	4 28	rises.		7 8	4 33	rises.		7 2	4 39	rises.		6 46	4 55	rises.		6 41	5 0	rises.	
5	Sa	7 22	4 20	5 40		7 14	4 28	5 52		7 9	4 33	5 57		7 3	4 38	6 1		6 47	4 55	6 14		6 41	5 0	6 20	
6	$	7 23	4 20	6 44		7 15	4 28	6 56		7 10	4 33	7 0		7 4	4 38	7 4		6 48	4 55	7 16		6 42	5 0	7 22	
7	M	7 24	4 20	7 48		7 16	4 28	8 3		7 11	4 33	8 6		7 5	4 38	8 10		6 48	4 55	8 21		6 43	5 0	8 26	
8	Tu	7 25	4 20	9 5		7 17	4 28	9 13		7 12	4 33	9 15		7 6	4 38	9 18		6 49	4 55	9 27		6 44	5 0	9 31	
9	W	7 26	4 20	10 13		7 18	4 28	10 18		7 13	4 33	10 20		7 7	4 38	10 22		6 50	4 55	10 28		6 45	5 1	10 31	
10	Th	7 27	4 20	11 26		7 19	4 28	11 29		7 14	4 33	11 30		7 8	4 38	11 31		6 51	4 55	11 34		6 46	5 1	11 35	
11	Fr	7 27	4 20	morn		7 20	4 28	morn		7 15	4 33	morn		7 9	4 38	morn		6 52	4 56	morn		6 47	5 1	morn	
12	Sa	7 28	4 20	12 27		7 21	4 28	12 27		7 16	4 33	12 27		7 10	4 39	12 27		6 52	4 56	12 27		6 47	5 1	12 27	
13	$	7 29	4 20	1 46		7 21	4 28	1 43		7 16	4 33	1 42		7 10	4 39	1 41		6 53	4 56	1 38		6 48	5 2	1 37	
14	M	7 30	4 20	2 52		7 22	4 28	2 46		7 17	4 34	2 45		7 11	4 39	2 43		6 54	4 56	2 37		6 49	5 2	2 34	
15	Tu	7 31	4 21	3 58		7 23	4 28	3 51		7 17	4 34	3 48		7 12	4 39	3 45		6 54	4 56	3 37		6 49	5 2	3 33	
16	W	7 31	4 21	5 3		7 24	4 28	4 50		7 18	4 34	4 50		7 12	4 39	4 46		6 55	4 57	4 36		6 50	5 2	4 31	
17	Th	7 32	4 21	6 2		7 24	4 29	5 51		7 18	4 34	5 47		7 13	4 40	5 43		6 55	4 57	5 32		6 50	5 3	5 26	
18	Fr	7 33	4 22	6 58		7 25	4 29	6 46		7 19	4 35	6 42		7 13	4 40	6 38		6 56	4 57	6 25		6 51	5 3	6 19	
19	Sa	7 33	4 22	sets.		7 25	4 29	sets.		7 19	4 35	sets.		7 14	4 40	sets.		6 56	4 58	sets.		6 51	5 3	sets.	
20	$	7 34	4 23	6 22		7 26	4 30	6 33		7 20	4 36	6 37		7 14	4 40	6 41		6 57	4 58	6 52		6 52	5 4	6 58	
21	M	7 34	4 23	7 19		7 26	4 30	7 29		7 20	4 36	7 32		7 14	4 41	7 36		6 57	4 58	7 46		6 52	5 4	7 51	
22	Tu	7 35	4 24	8 17		7 27	4 31	8 25		7 21	4 37	8 27		7 15	4 41	8 30		6 58	4 59	8 39		6 53	5 4	8 43	
23	W	7 35	4 25	9 16		7 27	4 31	9 21		7 21	4 37	9 23		7 15	4 42	9 25		6 58	4 59	9 32		6 53	5 5	9 35	
24	Th	7 36	4 25	10 14		7 28	4 32	10 17		7 22	4 38	10 18		7 16	4 43	10 20		6 59	5 0	10 24		6 54	5 5	10 26	
25	Fr	7 36	4 26	11 13		7 28	4 32	11 14		7 22	4 38	11 15		7 16	4 43	11 15		6 59	5 0	11 17		6 54	5 6	11 17	
26	Sa	7 36	4 26	morn		7 29	4 33	morn		7 23	4 39	morn		7 17	4 44	morn		7 0	5 1	morn		6 55	5 6	morn	
27	$	7 37	4 27	12 12		7 29	4 34	12 11		7 23	4 39	12 11		7 17	4 45	12 11		7 0	5 2	12 9		6 55	5 7	12 9	
28	M	7 37	4 28	1 15		7 29	4 34	1 12		7 24	4 40	1 11		7 18	4 45	1 9		7 1	5 2	1 5		6 56	5 8	1 4	
29	Tu	7 37	4 29	2 18		7 29	4 35	2 12		7 24	4 40	2 10		7 18	4 46	2 8		7 1	5 3	2 3		6 56	5 9	1 58	
30	W	7 37	4 30	3 23		7 30	4 36	3 15		7 24	4 41	3 12		7 19	4 47	3 9		7 2	5 4	3 1		6 57	5 10	2 56	
31	Th	7 37	4 30	4 30		7 30	4 37	4 19		7 25	4 42	4 16		7 19	4 48	4 12		7 2	5 5	4 1		6 57	5 10	3 56	

Days of Month	Day's Length	Decr'se	Day's Length	Decr'se	Day's Length	Decr'se	Day's Length	Decr'se	Day's Length	Decr'se	Day's Length	Decr'se
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	9 4	6 31	9 19	5 59	9 29	5 31	9 41	5 14	10 11	4 19	10 22	3 43
3	9 1	6 34	9 17	6 1	9 27	5 33	9 39	5 16	10 10	4 21	10 20	3 45
5	8 58	6 37	9 14	6 3	9 24	5 36	9 37	5 19	10 9	4 22	10 19	3 46
7	8 56	6 39	9 12	6 5	9 22	5 38	9 33	5 22	10 7	4 24	10 17	3 48
9	8 54	6 41	9 10	6 7	9 20	5 40	9 30	5 23	10 5	4 25	10 16	3 49
11	8 53	6 42	9 8	6 9	9 18	5 42	9 28	5 25	10 3	4 27	10 15	3 50
13	8 51	6 44	9 6	6 11	9 17	5 43	9 27	5 26	10 1	4 28	10 14	3 51
15	8 50	6 45	9 5	6 12	9 16	5 44	9 26	5 27	10 0	4 29	10 13	3 52
17	8 49	6 46	9 4	6 13	9 15	5 45	9 26	5 27	9 59	4 30	10 13	3 52
19	8 49	6 46	9 4	6 13	9 15	5 45	9 26	5 27	9 59	4 30	10 12	3 53
21	8 49	Incr.	9 4	Incr.	9 15	Incr.	9 26	Incr.	9 59	Incr.	10 12	Incr.
23	8 50	0 45	9 4	0 0	9 15	0 0	9 26	0 0	9 59	0 0	10 12	0 0
25	8 50	0 45	9 5	0 0	9 16	0 0	9 27	0 0	9 59	0 0	10 12	0 0
27	8 50	0 45	9 5	0 1	9 16	0 1	9 27	0 1	10 0	0 1	10 12	0 0
29	8 52	0 43	9 6	0 2	9 17	0 2	9 28	0 2	10 1	0 2	10 12	0 0
31	8 53	0 42	9 7	0 3	9 17	0 3	9 29	0 3	10 3	0 3	10 13	0 1

Days of Month	Twilight Begins	Ends	Twilight Begins	Ends	Twilight Begins	Ends	Twilight Begins	Ends	Twilight Begins	Ends	Twilight Begins	Ends
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	5 32	6 7	5 29	6 9	5 27	6 11	5 25	6 13	5 17	6 21	5 13	6 25
3	5 34	6 7	5 31	6 9	5 28	6 11	5 27	6 13	5 19	6 22	5 15	6 25
5	5 35	6 7	5 33	6 8	5 30	6 11	5 28	6 14	5 20	6 22	5 16	6 26
7	5 37	6 7	5 34	6 8	5 32	6 11	5 30	6 14	5 21	6 23	5 17	6 26
9	5 39	6 7	5 36	6 8	5 34	6 11	5 31	6 14	5 22	6 24	5 19	6 26
11	5 40	6 8	5 38	6 8	5 36	6 11	5 33	6 14	5 24	6 24	5 21	6 27
13	5 41	6 8	5 39	6 9	5 37	6 12	5 34	6 15	5 25	6 25	5 22	6 28
15	5 43	6 9	5 41	6 9	5 38	6 12	5 35	6 15	5 26	6 26	5 23	6 28
17	5 44	6 9	5 42	6 10	5 39	6 13	5 37	6 16	5 27	6 27	5 25	6 29
19	5 45	6 9	5 43	6 11	5 40	6 13	5 38	6 16	5 29	6 28	5 26	6 29
21	5 45	6 10	5 44	6 12	5 42	6 14	5 39	6 17	5 30	6 29	5 27	6 29
23	5 46	6 10	5 44	6 13	5 43	6 15	5 40	6 18	5 31	6 30	5 28	6 30
25	5 47	6 10	5 45	6 14	5 43	6 16	5 40	6 19	5 31	6 31	5 28	6 31
27	5 48	6 10	5 46	6 15	5 44	6 17	5 41	6 21	5 32	6 31	5 29	6 32
29	5 49	6 10	5 47	6 17	5 44	6 19	5 42	6 23	5 33	6 32	5 30	6 34
31	5 50	6 11	5 48	6 19	5 45	6 21	5 43	6 24	5 34	6 33	5 31	6 36

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DECEMBER. [31 DAYS

WASHINGTON MERIDIAN—MEAN TIME. Black faced type indicates P.M. time.

☽ SUN ENTERS CAPRICORNUS. ♑ Con. Dec. 22, 7 P.M. Winter Com. Sign

Day of Month	Day of Year	Days in Year	SUN: Decl'n at Mean Noon (South)	SUN: Meridian Passage or on Noon Mark	Sidereal Noon or Meridian of the Vernal Equinox	Moon's Age at 7 P.M.	MOON'S: Southing (For Pacific Coast Add 6m.)	MOON'S: Place Sign	Con.	Deg.	Light and Dark between 6 P.M. and 6 A.M.	Day of Week	PHENOMENA. Church Days, Saints, Legal Holidays, Etc.
			° ′ ″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	DAYS	H. M. S.				EV. MO.		
1	335	31	21 42 23	11 48 52	7 21 17	12.8	9 34 2	♉	♈	3		Tu	
2	336	30	51 46	49 15	17 22	13.8	10 25 59			17		W	
3	337	29	22 0 45	49 38	13 26	14.8	11 21 8			1		Th	
4	338	28	9 19	50 1	9 30	15.8	morn.		♊	15		Fr	
5	339	27	17 27	50 25	5 34	16.8	0 19 3			29		Sa	Moon Highest ☊.
6	340	26	25 9	50 50	1 38	17.8	1 18 42			14		D49	2d Sun. in Advent. St. Nicolas.
7	341	25	32 25	51 15	6 57 42	18.8	2 18 52	♋	♊	29		M	Moon Perigee.
8	342	24	39 14	51 41	53 46	19.8	3 17 4			13		Tu	(17) ☐ ♃ ☉, Eastern.
9	343	23	45 37	52 7	49 50	20.8	4 13 27	♌	♋	28		W	
10	344	22	51 33	52 34	45 54	21.8	5 7 24			12		Th	
11	345	21	57 2	53 1	41 58	22.8	5 59 11	♍	♌	26		Fr	♀ in Perihelion.
12	346	20	23 2 4	53 29	38 2	23.8	6 49 25	♎		9		Sa	
13	347	19	6 38	53 57	34 6	24.8	7 38 50		♍	23		D50	3d Sunday in Advent.
14	348	18	10 45	54 26	30 11	25.8	8 28 7	♏	♎	6		M	☌ ♀ ☽, ♀ 0° 5′ S. An Occulation.
15	349	17	14 24	54 54	26 15	26.8	9 17 37			19		Tu	
16	350	16	17 35	55 23	22 19	27.8	10 7 33			2		W	Ember Day.
17	351	15	20 19	55 53	18 23	28.8	10 57 51	♐	♏	15		Th	
18	352	14	22 34	56 22	14 27	0.1	11 48 4			27		Fr	Ember Day.
19	353	13	24 22	56 52	10 31	1.1	Ev 37 42	♑	♐	9		Sa	Moon Lowest ♋. Ember Day.
20	354	12	25 41	57 22	6 35	2.1	1 26 15			22		D51	4th Sunday in Advent.
21	355	11	26 32	57 52	2 39	3.1	2 13 18			4		M	(20) ☌ ☍ ♄, ☍ 0° 33′ S. at 7 P.M.
22	356	10	26 55	58 22	5 58 43	4.1	2 58 49	♒	♑	15		Tu	☌ ♄ ☽, ♄ 4°55′ S. ☌ ☍ ☽, ☍ 5°25′ S.
23	357	9	26 49	58 52	54 47	5.1	3 42 57			27		W	Moon Apogee (22) ☍ in Perih.
24	358	8	26 15	59 22	50 51	6.1	4 26 7	♓	♒	9		Th	Christmas Eve.
25	359	7	25 13 11 59 52		46 55	7.1	5 8 55			21		Fr	Christmas Day, Leg. Hol.
26	360	6	23 45 12 0 21		42 60	8.1	5 52 3	♈	♓	3		Sa	(25) ☌ ♃ ☽, ♃ 2° 40′ South.
27	361	5	21 44	0 51	39 4	9.1	6 36 21			15		D52	☿ ♆ ☉ and Brightest. St. John.
28	362	4	19 17	1 21	35 8	10.1	7 22 40	♉	♈	28		M	Childermas—Holy Innocents.
29	363	3	16 22	1 50	31 12	11.1	8 11 48			11		Tu	
30	364	2	13 0	2 20	27 16	12.1	9 4 18		♉	24		W	
31	365	1	23 9 9	12 2 49	5 23 20	13.1	10 0 25	☐	♉	8		Th	St. Sylvester.

MOON'S PHASES. STANDARD TIME.

Phase	60th Merid. Inter-Col. D. H. M.	75th Merid. Eastern D. H. M.	90th Merid. Central D. H. M.	105th Merid Mountain D. H. M.	120th Merid Pacific D. H. M.
Full Moon	4 2 12	4 1 12	4 0 12	4 11 12	4 10 12
Last Quarter	11 6 53	11 5 53	11 4 53	11 3 53	11 2 53
New Moon	18 5 26	18 4 26	18 3 26	18 2 26	18 1 26
First Quarter	26 10 22	26 9 22	26 8 22	26 7 22	26 6 22

Morning Stars, Etc.: Venus. Uranus aft. the 18th

Evening Stars, Etc.: Mercury. Mars. Jupiter. Saturn. Uranus until 18th. Neptune. Mercury bright. 31st

Venus decreases in Semi-diameter from 12″ to 9.70″.

Meridian Passage, Rising, Setting and Place of the Principal Planets.

Day	Venus (♀) In Merid.	Venus Rises N. Orl's	Venus Rises N. Y.	Venus Place	Mars (♂) In Merid.	Mars Sets N. Orl's	Mars Sets N. Y.	Mars Place	Jupiter (♃) In Merid.	Jupiter Sets N. Orl's	Jupiter Sets N. Y.	Jupiter Place	Saturn (♄) In Merid.	Saturn Sets N. Orl's	Saturn Sets N. Y.	Saturn Place
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	Con	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	Con	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	Con	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	Con
1	8 46	3 0	3 7	♏	2 57	8 0	7 31	♐	6 26	12 14	12 6	♒	3 53	9 5	8 40	♑
6	8 46	3 5	3 14	♏	2 54	8 0	7 31	♐	6 7	11 53	11 45	♒	3 35	8 47	8 21	♑
11	8 47	3 10	3 22	♎	2 51	8 0	7 30	♐	5 49	11 33	11 25	♒	3 17	8 29	8 3	♑
16	8 48	3 16	3 29	♎	2 47	7 58	7 31	♑	5 32	11 17	11 10	♒	3 0	8 12	7 46	♑
21	8 51	3 22	3 37	♎	2 44	7 56	7 31	♑	5 15	11 1	10 54	♒	2 42	7 54	7 29	♑
26	8 53	3 28	3 45	♎	2 40	7 55	7 33	♑	4 58	10 44	10 37	♒	2 24	7 37	7 11	♑
31	8 57	3 35	3 54	♎	2 36	7 55	7 35	♑	4 41	10 27	10 20	♒	2 7	7 19	6 54	♑

Notes.—Neptune will be brightest Dec. 27, passing the Meridian at midnight in R. A., 6h. 19m. 34s. Dec. 22° 17′ 10″ + in the Constellation Gemini. Mars passes 8° south of the three brightest stars in Capricornus on the 13th. These stars are the only ones by which this constellation is readily distinguished: they are 25° directly south of below the group of stars known as "Job's Coffin" in the Dolphin. The close conjunction of Mars and Saturn on the evening of the 20th will be most interesting.

Venus will be occulted by the Moon Dec. 14, the conjunction in R. A. being at 6.26 P.M. and the limiting parallels of latitude + 34° and 29°. This will be an interesting spectacle in the south where the planet will disappear at the eastern limb of the Moon, and reappear at the western.

Meteoric Showers or Shooting Star Nights.

No.	Date.	Radiant Point. R.A.	Dec.	Constellation or Nearby Star.	Authority.	Other Dates and Remarks.
58	6-12	80°	+23°	Taurus, Near End of Horn.	Denning.	Feb., Mch., Oct., Nov. Nov.
60	13	131°	+48°	Ursa Major, Front Paw of Bear	Greg.	To Feb. 15, Max. Jan. 15 A.M. Oct.,
70	20	116°	+87°	Polaris.	Greg.	To Feb. 26, Mch., July, Aug.
72	22	180°	+35°	Coma Berenices.	Greg.	To Feb. 6, Max. Feb. 20., Mch., Nov.
72	27	201°	+54°	Ursa Major, Handle of Dipper.	Greg.	To Jan. 29, Aug.
73	Dec.	222°	+41°	Bootes, N. W. of Nor. Crown.	Denning.	To Jan., Apl., May.

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TABLES FOR FINDING THE DAY OF THE WEEK FOR KNOWN DATES.

By S. Hart Wright, M.D., A.M., Ph.D.

Years less than Century.				TABLE 1. CENTURIAL YEARS, NEW STYLE.				TABLE 2. CENTURIAL YEARS, OLD STYLE.						
						1500	1600		100	200	300	400	500	600
				1700	1800	1900	2000	700	800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300
				2100	2200	2300	2400	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000
				C	E	G	B A	D C	E D	F E	G F	A G	B A	C B
1	29	57	85	B	D	F	G	B	C	D	E	F	G	A
2	30	58	86	A	C	E	F	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
3	31	59	87	G	B	D	E	G	A	B	C	D	E	F
4	32	60	88	F E	A G	C B	D C	F E	G F	A G	B A	C B	D C	E D
5	33	61	89	D	F	A	B	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
6	34	62	90	C	E	G	A	C	D	E	F	G	A	B
7	35	63	91	B	D	F	G	B	C	D	E	F	G	A
8	36	64	92	A G	C B	E D	F E	A G	B A	C B	D C	E D	F E	G F
9	37	65	93	F	A	C	D	F	G	A	B	C	D	E
10	38	66	94	E	G	B	C	E	F	G	A	B	C	D
11	39	67	95	D	F	A	B	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
12	40	68	96	C B	E D	G F	A G	C B	D C	E D	F E	G F	A G	B A
13	41	69	97	A	C	E	F	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
14	42	70	98	G	B	D	E	G	A	B	C	D	E	F
15	43	71	99	F	A	C	D	F	G	A	B	C	D	E
16	44	72	..	E D	G F	B A	C B	E D	F E	G F	A G	B A	C B	D C
17	45	73	..	C	E	G	A	C	D	E	F	G	A	B
18	46	74	..	B	D	F	G	B	C	D	E	F	G	A
19	47	75	..	A	C	E	F	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
20	48	76	..	G F	B A	D C	E D	G F	A G	B A	C B	D C	E D	F E
21	49	77	..	E	G	B	C	E	F	G	A	B	C	D
22	50	78	..	D	F	A	B	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
23	51	79	..	C	E	G	A	C	D	E	F	G	A	B
24	52	80	..	B A	D C	F E	G F	B A	C B	D C	E D	F E	G F	A G
25	53	81	..	G	B	D	E	G	A	B	C	D	E	F
26	54	82	..	F	A	C	D	F	G	A	B	C	D	E
27	55	83	..	E	G	B	C	E	F	G	A	B	C	D
28	56	84	..	D C	F E	A G	B A	D C	E D	F E	G F	A G	B A	C B

The first seven letters of the alphabet, in numerical order, have long been used in almanacs as "Dominical Letters," or Sunday letters, to indicate what day of the week the year begins on. The days on which consecutive years begin are in the *reverse* order of the Sunday letters, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and these show the days of the week for Jan. 1 as follows: A, Sunday, B, Saturday, C, Friday, D, Thursday, E, Wednesday, F, Tuesday, and G, Monday.

TABLE 3.

Used for Both Styles. The vertical columns show the Sundays.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Jan.	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Oct.	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	1	2	3	4
Feb.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
March	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Nov.	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
April	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
July	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Aug.	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sept.	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Dec.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
May	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
June	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	...

If the year is a leap-year, there must be two letters for it; the left-hand letter must be used for Jan. and Feb. only, and the other letter used for the other ten months. A table of Dominical Letters affords a very simple and ready method of finding the day of the week, of any day of any month, in any year. Table 1 gives the dominical letters for the "Gregorian Style," now in general use, beginning in the Catholic States of Europe in 1582. This was not adopted by England until 1752, and Russia not until 1901. The Julian Calendar, or "Old Style," as now designated, was founded by Julius Cæsar, and began with the year 45 B. C. It assumed the civil year to be just 365¼ days long, which was 11¼ minutes too much, and every fourth year was of 366 days. In 1582 this error amounted to 10 days, and Oct. 5th was counted 15th. The history of the world, from 45 B. C., to 1582, over 1600 years, is very largely recorded in the old style dates. That these dates may be put into week-days for the convenience of students of history, Table 2 is given above. There are no dates in this style prior to 45 B. C. Table 3 can be used in both "Old and New Style." In this Table the Sundays in any month are under the Dominical Letter for the year given, and in the vertical column opposite to the month given, and once knowing the Sundays, the other days are mentally obtained.

EXAMPLE: On what day of the week did Columbus discover America (San Salvador), Oct. 12, 1492? This being an "old style" date, Table 2 must be used. Under the Centurial 1400, and at the right of 92 are the letters AG (a leap-year). In Table 3, under G, the 14th of Oct. is found to be Sunday, and hence the 12th was Friday, the day sought. When the given year has two letters, the first applies only to Jan. and Feb. Therefore G is used in this case

EXAMPLE: On what day of the week was Abraham Lincoln shot, April 14th, 1865? This is a New Style date, and Table 1 must be used. Under the Centurial year 1800, and opposite 65 is A, and in Table 3 under A the 16th of April is found to be Sunday, hence the 14th was Friday, the day wanted, and by a strange coincidence it was "Good Friday" of Church days.

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THE MOON'S AGE, NEW AND FULL, FROM 1738 TO 1946.

By S. Hart Wright, M.D., A.M., Ph.D.

The Golden Number, or Lunar Cycle, of 19 solar years is the basis of this useful table. The dates of New and Full Moon are affected by slight planetary perturbations.

N means New Moon.

F means Full Moon.

Figures in the same column express the age of the Moon on the dates under each month.

EXAMPLE: On the 26th of May, 1900, the Moon was 29 days old.

YEARS.

1738	1739	1740	1741	1742	1743	1744	1745	1746	1747	1748	1749	1750	1751	1752	1753	1754	1755	1756
1757	1758	1759	1760	1761	1762	1763	1764	1765	1766	1767	1768	1769	1770	1771	1772	1773	1774	1775
1776	1777	1778	1779	1780	1781	1782	1783	1784	1785	1786	1787	1788	1789	1790	1791	1792	1793	1794
1795	1796	1797	1798	1799	1800	1801	1802	1803	1804	1805	1806	1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813
1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832
1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851
1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870
1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889
1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946

MONTHS AND DAYS OF MONTH.

MOON'S AGE, NEW AND FULL.

Jan	Feb. Apr.	Mar.	May	Jun	July	Aug.	Sep. Oct.	Nov Dec.																
1 31	29	30	28	27	26	25	23	21	10	21	2	13	24	5	16	27	8	19	1	12	23	4	F	26	7	18	29
2	30	1 31	29	28	27	26	24	22	11	22	3	14	25	6	17	28	9	20	2	13	24	5	16	27	8	19	N
3	1	2	30	29	28	27	25	23	12	23	4	F	26	7	18	29	10	21	3	14	25	6	17	28	9	20	1
4	2	3	1 31	30	29	28	26	24	13	24	5	16	27	8	19	N	11	22	4	F	26	7	18	29	10	21	2
5	3	4	2	1	30	29	27	25	14	25	6	17	28	9	20	1	12	23	5	16	27	8	19	N	11	22	3
6	4	5	3	2	1 31	30	28	26	F	26	7	18	29	10	21	2	13	24	6	17	28	9	20	1	12	23	4
7	5	6	4	3	2	1 31	29	27	16	27	8	19	N	11	22	3	14	25	7	18	29	10	21	2	13	24	5
8	6	7	5	4	3	2	30	28	17	28	9	20	1	12	23	4	F	26	8	19	N	11	22	3	14	25	6
9	7	8	6	5	4	3	1 31	29	18	29	10	21	2	13	24	5	16	27	9	20	1	12	23	4	F	26	7
10	8	9	7	6	5	4	2	30	19	N	11	22	3	14	25	6	17	28	10	21	2	13	24	5	16	27	8
11	9	10	8	7	6	5	3	1 31	20	1	12	23	4	F	26	7	18	29	11	22	3	14	25	6	17	28	9
12	10	11	9	8	7	6	4	2	21	2	13	24	5	16	27	8	19	N	12	23	4	F	26	7	18	29	10
13	11	12	10	9	8	7	5	3	22	3	14	25	6	17	28	9	20	1	13	24	3	16	27	8	19	N	11
14	12	13	11	10	9	8	6	4	23	4	F	26	7	18	29	10	21	2	14	25	6	17	28	9	20	1	12
15	13	14	12	11	10	9	7	5	24	5	16	27	8	19	N	11	22	3	F	26	7	18	29	10	21	2	13
16	14	15	13	12	11	10	8	6	25	6	17	28	9	20	1	12	23	4	16	27	8	19	N	11	22	3	14
17	15	16	14	13	12	11	9	7	26	7	18	29	10	21	2	13	24	5	17	28	9	20	1	12	23	4	F
18	16	17	15	14	13	12	10	8	27	8	19	N	11	22	3	14	25	6	18	29	10	21	2	13	24	5	16
19	17	18	16	15	14	13	11	9	28	9	20	1	12	23	4	F	26	7	19	N	11	22	3	14	25	6	17
20	18	19	17	16	15	14	12	10	29	10	21	2	13	24	5	16	27	8	20	1	12	23	4	F	26	7	18
21	19	20	18	17	16	15	13	11	N	11	22	3	14	25	6	17	28	9	21	2	13	24	5	16	27	8	19
22	20	21	19	18	17	16	14	12	1	12	23	4	F	26	7	18	29	10	22	3	14	25	6	17	28	9	20
23	21	22	20	19	18	17	15	13	2	13	24	5	16	27	8	19	N	11	23	4	F	26	7	18	29	10	21
24	22	23	21	20	19	18	16	14	3	14	25	6	17	28	9	20	1	12	24	5	16	27	8	19	N	11	22
25	23	24	22	21	20	19	17	15	4	F	26	7	18	29	10	21	2	13	25	6	17	28	9	20	1	12	23
26	24	25	23	22	21	20	18	16	5	16	27	8	19	N	11	22	3	14	26	7	18	29	10	21	2	13	24
27	25	26	24	23	22	21	19	17	6	17	28	9	20	1	12	23	4	F	27	8	19	N	11	22	3	14	25
28	26	27	25	24	23	22	20	18	7	18	29	10	21	2	13	24	5	16	28	9	20	1	12	23	4	F	26
29	27	28	26	25	24	23	21	19	8	19	N	11	22	3	14	25	6	17	29	10	21	2	13	24	5	16	27
30	28	29	27	26	25	24	22	20	9	20	1	12	23	4	F	26	7	18	N	11	22	3	14	25	6	17	28

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Planets Brightest or Best Seen.

MERCURY, about February 20 and October 18, rising shortly before the sun; also about April 21 and September 13, setting shortly after the sun. VENUS, August 12 and October 24. MARS, March 29. JUPITER, September 12. SATURN, July 30. URANUS, June 15, and NEPTUNE, December 27.

Notes.—MERCURY, when brightest, will rise and set as follows for lat. New York:

Rises, February 20, 5:36 a. m., December 17° 49′ S., or about 6° S. of sunrise point, and 20 m. after beginning of twilight.

Rises, October 18, 4:44 a. m., December 0° 44′ S., or about 10° S. of sunrise point, and at the beginning of twilight.

Sets, April 21, 7:31 p. m., December 15° 36′ N., or about 12° S. of sunset point, and 52 m. before close of twilight.

Sets, September 13, 6:54 p. m., December 9° 11′ S., or about 13° S. of sunset point, and 53 m. before close of twilight.

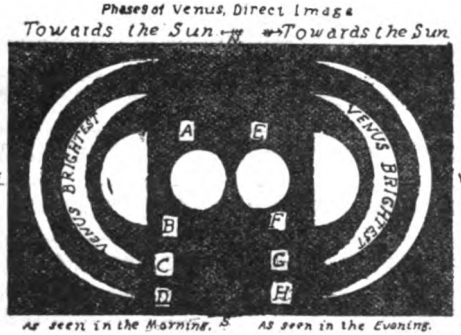
He will reach his greatest elongation west of the sun (27°) February 27 and October 18 (18°).

He will reach his greatest elongation east of the sun (22°) May 10 and September 7 (27°).

The elongations chosen are only those nearest to the times of his greatest brilliancy.

Few people ever see Mercury, yet he can readily be seen when looked for at the right time by knowing where to look. Pick out the brightest and reddest star-like body in the vicinity indicated above and you have it. As a further means of identification we will add that on February 20 he will be 15° S. of the λ in Aquarius; on October 18, 10° N. and a little west of Spica Virginis; on April 21 in Aries, and a line drawn through the two southern stars of the square of Pegasus to the eastern horizon will hit him; on September 13 he is 5° east of Spica Virginis.

VENUS has two dates when she will be brighter than any of the other planets or stars. On the latter date, October 24, she will perhaps appear to the best advantage owing to a lesser amount of moonlight, but she will be very bright for a considerable time before and after these dates. On the first date, August 12, she will be an evening star, and October 24 a morning star. A small telescope or good field glass will show her as a beautiful crescent, not unlike that of the moon just before and after new moon. She will also increase and decrease in apparent size as she approaches or recedes from us. All of these features are shown in the annexed figure.



A—15 days after superior conjunction, July 8, 1904. Apparent diameter, 10″.

B—At greatest elongation west, November 28, 1903. Apparent diameter, 24″.

C—When brightest, October 24, 1903. Apparent diameter, 40″.

D—Just after inferior conjunction, September 20, 1903. Apparent diameter, 60″.

E—15 days before superior conjunction, July 8, 1904. Apparent diameter, 10″.

F—At greatest elongation east, July 9, 1903. Apparent diameter, 24″.

G—When brightest, August 12, 1903. Apparent diameter, 38″.

H—Just before inferior conjunction, September 20, 1903. Apparent diameter, 60″.

At the time of her greatest angular distance from the sun (elongation) eastward she will appear exactly like a half moon, or the moon at one of the quarters, with the illuminated half toward the sun, as must always be the case. Later, as she approaches the sun in angular distance, and therefore sets earlier, she is also nearing the earth. Hence her apparent diameter or size, as well as brilliancy, will be increased. This will continue until August 12, when she will be brightest. Later on, September 17, she will be nearer still to us, at inferior conjunction, or between us and the sun. She has her greatest apparent diameter at that time, being nearest, yet she will be invisible, as she will be in line with the sun and earth. Nevertheless only a few days before and after that date she may be seen as a beautiful crescent, as a morning star before and an evening star after. Before July 9 and after November 28 she will grow dimmer and smaller, and present a gibbous phase. As she approaches her point of superior conjunction her illuminated portion becomes more nearly round, and she will be seen in the west at sunrise and in the east at sunset, yet will she be dim, because so far from us. See her movement through the constellations as given each month of the calendar pages; also her rising and setting.

MARS is an interesting object only when near his opposition in March and April this year. On March 29 he will rise at sunset and set at sunrise. While he will be brightest of the year at this time, he is sometimes still brighter. This will be the case when he comes to his opposition on or about the time of its perihelion at or near the earth's aphelion. These conditions will eventuate in 1907, as they did in 1892. The two tiny satellites, Deimos and Phobos, are only to be seen under the most favorable conditions and by the aid of the best telescopes.

JUPITER at his brightest is a beautiful object, but the chief interest lies in his five satellites, four of which are to be seen by the aid of a very small telescope or good field glass. Such a glass will also show the peculiar equatorial zones or belts. The spectroscope has demonstrated that Jupiter is a semi-sun, or shines partially by his own light. The satellites will not show well until April. It is very interesting to watch them as they suddenly drop out of sight—eclipsed—as they pass into the shadow of the planet or reappear as they come out of it. Or as they make their transits across his face, followed or preceded by their shadows thrown on the bright disk of the planet. We give herewith a table of such of these phenomena as are visible from the 10th to the 20th of October, when the light of the moon will not be sufficient to prevent good vision and Jupiter will pass the meridian at a convenient hour of the evening. For the purpose of illustration, take the series of phenomena within the braces: When Sat. I. disappears on the west side it passes behind the planet, and instead of reappearing at the east limb of the planet it is not seen again until some distance east of it, having passed into the shadow of Jupiter, hence, its next reappearance is from an eclipse. Then the Sat. passes around and moves across the planet—transit—between us and the planet, and from east to west (left to right), and 48 minutes later (8:56) the shadow of the Sat. may be seen moving across Jupiter's disk. Then the Sat. passes off at the west, and 48 minutes later its shadow does the same. The inhabitants of Jupiter are treated to about 900 of these events in the course of a Jovian year.

	Sat.	Phenomena.	Eastern Standard Time	For Direct Vision.
October 10	II.	Transit, In	6:26 p. m.	East of the planet.
October 10	II.	Transit, In. Sh	7:53 p. m.	East of the planet.
October 10	II.	Transit, Eg	9:09 p. m.	West of the planet.
October 10	II.	Transit, Eg. Sh	10:36 p. m.	West of the planet.
October 12	III.	Transit, In	0:11 a. m.	East of the planet.
October 14	I.	Transit, In	1:40 a. m.	East of the planet.
October 14	I.	Transit, Sh. In	2:27 a. m.	East of the planet.
October 14	I.	Occult, Dis	10:59 p. m.	West limb of the planet.
October 14	I.	Eclipse, Re	2:02 a. m.	East of the planet.

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PLANETS BRIGHTEST OR BEST SEEN.—Continued.

	Sat.	Phenomena.	Eastern Standard Time	For Direct Vision.
...ober 15	I.	Transit, In	8:06 p. m.	East of the planet.
...ber 15	I.	Transit, Sh. In	8:56 p. m.	East of the planet.
...ber 15	I.	Transit, Sh, Eg	10:24 p. m.	West of the planet.
...ber 15	I.	Transit, Sh, Eg	11:14 p. m.	West of the planet.
...ber 16	II.	Occult, Dis.	1:48 a. m.	West of the planet.
...ber 16	III.	Eclipse, Re	8:27 p. m.	West of the planet.
...ber 16	I.	Eclipse, Re	8:31 p. m.	West of the planet.
...ber 17	II.	Transit, In	8:47 p. m.	East of the planet.
...ber 17	II.	Transit, Sh. In	10:32 p. m.	East of the planet.
...ber 17	II.	Transit, Sh. Eg	11:30 p. m.	West of the planet.
...ber 18	II.	Transit, Sh. Eg	1:14 a. m.	West of the planet.
...ber 19	II.	Eclipse, Re	8:24 p. m.	West of the planet.

SATURN is also a very attractive celestial object, but requires a telescope of fair power to distinguish the wonderful system of satellites and rings. His rings were most favorably observed last in 1899 and will be again in 1914 and in 1906.

URANUS can barely be seen with the naked eye, in the absence of the moon and by knowing just where to look.

NEPTUNE is only to be seen by the aid of the best telescopes and favorable conditions. A first-class 7 or 8 inch (aperture) telescope will show him at opposition with good atmospheric conditions.

A Table of Easter Days for Fifty Years.

1881 TO 1930, INCLUSIVE.

Year	Golden No.	Epact.	Sunday Letter.	Easter.	Eastern Church.	Year	Golden No.	Epact.	Sunday Letter.	Easter.	Eastern Church.
1881	1	0	B	April 24	April 24	1906	7	5	G	April 15	April 15
1882	2	11	A	April 9	April 9	1907	8	16	F	March 31	May 5
1883	3	22	G	April 29	March 25	1908	9	27	E D	April 19	April 26
1884	4	3	F E	April 20	April 13	1909	10	8	C	April 11	April 11
1885	5	14	D	April 5	April 5	1910	11	19	B	March 27	May 1
1886	6	25	C	April 25	April 25	1911	12	0	A	April 16	April 23
1887	7	6	B	April 17	April 10	1912	13	11	G F	April 7	April 7
1888	8	17	A G	May 6	April 1	1913	14	22	E	March 23	April 27
1889	9	28	F	April 21	April 21	1914	15	3	D	April 12	April 19
1890	10	9	E	April 13	April 6	1915	16	14	C	April 4	April 4
1891	11	20	D	May 3	March 29	1916	17	25	B A	April 23	April 23
1892	12	1	C B	April 17	April 17	1917	18	6	G	April 8	April 16
1893	13	12	A	April 9	April 2	1918	19	17	F	March 31	May 5
1894	14	23	G	April 29	March 25	1919	1	29	E	April 20	April 20
1895	15	4	F	April 14	April 14	1920	2	10	D C	April 4	April 11
1896	16	15	E D	April 5	April 5	1921	3	21	B	March 27	May 1
1897	17	26	C	April 25	April 18	1922	4	2	A	April 16	April 16
1898	18	7	B	April 17	April 10	1923	5	13	G	April 1	April 8
1899	19	18	A	April 30	April 2	1924	6	24	F E	April 20	April 27
1900	1	29	G	April 22	April 15	1925	7	5	D	April 12	April 19
1901	2	10	F	April 14	April 7	1926	8	16	C	April 4	May 2
1902	3	21	E	April 27	March 30	1927	9	27	B	April 17	April 24
1903	4	2	D	April 19	April 12	1928	10	8	A G	April 8	April 15
1904	5	13	C B	April 10	April 3	1929	11	19	F	March 31	April 20
1905	6	24	A	April 30	April 23	1930	12	0	E	April 20	May 5

Roman Notation.

In the ancient Roman form of notation the principal symbols used were I., which stood as the equivalent of the Arabic, 1; V., which stood for 5; X., for 10; L., for 50; C., for 100; D., for 500, and M., for 1000. In order to express a series of numbers these symbols were combined according to the following rule: When the two letters, which were written one after the other, were intended to be added together, the symbol which represented a number which was equal to or greater than that represented by the other occupied the first position in the line, while the appearance of the lesser number in the first position denoted that its value was to be subtracted from that of the greater. Thus, for example, while XI. stood for 10 plus 1, or 11, IX. stood for 10 minus 1, or 9.

While it is not customary, at the present time, to make use of the Roman numerals except in the expression of dates, or for marking divisions in books, pamphlets, documents, etc., the Roman notation may be used in writing any combination of numbers, as a horizontal line placed directly above any symbol adds to its value one thousand times. Thus, while V. is the symbol for 5, $\overline{V}$. stands for one thousand times 5, or 5,000.

THE ROMAN AND ARABIC NUMERALS.

Numbers.	Roman.	Arabic.	Numbers.	Roman.	Arabic.
One	I.	1	Sixty	LX.	60
Two	II.	2	Seventy	LXX.	70
Three	III.	3	Eighty	LXXX.	80
Four	IV.	4	Ninety	XC.	90
Five	V.	5	One hundred	C.	100
Six	VI.	6	Two hundred	CC.	200
Seven	VII.	7	Three hundred	CCC.	300
Eight	VIII.	8	Four hundred	CCCC.	400
Nine	IX.	9	Five hundred	D.	500
Ten	X.	10	Six hundred	DC.	600
Eleven	XI.	11	Seven hundred	DCC.	700
Twelve	XII.	12	Eight hundred	DCCC.	800
Thirteen	XIII.	13	Nine hundred	CM.	900
Fourteen	XIV.	14	One thousand	M.	1,000
Fifteen	XV.	15	Five thousand	$\overline{V}$.	5,000
Sixteen	XVI.	16	Ten thousand	$\overline{X}$.	10,000
Seventeen	XVII.	17	Fifty thousand	$\overline{L}$.	50,000
Eighteen	XVIII.	18	One hundred thousand	$\overline{C}$.	100,000
Nineteen	XIX.	19	One million	$\overline{M}$.	1,000,000
Twenty	XX.	20			
Thirty	XXX.	30	One thousand nine hundred and three	MCMIII.	1903
Forty	XL.	40			
Fifty	L.	50			

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THE BRIGHTEST STARS.

Epoch 1904, Lat. N. Y. City.

Name. and Greek symbol (Letter).		Constellation or Group.		Mag.	Right Ascension. Sidereal Time.			An. Var.	Declination.			An. Var.	For Meridian Passage Mean Time.		For Rising and Setting Mean Time.		REMARKS. W—White. T—Triple. B—Blue. D—Double. d—Distance apart. M—Multiple. Y—Yellow. P—Purple. G—Green.
					H.	M.	S.	′	°	′	″	′	H.	M.	H.	M.	
Alpheratz	(α)	Andromeda		2.1	0	3	25	+3.1	+28	33	38	+19.9	0	3	7	52	N. E. corner of Square of Pegasus—Double W and P.
Caph	(β)	Cassiopeia		2.4	0	4	3	+3.2	+58	37	13	+19.8	0	4	.....		Var. 2d to 4th Mag. D. on the back of the Chair.
Algenib	(γ)	Pegasus		2.8	0	8	17	+3.1	+14	39	00	+20.0	0	8	6	51	S. E. Star of the Square. D. com. B.
Alpha	(α)	Phœnix		3.0	0	21	24	+3.0	—43	18	43	+20.0	0	21	2	25*	Merid. Alt.=7° lat. N. Y.
Schedir	(α)	Cassiopeia		2.3	0	35	3	+3.4	+56	0	39	+19.8	0	35	.....		Variable—Period 200 d. D. d 1′ 37″ B.
Diphda	(β)	Cetus (Whale)		2.2	0	38	46	+3.0	—18	30	48	+19.8	0	38	4	53	Wide D. Pale B, d 542″.
Gamma	(γ)	Cassiopeia		2.3	0	50	54	+3.6	+60	11	49	+19.5	0	50	.....		Wide D. B. d 350″.
Mirach	(β)	Andromeda		2.2	1	4	21	+3.3	+35	6	42	+19.1	1	4	8	29	Wide D. pale B. d 225″—10° S. E. of Gt. Nebula.
Caph	(α)	Ursa Majoris		2.2	1	24	16	+26.0	+88	47	42	+18.7	1	24	.....		Polaris or Pole Star D. d. 18″.6 pale W.
Achernar	(α)	Eridanus		0.4	1	34	8	+2.2	—57	43	28	+18.3	1	34	*		Merid. Alt. in S. Florida only about 3°.
Sherant	(β)	Aries	(♈)	2.8	1	49	20	+3.3	+20	20	20	+17.7	1	49	7	14	On the right horn of Aries—D. d 7″ 4.
Almaadi	(γ)	Andromeda		2.2	1	58	0	+3.7	+41	52	10	+17.4	1	57	9	21	Highest test for a good telescope. Beautiful double—Yellow and Green d 11″.
Hamel	(α)	Aries (Ram)	(♈)	2.1	2	1	46	+3.4	+23	0	31	+17.1	2	1	7	26	Delicate and difficult D. P. d 19″.5.
Mira	(ο)	Cetus (Whale)		5.0	2	13	28	+3.0	— 3	37	9	+16.8	2	13	5	48	The "Wonderful"—Remains at brightest only 10 days. Variable. Period 331½ days. 2d to 10th Mag.
Menkar	(α)	Cetus (Whale)		2.6	2	57	16	+3.1	+ 3	42	48	+14.2	2	56	6	13	Double—d 29s.6. Y. and pale gray.
Algol	(β)	Perseus		2.3	3	1	55	+3.9	+40	35	10	+14.0	3	0	9	10	Variable. Period 2d. 20h. 48m. 2d to 4th Mag.
Marfak	(α)	Perseus		1.9	3	17	28	+4.2	+49	31	12	+13.0	3	18	.....		Fine Star. D. d 75″. In segment of Perseus.
Alcyone	(η)	Taurus (Bull)	(♉)	3.1	3	41	47	+3.5	+23	48	31	+11.3	3	41	7	29	Pleiades or Seven Stars. D. W. d 115″.
Aldebaran	(α)	Taurus (Bull)	(♉)	1.0	4	30	25	+3.4	+16	19	0	+7.4	4	29	6	58	In the V or Hyades—Red Star. D. d 107″.9 B.
Capella	(α)	Auriga		0.1	5	9	36	+4.2	+45	54	3	+3.9	5	9	10	14	T. a. W. b. B, d 165″. C. Gray d 450″.
Rigel	(β)	Orion		0.3	5	9	55	+2.9	— 8	18	44	+4.3	5	9	5	31	Below the belt. D. β.—Good test for 3 or 4 in. telescope.
El Nath	(β)	Taurus (Bull)		1.8	5	20	13	+3.8	+28	31	36	+3.3	5	19	7	52	Tip of N. horn. D. G. d 14s.5.
Mintaka	(δ)	Orion		2.3	5	27	6	+3.0	— 0	22	12	+2.9	5	26	5	59	The upper one of the belt—a wide double. W.
Al Nilam	(ε)	Orion		1.8	5	31	21	+3.0	— 1	15	46	+2.5	5	30	5	56	"The Kings"—"Ell and Yard"—"Belt of Orion." D. The middle of the 3 stars=Belt—3° long.
Phæt	(α)	Columba		2.7	5	36	10	+2.2	—34	7	30	+2.0	5	35	3	37*	Merid. Alt.=16° Lat. N. Y.
Saiph	(κ)	Orion		2.3	5	43	12	+2.8	— 9	42	12	+1.5	5	42	5	26	10° S. of Belt of Orion—Midway to the Hare.
Betelguese	(α)	Orion		0.9	5	49	58	+3.2	+ 7	23	22	+0.9	5	49	6	26	A remarkable variable. D. B. d 160″.
Menkalina	(β)	Auriga		2.0	5	52	29	+4.4	+44	56	17	+0.6	5	51	9	53	Fine Star. D. B. d 185″.
Canopus	(α)	Argus		0.8	6	21	49	+1.3	—52	38	35	—1.9	6	21	*		Merid. Alt. in Fla. and Tex. 8°—Beautiful.
Alhena	(γ)	Gemini (Twins)	(♊)	2.0	6	32	10	+3.5	+16	28	54	—2.8	6	31	6	59	T. Wide—Companions d 73″ and 110″. Plum color.
Sirius	(α)	Canis Major		1.4	6	40	55	+2.6	—16	35	3	—4.8	6	40	5	1	"Dog Star"—Brightest in the heavens. D. d 10″—a severe test owing to the great light of S.
Adhara	(ε)	Canis Major		1.5	6	54	51	+2.3	—28	50	28	—4.7	6	54	4	7	D. com. violet d 24s.
Castor	(α^2)	Gemini (Twins)		1.9	7	28	29	+3.8	+32	5	59	—7.6	7	27	8	11	D. d 4″.9. G.—Finest double in northern heavens.
Procyon	(α)	Can. Minor		0.5	7	34	17	+3.1	+ 5	28	16	—9.0	7	33	6	19	D. and Var. com. orange tinge d 145″.
Pollux	(β)	Gemini		1.2	7	39	27	+3.6	+28	15	30	—8.5	7	38	7	50	This, with Castor, points to Praesepe, in Cancer, 20° S. E. T or M. Companions gray and lilac.
Beta	(β)	Cancer (Crab)	(♋)	3.8	8	11	19	+3.2	+ 9	28	54	—10.9	8	10	6	33	
Alphard	(α)	Hydra		2.1	9	22	52	+2.9	— 8	14	32	—15.5	9	21	5	31	The "Solitary One"—Variable. D. G. d 285″.
Regulus	(α)	Leo (Lion)	(♌)	1.3	10	3	16	+3.2	+12	26	12	—17.5	10	1	6	44	Splendid. At end of handle of Sickle. D. P. d 176″.
Eta	(η)	Argus		1.6	10	41	20	+2.3	—59	10	47	—18.9	10	39	*		Merid. Alt. S. Fla. 2°.
Dubhe	(α)	Ursa Major		2.0	10	57	49	+3.7	+62	16	10	—19.4	10	56	.....		The brightest of "The Pointers" to Pole Star. D. Y. d 381″.
Denebola	(β)	Leo (Lion)		2.2	11	44	10	+3.0	+15	6	32	—20.1	11	42	6	54	On Lion's tail. D. P. d 176″.
Acrux	(α^1)	So. Cross		0.9	12	21	15	+3.3	—62	34	1	—20.0	12	19	*		Just visible in extreme S. Fla. and Tex. T.

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Beta	(β)	Virginis (Vindi)	(m)	1 1	13	20	21	+3.1	1	10	30	37	—18.8	13	18	5	23	T. and Var.7. Green (J) and Gray. d 27″ and 28″.
Mirfak	(α)	Persei (Gorgonea)		0.5	13	57	53	+4.7						13	54			Splendid. D. B. d 10″.
Acrux	(β)	Centaurus		0.7	14	52	5	+3.7		60	54	36	—17.5	13	58		*	Just visible in S. Fla. and Tex.
Arcturus	(α)	Bootes		0.2	14	11	17	+2.7	+19	40	55	28	—18.8	14	9	7	12	D. d pale lilac. Var.7. Brightest in N. Hem.
Rengulu	(α²)	Centaurus		0.2	14	33	5	+4.0	—60	26	22	30	—15.0	14	30		*	Just visible in S. Fla. and Tex. D. d 10″.
Alpha	(α²)	Libra (Scales)	(≏)	2.9	14	45	34	+3.3	—15	38	35	28	—15.1	14	43	5	4	Wide D. Separable by naked eye. Y. and Gray.
Kochab	(β)	Ursa Minor		2.2	14	50	50	—0.2	+74	32	52	30	—14.7	14	48	.....		"Guardian of the Pole." D. G. d 165″.
Alpecca	(α)	Northern Crown		2.3	15	30	37	+2.5	+27	2	14	30	—12.2	15	28	7	44	One of the 4 Stars forming bowl of "Little Dipper."
Unuk	(α)	Serpent Bearer		2.7	15	39	32	+2.9	+ 6	43	39	30	—11.4	15	37	6	23	Lucida. D. Violet d 11."
Antares	(α)	Scorpion	(♏)	1.2	16	23	31	+3.6	—26	13	9	30	—8.2	16	20	4	20	Lucida. D. B. d 50″.
Rutilicus	(β)	Hercules		2.8	16	26	6	+2.6	+21	41	54	30	—8.0	16	23	7	20	The red Star. D. G. Splendid.
Etamin	(γ)	Dragon		2.5	17	54	23	+1.4	+51	30	0	30	—0.5	17	51	.....		10° S. E. of the Northern Crown. Great naked-eye nebula
Vega	(α)	Lyre		0.2	18	33	41	+2.0	+38	41	39	30	+3.2	18	30	8	54	15° N. Contains 14,000 Stars.
Delta	(σ)	Sagittarius	(♐)	2.3	18	49	19	+3.7	—26	24	59	30	+4.2	18	46	4	19	Head of Dragon. D. lilac d 10″.
Altair	(α)	Eagle		0.9	19	46	6	+2.9	+ 8	36	52	30	+9.3	19	43	6	30	The Lucida of the Harp. Many companions.
Alpha	(α²)	Capricorn	(♑)	3.7	20	12	44	+3.3	—12	50	34	30	+10.9	20	9	5	55	Ring Nebula 10° S. E.
Deneb	(α)	Cygnus (Swan)		1.4	20	38	10	+2.0	+44	56	13	30	+12.7	20	35	9	56	In "Milk Maid's Dipper." In Milky-way. D.
Alderamin	(α)	Cephus		2.6	21	16	17	+1.4	+62	10	43	30	+15.2	21	12	.....		Quintuple. Double to naked eye. Lilac.
Beta	(β)	Aquarius	(♒)	2.9	21	26	30	+3.2	— 5	59	38	30	+15.7	21	23	5	39	At the head of the Great Cross. D. B. d 108″.
Enix	(ε)	Pegasus		2.4	21	30	28	+2.9	+ 9	26	5	30	+16.4	21	36	6	33	T. Pale Blue com.
Alpha	(α)	The Crane		1.9	22	2	11	+3.8	—47	25	34	30	+17.3	21	58	1	21*	10° S. W. of λ on Equator of the heavens. D. B. d 25″.
Fomalhaut	(α)	Pisces Aust.		1.3	22	52	21	+3.3	—30	7	52	30	+19.0	22	48	4	0	Triple. Blue and Violet d 85″ and 138″.
Markab	(α)	Pegasus		2.5	23	0	0	+3.0	+14	41	19	30	+19.3	22	56	6	52	Merid. Alt. N. Y.=13°.
Iota	(τ)	Pisces	(♓)	4.3	23	35	1	+3.1	+ 5	6	21	30	+19.5	23	31	6	17	Merid. Alt. N. Y.=20°. D. B. d 5″.
																		S. W. Star of the Great Square. D. G. d 17s.
																		Now the first Constellation—The Fishes. D. B. d 199″.

EXPLANATION: To ascertain when any Star or Constellation will be on the upper meridian add the number opposite in the column "For Meridian Passage" to the figures in the calendar pages, column "Sidereal Noon," taking note whether such figures be "Morn." or "Eve." If Morn. and the Sun is more than 12h. the result will be Eve. of same day; if "Eve." and the Sun is more than 12h. the result will be Morn. of the next day. Having found the time of meridian passage, for the rising subtract and for the setting add the numbers opposite the Star in the column headed "For Rising and Setting" and observe the direction as to Morn. and Eve. given for the meridian passage. Those marked (.....) in the last column are circumpolar and do not rise or set in the latitude of New York City. Stars having an asterisk (*) in the last column are only to be seen in the far south and then when near the meridian, as the vapors of the horizon will prevent seeing them when they rise or set. To tell how high up from the nearest point of the horizon a star will be at its meridian passage, subtract the Star's declination from 90° and if the result is less than the latitude of the place of the observer that star will neither rise nor set, but is circumpolar, and the difference between that result and the latitude shows the star's altitude above the north point of the horizon or below the southern horizon. Or (90°—Dec.) —Lat.=Alt. or elevation of the star above the nearest point of the horizon at Meridian passage for stars of a south. dec.

EXAMPLES: Sidereal Noon, Oct. 30, 1903, 9 27 P.M.
Fomalhaut "In Merid." col. 22 48

	32	15
Subtract	24	
	8	15 P.M. of the 31st=time of Meridian passage.
Fomalhaut Ris. and Set. col.	4	0
	12	15 =0.15 A.M. of Nov. 1, the time of setting.

Fomalhaut Dec. =30° S. 90°—30°=60°— 40°= 20°=Altitude of Fomalhaut in Lat. 40° at its meridian passage. To measure celestial distances with the eye, keep in mind that one-third of the distance from the zenith to the horizon is 30°. For smaller measurements use the "Pointers" in the "Big Dipper," which are nearly 5° apart—a convenient celestial yardstick because always to be seen. In the case of a Star whose dec. is such as to bring it nearer to the zenith than to a horizon at meridian passage, it will be more convenient to use its zenith distance as a means of locating it. The difference between the Lat. and Dec. is this zenith distance. If the Dec. is greater than the Lat. then such difference is to be counted northward: otherwise southward from the zenith.

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TABLES FOR SURVEYORS AND ENGINEERS.

COMPUTED BY BERLIN H. WRIGHT, PENN YAN, N. Y.

AZIMUTH OF POLARIS AT GREATEST ELONGATION EAST OR WEST, 1903.

Month	Day	Lat. 29° N.	Lat. 31° N.	Lat. 33° N.	Lat. 35° N.	Lat. 37° N.	Lat. 39° N.	Lat. 41° N.	Lat. 43° N.	Lat. 45° N.	Polar Dist'nce of Polaris	Upper Merid. Passage of Polaris for Meridian of Wash.
		° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	H. M. S.
Jan	1	1 22 40	1 24 21	1 26 13	1 28 14	1 30 32	1 33 0	1 35 46	1 38 49	1 42 15	1 12 18	6 43 46 E.
	11	40	20	11	13	30	32 59	47	48	14	17	6 3 17 E.
	21	40	20	11	13	30	59	47	48	14	17	5 23 48 E.
Feb	1	40	20	11	13	30	59	47	48	14	17	4 40 22 E.
	11	40	23	13	14	32	33 0	48	49	15	18	3 50 53 E.
	21	43	24	15	17	34	3	50	55	18	20	3 21 26 E.
Mch	1	45	27	18	20	37	6	53	58	22	22	2 49 52 E.
	11	48	29	21	24	40	10	56	39 1	25	25	2 10 27 E.
	21	52	31	24	28	44	13	59	5	29	38	1 31 3 E.
Apr	1	56	35	28	31	48	18	36 4	9	33	31	0 47 46 E.
	11	23 0	39	32	34	52	23	9	13	38	34	0 8 26 E.
	21	3	43	35	37	56	28	14	18	42	37	11 29 9 M.
May	1	6	46	38	40	31 0	30	17	22	47	40	10 49 53 M.
	11	9	48	42	43	3	33	20	25	50	43	10 10 39 M.
	21	11	50	45	46	6	35	24	29	54	45	9 31 26 M.
June	1	13	54	47	49	9	37	27	32	56	47	8 49 20 M.
	11	16	57	50	52	11	40	29	34	59	49	8 9 10 M.
	21	16	57	50	52	11	40	29	34	59	49	7 33 56 M.
July	1	16	57	50	52	11	40	29	34	59	49	6 50 51 M.
	11	16	57	50	52	11	40	29	34	59	49	6 11 43 M.
	21	16	57	50	52	11	40	29	34	59	49	5 32 34 M.
Aug	1	15	56	48	51	10	38	28	33	57	48	4 49 32 M.
	11	11	51	45	46	6	35	24	29	54	45	4 10 20 M.
	21	9	48	42	43	3	33	20	25	50	43	3 31 10 M.
Sept	1	6	46	38	40	0	30	17	22	47	40	2 48 4 M.
	11	3	43	35	37	30 56	28	14	18	42	37	2 8 52 M.
	21	0	39	32	34	52	23	9	13	38	34	1 29 38 M.
Oct	1	22 55	33	27	30	46	17	2	7	31	30	0 50 24 M.
	11	48	30	23	23	42	11	35 57	2	27	26	0 11 11 M.
	21	45	28	19	21	38	5	54	38 59	23	23	11 27 53 E.
Nov	1	40	21	13	14	32	0	46	49	15	18	10 44 37 E.
	11	36	16	8	9	28	32 56	41	46	11	14	10 5 16 E.
	21	33	11	4	5	23	51	37	43	6	11	9 25 53 E.
Dec	1	29	9	0	2	20	48	34	39	2	8	8 46 28 E.
	11	26	6	25 58	27 59	17	44	30	35	41 58	5	8 7 2 E.
	21	22	3	55	56	13	41	26	31	54	3	7 27 35 E.
	31	1 22 21	1 24 2	1 25 54	1 27 55	1 30 12	1 32 40	1 35 24	1 38 29	1 41 53	1 12 2	6 48 6 E.

NOTE OF EXPLANATION:

The azimuths, applied properly to the magnetic bearing of Polaris at the time of its greatest elongation east or west, will give the variation of the magnetic needle from a true north direction, and will be of great use to all surveyors and engineers. When the elongation is east the azimuth will be east, and vice versa. At the present time the line of "No Variation" of the needle runs southeasterly from near Toledo, Ohio, to a point on the Atlantic coast about fifty miles southwest of Cape Fear, N. C. East of that line the north end of the needle points west of a true north, and west of that line, east of the true north. The country may therefore be divided into eastern and western magnetic regions. In the "Eastern Region" the bearing of Polaris at its western elongation, if eastward, added to the azimuth, gives the desired variation west; but if westward, the bearing taken from the azimuth gives the variation west. The bearing of Polaris at its eastern elongation will be eastward, and the azimuth subtracted therefrom gives the variation west. In the "Western Region" the bearing of Polaris at its eastern elongation, if westward, added to the azimuth, gives the variation east; but if eastward, the bearing taken from the azimuth gives the variation east. The bearing of Polaris at its western elongation will be westward, and diminished by the azimuth gives the variation east. The azimuths in the table, given for two-degree zones, are practically sufficient for all the United States except Alaska. For intermediate latitudes, and dates, the azimuths may be found by proportion sufficiently correct, or exactly by the formula: log-sine azimuth equal log-sine Polar Distance of Polaris, minus log-cosine latitude. The surveyor or engineer is on the line of "No Variation" when the bearing of Polaris at greatest elongation is the same as the azimuth.

TO FIND THE TIME OF GREATEST ELONGATION OF POLARIS.

LATITUDE NORTH	CONSTANT FOR ELONGATION.*	LATITUDE NORTH	CONSTANT FOR ELONGATION.*	LATITUDE NORTH	CONSTANT FOR ELONGATION.*
° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.
29 00	5 56 14	34 30	5 55 34	40 00	5 54 48
29 30	5 56 11	35 00	5 55 30	40 30	5 54 44
30 00	5 56 07	35 30	5 55 26	41 00	5 54 39
30 30	5 56 03	36 00	5 55 22	41 30	5 54 35
31 00	5 56 00	36 30	5 55 18	42 00	5 54 30
31 30	5 55 56	37 00	5 55 14	42 30	5 54 25
32 00	5 55 53	37 30	5 55 10	43 00	5 54 20
33 00	5 55 46	38 30	5 55 02	44 00	5 54 10
33 00	5 55 46	38 30	5 55 02	44 00	5 54 10
33 30	5 55 42	39 00	5 54 57	44 30	5 54 05
34 00	5 55 38	39 30	5 54 53	45 00	5 54 00

By adding the numbers in the annexed table for any given latitude to the time of the upper meridian passage of Polaris (the Pole Star), given in another table, the time of its great western elongation is found. If the same number be subtracted instead of added, we get the time of greatest eastern elongation. At the time of either elongation the magnetic bearing may be taken with the compass, using that elongation which occurs at night. The eastern elongations occur at night from April 1 to October 11, and the western elongations occur at night all the rest of the year. Correct local time is to be used, and bearings taken on the star promptly on time; but an error of half a minute or even a minute in the timepiece will not invalidate the bearing, as Polaris then moves nearly vertically.

* When the lower transit is used, subtract these constants from 11 hours 58 minutes 2 seconds, reversing the rule of application to the meridian passage given above for the time of elongations, subtracting the constants obtained from the meridian passage for western and adding for eastern elongations.

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Table of High and Low Tides.

CALCULATED FOR NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO.

(Arranged expressly for the American Almanac for 1903 by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.)

New York (Governors Island), New York.—1903.

JANUARY.

Moon	Day of W.	Day of M.	Time and Height of High and Low Water.			
	Th.	1	3.15 0.5	9.15 4.6	15.59 0.0	21.42 3.9
	F.	2	3.45 0.5	9.40 4.6	16.25 0.0	22.10 4.1
	S.	3	4.17 0.5	10.16 4.5	17.00 0.1	22.44 4.2
	S.	4	4.59 0.5	10.56 4.4	17.40 0.1	23.31 4.3
	M.	5	5.49 0.5	11.49 4.3	18.22 0.2	.....
	Tu.	6	0.24 4.3	6.46 0.6	12.31 4.2	19.14 0.3
	W.	7	1.22 4.4	7.51 0.6	13.28 4.1	20.11 0.3
	Th.	8	2.25 4.5	9.04 0.5	14.32 3.9	21.12 0.2
	F.	9	3.30 4.6	10.14 0.2	15.42 3.9	22.17 0.1
	S.	10	4.35 4.8	11.18 —0.1	16.54 4.0	23.21 —0.2
	S.	11	5.35 5.1	12.16 —0.4	18.01 4.2	.....
	M	12	0.20 —0.4	6.32 5.4	13.10 —0.7	19.01 4.4
	Tu	13	1.17 —0.6	7.27 5.5	14.02 —0.9	19.57 4.6
	W.	14	2.10 —0.7	8.19 5.6	14.52 —1.1	20.51 4.7
	Th.	15	3.05 —0.7	9.10 5.5	15.42 —1.1	21.43 4.8
	F.	16	3.58 —0.6	10.00 5.4	16.32 —1.0	22.35 4.7
	S.	17	4.51 —0.4	10.50 5.1	17.21 —0.8	23.27 4.6
	S.	18	5.45 —0.2	11.40 4.7	18.12 —0.5	.....
	M.	19	0.20 4.5	6.42 0.1	12.31 4.3	19 05 —0.2
	Tu.	20	1.18 4.3	7.43 0.3	13.27 3.9	20.00 0.0
	W.	21	2.15 4.2	8.45 0.5	14.28 3.6	20.55 0.2
	Th.	22	3.14 4.1	9.45 0.6	15.30 3.4	21.50 0.3
	F.	23	4.06 4.1	10.42 0.5	16.32 3.4	22.44 0.3
	S.	24	4.59 4.2	11.35 0.5	17.28 3.4	23.33 0.3
	S.	25	5.45 4.3	12.20 0.3	18.15 3.5	.....
	M.	26	0.21 0.3	6.25 4.4	13.00 0.2	18.53 3.6
	Tu.	27	1.00 0.3	7.03 4.5	13.39 0.1	19.27 3.7
	W.	28	1.38 0.3	7.38 4.6	14.15 0.0	19.59 3.8
	Th.	29	2.12 0.3	8.10 4.6	14.48 —0.1	20.29 4.0
	F.	30	2.45 0.3	8.44 4.7	15.22 —0.1	21.03 4.2
	S.	31	3.20 0.2	9.18 4.7	15.55 —0.1	21.40 4.4

FEBRUARY.

Moon	Day of W.	Day of M.	Time and Height of High and Low Water.			
E	S.	1	3.59 0.2	9.53 4.6	16.31 —0.1	22.21 4.5
	M.	2	4.40 0.2	10.32 4.6	17.09 0.0	23.07 4.5
	Tu.	3	5.30 0.3	11.16 4.4	17.52 0.1	23.58 4.5
	W.	4	6.25 0.4	12.05 4.2	18.44 0.2	.....
☽	Th.	5	0.55 4.5	7.29 0.5	13.00 4.0	19.42 0.3
	F.	6	1.58 4.5	8.42 0.5	14.07 3.8	20.49 0.3
	S.	7	3.05 4.5	9.54 0.4	15.24 3.8	22.00 0.2
N	S.	8	4.16 4.7	11.00 0.0	16.43 3.9	23.09 —0.1
	M.	9	5.21 4.9	12.00 —0.3	17.51 4.2	.....
P	Tu.	10	0.09 —0.3	6.19 5.2	12.54 —0.6	18.50 4.5
●	W.	11	1.05 —0.6	7.13 5.4	13.44 —0.9	19.45 4.7
	Th.	12	1.59 —0.8	8.05 5.5	14.31 —1.1	20.35 4.9
	F.	13	2.49 —0.8	8.52 5.4	15.20 —1.1	21.24 5.0
E	S.	14	3.38 —0.7	9.40 5.3	16.05 —0.9	22.10 4.9
	S.	15	4.29 —0.5	10.25 5.0	16.52 —0.7	22.59 4.8
	M.	16	5.20 —0.2	11.11 4.6	17.40 —0.4	23.47 4.5
	Tu.	17	6.11 0.1	11.58 4.2	18.29 —0.1	.....
	W.	18	0.37 4.3	7.07 0.3	12.48 3.8	19.21 0.2
C	Th.	19	1.30 4.1	8.05 0.6	13.40 3.5	20.17 0.5
	F.	20	2.26 3.9	9.06 0.7	14.44 3.3	21.15 0.6
S	S.	21	3.25 3.9	10.06 0.7	15.50 3.2	22 10 0.6
A	S.	22	4.19 3.9	10.58 0.6	16.50 3.2	23.02 0.5
	M.	23	5.08 4.0	11.45 0.5	17.38 3.4	23.50 0.4
	Tu.	24	5.50 4.2	12.27 0.3	18.18 3.6	.....
	W.	25	0.31 0.3	6.30 4.4	13.05 0.1	18.55 3.9
	Th.	26	1.10 0.2	7.08 4.5	13.40 —0.1	19.28 4.1
●	F.	27	1.48 0.1	7.42 4.6	14.15 —0.2	20.02 4.4
E	S.	28	2.24 0.0	8.18 4.7	14.50 —0.2	20.39 4.6

MARCH.

Moon	Day of W.	Day of M.	Time and Height of High and Low Water.			
	S.	1	3.02 —0.1	8.55 4.7	15.25 —0.2	21.19 4.7
	M.	2	3.42 —0.1	9.33 4.7	16.01 —0.2	22.00 4.8
	Tu.	3	4.25 0.0	10.12 4.6	16.41 —0.1	22.46 4.8
	W.	4	5.14 0.1	10.57 4.4	17.27 0.1	23.36 4.7
	Th.	5	6.10 0.2	11.47 4.2	18.20 0.3	.....
☽	F.	6	0.32 4.5	7.14 0.4	12.45 3.9	19.22 0.4
N	S.	7	1.36 4.4	8.26 0.4	13.55 3.7	20.36 0.5
	S.	8	2.48 4.4	9.38 0.3	15.18 3.7	21.50 0.3
	M.	9	4.00 4.5	10.42 0.0	16.36 3.9	22.58 0.0
P	Tu.	10	5.05 4.7	11.41 —0.3	17.41 4.3	23.58 —0.3
	W.	11	6.04 5.0	12.34 —0.6	18.38 4.6	.....
	Th.	12	0.53 —0.6	6.57 5.1	13.22 —0.8	19.26 4.9
●	F.	13	1.43 —0.8	7.46 5.2	14.09 —0.9	20.14 5.0
E	S.	14	2.31 —0.8	8.32 5.2	14.55 —0.9	20.59 5.1
	S.	15	3.18 —0.7	9.16 5.0	15.38 —0.8	21.43 5.0
	M.	16	4.05 —0.5	10.00 4.7	16.22 —0.5	22.26 4.8
	Tu.	17	4.52 —0.2	10.40 4.4	17.06 —0.2	23.10 4.6
	W.	18	5.40 0.1	11.21 4.0	17.52 0.2	23.55 4.3
	Th.	19	6.30 0.4	12.05 3.7	18.41 0.5	.....
S	F.	20	0.41 4.0	7.24 0.6	12.52 3.4	19.34 0.8
C	S.	21	1.32 3.8	8.20 0.8	13.48 3.2	20 32 0.9
A	S.	22	2.28 3.7	9.19 0.8	14.55 3.1	21.30 0.9
	M.	23	3.25 3.7	10.12 0.7	15.58 3.2	22.25 0.8
	Tu.	24	4.19 3.8	11.01 0.6	16.59 3.5	23.13 0.6
	W.	25	5.08 4.0	11.45 0.3	17.35 3.8	23.58 0.3
	Th.	26	5.51 4.2	12.24 0.1	18.16 4.1	.....
E	F.	27	0.40 0.1	6.34 4.4	13.03 —0.1	18.55 4.4
	S.	28	1.21 —0.1	7.13 4.6	13.40 —0.2	19.35 4.7
	S.	29	2.01 —0.3	7.52 4.7	14.19 —0.3	20.15 4.9
	M.	30	2.45 —0.4	8.33 4.7	14.56 —0.3	20.57 5.0
	Tu.	31	3.28 —0.4	9.14 4.7	15.38 —0.2	21.42 5.0

The tides are placed in the order of occurrence, with their times on the first line and heights on the second line of each day; a comparison of consecutive heights will indicate whether it is high or low water. The time used is Eastern Standard. 75th meridian W.; 0^h is midnight, 12^h is noon; all hours less than 12 are in the forenoon (a. m.), all greater are in the afternoon (p. m.), and when diminished by 12 give the hours after noon; for instance, 15:42 is 3:42 p. m. The heights, in feet and tenths, are reckoned from mean low water, which is the datum of soundings on the Coast and Geodetic Survey charts for this region, and which is 2.2 feet below mean sea level.

Symbols and abbreviations relating to the moon: ●, new moon; ☽, 1st quar.; ○, full moon; C, 3d quar.; E, moon on the equator; N, S, moon farthest north or south of the equator; A, P, moon in apogee or perigee.

The tables on page 44 give time of tide at local points.

Mohammedan Calendar.

The Mohammedan year 1321 is the first year of the forty-fifth cycle of thirty years, and contains 355 days, beginning March 30 and ending March 17, 1904.

Year	No.	Month Name.	Begins, 1903.	Lasts. Days.
1321	10	Schawall	Jan. 1	29
1321	11	Dulkaeda	Jan. 30	30
1321	12	Dulheggee	Mar. 1	29
1322	1	Muharram	March 30	30
	2	Saphar	April 29	29
	3	Rabia I.	May 28	30
	4	Rabia II.	June 27	29
	5	Jomhadi I.	July 26	30
	6	Jomhadi II.	Aug. 25	29
1321	7	Rajeb	Sept. 23	30
1321	8	Shaban	Oct. 23	29
1321	9	Ramadan (Fasting)	Nov. 21	30
		Feast of Bairam	Dec. 21	
1321	10	Schawall	Dec. 21	29
			Begins 1904.	
1321	11	Dulkaeda	Jan. 19	30
1321	12	Dulheggee	Feb. 18	29
1322	1	Muharrem	March 18	30

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TABLE OF HIGH AND LOW TIDES.—Continued.
New York (Governors Island), New York.—1903.

Moon	Day of W.	Day of M.	Time and Height of High and Low Water.			
APRIL.						
	W.	1	4.14	9.59	16.20	22.29
			—0.3	4.5	—0.1	4.9
	Th.	2	5.05	10.45	17.10	23.20
			—0.1	4.3	0.1	4.8
N	F.	3	6.01	11.39	18.06	.....
			0.0	4.1	0.3	.....
☽	S.	4	0.17	7.05	12.41	19.11
			4.6	0.2	3.9	0.5
P	S.	5	1.20	8.12	13.55	20.30
			4.4	0.2	3.7	0.5
	M.	6	2.35	9.20	15.16	21.42
			4.3	0.2	3.8	0.3
	Tu.	7	3.45	10.23	16.28	22.48
			4.3	0.0	4.1	0.0
	W.	8	4.50	11.20	17.27	23.45
			4.5	—0.3	4.4	—0.3
E	Th.	9	5.48	12.10	18.19	.....
			4.7	—0.5	4.7	.....
	F.	10	0.38	6.40	12.58	19.06
			—0.5	4.8	—0.7	5.0
●	S.	11	1.26	7.26	13.44	19.50
			—0.6	4.8	—0.8	5.1
	S.	12	2.12	8.11	14.27	20.33
			—0.7	4.8	—0.7	5.1
	M.	13	2.58	8.53	15.10	21.14
			—0.6	4.6	—0.5	5.0
	Tu.	14	3.40	9.32	15.50	21.55
			—0.4	4.4	—0.2	4.8
	W.	15	4.25	10.10	16.31	22.33
			—0.2	4.1	0.1	4.6
S	Th.	16	5.10	10.50	17.12	23.12
			0.1	3.8	0.4	4.3
	F.	17	5.55	11.24	17.55	23.51
			0.4	3.6	0.7	4.0
A	S.	18	6.41	12.05	18.42	.....
			0.6	3.4	1.0	.....
C	S.	19	0.35	7.32	12.55	19.37
			3.9	0.7	3.3	1.1
	M.	20	1.25	8.25	13.54	20.40
			3.7	0.8	3.3	1.1
	Tu.	21	2.21	9.20	15.00	21.38
			3.7	0.7	3.4	0.9
	W.	22	3.19	10.10	15.58	22.31
			3.7	0.6	3.7	0.7
	Th.	23	4.16	10.57	16.50	23.22
			3.9	0.4	4.0	0.4
E	F.	24	5.09	11.41	17.40	.....
			4.1	0.1	4.4	.....
	S.	25	0.10	5.56	12.25	18.25
			0.0	4.3	—0.1	4.7
	S.	26	0.55	6.42	13.07	19.08
			—0.2	4.5	—0.3	5.0
●	M.	27	1.41	7.27	13.48	19.54
			—0.5	4.6	—0.4	5.2
	Tu.	28	2.28	8.12	14.31	20.40
			—0.6	4.6	—0.4	5.3
	W.	29	3.15	9.00	15.18	21.26
			—0.6	4.6	—0.3	5.2
N	Th.	30	4.03	9.48	16.05	22.15
			—0.5	4.5	—0.1	5.1
MAY.						
P	F.	1	4.57	10.39	16.58	23.07
			—0.4	4.3	0.1	4.9
	S.	2	5.53	11.37	18.00	.....
			—0.2	4.1	0.3	.....
	S.	3	0.05	6.53	12.42	19.10
			4.6	—0.1	3.9	0.4
☽	M.	4	1.10	7.56	13.55	20.21
			4.4	0.0	3.9	0.4
	Tu.	5	2.19	9.00	15.09	21.30
			4.2	0.0	4.0	0.3
	W.	6	3.28	10.00	16.12	22.33
			4.2	—0.1	4.2	—0.1
E	Th.	7	4.32	10.55	17.08	23.30
			4.3	—0.3	4.5	—0.1
	F.	8	5.28	11.46	17.58	.....
			4.3	—0.4	4.8	.....
	S.	9	0.22	6.20	12.33	18.45
			—0.3	4.4	—0.5	4.9
	S.	10	1.10	7.08	13.19	19.28
			—0.5	4.4	—0.5	5.0
●	M.	11	1.55	7.50	14.00	20.10
			—0.5	4.3	—0.4	5.0
	Tu.	12	2.38	8.30	14.41	20.47
			—0.4	4.2	—0.3	4.9
	W.	13	3.19	9.07	15.21	21.25
			—0.3	4.1	0.0	4.7
S	Th.	14	3.59	9.42	16.00	22.00
			—0.1	3.9	0.3	4.5
	F.	15	4.40	10.14	16.35	22.33
			0.1	3.7	0.6	4.3
A	S.	16	5.20	10.49	17.10	23.10
			0.3	3.6	0.8	4.2
	S.	17	6.00	11.30	17.50	23.48
			0.5	3.6	1.0	4.0
	M.	18	6.45	12.15	18.40	.....
			0.6	3.6	1.0	.....
C	Tu.	19	0.31	7.31	13.10	19.40
			3.9	0.6	3.6	1.0
	W.	20	1.22	8.20	14.08	20.46
			3.8	0.6	3.7	0.9
E	Th.	21	2.20	9.13	15.09	21.47
			3.8	0.5	4.0	0.7
	F.	22	3.20	10.07	16.08	22.45
			3.9	0.3	4.3	0.4
	S.	23	4.20	10.57	17.04	23.38
			4.0	0.1	4.6	0.0
	S.	24	5.20	11.47	17.55	.....
			4.2	—0.1	4.9	.....
	M.	25	0.30	6.12	12.36	18.44
			—0.3	4.3	—0.3	5.2
●	Tu.	26	1.20	7.05	13.24	19.34
			—0.5	4.5	—0.4	5.4
	W.	27	2.10	7.56	14.14	20.23
			—0.7	4.5	—0.4	5.5
N	Th.	28	3.00	8.48	15.04	21.13
P			—0.8	4.5	—0.4	5.4
	F.	29	3.50	9.40	15.55	22.04
			—0.7	4.5	—0.2	5.2
	S.	30	4.45	10.35	16.51	22.57
			—0.6	4.4	—0.1	5.0
	S.	31	5.39	11.34	17.53	23.53
			—0.5	4.2	0.1	4.7
JUNE.						
	M.	1	6.35	12.37	18.58	.....
			—0.3	4.1	0.3	.....
☽	Tu.	2	0.53	7.35	13.42	20.05
			4.4	—0.2	4.1	0.3
E	W.	3	1.58	8.34	14.49	21.13
			4.2	—0.1	4.2	0.2
	Th.	4	3.04	9.32	15.50	22.15
			4.0	—0.2	4.3	0.2
	F.	5	4.09	10.28	16.45	23.12
			4.0	—0.2	4.5	0.0
	S.	6	5.07	11.20	17.36	.....
			4.0	—0.3	4.7	.....
	S.	7	0.06	6.00	12.08	18.23
			—0.1	4.0	—0.3	4.8
	M.	8	0.51	6.49	12.55	19.06
			—0.2	4.0	—0.3	4.9
●	Tu.	9	1.36	7.32	13.38	19.46
			—0.2	4.0	—0.2	4.9
S	W.	10	2.17	8.12	14.18	20.23
			—0.2	3.9	0.0	4.8
	Th.	11	2.57	8.45	14.55	20.59
			—0.2	3.8	0.2	4.7
	F.	12	3.35	9.17	15.30	21.29
			—0.1	3.8	0.4	4.5
A	S.	13	4.10	9.46	16.00	22.00
			0.0	3.7	0.6	4.4
	S.	14	4.46	10.19	16.32	22.34
			0.2	3.8	0.7	4.3
	M.	15	5.23	10.57	17.13	23.09
			0.3	3.8	0.8	4.2
	Tu.	16	6.00	11.40	17.58	23.50
			0.4	3.9	0.8	4.1
	W.	17	6.39	12.31	18.52	.....
			0.4	4.0	0.8	.....
C	Th.	18	0.39	7.26	13.28	19.55
E			4.0	0.4	4.1	0.8
	F.	19	1.31	8.20	14.28	21.03
			4.0	0.4	4.2	0.6
	S.	20	2.34	9.18	15.30	22.09
			3.9	0.3	4.5	0.4
	S.	21	3.38	10.15	16.29	23.10
			3.9	0.2	4.7	0.1
	M.	22	4.43	11.15	17.28	.....
			4.0	—0.1	5.0	.....
	Tu.	23	0.08	5.47	12.10	18.23
			—0.2	4.2	—0.2	5.3
N	W.	24	1.00	6.45	13.05	19.16
			—0.5	4.4	—0.4	5.5
●	Th.	25	1.53	7.41	13.58	20.08
P			—0.8	4.5	—0.5	5.6
	F.	26	2.44	8.37	14.50	21.00
			—0.9	4.6	—0.5	5.5
	S.	27	3.35	9.30	15.45	21.50
			—0.9	4.6	—0.5	5.4
	S.	28	4.26	10.25	16.40	22.42
			—0.9	4.6	—0.3	5.1
	M.	29	5.18	11.20	17.37	23.35
			—0.8	4.5	—0.1	4.8
E	Tu.	30	6.11	12.18	18.38	.....
			—0.6	4.4	0.1	.....

The tables on page 44 give time of tide at local points.

Mohammedan Fasts and Festivals.

The Mohammedan era begins with the evening of the 16th of July, 622 A. D., the date of the Hegira, or flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina.

The Mohammedan year is a pure lunar year and does not conform in any way to the solar year of the Christian, or Julian and Gregorian calendar. Every month begins with the appearance of the crescent or new moon.

A cycle of thirty years is observed by Arabian astronomers. Of these eleven, namely, the 2d, 5th, 7th, 10th, 13th, 16th, 18th, 23d, 24th, 26th and 28th years of the cycle, are leap years of 355 days each. The common years have 354 days.

There are twelve months, as in the Gregorian calendar, named Moharrem, Safer, Rebi ul-Evel, Rebi ul-Ahir, Djemasi ul-Evel, Djemasi ul-Ahir, Redsheb, Shaban, Ramadan, Sheval, Zilkide and Zilhidje. The even months have twenty-nine days and the odd months thirty days, except in leap years, when a day is added to the last month.

The months of the Mohammedan calendar are not stationary, but within thirty-three years run through all the seasons, retrograding eleven to twelve days every year. As each year begins with the new moon there are always great variations in the respective length of months. Since observations as to the exact time of the advent of a new month depend for their correctness upon accidents or localities, there is also often great discrepancy in the calculations of two astronomers. It is not infrequently the case that the same *month* begins later or earlier in one city than in another. The difference is sometimes as much as three days. This fact makes it almost impossible to determine with any degree of exactness the dates of historical events.

The Mohammedan Sabbath is Friday, and, besides this, three great holidays are observed. The entire month of Ramadan, the ninth month of the Turkish year, is a time of abstinence from eating, drinking or physical enjoyment during the hours of sunlight. The close of the time of fasting is indicated by a cannon shot or by the chants of priests. Ramadan is ended by the Bairam feast, the great Bairam occuring the first day of the new moon following the Ramadan. This lasts three days, and it is the time of great public rejoicing and festivities, rich and poor alike giving themselves over to the pleasures of eating. Charity, the chief virtue of Islam, is practised extensively.

The little Bairam, the third great holiday, is celebrated seventy days after and lasts four days. It is a religious holiday and is observed with more solemnity.

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TABLE OF HIGH AND LOW TIDES.—Continued.
New York (Governors Island), New York.—1903.

Moon	JULY. Day of W.	M.	Time and Height of High and Low Water.				Moon	AUGUST. Day of W.	M.	Time and Height of High and Low Water.				Moon	SEPTEMBER. Day of W.	M.	Time and Height of High and Low Water.			
☽	W	1	0.31	7.06	13 18	19.40		S.	1	2.00	8.30	14.47	21.20		Tu.	1	3.40	9.55	16.05	22 41
			4.5	—0.4	4.3	0.2				3.7	0.1	4.2	0.5				3.3	0.5	4.0	0.6
	Th.	2	1.31	8.04	14.20	20.46		S.	2	3.09	9.28	15.46	22.22		W.	2	4.42	10.49	16.57	23 30
			4 2	—0.2	4.3	0.3				3.5	0.2	4.2	0 5				3.3	0.5	4.0	0.5
	F.	3	2.34	9.02	15.20	21.50		M.	3	4.14	10.25	16.40	23.17	A	Th.	3	5.32	11.38	17.42	....
			3 9	—0.1	4.3	0.3				3.5	0.3	4.3	0.4				3.5	0.4	4.1	.....
	S.	4	3.40	9.58	16 17	22.50	S	Tu	4	5.14	11.17	17.30	.....		F.	4	0.15	6.14	12.22	18 22
			3.7	0.0	4.4	0.3				3.5	0.2	4.3	.....				0.3	3.6	0.3	4.3
	S.	5	4.42	10.52	17.10	23.43		W.	5	0.06	6.05	12.06	18.15		S.	5	0.52	6.48	13.00	18 59
			3 7	0.0	4.5	0.2				0.3	3.5	0.2	4 4				0 2	3.8	0.2	4.4
	M.	6	5.38	11.43	17.58	.....	A	Th.	6	0.50	6.47	12.50	18.55	●	S.	6	1.29	7.20	13.38	19 31
			3.7	0.0	4.6	.....				0.2	3.6	0.2	4.5				0.0	4.0	0.1	4.5
☾	Tu.	7	0.31	6.29	12 30	18.42		F.	7	1.27	7.25	13.30	19.31		M.	7	2 01	7 52	14.11	20.02
			0.1	3.7	0.0	4.6				0.1	3.7	0.2	4.5				—0 1	4.3	0.1	4.6
	W.	8	1.15	7.12	13.15	19.22	●	S.	8	2.03	7.54	14.05	20.02	E	Tu.	8	2.34	8.24	14.46	20.37
			0 0	3.7	0.0	4.7				0.0	3.8	0.2	4 6				—0.1	4.5	0.0	4.6
●	Th.	9	1.55	7.50	13.55	19.57		S.	9	2.37	8.22	14.38	20.33		W.	9	3.05	9.00	15 24	21.14
			—0.1	3.7	0.1	4.6				—0.1	4.0	0.3	4.6				—0.1	4.6	0.0	4.6
☽	F.	10	2.33	8.22	14 31	20.30		M.	10	3.09	8.51	15.10	21.04		Th.	10	3.40	9.38	16.04	21.50
			—0.1	3.7	0.2	4.6				—0.1	4.1	0.3	4.6				—0 1	4.7	0.0	4.6
	S.	11	3.08	8.51	15.04	21.01	E	Tu.	11	3.40	9.25	15.43	21.36		F.	11	4.16	10.20	16.48	22.30
			—0.1	3 8	0.4	4.6				—0.1	4.3	0.3	4 6				0.0	4.8	0.0	4 4
	S.	12	3.41	9.20	15.32	21.32		W.	12	4.11	10.00	16.21	22.11		S.	12	4.57	11.07	17.39	23.18
			0.1	3.9	0.5	4.5				0.0	4.4	0.2	4.5				0.1	4.7	0.2	4.2
	M.	13	4.15	9.51	16 05	22.03		Th	13	4.45	10.42	17.04	22.52		S.	13	5.44	12.00	18.36	.....
			0.1	4.0	0.5	4.5				0.0	4.5	0.3	4.4				0.3	4.6	0.3	.....
	Tu.	14	4.47	10.29	16.45	22.37		F.	14	5.25	11.30	17.54	23.37	☾	M.	14	0.11	6.44	12.59	19.45
☾			0.1	4.1	0.5	4.4				0.1	4.5	0.4	4 3	N			4.0	0.4	4.4	0.4
	W.	15	5.21	11.10	17.27	23.19		S.	15	6.10	12.22	18.52	.....		Tu.	15	1.15	7.52	14.06	20.59
			0.2	4.2	0.6	4.3				0.2	4.5	0.5	.....				3.8	0.5	4.3	0 4
	Th	16	5.59	11.59	18 18	.....	☾	S.	16	0.28	7.05	13.21	20.00		W.	16	2.32	9.10	15.20	22.07
			0.2	4.3	0.6	.....				4.1	0.4	4.5	0.5				3.7	0.4	4.4	0.2
☾	F.	17	0.04	6.45	12.52	19.18		M.	17	1.30	8.10	14.28	21.16		Th.	17	3.55	10.24	16.30	23.08
			4 2	0.3	4.4	0.6				3.9	0.4	4.5	0 5				3.8	0.2	4.6	—0.1
	S.	18	0.58	7.38	13.52	20.25	N	Tu.	18	2.41	9.20	15.39	22.25	P	F.	18	5.05	11.27	17.31	.....
			4.0	0.3	4.4	0.6				3.8	0.4	4.5	0.2				4.2	—0.2	4.8	.....
	S.	19	1.56	8.38	14 56	21.38		W.	19	4.01	10.34	16.47	23.28		S.	19	0.03	6.05	12.24	18.28
			3.9	0.3	4.5	0.4				3.8	0.1	4.8	—0.1				—0.4	4.5	—0.5	5.0
	M.	20	3.05	9.42	16.01	22.46		Th.	20	5.17	11.38	17.48	.....	●	S	20	0.54	6.58	13.16	19.20
			3.9	0.2	4.7	—0.2				4.0	—0.2	5.0	.....				—0.7	4.9	—0.7	5.2
	Tu.	21	4.17	10.50	17.05	23.47	P	F.	21	0.24	6.20	12.37	18.45	E	M.	21	1.41	7.46	14.07	20.08
			3.9	0.0	4.9	—0.2				—0.5	4.4	—0.5	5.3				—0.9	5.1	—0.9	5 2
N	W	22	5.30	11.50	18 05	.....	●	S.	22	1.17	7.15	13.31	19.38		Tu.	22	2.29	8.33	14.55	20.55
			4.1	—0.2	5.2	.....				—0.8	4.7	—0.7	5.4				—1.0	5.2	—0.8	5.1
	Th.	23	0.43	6.32	12.50	19.00		S.	23	2.05	8.06	14.24	20.28		W	23	3.15	9.20	15.42	21.40
			—0 5	4.3	—0.4	5.4				—1.0	4.9	—0.8	5 5				—0.9	5.2	—0.7	4.8
P	F.	24	1.35	7.30	13.44	19.52	E	M.	24	2.54	8.56	15.14	21.15		Th.	24	4.00	10.05	16.31	22.24
●			—0.8	4.6	—0.6	5.6				—1.1	5.1	—0.8	5.3				—0.7	5.0	—0.5	4 5
	S.	25	2.26	8.23	14 38	20.45		Tu	25	3.40	9.45	16.04	22.02		F.	25	4.45	10.50	17.20	23.10
			—1.0	4.7	—0.7	5.6				—1.0	5.1	—0.7	5.1				—0.4	4.8	—0.2	4.2
	S.	26	3.15	9.15	15.30	21.34		W.	26	4.28	10.33	16.54	22 49		S	26	5.32	11.38	18.12	23.55
			—1 1	4.8	—0.7	5.4				—0.8	5.0	—0.5	4.8				0.0	4.5	0.1	3.8
	M.	27	4.05	10.07	16.24	22.24		Th.	27	5.15	11.22	17.47	23 38	S	S.	27	6.24	12.27	19.07	.....
			—1.1	4.9	—0.6	5 2				—0.6	4.8	—0.2	4.4				0 3	4.2	0.4	.....
E	Tu.	28	4.54	10.59	17.17	23.14		F.	28	6.05	12.14	18.42	.....	☽	M.	28	0.48	7.19	13.20	20.05
			—0 9	4.8	—0.3	4.9				—0.2	4.5	0.1	.....				3.5	0.6	4.0	0.6
	W	29	5.45	11.51	18.14	.....	☽	S.	29	0.29	6.58	13.08	19 42		Tu.	29	1.49	8.18	14.16	21.03
			—0.7	4.6	—0.1	.....				4.0	0.1	4.3	0.4				3.3	0.8	3.8	0.7
	Th.	30	0.05	6.37	12.47	19.14		S.	30	1.25	7.55	14.05	20 45	A	W.	30	2.55	9.18	15.15	21.58
			4.5	—0.4	4.5	0 2				3.6	0.3	4.1	0.6				3.2	0.8	3.7	0 7
☽	F.	31	1.00	7.32	13.46	20.16	S	M.	31	2.30	8.56	15.06	21.45							
			4.1	—0.1	4.3	0.4				3.4	0.5	4.0	0.6							

The tables on page 44 give time of tide at local points.

Jewish or Hebrew Calendar.

Jewish Era, year 5663-5664, is the first of the 299th cycle of nineteen years, and contains 353 days. In a cycle of nineteen years seven leap years occur, and are intercalated between Adar and Nissan, where a month is added called Ve-Adar. Such years are called embolismic, and the added month Ve-Adar is always of thirty days. The third, sixth, eighth, eleventh, fourteenth, seventeenth and nineteenth years of every cycle are embolismic, and contain thirteen months. The year 5663 is a common year of twelve lunar months, and began October 2, 1902, and ends August 24, 1903, as shown in the following table. The era dates from the supposed time of Creation.

Hebrew Year.	No. Month.	Hebrew Name of Month.	Gregorian Date of Beginning.	Duration—days.	Hebrew Year.	No. Month.	Hebrew Name of Month.	Gregorian Date of Beginning.	Duration—days.
5663	4	Tebet	Dec. 30-31, 1902....	29	5663	12	Elul	Aug. 23-24, 1903....	29
	5	Sh 'vat.....	Jan. 29, 1903....	30	5664	1	Tishri	Sept. 22, or at sunset	
	6	Adar.....	Feb. 27-28, 1903....	29				Sept. 21.....	30
	7	Nissan	Mch. 29, 1903	30	5664	2	'Chesvan	Oct. 21-22, 1903....	29
	8	Iyar	Apr. 27-28, 1903....	29	5664	3	Kislev.....	Nov. 20, 1903....	29
	9	Sivan	May 27, 1903....	30	5664	4	Tebet	Dec. 19-20, 1903....	29
	10	Tammuz	June 25-26, 1903....	29	5664	5	Sh 'vat.....	Jan. 18, 1904....	30
	11	Ab or Av.....	July 25, 1903....	30					

Where two dates are given for the beginning of a month in the preceding calendar and in the table of feasts and fasts on the next page the last one is always reckoned as the date of beginning (Rosh-Chodesh), except Tishri, which is always counted from the first.

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TABLE OF HIGH AND LOW TIDES.—Continued.
New York (Governors Island), New York.—1903.

OCTOBER.

Moon	Day of W.	Day of M.	Time and Height of High and Low Water.			
	Th.	1	3.57	10.14	16.10	22.49
			3.3	0.7	3.8	0.6
	F.	2	4.47	11.03	16 59	23.31
			3.5	0.6	3.9	0.4
	S.	3	5.29	11.49	17.40	.....
			3 7	0.4	4.0	.....
	S.	4	0.10	6.07	12.29	18.20
			0.2	4.0	0.2	4.2
E	M.	5	0.49	6.42	13 07	18.57
			0.0	4.3	0.0	4.4
●	Tu.	6	1.24	7.19	13.46	19.33
			—0 1	4.6	—0.1	4.5
	W.	7	2.00	7.55	14.25	20.11
			—0.2	4.8	—0.3	4.6
	Th.	8	2.35	8.36	15 06	20.50
			—0.2	5.0	—0.3	4.6
	F.	9	3.12	9.17	15.50	21.32
			—0 1	5.0	—0.3	4.5
	S.	10	3.54	10.00	16.36	22.17
			0.0	5.0	—0.2	4.4
	S.	11	4.38	10.50	17 29	23.07
			0.1	4.8	0.0	4.2
N	M.	12	5.30	11.43	18.28	.....
			0 3	4.6	0.2	.....
c	Tu.	13	0.04	6.31	12.42	19.33
			4.0	0.5	4.4	0.3
	W.	14	1.10	7.46	13 50	20.41
			3.8	0.6	4.3	0.2
	Th.	15	2.30	9.02	15.04	21.46
			3 8	0.5	4.2	0.1
P	F.	16	3.48	10.12	16.12	22 46
			4.0	0.2	4.3	—0.2
	S.	17	4.51	11.15	17 15	23.40
			4.3	—0.1	4.5	—0.4
E	S.	18	5.48	12 10	18.10	.....
			4 7	—0.4	4.7	.....
	M.	19	0.30	6.38	13.00	19.00
			—0.6	5.0	—0.6	4.8
●	Tu.	20	1.17	7.25	13 49	19.48
			—0.8	5.2	—0.7	4.8
	W.	21	2.02	8.10	14.35	20.33
			—0 8	5.3	—0.7	4.7
	Th.	22	2.48	8.55	15.21	21.16
			—0.7	5.2	—0.6	4.5
	F.	23	3.31	9.37	16 08	21.59
			—0.4	5.0	—0.4	4.3
	S.	24	4.15	10.20	16.54	22.40
			—0 1	4.8	—0.2	4.0
S	S.	25	5.00	11.02	17.40	23.24
			0.2	4.5	0.1	3.7
	M.	26	5.46	11.45	18 30	.....
			0.6	4.2	0.4	.....
	Tu.	27	0.09	6.37	12.29	19.20
			3 5	0.8	3.9	0.6
☽	W.	28	0.58	7.32	13.17	20.13
A			3.3	1.0	3.7	0.7
	Th.	29	1.56	8.30	14 10	21.05
			3.3	1.0	3.6	0.7
	F.	30	2.55	9.28	15.05	21.55
			3.4	0.9	3.6	0.6
	S.	31	3.50	10.20	16.00	22.40
			3.6	0.8	3.7	0.5

NOVEMBER

Moon	Day of W.	Day of M.	Time and Height of High and Low Water.			
E	S.	1	4.37	11.08	16 49	23.24
			3.9	0.5	3.9	0.3
	M.	2	5.22	11.53	17.37	.....
			4 2	0.2	4.1	.....
	Tu.	3	0.06	6.06	12.38	18.23
			0.1	4.6	0.0	4.2
	W.	4	0.47	6.48	13 22	19.03
			—0.1	4.9	—0.3	4.4
●	Th.	5	1.26	7.32	14.07	19.50
			—0 2	5.1	—0.4	4.5
	F.	6	2.08	8.15	14.51	20 33
			—0.2	5.2	—0.5	4.5
	S.	7	2.51	9.00	15 39	21.20
			—0.2	5.2	—0.5	4.4
N	S.	8	3.38	9.48	16.29	22.10
			—0 1	5.1	—0.4	4.3
	M.	9	4.27	10.37	17.21	23.04
			0.1	4.9	—0.2	4.2
P	Tu.	10	5.22	11.30	18 19	.....
			0.3	4.7	—0.1	.....
c	W.	11	0.03	6.28	12.30	19.19
			4 0	0.4	4.5	0.0
	Th.	12	1.12	7.40	13.35	20 21
			3.9	0.5	4.2	0.0
	F.	13	2.25	8.51	14 45	21 23
			4.0	0.4	4.1	0.0
E	S.	14	3.33	10.00	15.52	22.21
			4.2	0.2	4.2	0.2
	S.	15	4.34	11.00	16.55	23.15
			4.5	0.0	4.2	—0.4
	M.	16	5.28	11.55	17.50	.....
			4.7	—0.3	4.3	.....
	Tu.	17	0.05	6.18	12.45	18.42
			—0.5	5.0	—0.4	4.4
	W	18	0.55	7.05	13.34	19.30
			—0.6	5.1	—0.5	4.4
●	Th.	19	1.40	7.50	14.19	20.14
			—0.5	5.2	—0.5	4.3
	F.	20	2.23	8.31	15.01	20.55
			—0.4	5.1	—0.5	4.2
S	S.	21	3.06	9.11	15.45	21.35
			—0.2	4.9	—0.3	4.0
	S.	22	3.48	9.50	16.27	22.14
			0.1	4.7	—0.1	3.8
	M.	23	4.29	10.28	17.10	22.50
			0.4	4.5	0.1	3.7
	Tu	24	5.10	11.04	17.52	23.28
			0.7	4.2	0.3	3.6
A	W.	25	5.50	11.42	18.35	.....
			0.9	4.0	0.5	.....
	Th.	26	0.10	6.38	12.24	19.20
			3.5	1.0	3.9	0.6
☽	F.	27	1.00	7.30	13.06	20.05
			3.6	1.0	3.8	0.6
	S.	28	1.52	8.28	13 58	20.53
			3.6	1.0	3.8	0.6
E	S.	29	2.50	9.28	14.55	21.45
			3.8	0.8	3.7	0 5
	M.	30	3.45	10.25	15.52	22.35
			4.1	0.6	3.8	0.3

DECEMBER.

Moon	Day of W.	Day of M.	Time and Height of High and Low Water.			
	Tu.	1	4.40	11.17	16.50	23.25
			4 4	0.3	4.0	0.1
	W.	2	5.32	12.09	17.46	.....
			4.7	0.0	4.1	.....
	Th.	3	0.12	6.21	12 59	18.39
			—0.1	5.0	—0.3	4.3
●	F.	4	1.00	7.10	13.48	19.30
			—0 2	5.3	—0.5	4.4
N	S.	5	1.46	7.58	14.36	20.20
			—0.3	5.4	—0.6	4.5
	S.	6	2.30	8.47	15.25	21 12
			—0.3	5.4	—0.7	4.5
P	M.	7	3.25	9.36	16.17	22.04
			—0 2	5.3	—0.6	4.4
	Tu.	8	4.19	10.27	17.10	23.00
			—0.1	5.1	—0.5	4.3
	W.	9	5.19	11.20	18 03	.....
			0.1	4.8	—0.4	.....
	Th.	10	0.00	6.22	12.18	19.00
			4 2	0.2	4.5	—0.2
c	F.	11	1.04	7.27	13.19	19.58
			4.2	0.3	4.3	—0 1
E	S.	12	2.08	8.35	14.24	20.58
			4.2	0.3	4.1	—0.1
	S.	13	3.13	9.40	15.31	21.55
			4.3	0.2	4.0	—0.2
	M.	14	4.13	10.41	16.35	22.50
			4.5	0.1	3.9	—0.2
	Tu	15	5.08	11.38	17.33	23.42
			4.7	0.1	4.0	—0.3
	W.	16	5.59	12.30	18.25	.....
			4.8	—0.2	4.0	.....
	Th.	17	0.32	6.45	13.16	19.14
			—0.3	4.9	—0.3	4.0
●	F.	18	1.19	7.30	14.00	19.58
S			—0.3	5.0	—0.3	4.0
	S.	19	2.02	8.10	14.42	20.28
			—0.2	4.9	—0.3	3.9
	S.	20	2.44	8.47	15.23	21.14
			0.0	4.8	—0.2	3.9
	M	21	3.24	9.22	16.00	21.45
			0.2	4.7	—0.1	3.8
	Tu,	22	3.59	9.55	16.38	22.17
			0.5	4.5	0.0	3.7
A	W.	23	4.32	10.27	17.14	22.51
			0.7	4.3	0.2	3.8
	Th	24	5.08	11.01	17.50	23.31
			0.8	4.2	0.3	3.8
	F.	25	5.48	11.36	18.26	.....
			0.8	4.1	0.4	.....
E	S.	26	0.15	6.34	12.19	19.06
☽			3.9	0.8	4.0	0.5
	S.	27	1.05	7.30	13.09	19.55
			4.0	0.8	3.9	0 5
	M	28	2.01	8.35	14.04	20.50
			4.1	0.8	3.8	0 4
	Tu.	29	3.01	9.40	15.06	21.45
			4.1	0.6	3.8	0 3
	W.	30	4.01	10.42	16.10	22 45
			4.5	0.3	3.9	0.2
	Th.	31	5.00	11.42	17.15	23 42
			4.8	0.0	4.0	0.0

The tables on page 44 give time of tide at local points.

Hebrew Fasts and Festivals.

Year 5663.
Tebet 10—Fast of Tebet.....Friday, Jan. 9
Sh'vat 1—Rosh-Chodesh.....Thurs., Jan. 29
Adar 1—Rosh-Chodesh.....Fri.-Sat., Feb. 27-28
Adar 13—Fast of Esther.....Thursday, March 12
Adar 14—Purim.....Friday-Saturday, March 13-14
Nissan 1—Rosh-Chodesh.....Sunday, March 29
Nissan 15—First day of Passover....Sunday, April 12
Iyar 1—Rosh-Chodesh...Monday-Tuesday, April 27-28
Iyar 18—Lag B'Omer (33d Omer)....Friday, May 15
Sivan 1—Rosh-Chodesh.....Wednesday, May 27
Sivan 6—First Day of Pentecost...Monday, June 1
Tammuz 1—Rosh-Chodesh....Thurs.-Fri., June 25-26
Tammuz 17—Fast of Tammuz.....Sunday, July 12
Ab or Av. 1—Rosh-Chodesh.....Saturday, July 25
Ab or Av 9—Fast of Av.....Sunday, August 2

Year 5663.
Elul 1—Rosh-Chodesh....Sunday-Monday, August 23-24
Year 5664.
Tishri 1—First Day of New Year.....Tues., Sept. 22
Tishri 3 Fast of Gedaliah .....Thursday, Sept. 24
Tishri 10—Yom-Kippoor.....Thursday, Oct. 1
Tishri 15—First Day of Tabernacle...Tues., Oct. 6
Tishri 21—Hoshannah-Rabbah.....Monday, Oct. 12
Tishri 22—Sh'Mini-Atseres.....Tuesday, Oct. 13
Tishri 23—Simchas-Torah.....Wednesday, Oct. 14
Chesvan 1—Rosh Chodesh.....Wed.-Thurs., Oct. 21-22
Kislev 1—Rosh-Chodesh.....Friday, Nov. 20
Kislev 25—First day of Chanukah.....Mon., Dec. 14
Tebet 1—Rosh-Chodesh.....Sat., Sun., Dec. 19-20
Tebet 10—Fast of Tebet.....Tuesday, Dec. 29

While the Jewish year is Solar-Lunar and may consist of 353, 354, 355, 383, 384 or 385 days, its calendar is further complicated in order that their fixed feasts may not fall upon certain days and thus avoid an interference with the peculiar ceremonies of each. Hence the Jewish year must not begin on the first day of the week, Sunday. If the new moon falls on that day the next must be the first day of the year. For instance, Tishri 10 must always be celebrated as a Sabbath and must not, therefore, fall on a Sabbath (Saturday), as the ceremonies would interfere. For this reason the Jewish New Year's Day must not fall on Sunday, Wednesday or Friday. To keep the year in its place, however, changes are made in the two months, Marchesvan (Chesvan) and Cisley (Kislev) in the same manner as we intercalate in February. Sometimes each of these months have 30 and 29 days, and sometimes Chesvan has 29 and Kislev 30. When one of them contains only 29 days, that one is Chesvan, making 14 different kinds of years to keep track of.

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TABLE OF HIGH AND LOW TIDES.—Continued.
San Francisco Entrance (Fort Point), California:—1903.

	JANUARY.							FEBRUARY.							MARCH.						
Moon	Day of		Time and Height of High and Low Water.					Moon	Day of		Time and Height of High and Low Water.				Moon	Day of		Time and Height of High and Low Water.			
	W.	M.							W.	M.						W.	M.				
	Th.	1	2.05	6.35	12.29	19 09		E	S.	1	2.14	7.45	13.48	19.52		S.	1	0 53	6.35	12.50	18.49
			4.8	3.1	5.0	0.0					5.1	2.2	4.6	0.9				5.2	1.5	4.9	1.1
	F.	2	2.34	7 20	13.08	19.42			M.	2	2.42	8.40	14.41	20.32		M.	2	1.20	7.20	13.40	19.27
			4.9	3.1	4.7	0.2					5.2	2 0	4.3	1.4				5.2	1.3	4.7	1.5
	S.	3	3.05	8.15	13.55	20.20			Tu.	3	3.14	9.31	15.40	21.20		Tu	3	1.52	8.08	14.37	20.07
			4.9	3.0	4.4	0.5					5.2	1.7	4.1	1.8				5.2	1.0	4.5	1.9
E	S.	4	3.39	9.13	14.50	21.04			W	4	3.55	10,38	17.04	23.14		W.	4	2.30	9.02	15.45	20.54
			5.0	2.7	4.2	0.9					5.3	1.3	3.9	2.2				5.2	0.8	4.3	2.3
	M.	5	4.10	10.19	16.00	21.53		☽	Th.	5	4.42	11.50	18.38	23.18		Th.	5	3.16	10.10	17.02	21.55
			5.1	2.4	3.8	1.4					5.4	0 9	3.8	2.6				5.3	0.7	4.1	2.6
☽	Tu.	6	4.48	11.16	17.17	22.46			F.	6	5.39	12.55	20.05	.....	☽	F.	6	4.10	11.20	18.28	23.07
			5.2	1.9	3.7	1.9					5.5	0.4	4.0	.....				5.3	0.5	4.1	2.9
	W.	7	5.31	12.20	18.45	23.46		N	S.	7	0.27	6.39	13.55	21.07	N	S.	7	5.12	12.28	19.44	.....
			5.4	1.3	3.7	2.3					2.8	5.6	—0.1	4.3				5.2	0.3	4.3	.....
	Th.	8	6.18	13.20	20.14	.....			S.	8	1.33	7.42	14.50	22.00		S.	8	0.24	6.22	13.30	20.44
			5 6	0.6	3.9	.....					2.8	5 8	—0.5	4.7				2 8	5.3	0.1	4.5
	F.	9	0.49	7.09	14.15	21.25			M.	9	2.35	8.45	15.40	22.47		M.	9	1.32	7.37	14.26	21.32
			2 5	5.7	0.0	4.3					2.7	6.0	—0.1	5.0				2.7	5.4	—0.1	4.8
	S.	10	1 49	8.00	15.07	22 21		P	Tu	10	3.30	9.44	16.25	23.29	P	Tu.	10	2 32	8.44	15.15	22.14
			2.7	5.9	—0.6	4 5					2.5	6.1	—0.9	5.2				2.4	5.6	—0.2	5.2
N	S.	11	2.45	8.54	15.56	23.11		●	W.	11	4.25	10.38	17.09	.....		W.	11	3.27	9.44	16.01	22.53
			2 8	6.1	—1.0	4.8					2.2	6 1	—0.8	.....				2 0	5.7	—0.2	5.5
P	M.	12	3.40	9.46	16.42	23.55			Th.	12	0.07	5.17	11.30	17.52		Th.	12	4.18	10.38	16.48	23.30
			2.7	6.2	—1.3	5.1					5.4	2.0	5.9	—0.6				1.6	5.8	0.1	5.6
●	Tu	13	4.32	10.40	17.30	.....			F.	13	0.45	6.08	12.22	18.34	●	F.	13	5 07	11.30	17.30	.....
			2.6	6.2	1.3	.....					5.6	1.7	5.7	—0.2	E			1.2	5.6	0.4	.....
	W.	14	0.39	5.25	11.32	18.15		E	S.	14	1.22	7.00	13.15	19.18		S.	14	0.05	5.54	12.21	18.10
			5.3	2 5	6.1	—1.1					5.7	1 5	5.3	0.4				5 7	0.9	5.4	0.8
	Th.	15	1.21	6.20	12.25	18.58			S.	15	2.01	7.58	14.12	20.01		S.	15	0.41	6.41	13.13	18.49
			5.4	2.4	5.8	—0.8					5.7	1.4	4.9	1.0				5.6	0.8	5.2	1.2
	F.	16	2.01	7.19	13.24	19.44			M	16	2.42	8.55	15.15	20.48		M.	16	1 19	7.29	14.08	19.28
			5.5	2.2	5.4	—0.3					5.6	1.4	4.5	1.6				5.6	0.8	4.8	1.7
E	S.	17	2.43	8.22	14.29	20.30			Tu.	17	3.26	9.54	16.24	21.36		Tu.	17	1.57	8.18	15.08	20.11
			5 6	2.1	4.9	0.4					5.5	1 3	4.2	2.1				5 5	0.8	4.5	2.2
	S.	18	3.26	9.31	15.32	21.18		☾	W.	18	4.14	11.05	17.40	22.32		W.	18	2.38	9.15	16.08	21.01
			5.7	2.0	4.5	0.9					5.4	1.2	3.9	2.5				5.3	0.8	4.3	2.6
	M.	19	4 12	10.35	16.44	22.14			Th	19	5.07	12.12	19.00	23.40		Th.	19	3.22	10.17	17.18	22.02
			5.6	1.8	4.1	1.5					5.3	1.0	3.9	2.8				5.1	0.9	4.1	2.9
☾	Tu.	20	5.02	11.46	18.03	23.11			F.	20	6.02	13.12	20.15	.....	S	F.	20	4.15	11.18	18.30	23.17
			5 6	1.5	3.9	2.1					5 2	0 7	4.0	.....	☾			4.9	0.9	4.2	3.1
	W	21	5.55	12.55	19.25	.....		S	S.	21	0.50	7.01	14.02	21.12		S.	21	5.13	12.18	19.35	.....
			5.6	1.1	3.8	.....					2.9	5.1	0.5	4.4				4.7	0.8	4.4	.....
	Th.	22	0 11	6.46	13.52	20.40		A	S	22	1.50	7.56	14.46	21.58	A	S.	22	0.31	6.18	13.11	20.28
			2.4	5.5	0.7	4.0					3.0	5.1	0.3	4.6				3.1	4.6	0.7	4.5
	F.	23	1.09	7.38	14.41	21.41			M.	23	2.40	8.45	15.24	22.36		M	23	1.32	7.20	13.55	21.08
			2 2	5.5	0.3	4.2					2.9	5 2	0.2	4.7				3.0	4.7	0.7	4.7
S	S.	24	2.06	8.26	15.25	22.31			Tu.	24	3.24	9.30	15.59	23.10		Tu.	24	2.20	8.17	14.36	21.42
			2.9	5.5	0.0	4.5					2.8	5.2	0.1	4.9				2.7	4 8	0.6	4.9
A	S.	25	2.57	9.10	16.01	23.13			W.	25	4.02	10.10	16.31	23.39		W.	25	3.03	9.08	15.18	22.15
			3.0	5.5	—0.2	4.6					2.6	5.2	0.1	5.0				2.4	4.9	0.7	5.0
	M.	26	3.39	9.50	16.35	23.49			Th.	26	4.40	10.50	17.05	.....		Th	26	3.40	9.55	15.59	22.42
			3 0	5.5	—0.3	4.8					2.3	5 2	0.2	.....				2.0	5.0	0.7	5.2
	Tu.	27	4.20	10.25	17.05	.....		●	F.	27	0.05	5.15	11.27	17.40	E	F.	27	4.17	10.37	16.34	23.10
			2.9	5.4	—0.3	.....					5.1	2.1	5.2	0.4				1 6	5.1	0.9	5.2
●	W.	28	0.22	4.59	11.00	17.36		E	S.	28	0.29	5.54	12.07	18.14	●	S.	28	4.55	11.22	17.08	23.37
			4.9	2.9	5.3	—0.3					5.1	1.8	5.1	0.7				1.2	5.1	1.1	5.3
	Th	29	0.53	5.35	11.36	18.07										S.	29	5.35	12.07	17.44	.....
			5.0	2.8	5.1	—0.1												0.8	5.1	1.4	.....
	F.	30	1.21	6.15	12.17	18.40										M.	30	0.05	6.15	12.56	18.20
			5.0	2 6	5.0	0.2												5.3	0.5	5 0	1.7
	S.	31	1.45	6.57	13.00	19.15										Tu.	31	0.35	6.57	13.50	19.00
			5.0	2.4	4.8	0.5												5.4	0.3	4.9	2 1

The tides are placed in the order of occurrence, with their times on the first line and heights on the second line of each day; a comparison of consecutive heights will indicate whether it is high or low water. The time used is Pacific Standard, 120th meridian W.; 0h is midnight, 12h is noon; all hours less than 12 are in the forenoon (a. m.), all greater are in the afternoon (p. m)., and when diminished by 12 give the times after noon; for instance, 15:42 is 3:42 p. m. The heights, in feet and tenths, are reckoned from mean lower low water, which is the datum of soundings on the Coast and Geodetic Survey charts for this region, and which is 2.2 feet below mean sea level.

Symbols and abbreviations relating to the moon: ●, new moon; ☽, 1st quar.; ○, full moon; ☾, 3d quar.; E, moon on the equator; N, S, moon farthest north or south of the equator; A, P, moon in apogee or perigee.

The tables on page 44 give time of tide at local points.

Chinese Calendar, Year 4600.

(For Pekin Meridian.)

Chinese Month.	Gregorian Date of Beginning.	Duration. Days.	Chinese Month.	Gregorian Date of Beginning.	Duration. Days.
1	January 28, 1903	29	7	August 22, 1903	29
2	February 27, 1903	30	8	September 20, 1903	29
3	March 28, 1903	29	9	October 20, 1903	30
4	April 27, 1903	30	10	November 19, 1903	30
5	May 26, 1903	29	11	December 18, 1903	29
6	June 24, 1903	29	12	January 17, 1904	30
Leap	July 24, 1903	30			

THE JAPANESE YEAR.

The Japanese year begins at the same time as the Chinese year. There is much uncertainty among English chronologers about the actual time of the beginning of this era, and therefore of the numbers of the cycles; also as to the time of beginning of the year. The intercallory month must always begin between the 20th and 23d of the month, and at about the same time of year, and run until the following new moon.

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TABLE OF HIGH AND LOW TIDES.—Continued.
San Francisco Entrance (Fort Point), California.—1903.

APRIL.

Moon	Day of W.	Day of M.	Time and Height of High and Low Water.			
	W.	1	1.13	7.45	14.48	19.47
			5.4	0.2	4.6	2.5
	Th.	2	1.58	8.42	15.50	20.40
			5.3	0.2	4.5	2.8
N	F.	3	2.48	9.45	16.58	21.49
			5.2	0.2	4.5	2.9
☽	S.	4	3.50	10.53	18.07	23.09
			5.1	0.3	4.6	3.0
P	S.	5	5.01	11.59	19.10	.....
			5.0	0.3	4.8	.....
	M.	6	0.26	6.16	13.02	20.05
			2.8	4.9	0.4	5.0
	Tu.	7	1.32	7.32	13.56	20.50
			2.4	5.0	0.4	5.2
	W.	8	2.30	8.42	14.50	21.34
			1.9	5.2	0.6	5.5
E	Th.	9	3.23	9.44	15.40	22.12
			1.3	5.3	0.8	5.6
	F.	10	4.12	10.39	16.20	22.50
			0.9	5.3	1.0	5.7
●	S.	11	4.55	11.32	17.00	23.26
			0.6	5.3	1.3	5.7
	S.	12	5.37	12.25	17.38	.....
			0.3	5.2	1.7	.....
	M.	13	0.2	6.19	13.16	18.16
			5.7	0.2	5.0	2.1
	Tu.	14	0.37	7.03	14.05	18.56
			5.6	0.2	4.8	2.4
	W.	15	1.13	7.50	14.58	19.40
			5.4	0.2	4.6	2.8
S	Th.	16	1.52	8.38	15.54	20.32
			5.1	0.4	4.5	3.0
	F.	17	2.40	9.30	16.52	21.37
			4.8	0.6	4.4	3.1
A	S.	18	3.33	10.24	17.50	22.55
			4.6	0.8	4.5	3.2
☾	S.	19	4.32	11.18	18.40	.....
			4.4	0.9	4.6	.....
	M.	20	0.08	5.39	12.09	19.25
			3.1	4.2	1.0	4.7
	Tu.	21	1.06	6.48	13.00	20.05
			2.8	4.2	1.1	4.9
	W.	22	1.54	7.50	13.52	20.42
			2.3	4.4	1.2	5.1
	Th.	23	2.37	8.41	14.35	21.12
			1.9	4.5	1.3	5.2
E	F.	24	3.15	9.36	15.14	21.45
			1.4	4.7	1.4	5.3
	S.	25	3.56	10.26	15.53	22.17
			0.9	4.9	1.5	5.5
	S.	26	4.33	11.17	16.32	22.47
			0.4	5.0	1.8	5.6
●	M.	27	5.10	12.07	17.12	23.20
			—0.1	5.1	2.1	5.6
	Tu.	28	5.53	12.58	17.55	.....
			—0.4	5.0	2.3	.....
	W.	29	0.00	6.40	13.51	18.40
			5.7	—0.5	5.0	2.6
N	Th.	30	0.45	7.30	14.48	19.32
P			5.6	—0.5	4.9	2.8

MAY.

Moon	Day of W.	Day of M.	Time and Height of High and Low Water.			
	F.	1	1.35	8.25	15.45	20.33
			5.5	—0.4	4.9	3.0
	S.	2	2.30	9.22	16.41	21.49
			5.2	—0.2	4.9	3.1
☽	S.	3	3.37	10.25	17.40	23.10
			4.9	0.1	5.0	2.8
	M.	4	4.53	11.27	18.33	.....
			4.7	0.4	5.1	.....
	Tu.	5	0.25	6.15	12.28	19.23
			2.5	4.6	0.7	5.4
	W.	6	1.29	7.31	13.31	20.10
			1.9	4.6	1.0	5.6
E	Th.	7	2.25	8.40	14.21	20.54
			1.3	4.7	1.3	5.7
	F.	8	3.10	9.45	15.05	21.36
			0.8	4.9	1.6	5.8
	S.	9	3.55	10.42	15.48	22.14
			0.4	4.9	1.9	5.9
	S.	10	4.40	11.35	16.28	22.50
			0.0	4.9	2.2	5.8
●	M.	11	5.21	12.23	17.08	23.25
			—0.2	4.9	2.5	5.7
	Tu.	12	6.03	13.10	17.47	23.58
			—0.3	4.8	2.8	5.5
	W.	13	6.42	13.59	18.28	.....
			0.1	4.8	2.9	.....
S	Th.	14	0.35	7.24	14.46	19.13
			5.3	—0.2	4.7	3.1
	F.	15	1.18	8.04	15.34	20.06
			5.0	0.1	4.7	3.3
A	S.	16	2.00	8.45	16.20	21.11
			4.7	0.3	4.6	3.3
	S.	17	2.46	9.29	17.00	22.22
			4.5	0.6	4.7	3.2
	M.	18	3.41	10.15	17.43	23.31
			4.2	0.8	4.8	2.9
☾	Tu.	19	4.50	11.05	18.25	.....
			3.9	1.1	5.0	.....
	W.	20	0.30	6.07	12.03	19.03
			2.6	3.9	1.3	5.2
E	Th.	21	1.20	7.21	12.55	19.40
			2.0	4.0	1.5	5.2
	F.	22	2.01	8.19	13.41	20.17
			1.5	4.2	1.7	5.4
	S.	23	2.40	9.20	14.27	20.53
			0.9	4.4	2.0	5.6
	S.	24	3.25	10.19	15.15	21.27
			0.2	4.6	2.2	5.8
	M.	25	4.08	11.14	16.00	22.06
			—0.3	4.8	2.3	5.9
●	Tu.	26	4.54	12.05	16.45	22.50
			—0.7	5.0	2.5	6.0
	W.	27	5.40	12.55	17.32	23.35
			—1.0	5.1	2.7	6.0
N	Th.	28	6.27	13.45	18.24	.....
P			—1.1	5.2	2.9	.....
	F.	29	0.26	7.15	14.35	19.20
			5.8	—1.0	5.2	2.9
	S.	30	1.20	8.06	15.27	20.25
			5.6	—0.7	5.2	3.0
	S.	31	2.20	9.00	16.15	21.41
			5.2	—0.3	5.3	2.8

JUNE.

Moon	Day of W.	Day of M.	Time and Height of High and Low Water.			
	M.	1	3.28	9.55	17.04	22.59
			4.8	0.2	5.4	2.5
☽	Tu.	2	4.44	10.53	17.53	.....
			4.5	0.7	5.7	.....
E	W.	3	0.12	6.05	11.58	18.44
			2.0	4.3	1.1	5.6
	Th.	4	1.11	7.27	12.55	19.32
			1.5	4.3	1.5	5.7
	F.	5	2.08	8.42	13.45	20.19
			1.0	4.3	1.9	5.8
	S.	6	2.58	9.45	14.33	21.10
			0.5	4.4	2.3	5.8
	S.	7	3.46	10.40	15.19	21.42
			0.0	4.5	2.6	5.9
	M.	8	4.29	11.30	16.01	22.20
			—0.3	4.6	2.8	5.7
●	Tu.	9	5.08	12.18	16.42	22.55
			—0.5	4.7	3.0	5.6
S	W.	10	5.46	13.02	17.24	23.30
			—0.5	4.8	3.2	5.5
	Th.	11	6.21	13.41	18.04	.....
			—0.5	4.8	3.3	.....
	F.	12	0.07	6.56	14.25	18.50
			5.3	—0.3	4.8	3.4
A	S.	13	0.49	7.31	15.04	19.30
			5.0	—0.1	4.8	3.3
	S.	14	1.27	8.05	15.39	20.37
			4.1	0.2	4.8	3.2
	M.	15	2.08	8.42	16.11	21.40
			4.4	0.5	4.9	3.0
	Tu.	16	3.00	9.25	16.48	22.43
			4.1	0.8	5.0	2.8
☾	W.	17	4.05	10.15	17.24	23.44
			3.9	1.2	5.1	2.4
E	Th.	18	5.24	11.07	18.02	.....
			3.7	1.6	5.2	.....
	F.	19	0.32	6.44	12.00	18.41
			1.9	3.7	1.9	5.4
	S.	20	1.25	7.55	12.53	19.23
			1.2	3.9	2.2	5.6
	S.	21	2.15	9.07	13.47	20.07
			0.4	4.1	2.4	5.8
	M.	22	3.04	10.11	14.40	20.51
			—0.2	4.4	2.7	6.0
	Tu.	23	3.50	11.04	15.32	21.38
			—0.7	4.7	2.7	6.2
N	W.	24	4.38	11.52	16.22	22.28
			—1.1	4.8	2.8	6.2
●	Th.	25	5.24	12.40	17.15	23.18
P			—1.3	5.1	2.7	6.1
	F.	26	6.10	13.25	18.09	.....
			—1.3	5.2	2.7	.....
	S.	27	0.12	6.57	14.10	19.07
			5.9	—1.0	5.4	2.7
	S.	28	1.10	7.46	14.54	20.12
			5.6	—0.6	5.5	2.5
	M.	29	2.12	8.35	15.38	21.22
			5.2	—0.2	5.6	2.3
E	Tu.	30	3.19	9.25	16.24	22.38
			4.8	0.4	5.7	2.1

The tables on page 44 give time of tide at local points.

Chinese Fasts and Festivals.

(The information regarding the Chinese Calendar, fasts and festivals, was obtained from the Chinese Legation, Washington, D. C.)

The Chinese year of 4600, corresponding most closely to 1903, will contain 383 days, and will begin on the first day of the first moon, or January 29. The Chinese, as do most Eastern people, observe a lunar month, each month beginning with the advent of the new moon. In order to provide for the difference between the lunar and solar year, one month is added in every thirty, so that the Chinese year may begin any time between the 21st of January and the last of February.

New Year's Day is celebrated as a festival of great importance by Chinamen throughout the world. Its observance usually lasts three or four days, according to the wealth of the individual. Work is suspended and the time given over to receiving and paying visits. All debts are cleared at that time. When a Chinaman becomes insolvent he appears before his creditors at New Year's time, announces that he has no money, and, by a solemn ceremony, his debts are declared discharged. New Year's is also the time when charity is most practised, and the custom of giving presents faithfully observed. Among the wealthier classes and in the towns there are usually street celebrations, with parades and fireworks.

The fifth day of the fifth moon, falling in 1903 on May 31, is celebrated as the Dragon Festival, and upon this occasion, in China, the day is devoted to water sports and excursions. The holiday usually ends with processions of illuminated boats.

The fifteenth day of the eighth month, falling in 1903 on October 5, is the great mid-Autumn festival, when everybody in China makes "moon cakes" and worships the moon. This is the time of the American Harvest moon, which shines with marked brilliancy in the East. The Winter solstice, December 21, by the Christian calendar, is an official holiday, and upon this occasion it is the duty of all officials to visit the Temple, kneel to the North and worship the Emperor.

The Emperor's birthday is an anniversary which every one is compelled to celebrate as a festival of rejoicing. In 1903 this date falls upon the 26th day of the sixth moon, or August 18. The birthday anniversary of the Dowager Empress, which falls upon the tenth day of the tenth moon, November 28, is also celebrated, but only as an official holiday.

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TABLE OF HIGH AND LOW TIDES.—Continued.
San Francisco Entrance (Fort Point), California.—1903.

JULY.

Moon	Day of W.	Day of M.	Time and Height of High and Low Water.			
☽	W.	1	4.30	10.20	17.14	23 42
			4.4	1.0	5.7	1.7
	Th.	2	5.50	11.20	18.05	.....
			4.1	1.5	5.7	.....
	F.	3	0.49	7.10	12.18	18 55
			1.3	4.0	2.0	5.8
	S.	4	1.50	8 28	13.14	19.44
			0.7	4.0	2.4	5.8
	S.	5	2.43	9.33	14.05	20 32
			0.3	4.3	2.6	5.8
	M.	6	3.30	10 30	14.55	21.17
			—0.1	4.5	2.8	5.7
☾	Tu.	7	4.11	11.18	15.40	21 58
			—0.3	4.6	3.0	5.7
	W.	8	4.49	12.00	16.25	22.35
			—0.5	4.7	3.1	5 6
●	Th.	9	5.24	12.40	17.07	23.11
			—0.5	4.8	3 1	5.5
▲	F.	10	5.55	13.15	17.46	23.45
			—0.4	4.9	3.1	5 2
	S.	11	6.27	13.50	18.28	.....
			—0.2	4.9	3 1	.....
	S.	12	0.27	6.59	14.20	19.13
			5.0	0.0	3.8	3 0
	M.	13	1.08	7.30	14.48	20.32
			4.7	0.3	4 9	2.9
	Tu.	14	1.50	8.05	15.19	20.57
			4.5	0.6	5.0	2 6
☽	W.	15	2.38	8 45	15.50	21.58
			4.2	1.0	5.1	2.3
	Th.	16	3.40	9.30	16.25	22 49
			3.9	1.5	5.1	1.9
○	F.	17	4.49	10 19	17.05	23.53
			3.7	1.9	5.3	1.4
	S.	18	6.13	11.15	17.49	....
			3.7	2.2	5.5	.....
	S.	19	0.54	7 42	12.16	18.39
			0.8	3.8	2.5	5.7
	M	20	1.50	8.57	13.20	19.33
			0.2	4.1	2.7	5.9
	Tu.	21	2.43	9.55	14.20	20.28
			—0.4	4 4	2.7	6.0
☾	W.	22	3.33	10.46	15.15	21.23
			—0.8	4.7	2.7	6.2
	Th	23	4.20	11.31	16.09	22.16
			—1.1	5.0	2.6	6.3
	F.	24	5.05	12.14	17.02	23.10
●			—1.2	5 2	2.4	6.2
	S.	25	5.51	12.55	17.56	.....
			—1.1	5.3	2.3	.....
	S	26	0.05	6.36	13.35	18.51
			6.0	—0.8	5.5	2.1
	M.	27	1.00	7.20	14.16	19.52
			5.6	—0 3	5.6	1.9
☽	Tu.	28	2.02	8.06	14.59	20.58
			5.2	0.3	5.7	1.7
	W	29	3.08	8.56	15.43	22.00
			4.7	0.9	5.6	1.6
○	Th.	30	4.16	9.50	16.32	23.11
			4.3	1.5	5.6	1.3
	F.	31	5.31	10.46	17.25	.....
			4.1	2.0	5.6	.....

AUGUST.

Moon	Day of W.	Day of M.	Time and Height of High and Low Water.			
	S.	1	0.21	6.52	11.44	18.19
			1.0	3.9	2.5	5.6
	S.	2	1.25	8 10	12.49	19.13
			0.6	4.0	2.7	5.5
	M.	3	2.18	9.15	13.49	20.06
			0.3	4.2	2.9	5 5
☽	Tu.	4	3.05	10.48	14.28	20 55
			0.1	4.5	2.9	5.5
	W.	5	3.45	10.52	15.28	21 39
			—0.1	4.6	2.9	5.5
○	Th.	6	4.20	11 30	16.10	22.20
			—0.2	4.8	2.9	5.5
	F.	7	4.55	12.05	16.49	22 56
			—0.2	4.9	2.8	5.3
●	S.	8	5.24	12 37	17.27	23.32
			—0.1	4.9	2.7	5.2
	S.	9	5.55	13.04	18.05	....
			0.1	4.9	2.5	.....
	M.	10	0.10	6.25	13.30	18.45
			5.0	0.4	5.0	2.3
☾	Tu.	11	0 51	7.00	13.55	19.29
			4.7	0.7	5.0	2.1
	W.	12	1.35	7.35	14.22	20.19
			4.5	1.1	5.0	1.9
	Th.	13	2.22	8.14	14.54	21.07
			4.3	1 5	5.1	1.6
	F.	14	3.20	8.57	15.30	22.10
			4.1	1.9	5.2	1.3
○	S.	15	4.35	9.47	16.15	23.18
			3.9	2.3	5.3	1.0
	S.	16	6.01	10.47	17.09	.....
			3.8	2 6	5.4	.....
	M.	17	0.24	7.28	11.55	18.10
			0.6	3.9	2.8	5.5
☽	Tu.	18	1.25	8.37	13.05	19.14
			0.2	4 2	2.8	5.6
	W.	19	2.20	9.32	14.10	20.17
			—0.3	4.5	2.7	5.8
	Th.	20	3.12	10.18	15.07	21.17
			—0.5	4.8	2.5	6 0
●	F.	21	3.59	11.00	16.00	22.14
			—0.7	5 1	2.1	6.0
	S.	22	4.42	11.40	16.50	23 09
			—0.7	5.4	1.8	5.9
	S.	23	5 27	12.17	17.42	.....
			—0.5	5.6	1.5	.....
○	M.	24	0.01	6.12	12.55	18.35
			5.8	—0.1	5.7	1 3
	Tu.	25	0.55	6.56	13.34	19.30
			5.5	0.4	5.7	1.1
	W.	26	1 52	7.40	14.15	20.26
			5.1	1.0	5.6	1.1
	Th.	27	2.55	8.26	15.01	21.25
			4.7	1.6	5.5	1 0
☾	F.	28	4.02	9.17	15.48	22.35
			4.4	2.1	5.4	0.9
	S.	29	5 15	10.15	16.42	23.44
			4.2	2.5	5.3	0.8
	S.	30	6.31	11.22	17.41	.....
			4.1	2.8	5.2	.....
●	M.	31	0.46	7.45	12.36	18.42
			0.7	4.2	2.9	5.1

SEPTEMBER.

Moon	Day of W.	Day of M.	Time and Height of High and Low Water.			
	Tu.	1	1 41	8.46	13.39	19.40
			0.5	4.4	2.9	5.1
▲	W.	2	2.28	9.35	14.31	20.33
			0.4	4.6	2.8	5.1
	Th.	3	3.07	10.14	15.15	21.20
			0.3	4.8	2.7	5.1
	F.	4	3 44	10.50	15.54	22.04
			0.3	4.9	2.5	5.1
	S.	5	4.16	11.19	16.30	22.43
			0.3	5.0	2.2	5 1
●	S.	6	4.52	11.45	17.05	23.20
			0.5	5.1	2.0	5.1
E	M.	7	5 25	12.10	17.43	.....
			0.7	5.1	1.7	.....
	Tu.	8	0.00	5.57	12.35	18.20
			5.0	1.0	5.1	1 4
	W.	9	0.40	6.30	13.00	19.02
			4.8	1.3	5.1	1.1
	Th.	10	1 27	7.05	13.29	19.46
			4.7	1.6	5.1	0.9
	F.	11	2.22	7.43	14.03	20.36
			4.5	2.0	5.1	0 8
	S.	12	3.24	8.30	14.51	21.38
			4.3	2.4	5.1	0.7
	S.	13	4 35	9.25	15.41	22.46
			4.1	2.7	5.2	0.6
☾	M.	14	5.52	10.38	16.43	23.54
N			4.1	2.9	5.2	0 4
	Tu.	15	7.07	11.55	17.50	.....
			4.3	2.9	5.2	.....
	W.	16	0 58	8.08	13.05	19.03
			0.2	4.5	2.8	5.3
	Th.	17	1.54	8.57	14.06	20.12
			0.1	4.8	2.4	5 4
P	F.	18	2.45	9.40	15.00	21.15
			0.0	5.1	2.0	5.5
	S.	19	3 32	10.20	15.51	22.14
			0.0	5.4	1.5	5.7
●	S.	20	4.21	10.58	16.41	23.08
E			0.2	5.6	1.0	5 6
	M.	21	5.04	11.35	17.29	.....
			0.5	5.7	0.7	.....
	Tu.	22	0 00	5.45	12.12	18.17
			5.5	0.8	5.7	0.5
	W.	23	0.55	6.26	12.52	19.04
			5.3	1.2	5.7	0 4
	Th.	24	1.51	7.07	13.32	19.55
			5.0	1.7	5.6	0.4
	F.	25	2 49	7.52	14.17	20.53
			4.7	2.2	5.4	0.5
	S.	26	3.50	8.45	15.04	21.55
			4.5	2.6	5.2	0 6
S	S.	27	4.57	9.50	15.57	22.57
			4.4	2.9	4.9	0.7
☽	M.	28	6 06	11.07	16.59	23.58
			4.4	3.1	4.7	0.7
	Tu.	29	7.11	12.22	18.04	....
			4.5	3.1	4.6	.....
A	W.	30	0.51	8.03	13.25	19.10
			0 7	4.7	2.9	4.6
●						

The tables on page 44 give time of tide at local points.

Greek Church and Russian Calendar.

The Russians have never adopted the new style of marking the divisions of the year, but cling to the old style, which brings all their dates thirteen days later than ours.

Following is the list of holy days for A. D., 1903; A. M., 8012:

New Style.		Holy Days.	Old Style.
January	14	Circumcision	January 1
January	19	Theophany (Epiphany)	January 6
February	9	Carnival Sunday	January 27
February	4	Ash Wednesday	February 19
March	8	First Sunday in Lent	February 28
March	15	Hypapante (Purification)	February 2
March	28	Great Friday (Good Friday)	March 15
March	7	Annunciation of Theotokos	March 25
March	12	Palm Sunday	March 30
April	19	Holy Pasch (Easter)	April 6
April	6	St. George	April 23
May	22	St. Nicholas	May 9
May	14	Coronation of the Emperor*	May 14
May	28	Ascension Day	May 15
May	7	Pentecost (Whit Sunday)	May 25

New Style.	Holy Days.	Old Style.
June 7	Holy Ghost	May 25
July 12	Peter and Paul, Chief Apostles	June 29
August 14	First Day of Fast of Theotokos	August 1
August 19	Transfiguration	August 6
August 28	Repose of Theotokos	August 15
September 12	St. Alexander Nevsky*	August 30
September 21	Nativity of Theotokos	September 8
September 27	Exaltation of the Cross	September 14
October 14	Patronage of Theotokos	October 1
November 28	First Day of Fast of Nativity	November 15
December 4	Entrance of Theotokos	November 21
December 21	Conception of Theotokos	December 8
1904.		
January 7	Nativity (Christmas)	December 25

*Peculiar to Russia.

The day set apart for the commemoration of the crowning of the Emperor, refers, of course, to the coronation of the present Czar. When his successor is crowned the date will be changed. September 12, the feast day of St. Alexander Nevsky, is in honor of a former ruler of the nation. He was born at Vladimir, Russia, in 1219, and died November 14, 1263. He is a national hero, and was patron saint of St. Petersburg. Prince of Novgorod and Grand Duke of Vladimir. He defeated the invading Swedes in 1240 in a great battle on the Ishova, a southern affluent of the Neva (whence his surname Nevsky), and the Livonian knights on the ice of Lake Peipus in 1242. His memory is also honored by the cloister or monastery of Alexander Nevski, a famous foundation of Peter the Great at St. Petersburg.

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TABLE OF HIGH AND LOW TIDES.—Continued.
San Francisco Entrance (Fort Point), California.—1903.

OCTOBER.

Moon	Day of W.	Day of M.	Time and Height of High and Low Water.			
	Th.	1	1.39 0.8	8.48 4.9	14.13 2.6	20 07 4.7
	F.	2	2.20 0 8	9.22 5.0	14.55 2.2	20.59 4.8
	S.	3	3.05 0.9	9.55 5.1	15.33 1.9	21.45 4.8
	S.	4	3.40 1.0	10.24 5.2	16.08 1.5	22 28 4.9
E	M.	5	4.15 1.2	10.50 5.2	16.43 1.1	28.11 4.9
●	Tu.	6	4.48 1.3	11.15 5.3	17.20 0.8	23 58 5.0
	W.	7	5.22 1 6	11.42 5.3	17.57 0.5	....
	Th.	8	0.43 4.9	5.59 1.9	12.10 5.4	18.35 0.2
	F.	9	1.33 4.8	6.37 2.2	12.50 5.4	19 22 0.1
	S.	10	2.27 4 6	7.20 2.6	13.30 5.3	20.15 0 1
N	S.	11	3.27 4.5	8.12 2.8	14.17 5.2	21.14 0.2
	M.	12	4.30 4.5	9.17 3.1	15.28 5.1	22 16 0,3
c	Tu.	13	5.35 4 6	10.36 3.1	16.26 4.9	23.24 0.4
	W.	14	6.36 4.7	11.56 2.9	17.43 4.8	....
	Th.	15	0.26 0.5	7.30 4.9	13.04 2.4	18 59 4.8
P	F.	16	1.23 0 6	8.16 5.2	14.04 1.9	20.10 5.0
	S.	17	2.20 0.8	9.00 5.5	14.57 1.3	21.16 5.1
E	S.	18	3.09 0.9	9.41 5.6	15.45 0.8	22 15 5.2
	M.	19	3.51 1 2	10.20 5.8	16.30 0.4	23.10 5.3
●	Tu.	20	4.34 1.4	10.57 5.9	17.11 0.0	....
	W.	21	0.05 5.2	5.13 1.8	11.35 5.8	17 57 —0.2
	Th.	22	0.57 5.1	5.54 2.1	12.12 5.7	18.42 —0.2
	F.	23	1.47 4.9	6.36 2.5	12.50 5.6	19.30 —0.1
	S.	24	2.40 4.8	7.22 2.8	13.32 5.3	20 20 0.1
S	S.	25	3.36 4 7	8.17 3.0	14.23 5.0	21.12 0.3
	M.	26	4.34 4.6	9.25 3.2	15.24 4.7	22.05 0.6
	Tu.	27	5.30 4.7	10.42 3.2	16.22 4.4	23 00 0.8
☽ A	W.	28	6.21 4.8	11.50 3.8	17.32 4.2	23.50 1.0
	Th.	29	7.06 4.8	13.00 2.7	18.40 4.1	....
	F.	30	0.42 1.2	7.47 5.0	13.48 2.3	19 42 4.2
	S.	31	1.35 1 3	8.25 5.2	14.30 1.8	20.37 4.3

NOVEMBER.

Moon	Day of W.	Day of M.	Time and Height of High and Low Water.			
E	S.	1	2.15 1.4	8.56 5.2	15.06 1.4	21.26 4.5
	M.	2	2.54 1.6	9.28 5.4	15.45 0.9	22 17 4.7
	Tu.	3	3.31 1 8	9.56 5.5	16.15 0.4	23.05 4.8
●	W.	4	4.10 2.0	10.25 5.6	16.52 —0.1	23.54 4.9
	Th.	5	4.48 2.2	10.56 5.7	17.34 —0.4	....
	F.	6	0.42 4 9	5.30 2.4	11.34 5.7	18.19 —0.6
	S.	7	1.32 4.9	6.13 2.6	12.17 5.7	19.07 —0.6
N	S.	8	2.25 4.9	7.02 2.8	13.04 5.5	19.56 —0 5
	M.	9	3.19 4.9	8.01 3.0	13.57 5.3	20.50 —0.3
P	Tu.	10	4 13 4.9	9.12 3.1	15.01 5.0	21.49 0.0
☽	W.	11	5.08 5.0	10.33 2.9	16.15 4.7	22.50 0 4
	Th.	12	6.00 5.2	11.50 2.5	17.39 4.5	23.51 0.8
	F.	13	6 50 5.4	13.00 2.0	19.00 4.5	....
E	S.	14	0.57 1.1	7.39 5.5	13.58 1.4	20.12 4 6
	S.	15	1.50 1.3	8.24 5.7	14.43 0.8	21.20 4.7
	M.	16	2 37 1.7	9.06 5.9	15.31 0.3	22.21 4.8
	Tu.	17	3.21 2.0	9.46 6.0	16.18 —0.2	23.14 4 9
●	W.	18	4.04 2.3	10.25 6.0	17.02 —0.5	....
	Th.	19	0.04 4.9	4.45 2.5	11.02 5.9	17.45 —0.6
	F.	20	0.51 4.9	15.26 2.7	11.40 5.8	18.26 —0 5
S	S.	21	1.39 5.0	6.08 2.9	12.17 5.6	19.07 —0.4
	S.	22	2 27 4.7	6.56 3.1	13.01 5.3	19.49 —0.2
	M.	23	3.15 4.8	7.48 3.3	13.50 5.0	20.30 0 1
	Tu.	24	4.02 4.9	8.55 3.3	14.38 4.5	21.13 0.4
A	W.	25	4 44 4.9	10.08 3.2	15.33 4.2	21.57 0.8
☽	Th.	26	5.25 4.9	11.20 2.9	16.30 3.9	22.45 1 1
	F.	27	6.07 5.1	12.20 2.6	17.53 3.8	23.43 1.4
E	S.	28	6 47 5.2	13.11 2.0	19.06 3.8	....
	S.	29	0.34 1.6	7.24 5.2	13.50 1.6	20.14 4 0
	M.	30	1.20 1.9	8.00 5.4	14.30 1.0	21.12 4.2

DECEMBER.

Moon	Day of W.	Day of M.	Time and Height of High and Low Water.			
	Tu.	1	2.05 2.1	8.32 5.6	15.12 0.3	22.08 4.4
	W.	2	2.52 2.3	9.08 5.8	18.54 —0.2	22.59 4 6
	Th.	3	3.35 2.4	9.44 5.9	16.36 —0.7	23.49 4.8
●	F.	4	4.20 2.5	10.25 6.0	17.19 —1.0	....
N	S.	5	0.35 5.0	5.07 2.7	11.09 6.0	18 04 —1.1
	S.	6	1.24 5 1	5.56 2.8	11.58 5.9	18.50 —1.0
P	M.	7	2.10 5.1	6.50 2.9	12.50 5.7	19.38 —0.8
	Tu.	8	2.58 5.2	7.50 2.9	13.48 5.4	20 29 —0 5
	W.	9	3.43 5 3	9.01 2.8	14.51 5.0	21.20 0.0
	Th.	10	4.32 5.4	10.18 2.5	16.05 4.6	22.16 0.6
c E	F.	11	5.20 5.5	11.35 2.1	17.27 4.2	23 20 1.1
	S.	12	6.10 5 6	12.38 1.5	18.49 4.1	....
	S.	13	0.21 1.5	17.00 5.7	13.38 1.0	20.10 4.3
	M.	14	1.16 1.9	7.50 5.9	14.34 0.4	21 19 4.4
	Tu.	15	2.08 2 2	8.35 6.0	15.25 0.0	22.18 4.5
	W.	16	2.57 2.5	9.19 6.0	16.10 —0.4	23.11 4.6
	Th.	17	3.40 2.7	10.00 5.9	16.52 —0.6	23 59 4.7
● S	F.	18	4.24 2.9	10.40 5.8	17.31 —0.7	....
	S.	19	0.43 4.8	5.08 3.1	11.17 5.7	18.07 —0.7
	S.	20	1.25 4.9	5.49 3.1	11.54 5.5	18 42 —0 5
	M.	21	2.05 4.9	6.37 3.2	12.35 5.2	19.16 —0.2
	Tu.	22	2.44 5.0	7.25 3.2	13.20 5.0	19.51 0.1
A	W.	23	3.20 5.0	8.18 3.2	14.00 4.5	20.26 0.4
	Th	24	3.51 5.0	9.21 3.0	14.49 4.1	21.05 0.8
	F.	25	4.28 5.0	10.25 2.7	15.49 3.8	21.51 1.2
E ☽	S.	26	5.03 5.2	11.25 2.3	17.03 3.6	22.40 1.6
	S.	27	5.41 5.2	12.14 1.9	18.23 3.6	23.32 2.0
	M	28	6.22 5.3	13.08 1.3	19.42 3.7	....
	Tu.	29	0.28 2.3	7.02 5.5	13.59 0.6	20.55 4.0
	W	30	1.23 2.5	7.46 5.7	14.47 0.0	21.55 4.2
	Th.	31	2.18 2.7	8.30 5.9	15.32 —0.5	22.46 4.5

The tables on page 44 give time of tide at local points.

Greek Church Fasts and Festivals.

The Greek Church, being an offshoot of the Roman Catholic Church, its holy days are practically the same as those of the latter. A principal difference is in the time for keeping Easter. The Asiatic Church, deriving its customs from the ceremonies of the Jewish passover, had originally kept its Easter on the actual day of the full moon, no matter on what day of the week it occurred. The Church of Rome spent her direst anathemas on this practice, for she kept her Easter on the first Sunday between the 16th and 22d days of the moon. Engaging as weapons ridicule and calumny, she styled the Asiatic practice that of quartoderimans, or fortnighter, because they had Easter on the 14th day of the month, and called the members of the church Jews, because their festival coincided in time with the Jewish passover. The Greeks, however, insisted on their own ideas of Easter, and still, in spite of opposition, retain the date as it has been for many centuries of the past, believing in keeping to the custom of their fathers, whatever force may be brought in opposition. The history of the Roman and Greek Churches is one of growing estrangement from the fifth to the eleventh century, and of a series of abortive attempts at reconciliation since the latter date. Leo IX. having, in 1054, excommunicated the entire Eastern Church. Theotokos, alluded to in the table, is the Virgin Mary. The Council of Ephesus, the third occumenical, had insisted upon applying the term Theotokos to the Virgin Mary, and this was repeated in the symbol of Chaladan, which says that Christ was born of the Virgin Mary, the Theosophons, "according to the manhood." The same symbol also declares that Christ is "to be acknowledged in two natures, individually and inseparably."

There are two holy days which are observed by Russians alone, the members of the Church outside that country paying no attention to them. These are the anniversary of the crowning of the Czar and the day of St. Alexander Nevsky, the latter commemorating the victory of Prince Alexander over the Swedish troops on the banks of the Neva, whence the Nevsky.

There have been repeated efforts in recent years to adopt the modern style of rating time to accord with the methods used by all the rest of Europe and America, but owing to the opposition of the more conservative classes, it has so far proved unavailing. The change will undoubtedly be made in time, however, greatly to the benefit of the business classes having relations with Russia.

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Tides on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts.*

Compared to Governors Island.

(Calculated expressly for the American Almanac by Professor Leland P. Shidy, Chief of the Tidal Division of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.)

Place.	Plus or minus.	Hours.	Minutes.	Place.	Plus or minus.	Hours.	Minutes.
Bar Harbor, Me	+	2	27	Sailors' Snug Harbor, S. I., N. Y.	—	0	08
Booth Bay Harbor, Me	+	2	37	Tompkinsville, S. I., N. Y.	—	0	12
Calais, Me	+	3	04	Tottenville, S. I., N. Y.	—	0	08
Eastport, Me	+	2	36	West Point, N. Y.	+	2	50
Jonesport, Me	+	2	27	Asbury Park, N. J.	—	0	41
Northeast Harbor, Me	+	2	30	Atlantic City, N. J.	—	0	15
Old Orchard, Me	+	2	48	Avalon, N. J.	—	0	24
Portland, Me	+	2	46	Barnegat, N. J.	+	1	29
Rockland, Me	+	2	44	Bayonne, N. J.	+	0	23
Thomaston, Me	+	2	67	Cape May, N. J.	+	0	16
Portsmouth, N. H	+	3	06	Culver, N. J.	—	0	14
Isle of Shoals, N. H	+	3	01	Newark, N. J.	+	0	58
Barnstable, Mass	+	3	20	Sandy Hook, N. J.	—	0	34
Boston, Mass	+	3	11	Stoneharbor, N. J.	—	0	25
Cottage City, Mass	+	3	32	Tom's River, N. J.	+	2	44
Fall River, Mass	—	0	11	League Island, Pa.	+	5	19
Falmouth, Mass	+	2	06	Philadelphia, Pa.	+	5	41
Gloucester, Mass	+	2	45	Newcastle, Del.	+	3	47
Harwichport, Mass	+	4	09	Goose Point, Del.	+	1	25
Marblehead, Mass	+	2	52	Annapolis, Md.	+	9	10
Nahant, Mass	+	2	53	Baltimore, Md.	+	10	58
Nantucket, Mass	+	4	08	Point Lookout, Md.	+	5	01
New Bedford, Mass	—	0	19	Washington, D. C.	+	13	15
Newburyport, Mass	+	3	06	Cape Charles, Va.	+	0	07
Rockport, Mass	+	2	39	Cape Henry, Va.	—	0	03
Salem, Mass	+	3	00	Newport News, Va.	+	0	58
Wellfleet, Mass	+	2	59	Old Point Comfort, Va.	+	0	49
Woods Holl, Mass	+	0	19	Richmond, Va.	+	9	05
Bristol, R. I	—	0	13	Beaufort, N. C.	—	0	32
East Greenwich, R. I	—	0	14	Cape Hatteras, N. C.	—	0	54
Narragansett Pier, R. I	—	0	40	Cape Lookout, N. C.	—	1	25
Newport, R. I	—	0	27	Southport, N. C.	—	0	17
New Shoreham, Block Island, R. I.	—	0	41	Wilmington, N. C.	+	2	05
Point Judith, R. I	—	0	42	Wrightsville, N. C.	—	0	45
Providence, R. I	—	0	02	Beaufort, S. C.	+	0	34
Watch Hill, R. I	+	0	36	Cape Romaine, S. C.	—	0	43
Wickford, R. I	—	0	22	Charleston, S. C.	—	0	19
Bridgeport, Conn	+	3	02	Georgetown, S. C.	+	0	57
Milford, Conn	+	2	58	Brunswick, Ga.	+	0	27
Mystic, Conn	+	1	10	Jekyl Island, Ga.	+	0	18
New London, Conn	+	1	14	Savannah, Ga.	—	0	26
New Haven, Conn	+	3	00	Cedar Keys, Fla.	—	7	44
Niantic, Conn	+	1	20	Fernandina, Fla.	—	0	29
Norwich, Conn	+	1	55	Jacksonville, Fla.	+	0	20
Southport, Conn	+	3	05	Key West, Fla.	+	12	37
Stamford, Conn	+	2	59	Miami, Fla.	+	0	50
Stonington, Conn	+	0	57	Palm Beach, Fla.	—	0	35
Waterford, Conn	+	1	20	Pensacola, Fla.	+	14	07
Albany, N. Y	+	9	33	St. Augustine, Fla.	—	0	13
Bath Beach, N. Y	—	0	36	Tampa, Fla.	—	7	09
Bayshore, L. I., N. Y	+	1	43	Mobile, Ala.	+	4	07
Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y	+	3	02	Bay St. Louis, Miss.	+	14	25
Fire Island, N. Y	—	0	48	Scranton, Miss.	+	13	13
Montauk Point, N. Y	+	0	07	Calcasian Pass, La.	+	6	58
Orient, L. I., N. Y	+	1	59	Grand Isle, La.	+	13	03
Oyster Bay, N. Y	+	3	01	Galveston, Tex.	+	12	25
Rockaway Inlet, N. Y	—	0	22	Rockport, Tex.	+	12	00
Sag Harbor, N. Y	+	2	27	Sabine Pass, Tex.	+	8	00

*To find the time of high tide at any given point on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts find the time of high tide at Governors Island on the date desired and then add or subtract the difference in time as indicated in the above table.

Tides on the Pacific Coast.*

Compared to San Francisco, Cal.

(By Professor Leland P. Shidy, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.)

Place.	Plus or minus.	Hours.	Minutes.	Place.	Plus or minus.	Hours.	Minutes.
Blaine, Wash	+	5	46	National City, Cal.	—	2	34
Cape Flattery, Wash	+	1	03	Oceanside, Cal.	—	2	26
Granville, Wash	+	0	36	Point Arena, Cal.	—	0	58
Hoquiam, Wash	+	1	18	Point Conception, Cal.	—	1	50
Port Townsend, Wash	—	7	51	Point San Bruno, Cal.	+	0	38
Seattle, Wash	—	7	14	Point Hartford, Cal.	—	1	29
Tacoma, Wash	—	7	07	Portrero Point, Cal.	+	0	57
Astoria, Ore	+	1	06	San Diego, Cal.	—	2	29
Empire, Ore	+	1	06	San Gregorio, Cal.	—	0	50
Gold Beach, Ore	+	0	11	San Pedro, Cal.	—	2	21
Newport, Ore	+	0	21	Sansalito, Cal.	+	0	05
Alameda, Cal	+	0	40	Santa Barbara, Cal.	—	2	13
Crescent City, Cal	+	0	01	Santa Cruz, Cal.	—	0	47
Eureka, Cal	+	0	26	Santa Monica, Cal.	—	2	19
Fort Bragg, Cal	—	0	34	Vallejo, Cal.	+	1	50
Monterey, Cal	—	0	59				

*To find the time of high tide at any given point of the Pacific Coast find the time of high tide at Fort Point on the date desired and then add or substract the difference in time as indicated in the above table.

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Weather Bureau Signals.

Storm signals are displayed by the Weather Bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture at 141 stations situated on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States, from Eastport, Me., to Brownsville, Tex. The stations at Capes Henry and Jupiter are equipped for signalling by the international code and are prepared to transmit by telegraph the messages of passing vessels. In addition the department furnishes daily forecasts, which are telegraphed to all stations of the bureau, to railway officials, postmasters and others, through whom they are communicated to the public by means of the flag signals or the system of steam whistles adopted for this purpose.

The Weather Bureau's system of flag signals is as follows:

EXPLANATION OF FLAG SIGNALS.

No. 1. White Flag.

Clear or fair weather.

No. 2 Blue Flag.

Rain or snow.

No. 3. White and Blue Flag.

Local rain or snow.

No. 4. Black Triangular Flag.

Temperature signal.

No. 5. White Flag with black square in centre

Cold wave.

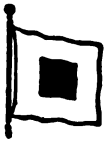
No. 1, when hoisted alone, indicates fair weather, with stationary temperature.
No. 2, hoisted alone, indicates rain or snow and stationary temperature.
No. 3, hoisted alone, indicates local rain and stationary temperature.
No. 1, with No. 4 below it, indicates fair, but colder, weather.
No. 1, with No. 4 above it, indicates fair, but warmer, weather.
No. 2, with No. 4 below it, indicates colder weather, with rain or snow.
No. 2, with No. 4 above it, indicates warmer weather, with local rains.
No. 3, with No. 4 below it, indicates colder weather, with local rains.
No. 3, with No. 4 above it, indicates warmer weather, with local rains.
No. 1, with No. 5 above it, indicates fair weather and a cold wave.
No. 2, with No. 5 above it, indicates wet weather and a cold wave.

During the late Spring and early Fall anticipations of frost are also indicated by the cold wave signal.

WIND DIRECTION AND STORM SIGNALS.

The following signals denoting wind directions and storm warnings are in use on the coast and the Great Lake ports:

Storm signal.

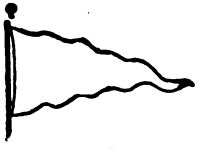


Red Flag, Black Centre

Easterly winds.

Red Pennant.

Westerly winds.



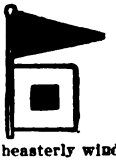
White Pennant.

They are cautionary against a wind velocity that will be dangerous to all classes of vessels.

EXPLANATIONS.

The appearance of the storm signal alone indicates that a storm of great violence may be expected.

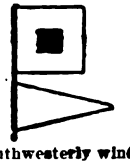
If the red pennant is hoisted above the storm signal it indicates that the wind will be easterly, probably from the northeasterly quadrant; if it is displayed below the storm signal it indicates that the wind will be southeasterly. The white pennant hoisted above the storm signal indicates a northwesterly wind; below the storm signal, a southwesterly wind. Thus:



Northeasterly winds.

Southeasterly winds.

Northwesterly winds.



Southwesterly winds.

By night the warnings are given by means of lights, a red light indicating easterly winds; a red and white light westerly winds.

In cases of the approach of a hurricane or of particularly severe and dangerous storm winds in the vicinity of the lakes or coast the warning is indicated by two red flags with black centres, hoisted one above the other. Thus:

Hurricane Signal.

EXPLANATION OF WHISTLE SIGNALS.

The first blast of the whistle, which is from fifteen to twenty seconds in duration, is sounded to attract attention, after which the regulation system of signals is followed:

The longer blasts—four to six seconds in duration—refer to the weather; the shorter blasts—one to three seconds in duration—refer to the temperature.

WEATHER SIGNALS.		TEMPERATURE SIGNALS.	
Blasts.	Indicates.	Blasts.	Indicates.
One long	Fair weather.	One short	Lower temperature.
Two long	Rain or snow.	Two short	Higher temperature.
Three long	Local rain or snow.	Three short	Cold wave.

HOW TO OBTAIN FORECASTS.

The Weather Bureau is anxious that its forecasts and weather charts shall have as wide publicity as possible, and is especially desirous that some person in every town in the United States shall publish its warnings for the benefit of the public. As far as practicable, therefore, the messages will be sent at the expense of the bureau, but when this is impracticable they will be telegraphed "collect" at regular commercial rates. Moreover, if forecasts are already sent to one person in a town they will not be furnished to a second applicant except at his own expense.

If any person desires to display these signals the necessary arrangements may easily be made upon application to the official in charge of the climate and crop service in the State in which he resides.

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How to Foretell the Weather.

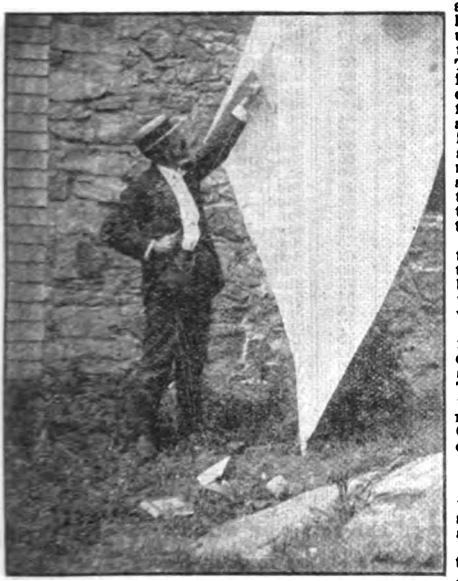
By WILLIAM A. EDDY, Inventor of Meteorological Kites.

Let chance observers of any flying kite notice the extent to which it veers from side to side, the sudden uprushes toward the zenith made by the kite and its equally sudden decline with the wind and they can safely forecast rain, severe local storms and high wind within twelve hours, and without consulting other instruments which may be inaccessible.

Probably the most important forecast to be made by any citizen who may be his own forecaster is that pertaining to the cessation of a death-dealing hot wave. The clouds may indicate cooler conditions, which have already arrived aloft, but which have not yet reached the earth, and since relief from a hot wave comes from the upper air the cool wave predictions from clouds may be more certain than some of those made by the Weather Bureau forecasters, though not covering as long a period of time. The arrival of cold air aloft during a hot wave causes a decided change in the appearance of the sky. The thin mist or haze, like very thin steam vapor, which has been present during many days of intense heat, is replaced by a sky of a clearer and darker blue, with films of cirrus, or high white feathery clouds, shutting out about half of the azure. The heat at the earth is still oppressive. This sky condition indicates a break in the heat wave within twenty-four hours preceded by a thunderstorm and a fall of about ten degrees, followed by another fall of ten degrees on the following day.

A new indication of rain and coming coolness which I have just discovered is that the clouds increase in speed and descend to a lower altitude. During steady rain all day I have found the clouds at times to be less than 600 feet above the earth, and I have demonstrated this by cloth kites, flown during rain for this purpose, by measuring the altitude of the kite just as it faded out in the cloud. The kite appeared and disappeared, depending on the varying height of the cloud.

The high white pinnacles known as thunderheads are of two types, and are very important indicators of coming weather. Some of these clouds are relatively small in diameter and show a tendency to fade away. They are known as heat clouds, and generally appear about three days before the expiration of a sustained hot wave. They indicate no relief near at hand. The other type of thunderhead is large in volume, accumulates, piles up in pinnacles, narrow at the top with stratified bases, with misty lower edges. They indicate relief before night or early in the evening, with a further fall in temperature the following day and the end of the hot wave. If lightning flashes from cloud to cloud and rarely to the earth the cool air is rushing in aloft, causing different electric strains in adjacent clouds. These thunderheads, which are about to break up a hot wave, have a perceptible rapidity of motion from the southwest, and form all around the horizon. If after several days of a hot wave the humidity exceeds 80 per cent. and if the temperature at 9 a. m. approaches 90 degrees, then a break in the heat is practically certain to occur before sundown.



William A. Eddy and His Weather Kite.

At certain times when a region of heavy rain or intense cold or heat extends for over a thousand miles to the westward of the point for which a forecast has been made by the Weather Bureau, it is then that the forecast is almost certain to be verified. But when storm centres and barometric high pressure are feeble or lack intensity to show little progressive motion, then the Weather Bureau forecast may be defeated by dissolution of the storm or by the slowness, swiftness or other incalculable characteristics of it. Then cloud forecasting comes into play, and will do the work well if careful records or observations are made of what resulted from previous like conditions. Cloud indications are superior for short forecasts because they denote conditions actually at hand.

BAROMETRIC OBSERVATIONS.

The following rules are those which are used by the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club in their very successful attempts to forecast the weather with the aid of the barometer.

A Rising Barometer.—A rapid rise indicates unsettled weather. A gradual rise indicates settled weather. A rise with dry air and cold increasing in Summer indicates wind from the northward; and if rain has fallen, better weather may be expected. A rise with moist air and a low temperature indicates wind and rain from the northward. A rise with southerly winds indicates fine weather.

A Steady Barometer.—With dry air and seasonable temperature indicates a continuance of very fine weather.

A Falling Barometer.—A rapid fall indicates stormy weather. A rapid fall with westerly wind indicates stormy weather from the northward. A fall with a northerly wind indicates storm, with rain and hail in Summer, and snow in Winter. A fall with increased moisture in the air and heat increasing indicates wind and rain from the southward. A fall with dry air and cold increasing in Winter indicates snow. A fall after very calm and warm weather indicates rain with squally weather. The barometer rises for northerly winds, including from northwest by north to the eastward for dry or less wet weather, for less wind, or for more than one of these changes, except on a few occasions, when rain, hail, or snow comes from the northward with strong wind. The barometer falls for southerly wind, including from southeast by south to the westward, for wet weather, for stronger wind or for more than one of these changes, except on a few occasions, moderate wind, with rain or snow, comes from the northward.

The general movement of storms in the United States is from west to east, and those who have access to the maps published by the United States Weather Bureau may follow the course of these storms, which appear upon these maps like a series of atmospheric waves, of which the crests are designated as "Highs," and the troughs or depressions as "Lows." These alternating "Highs" and "Lows" have an average easterly movement of about 600 miles per day.

With these maps as a guide, therefore, and with the barometer and the thermometer as assistants, comparatively successful prognostication of the weather ought not to be an impossibility.

In the absence of a barometer a strip of sea weed which is kept in a room warmed artificially will often prove a practical substitute. During fair weather it will remain dry and have a somewhat dusty feeling to the touch, while as the moisture increases it will become more and more limp and sticky, which may be taken as an indication of probable rain.

A rosy sky at sunset, whether clouded or clear; a gray sky in the morning, or a low dawn, are said to indicate fair weather. A red morning sky presages bad weather. Soft looking clouds indicate fair weather, with moderate breezes; hard-edged clouds indicate wind; rolled or ragged clouds, strong wind. A pale yellow sky at sunset is indicative of rain.

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The Record of Weather in the United States.

(Compiled expressly for the American Almanac by the United States Weather Bureau, under the direction of Professor Willis L. Moore.)

VELOCITY OF THE WIND.

Average hourly velocity of the wind at stations of the Weather Bureau, and the highest velocity ever reported for a period of five minutes.

Station.	Average hourly velocity.	Highest ever reported.	Station.	Average hourly velocity.	Highest ever reported.	Station.	Average hourly velocity.	Highest ever reported.
	Miles.	Miles.		Miles.	Miles.		Miles.	Miles.
Abilene, Tex.	11	66	Galveston, Tex.	10	84*	Palestine, Tex.	8	60
Albany, N. Y.	6	70	Grand Haven, Mich.	11	66	Parkersburg, W. Va.	6	52
Alpena, Mich.	9	72	Greenbay, Wis.	8	52	Pensacola, Fla.	8	72
Amarillo, Tex.	17	80	Harrisburg, Pa.	7	72	Philadelphia, Pa.	10	75
Atlanta, Ga.	9	56	Hatteras, N. C.	13	105	Pierre, S. Dak.	9	67
Atlantic City, N. J.	10	64	Havre, Mont.	11	76	Pittsburg, Pa.	6	48
Augusta, Ga.	4	52	Helena, Mont.	6	60	Port Huron, Mich.	10	72
Baker City, Oreg.	6	50	Huron, S. Dak.	10	69	Portland, Oreg.	5	55
Baltimore, Md.	6	70	Indianapolis, Ind.	6	66	Pueblo, Colo.	8	64
Bismarck, N. Dak.	8	74	Jacksonville, Fla.	6	70	Raleigh, N. C.	6	45
Block Island, R. I.	15	84	Jupiter, Fla.	9	60	Rapid City, S. Dak.	9	33
Boise, Idaho	4	55	Kansas City, Mo.	9	52	Redbluff, Cal.	7	60
Boston, Mass.	11	72	Keokuk, Iowa.	8	60	Rochester, N. Y.	11	78
Buffalo, N. Y.	11	90	Key West, Fla.	10	88	Roseburg, Oreg.	3	48
Cairo, Ill.	7	84	Kittyhawk, N. C.	15	100	Sacramento, Cal.	7	62
Carson City, Nev.	4	70	Knoxville, Tenn.	5	84	St. Louis, Mo.	11	80
Canby, Fort, Wash.	11	104	La Crosse, Wis.	7	63	St. Paul, Minn.	7	60
Charleston, S. C.	8	96	Lander, Wyo.	5	60	Salt Lake City, Utah.	5	60
Charlotte, N. C.	5	55	Leavenworth, Kan.	7	66	San Antonio, Tex.	6	70
Chattanooga, Tenn.	6	60	Little Rock, Ark.	6	60	St. Vincent, Minn.	9	72
Cheyenne, Wyo.	11	72	Los Angeles, Cal.	5	48	San Diego, Cal.	6	40
Chicago, Ill.	9	84	Louisville, Ky.	7	58	Sandusky, Ohio	11	69
Cincinnati, Ohio	7	59	Lynchburg, Va.	4	50	San Francisco, Cal.	9	60
Cleveland, Ohio	9	73	Marquette, Mich.	9	68	Santa Fe, N. Mex.	6	51
Columbus, Ohio	7	59	Memphis, Tenn.	6	75	Sault Ste. Marie, Mich	8	60
Concordia, Kan.	8	60	Miles City, Mont.	6	62	Savannah, Ga.	7	80†
Custer, Mont.	7	72	Milwaukee, Wis.	11	60	Shreveport, La.	5	60
Corpus Christi, Tex.	12	80	Mobile, Ala.	6	72	Sioux City, Iowa	11	84
Davenport, Iowa.	8	72	Montgomery, Ala.	5	54	Spokane, Wash.	4	52
Denver, Colo.	7	75	Moorhead, Minn.	10	75	Springfield, Ill.	9	48
Des Moines, Iowa.	7	64	Nantucket, Mass.	12	72	Springfield, Mo.	10	63
Detroit, Mich.	9	76	Nashville, Tenn.	6	75	Tampa, Fla.	6	49
Dodge, Kan.	11	75	New Haven, Conn.	8	60	Toledo, Ohio	9	72
Dubuque, Iowa.	5	60	New Orleans, La.	7	60	Vicksburg, Miss.	6	60
Duluth, Minn.	7	78	New York, N. Y.	9	80	Walla Walla, Wash.	6	65
Eastport, Me.	9	78	Norfolk, Va.	8	60	Washington, D. C.	5	66
El Paso, Tex.	5	78	Northfield, Vt.	8	60	Wichita, Kan.	9	54
Erie, Pa.	11	64	North Platte, Neb.	9	96	Wilmington, N. C.	7	68
Eureka, Cal.	6	50	Omaha, Neb.	8	60	Winnemucca, Nev.	9	75
Fort Smith, Ark.	5	52	Oswego, N. Y.	10	56	Yuma, Ariz.	6	54
Fresno, Cal.	6	36						

*It is believed the wind blew stronger after the cups were blown away. †Estimated.

STANDARD TABLE SHOWING VELOCITY AND FORCE OF WINDS.

(Prepared for the American Almanac by the United States Weather Bureau.)

Miles.		Feet per second.	Metres per second.	Pounds pressure per sq. ft. as per indicated velocity.	Miles.		Feet per second.	Metres per second.	Pounds pressure per sq. ft. as per indicated velocity.
Calm from 0 to 3 miles.	1	1.47	0.4	.004	Strong breeze, 29 to 34 m.	30	44.0	13.4	2.64
	2	2.93	0.9	.016	Moderate gale, 35 to 40 m.	35	51.3	15.6	3.50
	3	4.4	1.3	.036	Fresh gale, 41 to 48 miles.	40	58.6	17.9	4.44
Light air, 4 to 8 miles.	4	5.87	1.8	.064		45	66.0	20.1	5.51
	5	7.33	2.2	.104	Strong gale, 49 to 56 miles.	50	73.3	22.4	6.66
Light breeze, 9 to 13 miles.	10	14.67	4.5	.369	Whole gale, 57 to 65 miles.	60	88.0	26.8	9.22
Gentle breeze, 14 to 18 m.	15	22.0	6.7	.762	Storm, 66 to 75 miles.	70	102.7	31.3	12.2
Moderate breeze, 19 to 23 m.	20	29.3	8.9	1.27	Hurricane, 76 and over.	80	117.3	35.8	15.5
Fresh breeze, 24 to 28 miles	25	36.6	11.2	1.90		100	146.6	44.7	22.8

Name.	Miles per hour.	Apparent effect.	Name.	Miles per hour.	Apparent effect.
Calm.	0	No visible horizontal motion to inanimate matter.	Brisk.	15 to 24	Good sailing breeze and makes whitecaps.
Light.	1 to 2	Causes smoke to move from the vertical.	High.	25 to 39	Sways trees and breaks small branches.
Gentle.	3 to 5	Moves leaves of trees.	Gale.	40 to 59	Dangerous for sailing vessels.
Fresh.	6 to 14	Moves small branches of trees and blows up dust.	Storm.	60 to 79	Prostrates exposed trees and frail houses.
			Hurricane.	80 or more	Prostrates everything.

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Highest Temperatures in the United States.

THE HIGHEST TEMPERATURES (IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT) RECORDED AT VARIOUS WEATHER BUREAU STATIONS.

(Compiled from the beginning of observations at each to the end of July, 1902.)

	*No. years' record.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Abilene, Tex.	17	83	85	93	99	105	109	110	104	104	94	86	81
Albany, N. Y.	29	62	60	75	88	93	99	100	98	97	90	70	66
Alpena, Mich.	30	52	59	77	79	95	97	98	95	94	87	67	56
Amarillo, Tex.	11	73	75	85	90	98	102	98	97	95	89	82	75
Atlanta, Ga.	24	75	78	83	89	94	98	100	98	97	91	82	72
Atlantic City, N. J.	27	64	71	77	84	90	95	99	98	94	86	74	68
Augusta, Ga.	30	80	84	89	93	100	103	105	105	101	94	85	78
Baker City, Ore.	13	51	59	66	83	88	97	101	101	93	85	65	54
Baltimore, Md.	30	73	78	82	94	96	99	104	100	101	90	79	73
Binghamton, N. Y.	6	58	56	68	85	89	93	96	96	93	87	68	65
Bismarck, N. Dak.	28	52	64	72	90	94	99	106	105	102	89	73	64
Block Island, R. I.	22	59	58	59	71	82	86	88	89	86	75	70	60
Boise, Idaho.	25	62	67	77	92	100	105	111	106	100	91	72	62
Boston, Mass.	32	70	64	72	85	97	98	101	97	102	90	75	66
Buffalo, N. Y.	30	66	64	72	84	89	93	95	94	95	86	70	64
Cairo, Ill.	31	73	75	84	89	92	98	106	103	97	90	80	74
Carson City, Nev.	15	62	68	74	82	88	93	100	100	91	85	74	65
Charleston, S. C.	30	80	80	86	89	98	100	104	100	95	93	83	78
Charlotte, N. C.	24	77	79	85	94	97	102	102	100	99	92	80	76
Chattanooga, Tenn.	24	75	78	85	90	93	98	101	100	98	91	79	73
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30	64	63	77	80	88	97	100	96	90	83	75	64
Chicago, Ill.	30	65	63	80	88	94	98	103	98	98	87	75	68
Cincinnati, Ohio.	32	71	73	84	87	94	98	105	101	99	94	78	72
Cleveland, Ohio.	31	70	72	76	87	92	96	97	99	98	87	74	68
Columbia, Mo.	13	74	76	85	90	92	104	111	105	104	95	80	75
Columbia, S. C.	15	78	82	90	96	101	103	105	106	104	92	85	77
Columbus, Ohio.	24	67	72	79	89	96	99	104	98	98	90	77	67
Corpus Christi, Tex.	16	82	88	96	92	96	97	98	98	97	91	89	86
Davenport, Iowa.	30	63	67	82	87	90	98	106	98	99	90	78	65
Denver, Colo.	31	76	77	81	83	92	99	102	105	97	90	77	74
Des Moines, Iowa.	24	64	70	88	90	94	101	109	103	99	91	76	69
Detroit, Mich.	32	66	64	75	85	95	96	101	99	97	88	70	65
Dodge, Kan.	28	73	78	90	93	101	106	108	104	101	94	84	79
Dubuque, Iowa.	29	63	67	86	88	94	99	106	100	97	89	74	67
Duluth, Minn.	30	51	58	64	81	91	92	99	95	94	80	65	54
Eagle, Alaska.	3	32	28	56	54	71	87	85	79	68	53	33	32
Eastport, Me.	30	54	50	54	71	85	88	73	90	89	83	64	54
Elkins, W. Va.	4	64	74	72	88	90	92	94	91	92	87	72	66
El Paso, Tex.	24	77	82	89	98	105	113	112	110	104	94	85	76
Erie, Pa.	29	73	70	78	86	91	92	94	94	92	87	74	70
Escanaba, Mich.	27	49	52	58	77	84	96	95	94	89	78	65	48
Eureka, Cal.	16	77	70	75	73	78	75	73	79	82	84	74	70
Evansville, Ind.	6	68	73	80	90	92	99	107	100	99	93	78	68
Fort Smith, Ark.	20	80	82	87	94	98	101	106	107	102	95	86	79
Fresno, Cal.	15	69	83	87	101	104	112	114	113	111	100	84	71
Galveston, Tex.	31	75	76	85	85	91	97	98	98	94	91	85	77
Grand Haven, Mich	30	61	59	71	84	87	92	94	92	92	82	72	61
Grand Junct'n, Colo	10	55	64	78	84	94	104	103	100	98	86	67	66
Greenbay, Wis.	16	51	59	69	84	91	96	99	98	95	84	68	51
Hannibal, Mo.	10	71	68	84	88	89	100	108	100	101	91	77	69
Harrisburg, Pa.	14	67	74	76	92	95	97	101	98	95	88	75	66
Hatteras, N. C.	22	73	73	75	76	88	91	92	92	90	90	79	73
Helena, Mont.	23	59	65	72	82	89	102	103	98	90	80	71	58
Huron, S. Dak.	21	64	68	79	94	96	99	108	108	103	94	77	65
Independence, Cal.	6	69	75	78	87	89	101	105	104	94	88	81	68
Indianapolis, Ind.	29	70	72	82	87	96	100	106	101	98	89	76	68
Jacksonville, Fla.	31	81	86	88	92	98	100	104	101	98	92	86	81
Jupiter, Fla.	15	83	87	89	88	93	95	95	93	92	90	87	86
Kansas City, Mo.	14	68	76	88	90	90	100	106	103	101	91	79	70
Keokuk, Iowa.	31	69	70	84	88	92	100	108	102	99	92	79	69
Key West, Fla.	32	90	87	89	91	93	100	100	100	97	92	91	88
Knoxville, Tenn.	32	74	79	83	90	94	99	100	100	99	94	80	75
La Crosse, Wis.	30	59	65	78	86	96	98	104	101	97	88	72	61
Lander, Wyo.	11	57	64	70	78	86	95	99	93	88	79	72	57
Lewiston, Idaho.	18	59	67	78	86	92	98	105	107	94	84	65	64
Lexington, Ky.	15	71	72	83	88	92	98	102	99	98	88	78	68
Little Rock, Ark.	23	78	78	87	94	93	102	106	105	100	93	82	78
Los Angeles, Cal.	25	87	88	99	99	103	105	109	106	108	102	96	89
Louisville, Ky.	30	72	78	86	91	94	100	107	105	102	91	79	74
Lynchburg, Va.	30	77	75	86	95	97	98	102	100	99	92	81	73
Marquette, Mich.	28	56	69	70	87	98	98	108	98	97	87	69	59
Memphis, Tenn.	30	79	79	87	90	96	100	104	102	99	92	82	76
Meridian, Miss.	13	79	80	86	90	96	100	104	103	98	92	82	78
Miles City, Mont.	11	60	68	77	90	100	106	111	106	99	88	76	58
Milwaukee, Wis.	32	59	60	70	86	92	95	100	98	95	88	70	63
Minneapolis, Minn.	12	49	64	63	86	92	96	102	99	96	86	73	54
Mobile, Ala.	32	78	80	85	90	98	101	102	101	96	93	83	79
Montgomery, Ala.	30	79	83	87	92	98	106	107	103	99	96	85	79
Moorhead, Minn.	22	52	59	68	91	96	101	102	100	98	90	72	55
Mt. Tamalpais, Cal.	4	69	71	71	77	82	93	100	92	92	88	75	68
Nantucket, Mass.	16	57	55	56	70	86	89	87	86	86	75	66	59
Narragansett, R. I.	21	63	65	65	81	92	92	93	94	90	82	72	59
Nashville, Tenn.	32	75	77	85	90	93	99	102	104	99	92	81	75
Neahbay, Wash.	16	65	60	65	69	81	78	80	88	77	72	62	63
New Haven, Conn.	30	65	67	69	85	93	96	97	98	100	86	72	68
New Orleans, La.	32	82	82	84	88	93	98	102	99	96	91	85	81
New York, N. Y.	31	67	69	72	90	95	97	99	96	100	88	74	68
Norfolk, Va.	32	80	81	88	95	98	102	102	100	100	89	80	75
Northfield, Vt.	16	61	56	66	85	90	98	95	92	90	83	70	61
North Platte, Neb.	28	70	74	83	93	97	101	107	103	101	90	81	70
Oklahoma, Okla.	12	78	80	90	95	94	101	104	104	101	97	86	75
Omaha, Neb.	30	63	78	85	90	97	100	106	105	102	92	80	71
Oswego, N. Y.	32	64	61	72	85	94	98	100	98	93	84	71	66
Palestine, Tex.	21	79	82	88	92	93	100	103	104	104	97	87	81
Parkersburg, W. Va	14	70	76	86	93	94	99	102	97	99	90	78	72
Pensacola, Fla.	23	79	78	83	92	93	101	103	97	95	95	81	76

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HIGHEST TEMPERATURES IN THE UNITED STATES.—Continued.

	*No. years' record.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Philadelphia, Pa...	32	72	75	77	93	96	98	103	101	102	88	77	70
Phoenix, Arix.....	21	87	92	97	105	113	119	116	116	114	105	97	95
Pierre, S. Dak....	11	60	70	84	94	98	103	108	110	104	98	80	67
Pittsburg, Pa.....	30	75	77	80	90	95	98	103	100	102	91	79	73
Pt. Crescent, Wash.	8	56	66	67	78	85	93	90	93	82	75	64	60
Port Huron, Mich..	28	64	60	73	84	93	97	99	99	97	87	69	63
Portland, Me.....	31	62	58	71	78	94	96	97	96	94	84	69	60
Portland, Oreg....	30	62	68	79	89	99	99	102	97	93	83	73	65
Pueblo, Colo.....	14	71	72	82	84	93	103	103	102	98	88	81	74
Raleigh, N. C....	16	76	80	89	95	98	102	103	99	100	89	82	75
Rapid City, S. Dak.	17	69	72	78	89	92	103	106	106	100	96	79	75
Redbluff, Cal....	25	77	82	86	96	110	110	112	114	107	97	88	76
Rochester, N. Y....	31	69	65	77	90	93	95	99	97	98	87	73	70
Roseburg, Oreg....	25	71	72	81	90	102	98	102	104	99	91	74	66
Sacramento, Cal...	25	72	80	80	89	98	106	106	110	106	98	81	69
St. Louis, Mo.....	32	74	78	85	91	94	102	107	106	102	91	82	74
St. Paul, Minn....	30	51	61	76	84	94	96	104	100	96	87	74	58
Salt Lake City, U.	29	57	68	77	84	93	101	102	101	93	86	74	61
San Antonio, Tex.	24	82	90	97	99	104	103	106	108	103	99	89	86
San Diego, Cal....	31	80	85	99	93	98	94	88	92	101	93	91	82
Sandusky, Ohio....	25	69	70	76	89	93	96	100	98	96	90	76	70
San Francisco, Cal.	32	78	80	80	88	97	100	93	92	94	94	83	72
S. Luis Obispo, Cal.	9	81	86	90	97	98	105	99	106	102	98	94	84
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	29	76	75	82	84	89	92	96	97	90	85	77	65
Savannah, Ga.....	32	80	84	88	90	101	100	105	102	97	92	83	80
Seattle, Wash.....	10	63	67	81	85	90	93	95	92	87	81	64	62
Shreveport, La....	30	80	81	90	96	101	104	107	106	101	95	86	79
Sioux City, Iowa..	13	63	75	83	93	95	109	107	102	103	90	74	68
Spokane, Wash....	22	55	59	74	86	95	96	102	104	98	86	69	57
Springfield, Ill.....	23	68	72	84	88	92	98	107	99	99	91	77	67
Springfield, Mo....	17	74	76	86	89	90	98	106	100	102	90	79	74
Tacoma, Wash.....	6	61	64	74	80	88	88	94	92	84	80	64	61
Tampa, Fla.....	13	82	86	88	90	93	95	95	95	94	90	87	83
Toledo, Ohio.....	32	71	67	75	88	95	99	99	102	95	90	74	70
Topeka, Kan.....	15	70	78	91	97	94	101	106	105	104	93	83	74
Valentine, Neb....	16	68	66	81	90	95	102	106	103	99	94	80	68
Vicksburg, Miss....	30	82	83	87	92	95	101	100	100	98	94	86	79
Walla Walla, Wash.	17	65	69	74	89	100	105	108	113	100	86	76	65
Washington, D. C..	32	76	78	83	93	96	102	103	101	104	92	80	73
Wichita, Kan.....	14	72	78	91	98	96	104	104	106	104	95	83	74
Williston, N. Dak.	9	52	56	71	91	101	102	102	104	99	93	69	49
Wilmington, N. C..	32	80	81	87	90	97	100	103	99	96	92	83	78
Winnemucca, Nev..	24	57	69	82	83	96	98	104	102	94	87	73	65
Yankton, S. Dak...	30	67	75	87	92	95	102	107	105	104	89	79	67
Yuma, Ariz.....	27	81	91	100	107	112	117	118	115	113	108	92	83

*The statement of years of record is given in round numbers. To obtain absolute accuracy regarding length of record, however, five months must be deducted from each.

Lowest Temperatures in the United States.

THE LOWEST TEMPERATURES (IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT) RECORDED AT VARIOUS WEATHER BUREAU STATIONS.

(Compiled from the beginning of observations to the end of July, 1902.)

	*No. years' record.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Abilene, Tex....	17	— 5	— 6	17	25	42	48	61	55	42	30	13	1
Albany, N. Y....	29	—18	—18	— 8	13	29	40	48	45	33	23	—10	—17
Alpena, Mich....	30	—27	—27	—19	— 2	22	34	40	39	28	15	— 4	—15
Amarillo, Tex....	11	— 4	—16	7	22	30	42	54	52	37	26	8	— 1
Atlanta, Ga.....	24	— 2	— 8	8	25	38	39	58	55	43	30	16	1
Atlantic City, N.J.	27	— 4	— 7	8	19	33	45	52	48	37	29	10	— 7
Augusta, Ga.....	30	6	3	14	29	41	46	57	58	41	29	23	7
Baker City, Ore.	13	—14	—20	— 6	18	24	27	36	36	24	18	— 8	— 6
Baltimore, Md...	30	— 6	— 7	5	23	34	47	55	51	39	30	15	— 3
Binghamton, N.Y.	6	—11	—15	—11	17	30	38	40	42	31	21	11	— 6
Bismarck, N. D..	28	—44	—43	—36	— 3	20	31	32	32	10	— 2	—28	—38
Block Isl'd, R. I.	22	— 4	— 4	6	25	31	46	52	49	42	33	14	— 3
Boise, Idaho....	25	—28	—12	7	18	26	30	40	32	28	16	—10	— 7
Boston, Mass....	32	—13	—11	— 8	11	31	42	46	47	34	25	— 2	—12
Buffalo, N. Y....	30	—14	—13	— 4	11	28	39	47	44	35	24	2	— 9
Cairo, Ill.....	31	—16	—14	6	24	37	46	57	52	36	24	7	— 7
Carson City, Nev.	15	—22	—14	10	16	22	27	38	34	18	17	7	— 7
Charleston, S. C..	30	10	7	25	32	45	51	64	62	49	39	28	13
Charlotte, N. C...	24	— 1	— 5	14	26	38	45	55	53	38	30	18	— 5
Chattanooga, Tenn.	24	— 7	—10	2	25	40	39	56	54	38	27	16	3
Cheyenne, Wyo..	30	—38	—28	—17	2	20	28	38	30	19	— 5	—29	—24
Chicago, Ill.....	30	—20	—21	—12	17	27	40	50	47	32	14	— 2	—23
Cincinnati, O.....	32	—12	—17	1	18	33	39	53	51	35	26	5	— 8
Cleveland, O.....	31	—17	—16	— 4	15	28	38	48	46	36	24	0	—12
Columbia, Mo....	13	—16	—26	— 6	18	32	42	45	42	26	19	5	—12
Columbia, S. C...	15	10	— 2	20	28	40	47	54	50	42	32	21	9
Columbus, O.....	24	—20	—20	0	15	33	41	50	42	32	20	— 5	—12
Corpus Christi, Tex	16	16	11	28	44	64	70	65	65	42	30	16	—20
Davenport, Ia....	30	—27	—23	— 8	14	29	39	49	44	28	17	—10	—22
Denver, Col.....	31	—29	—22	—11	4	27	36	42	43	27	1	—18	—25
Des Moines, Ia..	24	—30	—24	— 8	11	28	37	48	40	26	14	—10	—29
Detroit, Mich....	32	—16	—20	— 7	8	29	38	48	45	30	22	0	—24
Dodge, Kan.....	28	—20	—26	— 8	13	24	40	50	46	30	10	—13	—15
Dubuque, Ia.....	29	—32	—31	—12	14	26	39	40	41	24	15	—12	—24
Duluth, Minn.....	30	—41	—36	—26	3	25	33	45	40	29	8	—29	—34
Eagle, Alaska....	3	—68	—65	—49	—26	16	27	31	21	8	—22	—42	—57
Eastport, Me.....	30	—20	—20	— 8	2	29	36	45	45	35	24	—13	—21
Elkins, W. Va..	4	—18	—21	0	18	25	36	45	47	28	22	8	— 6
El Paso, Tex....	24	5	5	21	29	40	49	56	52	42	28	11	— 5
Erie, Pa.....	29	—15	—16	— 1	11	31	40	47	47	36	23	6	—11
Escanaba, Mich..	27	—29	—32	—27	0	20	29	41	34	24	11	— 9	—23
Eureka, Cal.....	16	20	24	29	31	35	40	43	45	36	38	27	30

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LOWEST TEMPERATURES IN THE UNITED STATES.—Continued.

	*No. years' record.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Evansville, Ind.	6	— 1	—15	4	20	38	48	56	54	33	32	14	— 6
Fort Smith, Ark.	20	— 7	—15	14	28	40	49	56	45	37	28	17	2
Fresno, Cal.	15	20	24	28	34	38	46	50	51	44	36	27	23
Galveston, Tex.	31	11	8	30	43	54	61	67	68	56	44	29	18
Grand Haven, Mich.	20	—12	—25	— 5	9	28	37	40	42	30	20	0	—12
Grand Junc., Col.	10	—16	—12	13	16	30	37	50	48	32	26	7	—11
Green Bay, Wis.	16	—36	—33	—23	11	26	34	43	40	25	8	—12	—21
Hannibal, Mo.	10	—14	—20	3	19	36	44	47	47	32	22	4	—18
Harrisburg, Pa.	14	— 4	—13	5	22	30	43	50	50	36	28	14	4
Harrisburg, N. C.	22	14	11	26	31	47	56	61	62	50	42	28	8
Havre, Mont.	23	—42	—41	—20	6	22	31	36	34	20	3	—22	—40
Huron, S. D.	21	—43	—37	—25	7	22	31	41	33	18	3	—28	—34
Independence, Cal.	6	12	11	19	28	34	38	49	46	34	29	24	15
Indianapolis, Ind.	29	—25	—18	0	19	31	39	48	46	30	22	— 5	—15
Jacksonville, Fla.	31	15	10	26	34	46	54	60	64	49	40	26	14
Jupiter, Fla.	15	31	27	33	39	53	64	68	68	61	48	42	24
Kansas City, Mo.	14	—17	—22	2	22	36	48	54	46	35	26	4	—13
Keokuk Ia.	31	—24	—22	— 6	14	29	43	50	47	30	20	— 3	—22
Key West, Fla.	32	41	44	48	54	63	69	68	68	69	58	52	44
Knoxville, Tenn.	32	—16	—10	5	24	34	43	52	50	35	25	12	— 5
Lacrosse, Wis.	30	—43	—34	—23	10	29	33	46	39	24	6	—21	—37
Lander, Wyo.	11	—36	—35	—22	2	17	26	36	33	7	10	—31	—20
Lewiston, Idaho.	8	—14	—18	12	29	35	39	47	45	34	28	4	—16
Lexington, Ky.	15	—12	—20	1	22	32	43	51	51	32	23	6	— 8
Little Rock, Ark.	23	— 5	—12	16	28	44	51	60	52	41	32	10	6
Los Angeles, Cal.	25	30	28	31	36	40	46	49	49	44	40	34	30
Louisville, Ky.	30	—20	—14	3	21	33	44	54	52	36	26	4	— 7
Lynchburg, Va.	30	— 6	— 3	14	25	34	45	53	47	35	28	13	— 5
Marquette, Mich.	28	—26	—27	—16	3	22	31	38	33	28	12	— 9	—20
Memphis, Tenn.	30	— 8	— 9	15	27	41	50	58	53	41	27	16	3
Nantucket, Mass.	13	12	— 6	17	28	41	46	58	49	39	29	18	9
Nebraska City, Nebr.	11	—45	—49	—26	— 7	24	35	42	39	22	14	—26	—31
Milwaukee, Wis.	32	—25	—24	— 8	12	25	38	47	42	30	15	—14	—22
Minneapolis, Minn.	12	—26	—33	—12	12	28	36	44	42	29	16	—13	—27
Mobile, Ala.	32	11	— 1	25	32	46	50	64	57	49	34	25	14
Montgomery, Ala.	30	5	— 5	21	30	35	48	61	58	45	31	21	8
Moorhead, Minn.	22	—48	—47	—32	—13	14	28	39	32	17	3	—26	—36
Mt Tamalpais, Cal.	4	32	23	32	32	33	41	46	45	43	35	34	30
Nantucket, Mass.	16	— 4	— 1	6	22	35	43	48	53	41	35	15	6
Narragansett, R.I.	21	—11	—12	3	12	28	40	42	43	32	25	6	— 9
Nashville, Tenn.	32	—10	—13	3	26	37	42	56	51	38	27	10	— 2
Neah Bay, Wash.	16	8	5	22	27	33	36	39	40	36	27	25	18
New Haven, Conn	30	—14	—17	0	16	30	41	49	45	32	24	2	—16
New Orleans, La.	32	15	7	30	38	53	58	67	63	55	40	30	20
New York, N. Y.	31	— 6	— 6	3	20	34	47	50	51	36	31	7	— 6
Norfolk, Va.	32	6	2	14	24	38	49	57	56	40	31	20	6
Northfield, Vt.	16	—26	—32	—18	— 1	22	30	34	33	24	12	—14	—24
North Platte, Nebr.	28	—35	—35	—21	12	25	33	42	40	21	9	—25	—30
Oklahoma, Okla.	12	—11	—17	9	22	38	48	56	49	36	27	9	— 2
Omaha, Neb.	30	—32	—26	— 7	6	28	42	48	45	33	20	15	— 5
Oswego, N. Y.	32	—23	—18	—11	13	28	39	45	44	36	24	—2	—18
Palestine, Tex.	21	0	— 6	20	36	43	52	62	54	43	34	20	8
Parkersburg, W.Va.	14	—11	—27	4	20	31	42	48	45	33	20	15	— 5
Pensacola, Fla.	23	15	7	25	34	44	55	54	51	40	38	28	18
Philadelphia, Pa.	32	— 5	— 6	5	18	36	47	54	51	40	31	8	— 5
Phoenix, Ariz.	18	12	18	24	30	35	33	46	49	39	34	24	18
Pierre, S. D.	11	—30	—39	—15	5	30	39	45	39	27	4	—16	—19
Pittsburg, Pa.	30	—12	—20	1	14	27	39	49	45	35	20	4	— 9
Port Crescent, Wash.	8	9	8	20	24	31	35	35	26	22	27	15	18
Port Huron, Mich.	28	—15	—25	—14	7	26	35	42	41	30	19	— 6	—14
Portland, Me.	31	—15	—15	— 7	14	30	42	48	46	33	26	— 6	—17
Portland, Ore.	30	— 2	7	20	28	32	39	45	43	36	31	11	3
Pueblo, Col.	14	—23	—27	— 9	15	24	38	43	41	28	19	—17	—18
Raleigh, N. C.	16	2	— 2	16	30	38	46	54	52	39	31	17	9
Rapid City, S. D.	17	—37	—40	—17	— 2	20	35	37	42	25	10	— 9	—25
Red Bluff, Cal.	25	18	22	26	30	37	44	53	52	45	32	26	25
Rochester, N. Y.	31	—12	—12	— 7	11	28	36	45	43	34	19	1	—11
Roseburg, Ore.	25	— 6	3	18	26	30	36	40	40	35	22	14	7
Sacramento, Cal.	25	19	21	29	35	39	44	47	48	44	36	27	24
St. Louis, Mo.	32	—22	—16	3	22	32	44	55	52	37	24	5	—17
St. Paul, Minn.	30	—41	—33	—22	7	24	36	45	40	28	12	—24	—39
Salt Lake City, Utah	29	—20	—13	0	18	25	33	45	44	29	22	— 2	—10
San Antonio, Tex.	21	6	4	21	35	46	53	58	57	46	37	21	10
San Diego, Cal.	31	32	34	36	39	45	50	54	54	50	44	38	32
Santa Cruz, Cal.	25	—16	—15	— 3	14	34	40	52	58	36	24	0	—13
San Francisco, Cal.	32	29	33	33	40	43	47	47	47	45	38	34	34
San Luis Obispo, Cal.	9	22	25	28	32	34	37	43	40	41	38	28	24
Santa Fe, N. M.	29	—13	—11	0	11	24	33	43	40	27	16	—11	—13
Savannah, Ga.	32	12	8	24	33	44	50	63	61	46	37	22	12
Seattle, Wash.	10	16	12	20	32	37	42	48	46	36	31	15	27
Shreveport, La.	30	1	— 5	22	32	46	55	62	54	45	31	18	10
Spokane, Wash.	13	—28	—31	—14	13	29	39	41	40	25	12	— 9	—22
Springfield, Ill.	22	—30	—25	—10	22	29	34	41	38	26	12	—13	—18
Springfield, Mo.	23	—22	—21	2	19	34	40	49	48	31	20	2	—14
Tacoma, Wash.	17	—17	—29	3	29	34	40	53	44	37	21	6	—11
Tampa, Fla.	6	14	9	24	30	36	40	47	45	39	32	16	22
Toledo, O.	13	27	22	32	38	53	64	65	66	54	44	34	19
Topeka, Kan.	32	—16	—16	— 3	12	30	41	49	44	30	21	5	—15
Valentine, Nebr.	15	—23	—25	— 1	20	30	36	50	40	33	22	— 5	—10
Vicksburg, Miss.	16	—38	—37	—26	0	22	36	38	36	21	3	—32	—34
Walla Walla, Wash.	30	3	— 1	24	31	46	52	62	54	42	34	22	12
Washington, D.C.	17	—17	—15	2	29	35	40	45	44	36	24	— 9	— 2
Wichita, Kan.	32	—14	—15	4	22	34	43	52	49	38	26	12	—13
Williston, N. D.	14	—14	—22	3	21	34	44	53	45	34	26	7	—10
Wilmington, N.C.	32	—36	—41	—35	— 4	18	32	37	34	17	— 3	—26	—32
Winnemucca, Nev.	12	9	5	20	28	38	51	58	56	42	32	20	10
Yankton, S. D.	32	—28	—22	— 3	12	17	29	35	26	16	10	— 9	—20
Yuma, Ariz.	30	—32	—30	—18	— 3	23	38	44	41	24	9	—18	—34
Zanesville, O.	27	20	25	31	38	44	52	61	60	50	41	31	24

*The statement of years of record is given in round numbers. To obtain absolute accuracy regarding record, however, five months must be deducted from each.

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Mean Monthly and Mean Annual Temperatures.

(Degrees Fahrenheit.)

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	An'u'l.
Abilene, Tex.....	43	46	54	65	72	78	83	80	75	64	52	48	63
Albany, N .Y.....	23	24	32	46	59	69	72	70	63	51	39	29	48
Alpena, Mich.....	18	18	24	37	49	60	65	64	57	45	33	25	41
Amarillo, Tex.....	32	36	45	55	64	72	76	73	67	56	44	36	55
Astoria, Oreg.....	41	42	46	49	55	58	62	62	59	54	47	44	52
Atlanta, Ga.....	42	48	52	62	69	76	78	76	72	62	52	45	61
Atlantic City, N. J.	32	34	38	47	57	67	72	72	67	56	45	36	52
Augusta, Ga.....	47	50	56	64	72	79	81	79	74	64	53	48	64
Baker City, Oreg...	23	25	36	45	53	57	66	66	56	48	37	28	45
Baltimore, Md.....	34	36	42	53	64	74	77	75	68	57	45	38	55
Bismarck, N. Dak..	4	10	23	42	54	64	70	68	57	44	26	15	40
Block Island, R. I.	31	31	35	43	52	62	68	68	64	54	45	36	49
Boise, Idaho.....	27	35	44	51	58	66	73	72	61	49	38	33	51
Boston, Mass.....	27	28	34	45	56	66	71	69	62	52	41	31	49
Bridgetown, W. I..	75	75	76	77	78	79	79	79	79	78	77	77	77
Buffalo, N. Y.....	24	24	30	42	54	65	70	68	62	50	38	30	46
Cairo, Ill.....	35	39	47	59	67	75	79	77	70	59	46	39	58
*Canby Fort, Wash.	41	42	45	48	53	56	58	59	57	53	48	44	50
Cape Henry, Va...	40	44	45	55	64	73	77	76	72	62	52	44	59
Cape May, N. J...	34	36	40	48	59	68	74	73	68	59	47	38	54
Carson City, Nev...	32	36	41	48	54	61	68	67	60	50	41	34	49
Charleston, S. C...	50	53	57	65	72	79	82	80	76	67	58	52	66
Charlotte, N. C....	41	45	50	60	68	76	78	76	71	60	50	44	60
Chattanooga, Tenn.	41	46	50	61	68	75	78	76	71	60	50	44	60
Cheyenne, Wyo....	25	27	33	41	51	61	67	65	56	45	34	28	44
Chicago, Ill.....	23	27	34	46	56	67	72	71	64	52	38	29	48
Cincinnati, Ohio..	32	36	42	55	65	74	77	75	68	56	44	37	55
Cleveland, Ohio...	26	28	34	46	58	68	72	70	64	52	40	31	49
Columbia, Mo.....	31	35	41	56	64	74	76	76	70	58	43	35	55
Columbia, S. C....	46	48	54	64	72	79	81	80	75	64	55	48	64
Columbus, Ohio....	28	32	38	51	62	71	75	72	66	54	41	33	52
Corpus Christi, Tex	56	59	63	71	75	80	82	81	79	72	63	59	70
Davenport, Iowa...	20	25	35	50	61	71	75	73	65	52	37	28	49
Denver, Colo.....	28	32	39	47	56	66	72	70	62	50	38	32	49
Des Moines, Iowa..	18	23	35	50	60	70	74	72	64	52	36	27	48
Detroit, Mich.....	24	26	32	46	58	68	72	70	63	51	38	30	48
Dodge, Kan.....	27	32	42	54	63	73	78	75	68	55	40	33	53
Dubuque, Iowa....	17	23	33	49	60	70	74	72	63	51	35	26	48
Duluth, Minn.....	10	14	24	38	48	58	66	65	56	45	29	18	39
Eastport, Me.....	20	22	29	39	48	55	60	61	56	47	37	26	42
El Paso, Tex.....	44	49	56	64	72	80	82	79	73	63	52	46	63
Erie, Pa.....	27	28	32	44	57	67	71	70	64	52	41	32	49
Escanaba, Mich...	14	16	22	36	49	60	67	65	57	45	31	21	40
Eureka, Cal.....	46	46	49	50	54	55	56	56	54	52	50	49	51
Fort Smith, Ark..	36	42	50	62	68	76	80	78	72	61	49	43	60
Fresno, Cal.....	44	50	54	61	68	74	82	82	74	65	55	46	63
Galveston, Tex....	53	57	62	70	76	82	84	83	80	72	62	57	70
Grand Haven, Mich	24	25	31	44	54	64	69	67	61	50	37	30	46
Grand Junc'n, Col..	27	31	43	53	62	72	78	76	67	53	40	28	52
Greenbay, Wis.....	14	16	27	43	54	67	70	67	60	47	32	24	43
Hannibal, Mo.....	26	30	40	54	63	72	77	74	67	55	40	32	52
Harrisburg, Pa....	30	32	36	50	60	70	73	72	64	52	42	34	52
Hatteras, N. C....	46	47	50	57	66	74	78	77	74	64	56	48	61
Havana, Cuba.....	70	72	73	76	79	81	82	82	81	78	75	71	77
Helena, Mont.....	17	22	33	44	52	59	67	66	56	45	32	25	43
Huron, S. Dak....	7	12	28	46	55	67	71	68	60	46	30	19	42
*Idaho Falls, Idaho	16	20	31	44	52	60	68	68	58	45	30	23	43
Independence, Cal.	38	43	50	57	65	75	80	78	70	59	48	39	59
Indianapolis, Ind..	28	32	40	53	63	72	76	74	66	54	41	33	53
Jacksonville, Fla...	55	58	62	69	75	80	82	81	78	70	61	56	69
Jupiter, Fla.....	66	67	68	72	76	79	81	81	80	75	72	67	74
Kansas City, Mo..	25	31	40	54	64	73	78	76	68	56	41	32	53
*Keeler, Cal.....	40	45	52	59	67	74	82	81	73	63	51	44	61
Keokuk, Iowa.....	23	28	38	52	63	72	77	74	66	54	39	30	51
Key West, Fla....	70	71	73	76	79	82	84	84	82	78	74	70	77
Kittyhawk, N. C...	42	46	47	56	66	74	78	78	73	64	54	46	60
Knoxville ,Tenn...	38	42	48	58	66	74	76	75	69	58	47	40	57
La Crosse, Wis....	15	20	31	47	59	69	73	70	62	50	33	24	46
Lander, Wyo.....	20	23	30	42	51	60	66	65	56	44	32	21	42
Lansing, Mich.....	22	25	31	46	58	67	72	69	62	50	37	28	47
Lexington, Ky.....	33	36	43	56	63	74	75	74	69	56	44	39	55
Lincoln, Neb.....	18	23	38	51	61	71	77	74	66	54	38	30	50
Little Rock, Ark...	41	45	52	63	69	77	80	78	73	62	51	45	62
Los Angeles, Cal...	53	54	56	59	62	66	69	70	68	64	59	55	61
Louisville, Ky.....	34	38	44	56	66	75	78	76	69	58	45	38	57
Lynchburg, Va.....	37	40	45	56	66	74	78	75	69	57	46	39	57
Marquette, Mich...	16	17	23	37	49	59	65	64	57	45	31	23	40
Memphis, Tenn....	40	45	52	62	70	78	81	79	72	62	50	44	61
Meridian, Miss....	47	54	54	66	70	78	79	78	73	62	53	50	64
Miles City, Mont..	11	16	31	47	56	67	74	72	60	46	31	19	44
Milwaukee, Wis...	19	23	30	43	53	63	69	68	61	49	35	26	45
Mobile, Ala.....	50	55	59	67	74	80	81	80	77	67	58	52	67
Montgomery, Ala..	48	53	57	65	73	79	82	80	76	65	55	50	65
Moorhead, Minn...	1	4	20	41	53	65	68	65	56	43	24	12	38
Nantucket, Mass...	31	31	35	43	52	61	67	68	63	53	45	36	49
Nashville, Tenn....	38	43	49	60	68	77	79	78	71	60	48	42	59
Neahbay, Wash....	41	41	44	48	52	56	59	59	55	50	46	43	50
New Haven, Conn.	28	29	35	46	58	67	72	70	64	52	41	32	49
*N. Brunswick, N.J.	30	32	36	49	60	70	73	72	65	52	42	34	51
New Orleans, La..	54	58	62	69	75	80	82	82	78	70	61	56	69
New York, N. Y...	30	32	37	48	60	69	74	72	66	55	43	34	52
Norfolk, Va.....	40	43	47	56	66	75	78	77	71	61	50	43	59
Northfeld, Vt.....	16	16	25	39	54	64	65	63	56	43	33	21	41
North Platte, Neb..	20	25	35	49	58	68	74	71	62	50	35	27	48
Oklahoma, Okla...	37	40	49	61	68	76	79	79	74	62	48	40	59
*Olympia, Wash...	38	40	45	49	55	60	62	62	57	51	45	41	50
Omaha, Neb.....	19	25	36	51	62	72	76	74	65	53	37	27	50
Oswego, N. Y.....	24	25	30	42	54	64	69	68	62	50	38	29	46
Palestine, Tex.....	46	51	58	67	71	78	82	80	76	66	56	51	65
Parkersburg, W. Va	33	36	41	54	63	72	75	74	68	55	44	37	54

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MEAN MONTHLY AND MEAN ANNUAL TEMPERATURES.—Continued.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov	Dec.	An'u l.
Pensacola, Fla.	52	57	60	68	74	79	81	80	78	69	59	54	68
Philadelphia, Pa.	32	34	39	50	62	72	76	74	67	56	44	36	53
Pierre, Ariz.	50	54	61	67	74	84	90	88	81	70	58	52	69
Pierre, S. Dak.	13	15	29	49	56	68	75	73	64	49	32	25	46
Pittsburg, Pa.	31	33	39	51	62	72	75	73	67	55	43	35	53
Port Crescent, Wash	36	38	42	45	50	54	56	57	53	48	42	39	47
Port Huron, Mich.	22	23	29	42	53	64	68	67	61	49	36	28	45
Portland, Me.	22	25	32	43	54	63	68	67	60	49	38	27	46
Portland, Oreg.	38	41	47	52	57	62	66	66	61	53	46	41	52
Pueblo, Colo.	29	30	40	50	59	68	74	72	65	52	39	34	5.
Raleigh, N. C.	41	44	48	59	68	76	77	76	70	58	50	44	59
Rapid City, S. Dak.	20	21	31	47	53	64	71	70	61	49	35	30	46
Redfield, Cal.	45	49	54	59	67	75	82	81	74	64	54	47	62
Rochester, N. Y.	24	24	30	44	56	66	70	68	62	50	37	29	47
Roseburg, Oreg.	40	42	48	51	57	61	66	66	61	53	45	42	53
Sacramento, Cal.	46	50	55	58	64	69	73	73	70	62	54	47	60
St. Louis, Mo.	30	35	43	56	66	75	79	77	69	58	44	36	56
St. Paul, Minn.	11	16	28	45	58	67	72	69	60	47	30	19	43
Salt Lake City, Utah	28	33	42	50	58	67	76	75	64	52	40	33	51
San Antonio, Tex.	52	56	62	70	75	81	83	82	78	70	59	55	68
San Diego, Cal.	54	55	56	58	60	64	67	69	67	63	59	56	61
Sandusky, Ohio	26	29	35	47	58	69	73	71	65	53	40	32	50
San Francisco, Cal.	50	52	54	55	57	58	58	59	60	59	56	51	56
San Luis Obispo, Cal	51	54	55	57	59	62	65	65	63	62	57	63	59
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	28	32	40	47	56	65	68	66	60	50	38	31	48
Savannah, Ga.	51	54	58	66	73	79	82	80	76	66	58	52	66
Seattle, Wash.	41	41	45	50	55	60	64	64	58	52	45	43	52
Shreveport, La.	46	51	58	66	73	80	82	81	76	65	55	50	65
Sioux City, Iowa.	16	19	32	51	58	70	74	72	65	51	34	28	48
Spokane, Wash.	24	28	40	48	57	62	69	69	58	48	38	31	48
Springfield, Ill.	26	30	39	53	62	72	76	73	66	55	41	33	52
Springfield, Mo.	32	35	44	58	63	72	76	74	68	56	44	39	55
Tacoma, Wash.	38	39	44	49	54	58	62	62	56	51	44	41	50
Tampa, Fla.	59	66	66	72	76	80	82	81	80	73	65	63	72
Tatoosh Is, Wash.	41	41	44	46	50	54	56	56	54	50	46	43	48
Toledo, Ohio	26	28	35	48	59	70	73	71	64	52	39	31	50
Topeka, Kan.	27	31	41	57	63	73	77	75	69	56	41	35	54
Valentine, Neb.	17	22	31	47	56	67	73	70	62	49	34	27	46
Vicksburg, Miss.	47	53	58	66	73	79	81	80	75	65	55	51	65
Vineyard Ha'n, Mass	33	32	37	46	57	66	71	71	64	54	46	38	51
Walla Walla, Wash	30	35	46	53	61	66	74	74	64	54	43	38	53
Washington, D. C.	33	36	41	53	64	73	77	75	68	56	44	36	55
Wichita, Kan.	31	32	44	58	64	74	78	76	70	58	43	38	55
Williston, N. Dak.	4	8	24	43	53	63	68	66	56	43	26	13	39
Wilmington, N. C.	47	50	54	62	70	77	80	78	74	64	55	48	63
Winnemucca, Nev.	27	32	41	47	54	62	71	71	60	48	37	31	46
Woods Holl, Mass.	30	30	35	43	54	62	68	68	63	53	43	35	49
Yankton, S. Dak.	14	19	30	47	58	69	74	72	62	50	33	22	46
Yuma, Ariz.	54	59	64	70	77	85	92	91	85	73	62	56	72

* Station not now in operation.

Mean Monthly and Mean Annual Precipitation.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	An'u'l
Abilene, Tex.	1.93	1.38	1.17	2.72	3.57	3.25	1.70	2.66	2.44	2 34	1.38	1.48	25.02
Albany, N. Y.	2.89	2.66	2.66	2.49	3.18	3.65	3.96	4.05	3.42	3.22	2.95	2 73	37.86
Alpena, Mich.	2 48	2.04	1.96	2.16	3.46	3.75	2.92	3.45	3.78	3.80	2.81	2.47	35.08
Amarillo, Tex.	0.69	0.87	0.40	1.71	3.18	3 06	3.34	2.36	2.57	1.66	0.73	0.99	21.56
Astoria, Ore.	10.73	7.93	6.97	6.26	3.80	3.10	1.02	1.10	4.16	6.13	10.08	12.21	73.49
Atlanta, Ga.	5 71	4.63	5.80	3.70	3.19	3.93	4.90	4.74	3.72	2.32	3.55	4 19	50.38
Atlantic City, N. J.	3.80	3.33	3.92	3.31	2.77	3.20	3.43	4.78	3.50	3.29	3.50	3.88	42.71
Augusta, Ga.	4.47	3.96	5.19	3.34	3.45	4 60	5.26	5.18	3.93	3.48	3.05	3.41	48.32
Baker City, Ore.	1.64	1.73	1.80	1.21	1 90	1.54	0.61	0.18	0.75	1.11	0.94	1.74	15.15
Baltimore, Md.	3.33	3.50	4.10	3.43	3.78	4.02	4.70	4.05	3.88	2.98	3.03	3 15	43.95
Bismarck, N. D.	0 56	0.57	1.07	2.29	2.49	5.55	2.39	1.96	1.16	1.03	0.66	0.65	18.38
Block Island, R. I.	4.20	4.36	4.03	3.41	3.77	2 58	3.17	3.46	2.91	4.43	4.20	3.67	44.19
Boise, Idaho	2.31	1.60	1.82	1.15	1.63	0.81	0.19	0.22	0.43	1.01	1.30	1.95	14.42
Boston, Mass.	4.10	3.51	4.10	3 43	3.61	3.08	3.44	4.43	2.91	4.31	4.56	3 48	44.96
Brattleboro, W. I.	2.70	1.93	1.29	1.23	3.03	4.85	5.05	6.44	6.90	7.60	6.22	3.09	50.33
Brooklyn, N. Y.	2.98	2.84	2.56	2.49	3.43	3 51	3.18	3.17	3.32	3.65	3.54	3.37	38.04
Cairo, Ill.	3.81	3 96	3.76	3.88	3.83	4.44	3.45	2.84	2.56	2.75	4 22	3.33	42 83
Carr Port, Wash.	8.51	6.29	6 45	5.48	3.16	2 62	1.13	1.07	3.70	5.40	8.53	9.93	62 27
Cape Henry, Va.	4.24	3.56	5.13	4.46	4.07	3.95	5.63	5.45	4.55	3.77	3.57	3.87	52.34
Cape May, N. J.	3.85	3.78	4.38	3.15	3.10	3.17	3.33	4.77	3 58	3.58	3.36	3.83	43.88
Carson City, Nev.	2.56	1.49	1.33	0.87	0.61	0.43	0.17	0.13	0.28	0.41	1.50	2.19	11.97
Charleston, S. C.	4.01	3.32	3.94	3.58	4.02	5.65	7.59	7.62	6.59	4.18	3.00	3.24	56.74
Charlotte, N. C.	5.14	4.51	4.74	3.54	4.34	4.59	5.54	5.33	3.37	3.67	3.05	4.10	51.92
Chattanooga, Tenn.	6.19	5.32	5.95	4.52	3.89	4.49	4.22	3.80	3.70	2.71	3.79	4.32	52.90
Cheyenne, Wyo.	0.37	0 40	0.70	1.39	2.25	1 53	1.79	1 56	0.88	0 72	0 33	0.28	12.20
Chicago, Ill.	2.15	2.26	2.44	3.08	3.70	3.84	3.48	2.95	2.83	2.93	2.75	2.35	34.76
Cincinnati, Ohio	3.46	3.69	3.30	3 20	3.41	4.40	3.38	3.72	2.42	2.44	3.30	3.15	39.87
Cleveland, Ohio	2.53	2 85	2.77	2.29	3.62	3.80	3.49	3.10	3.47	2.87	2.90	2.63	36.29
Columbia, Mo.	2.26	2.41	3.01	2.98	4.95	4.87	4.27	2 52	3.29	2 09	2 29	1.84	36 78
Columbia, S. C.	3.80	4.18	4.53	2.78	3.86	4.16	5.60	6.85	4.12	2.39	2.34	2.94	47.55
Columbus, Ohio	3.31	3.73	2.98	3.18	4.24	3.51	3.22	3.25	2.61	2.65	3 29	2.92	38.89
Corpus Christi, Tex.	2.88	2.45	1.67	1.58	3.26	2.67	1.32	3 09	4.75	2.20	3.01	1.32	30.20
Council Bluffs, Iowa.	1.67	1.57	2.16	2 78	4.32	4.39	3.66	3.58	3.18	2.62	2.06	1.73	33.72
Davenport, Iowa.	0.56	0.52	0.96	2.04	2.83	1.40	1.71	1.49	0.78	0.91	0 63	0.66	14 49
Detroit, Mich.	1.34	1.28	1.46	2.79	4.70	5.36	3.53	3.26	.320	3.04	1.71	1.44	33.11
Dodge, Kan.	1.94	2.33	2 29	2.24	3.51	3.69	3.36	2.71	2.47	2.53	2 69	2.57	32.33
Dubuque, Iowa.	0.44	0.63	0.98	1.58	3.19	3.34	3.11	2.86	1.35	1.24	0.49	0.63	19.84
Duluth, Minn.	1.68	1.46	2 27	2.79	3.99	5.20	4.28	3 15	4.09	2.71	2.10	1.81	35.53
Eastport, Me.	1.07	1.11	1 66	2.42	3.68	4.59	3.72	3.34	3.86	2.59	1.61	1.36	31.01
El Paso, Tex.	3.95	3.71	4.40	3.04	3.69	3.53	3.90	3.48	3.18	4 08	4.24	3.98	45.18
Erie, Pa.	0.53	0.42	0.40	0.15	0.49	0.39	2.08	1.80	1.11	0.92	0.50	0.54	9.33
Escanaba, Mich.	3.34	3.45	2.74	2 50	3.85	3.93	2.77	3 29	3.96	4 10	4.13	3.22	41.28
Eureka, Cal.	1.60	1.58	1.78	2.09	3.37	3.90	3.21	3.82	3.57	3.31	2 30	1.93	32.46
Fort Smith, Ark.	7.59	6.72	6.18	4.28	2.83	1.18	0.09	0.14	1.38	2 90	5.32	7.28	46.89
Galveston, Tex.	2.37	3.61	3 25	5.07	4.73	4.34	4.44	3.75	3.54	2.82	3.69	3.13	44.74
Grand Haven, Mich.	1,32	1.17	1.32	1.34	0.36	0.10	0.00	0 00	0.19	0 53	1.17	1.50	9.00
Green Bay, Wis.	3.69	3.00	2.91	2.88	3.83	4.87	3.11	5.54	6.21	4.23	4.40	4.01	48.68

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MEAN MONTHLY AND MEAN ANNUAL PRECIPITATION.—Continued.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec	An'u'l
Grand Haven, Mich...	2.06	2.21	2.29	2 53	3.42	3.87	2.71	2.67	3.55	3 22	2.99	2.05	34.77
Grand Junction, Col..	0 61	0.59	0.83	0.66	0.63	0.35	0.55	1.15	0.93	1.16	0.63	0.41	8.50
Green Bay, Wis.....	1.88	1.84	2.17	2.57	3.37	3.66	3.39	2.62	3 35	2.72	2.07	1.94	31.58
Hannibal, Mo.....	2.23	2.02	2.71	2 76	5.37	3.36	4.52	2.32	3.09	1.42	2.08	1.64	33.52
Harrisburg, Pa.....	3.08	2.79	3.47	3.46	4.70	4.26	4.25	4.51	4.07	3 06	2.82	3.04	44.06
Hatteras, N. C.....	5.91	4.47	6 10	4.72	4.60	4.57	6.43	6.35	6.44	6.17	5.18	5.47	66.41
Havana, Cuba.....	2.71	2.27	1.83	2,83	4.47	7.16	5.06	6.02	6,71	7.42	3.08	2.15	51.71
Helena, Mont.....	1.35	0.75	0.59	1.12	1.59	2.43	1.12	0.63	1.15	0.85	0.68	0.91	13.18
Huron, S. D.....	0.49	0 57	0.89	2.94	3.01	3.55	3.10	2.58	1.41	1 28	0 61	0.60	21.03
*Idaho Falls, Idaho....	2.04	1.85	2.20	1.51	1.17	1.09	0.45	0.42	0 66	1.06	1.29	1.53	15.27
Independence, Cal.....	1.22	0.57	0.48	0 20	0.29	0.04	0.11	0.22	0 07	0.32	0.21	2.00	5.33
Indianapolis, Ind.....	2.98	3.39	3.59	3.73	4.13	4.66	4.26	3.28	2.94	2.89	3.55	3.15	42.98
Jacksonville, Fla.....	3.27	3.13	3.43	2.87	4.00	5.45	6.48	6.49	8,43	5 19	2.52	2.86	54.12
Jupiter, Fla.....	3.88	2.77	2.49	2.76	5.29	6.49	5.21	5.56	9.52	9.00	2.85	2.81	59.98
Kansas City, Mo.....	1.18	1.81	2.18	2 93	4.03	4.97	4.20	3.00	3.45	3.38	2.18	1.53	36.34
*Keeler, Cal.....	0.31	0.45	0.23	0.23	0.13	0.05	0.13	0 25	0.19	0 20	0 22	0.41	2.80
Keokuk, Iowa.....	1.72	1.71	2.18	3.21	4.07	4.54	4.10	2.83	3.52	2.76	2.12	1.98	34.72
Key West, Fla.....	2.09	1.63	1 19	1.21	3.16	4.00	3.84	4.77	7 43	5.25	2.27	1.62	38.46
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	5.20	3.75	5.16	4.45	3.74	4.60	5.84	6.84	4.65	3.70	4.04	4.16	56.13
Knoxville, Tenn.....	5.53	5.32	5.37	4.95	3.92	4.10	4.32	4.07	2.70	2 79	3.81	4.11	50.99
La Crosse, Wis.....	1.28	1.11	1.58	2.26	3.29	4.47	4.07	3.27	4 22	2.24	1.45	1.44	30 90
Lander, Wyo.....	0.38	0.76	1.61	2.70	2.24	1.17	0.93	0.64	0 86	0.99	0.65	0.78	13.71
Lansing, Mich.....	1.87	2.09	2 53	2.36	3.10	4.12	3.34	2.77	3.05	2.69	2.26	1.93	32.02
Lexington, Ky.....	3.82	3.70	4.90	3 72	3.49	4.25	5.10	3.52	2.54	2.22	3.72	3.40	44.38
Lincoln, Neb.....	0.66	0.96	1.37	2.62	4.38	4.23	3.82	3.26	2.04	2.03	0.68	0.75	26.80
Little Rock, Ark.....	4.87	5.34	5.21	4.76	5 75	4.34	4.03	4.14	3.15	2.47	5.27	4.30	53.63
Los Angeles, Cal.....	2.93	3.27	2 98	1.36	0.43	0.10	0.02	0.03	0 08	0.74	1.38	3.98	17.30
Louisville, Ky.....	4.02	4.34	4.03	4.46	3.72	4.32	3.76	3.55	2 82	2.81	4.06	3.87	45.76
Lynchburg, Va.....	3.95	3.53	3.67	3.36	3.91	3.46	3.90	4.01	3.81	3 26	2.94	3.05	42.85
Marquette, Mich.....	2.04	1.78	1.84	2.01	2.98	3.51	3.00	2.89	3.88	3.26	2.72	2.46	32.37
Memphis, Tenn.....	5.52	5.31	5.86	5 52	4.52	4.68	3.51	3.61	3 12	2.79	4.67	4.17	53.28
Meridian, Miss.....	5.15	5.81	5.55	4.37	4.79	6.24	5.43	4.46	2.83	1.65	3.09	5.29	54.66
Miles City, Mont.....	0.56	0.51	0 54	1.10	2.26	3.03	1.37	1.05	0.74	0 86	0 38	0.31	12.71
Milwaukee, Wis.....	2.17	1.85	2.47	2.86	3.56	4.09	3.09	2.75	2.86	2.34	2.05	1.97	32.06
Mobile, Ala.....	5.11	4.71	7.57	4.71	4.34	5.90	6.53	6 90	5 15	3.41	3.82	4.46	62.61
Montgomery, Ala.....	5.37	5.34	6.47	4 80	4.05	4.67	4.53	4.13	2.95	2.36	3.38	4.67	52.72
Moorhead, Minn.....	0.73	0.83	0.87	2.23	2.50	4.36	3.91	2.68	2.09	1 92	0 92	0.73	23.77
Nantucket, Mass.....	3.73	2.88	3.54	3 58	3.51	2.82	2.44	3.17	3.31	3.97	3.55	4.23	40.73
Nashville, Tenn.....	5.09	5.29	5 20	4.79	3.59	4.30	4.31	3.41	4 06	2.48	3.85	3.73	50.10
Neahbay, Wash.....	15.32	10.26	10.51	8.53	5.29	4.84	2.25	2.28	7.34	10.36	13.94	16.33	107.25
*New Brunswick, N. J.	3.82	3 64	3.79	3.68	4.02	3.80	4.02	4 93	3.94	3.45	3.93	3.55	47.47
New Haven, Conn....	4.31	4.12	4.21	3.50	3.65	2.95	4.04	5.12	3.71	4.05	3.94	3.41	47.91
New Orleans, La.....	5.17	4.54	5.29	5 17	4.89	6.62	6.47	6.08	5.49	3.17	4.17	4.36	60.52
New York, N. Y.....	4.04	3.80	3.99	3.38	3.18	3.13	4.26	4.70	3.72	3 51	3.80	3.29	44.80
Norfolk, Va.....	3 83	3.85	4.59	4.07	4.28	4.23	5.92	6.11	4.56	3 87	3.10	3.67	52 08
Northfield, Vt.....	2.74	2.43	2.88	2.07	2.81	3.09	3.69	3.99	2.76	2.27	3.12	2.75	34 60
North Platte, Neb....	0.47	0.42	0.75	2.17	2.70	3.42	2.74	2.42	1 28	0.98	0 35	0.57	18.27
Oklahoma, Okla.....	1.47	0.98	2.08	2.66	5.48	2 78	3.71	2.71	2.63	2.07	2.50	2.05	31.12
Olympia, Wash.....	7.06	6.59	5.10	3.86	2.57	1.60	0.68	0.66	2.80	4.51	7.94	10.13	54.50
Omaha, Neb.....	0.89	0.79	1.50	3.13	4.37	5.07	4.75	3.54	2.91	2.47	1.06	1.01	31.09
Oswego, N. Y.....	2.97	2.54	2.62	2.08	2 83	3.40	3.12	3.64	2.80	3.26	3 37	3.39	35.02
Palestine, Tex.....	4.31	3.51	3.98	4.62	5.84	4.25	2.59	2.68	3.25	3 22	4.45	3.81	46.51
Parkersburg, W. Va..	3.50	3.79	3.63	2.95	3 40	4.02	4.66	3.34	2.89	2.12	3.06	2.71	40.07
Pensacola, Fla.....	4.68	3.90	5.46	3.48	3.33	5.36	6.78	8.36	4 80	3.33	3.77	3.89	57.09
Philadelphia, Pa.....	3.38	3.19	3.26	3.01	3.22	3 13	4.17	4.35	3.28	2.90	3.21	2.74	39.84
Phoenix, Ariz.....	0 80	0.70	0.58	0.30	0.13	0.10	1.03	0.88	0 64	0.37	0.54	0.86	6.93
Pierre, S. D.....	0.51	0.38	0.86	1.95	2.31	3.41	2.18	1.65	0.97	0.65	0.46	0 44	15.77
Pittsburg, Pa.....	3.15	2.82	2.73	2.80	3.42	3.47	4.75	3.18	2.56	2.43	2.49	2.88	36.68
Port Crescent, Wash..	7.06	4.70	4.09	4.07	2 50	1.60	0.54	0.75	3.44	3 64	6.39	6.90	46.28
Port Huron, Mich....	2.07	2.44	2.62	2.13	3.37	3.49	2.39	2.55	2.60	2.78	2.84	2.32	31 60
Portland, Me.....	3.62	3.48	3.35	3.03	3.60	3.36	3.57	3.75	3 06	3.90	4.03	3.51	42 26
Portland, Ore.....	7.13	6 12	5.54	3.30	2.39	1.85	0.58	0.55	1.75	4.06	5.78	6.78	46.85
Pueblo, Col.....	0.40	0.45	0.52	1.43	1.84	1.28	2.17	2.07	0.38	0 71	0.33	0.53	12.11
Raleigh, N. C.....	3 59	3.74	4.06	3.28	4.44	3.94	4.99	6.17	3.21	3.36	2.18	3.13	46 09
Rapid City, S. D.....	0.36	0.62	1 10	2.28	3.61	3.89	1.68	1.32	0 56	0.66	0.38	0.25	16.71
Redbluff, Cal.....	4.67	3.70	3.27	2.16	1.33	0.49	0.03	0.02	0.67	1.36	3.10	5.31	26.11
Rochester, N. Y.....	3.14	2.73	2.86	2.48	3.34	3.22	2.97	3.06	2.34	2 92	2.85	2.91	34 82
Roseburg, Ore.....	6.26	4 89	3.54	2.61	1.96	1.30	0.46	0.22	1.07	2.77	3.69	6.45	35 16
Sacramento, Cal.....	3.82	3.13	2.94	2.28	0.96	0.17	0.00	0.00	0 36	0.90	2 15	4.14	20.87
St. Louis, Mo.....	2.18	2.78	3.49	3.79	4.58	5.08	3.76	3.50	3.12	2.89	3.10	2.81	41.08
St. Paul, Minn.....	0.97	0.92	1 43	2.47	3.40	4.35	3.34	3.30	3.00	1 89	1.12	1.28	27.47
Salt Lake City, Utah..	1.44	1.28	2.03	2.21	1.72	0.79	0.53	0.72	0.93	1.54	1.36	1.64	16 19
San Antonio, Tex.....	1.70	1.96	2.05	2.98	3.23	2.67	2.21	3.84	3 41	1.67	2.07	1.91	29.70
San Diego, Cal.....	2.02	2.26	1 54	0.76	0.37	0.06	0.01	0.12	0.06	0.40	0.78	2.13	10.51
Sandusky, Ohio.....	2.21	2.93	2.53	2.49	3.48	3.91	3.13	3.14	2.83	2 76	3.05	2.45	34.91
San Francisco, Cal...	4.75	3.69	3.08	1 97	0.75	0.24	0.02	0.01	0.27	1.22	2.68	5.03	23.41
San Luis Obispo, Cal.	4.64	3.78	3.02	1 97	0.32	0.12	0.00	0.00	0 12	1.04	2.01	4.50	21.52
Santa Fe, New Mex...	0.60	0.80	0.64	0.72	1.06	0.94	2.78	2.61	1.48	1.00	0.78	0.84	14 25
Savannah, Ga.....	3 27	3.08	3.78	3.47	2.92	6.61	5.81	7.74	6 12	3.62	2.28	3.21	51.91
Seattle, Wash.....	4.56	3.70	3.12	2.81	2.37	1 58	0.66	0.54	1.78	2.98	5.06	6.14	35.90
Shreveport, La.....	4.00	4.16	4.64	5 20	4.19	3.79	3.53	2.19	3.73	3 11	4.78	4.08	48.60
Sioux City, Iowa.....	0.63	0.55	1.24	3.02	3.67	3.80	3.37	3.19	2.09	1.70	0.82	0.88	24 96
Spokane, Wash.....	2 54	2.02	1.40	1.38	1.39	1.67	0.77	0.32	1 00	1.59	1.67	2.56	18.25
Springfield, Ill.....	2.06	3.39	2.70	3.71	4.98	4.45	2.76	2.35	3.19	2.70	2.97	2.75	38.01
Springfield, Mo.....	2.48	3.15	3.72	3.84	5.97	4.46	4.33	3.65	3.70	3 06	3.11	2.64	44.17
Tacoma, Wash.....	6.39	5.55	3.93	3.48	2.51	1.76	0.78	0.73	2.18	4.00	6.11	7.39	44 63
Tampa, Fla.....	2.69	3.14	2.83	2.33	2.43	9.23	8.19	8.75	7 93	3.73	1.80	1.86	54.91
*Tatoosh Island, Wash.	12.73	8.50	9.14	7.36	4.58	4.04	2.08	2.41	6.56	8 55	12.17	14.46	92.58
Toledo, Ohio.....	2.08	2.06	2.07	2.22	3.37	3.42	2.96	2.69	2.37	2.44	2.86	2.39	30 93
Topeka, Kan.....	0 98	1.71	2.15	2.72	4.99	4.81	4.94	3.91	3.33	1.99	1.08	0.93	33.54
Valentine, Neb.....	0 60	0.74	1.49	2.84	2.82	3.45	2.50	2.05	0 98	0.90	0.41	0.37	19.15
Vicksburg, Miss.....	5.54	4.65	6.45	5.86	4.94	4.31	4.47	3.52	3.49	2.62	4.85	4.06	55.06
*Vineyard Haven, Mass.	3.25	3.35	4.68	2.73	3 16	2.33	2.74	4.54	4.31	3.38	3.17	3.28	41.33
Walla Walla, Wash...	2.43	1.36	1.83	1.59	1.67	1.39	0.30	0.17	0.92	1 53	1.41	2.17	16.77
Washington, D. C....	3 50	3.37	4.16	3.34	3.93	4.00	4.59	3.98	3 71	3.08	2 81	2.99	43.46
Wichita, Kan.....	0 92	1.24	1.87	2.95	4 27	4.97	3.21	3.02	2.91	2.39	0.91	1.00	29.66
Williston, N. D.....	0.62	0.39	0.46	1.40	2.07	3.47	2.13	1.14	0.80	0.98	0.55	0.69	14.70
Wilmington, N. C....	3.94	3.23	3.95	2.96	4 16	5.70	7.24	7.47	6.42	3.84	2.45	2.98	54 34
Winnemucca, Nev.....	1.11	0 93	0 88	0.96	0.96	0.78	0.15	0.08	0 33	0.43	0.57	1.30	8.48
*Woods Holl, Mass....	3.79	3.68	4.67	4.07	3.33	2.51	3.07	3.95	3.15	4.05	4.87	3.47	44 61
Yankton, S. D.....	0.57	0 73	1.16	3.07	4 34	4.28	3.82	3.10	2.85	1.44	0.66	0.80	26.82
Yuma, Ariz.....	0.42	0.51	0.26	0.07	0.04	T	0.14	0.35	0.15	0.28	0 29	0.46	2.97

* Station not now in operation.

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The Summer of 1902.

The year 1902 will figure in the local history of New York City as the year without a Summer. During the thirty-two years of the existence of the United States Weather Bureau no such record for even and moderate temperature in the months of June, July and August has appeared upon the books of the local bureau here as during that year. There was practically no hot weather, the highest temperature reached being 91 deg., and there were but two days altogether when it reached 90 deg. The daily average ranged from 62 deg. on June 9 to 82 deg. on July 9. There were but two days when the average was 80 deg. or more, and only five other days which showed an average as high as 78 deg. The average temperature of the entire season was actually the average of the season for the past thirty-two years. The monthly averages for 1902 were: June, 68 deg.; July, 74 deg.; August, 71 deg. For the period of thirty-two years they are: June, 69 deg.; July, 74 deg.; August, 73 deg. In addition to the evenness and moderation of the temperature during the Summer of 1902 there was remarkable freedom from that high degree of humidity which, combined with even a moderately high temperature, makes the weather oppressive. As compared with the Summer of 1901 that of 1902 presents some striking similarities, together with some sharp contrasts. June opened even cooler in the earlier year than in the later, but the daily average rose and fell at about the same intervals and to nearly the same extremes during the first twelve days. The largest contrast in the record of the two years is found between June 22 and July 3, when the average daily temperature ranged from 76 deg. to 90 deg. in 1901, and from 63 deg. to 74 deg. in 1902. The highest daily averages in 1901 were 84 deg. in June, 90 deg. in July, and 80 deg. in August; in 1902 they were 78 deg. in June, 82 deg. in July, and 77 deg. in August. The lowest daily averages in 1901 were 59 deg. in June, 68 deg. in July, and 68 deg. in August; in 1902 they were 62 deg. in June, 67 deg. in July, and 65 deg. in August. During the Summer of 1901 there were fifteen days which had an average temperature of less than 70 deg., against twenty-nine days in 1902; and there were only seventeen days during the latter Summer which had a higher average than 75 deg., against forty-five days in 1901. The evenness of temperature during the Summer of 1902 is shown by the fact that the extreme daily averages for June were 62 deg. and 78 deg., a range of 16 deg.; for July, 68 deg. and 82 deg., a range of 14 deg.; for August, 65 deg. and 77 deg., a range of 12 deg.; the range for the entire season being only 20 deg. The Summer was remarkable also for the prevalence of gloomy weather. There were only 27 clear days during the entire season; 47 days were partly cloudy, and 28 were cloudy. There was rainfall on 36 days, amounting to 0.01 inch or more, and the total amount was slightly above the normal for the season. June, however, was extremely wet, the rainfall of 5.91 inches being 2.78 inches above the normal for that month. The total for the three months was 12.32 inches, the normal for the entire season being 12.09 inches.

Highest and Lowest Altitudes in the United States.

(From the latest reports of the United States Geological Survey.)

States and Territories.	Highest. Place.	Altitude Feet.	Lowest. Place.	Altitude. Feet.
Alabama	Pulpit Rock	2,018	Union Depot, Mobile	4
Alaska	Mt. McKinley	20,464	Circle City	500
Arizona	San Francisco Mt.	12,794	Yuma	137
Arkansas	Fourche Mt.	2,800	Arkansas City	95
	Magazine Mt.	2,800		
California	Whitney Mt.	14,898	Jones Butte	665
Colorado	Massive Mt.	14,424	Flowing Well	2
Connecticut	Bear Mt., Salisbury	2,355	Union Depot, Bridgeport	6
Delaware	Dupont	282	Holly Oak	7
Dist. of Columbia	Foot of Tower, Soldiers' Home	330	Pier in front of Navy Yard	4
Florida	Brooksville	328	Cleveland	3
Georgia	Sitting Bull Mt.	5,046	Brunswick	14
Idaho	Hyndman Peak	12,078	Lewiston	647
Illinois	Silver Creek	1,145	Geodetic Station, Claremont	7
Indiana	Carlos	1,208	Deeds	83
Indian Territory	Sugar Loaf Mt.	2,600	Cherokee	409
Iowa	Wanata	1,562	Burlington	435
Kansas	Wheeler	3,841	Kalloch	726
Kentucky	Frazier Knob	1,540	Shawneetown	301
Louisiana	New Arcadia	362	Baton Rouge	0
			Carrollton	0
			College Point	0
			Plaquemine	0
Maine	Mt. Katahdin	5,200	Leavitt's Wharf, Eastport	5
Maryland	Sampson Rock	2,942	Ferry Wharf, Annapolis	2
Massachusetts	Greylock	3,535	City Beach, Boston	5
Michigan	Porcupine Mt.	2,023	Gratiot	468
Minnesota	Mesabi Range	2,400	City Base, Duluth	602
	Misquah Hills	2,400		
Mississippi	Hollywood	600	Claiborne	4
Missouri	Mansfield	1,697	Maywood	140
Montana	Mt. Douglas	11,300	Yakt	1,848
Nebraska	Niobrara Summit	5,323	Rulo	842
Nevada	Wheeler Peak	13,058	Saratoga Springs	264
New Hampshire	Mt. Washington	6,293	Hampton Falls	14
New Jersey	High Knob	1,799	Crystal Lake	2
New Mexico	Cerro Blanco	14,269	Eddy	3,122
New York	Mt. Marcy (Adirondacks)	5,344	Rondout	4
North Carolina	Mt. Mitchell	6,711	Bellhaven	4
North Dakota	Fryburg Spur	2,766	Bowesmont	791
Ohio	Bellefontaine	1,540	Cincinnati, L. W. Ohio River	432
Oklahoma	Goodwin	2,528	Red Rock	889
Oregon	Mt. Hood	11,225	North Sands	5
Pennsylvania	North Knob	2,684	Philadelphia (port of)	9
Rhode Island	Durfee Hill	805	Newport Depot	6
South Carolina	Rich Mountain	3,569	Port Royal	5
South Dakota	Harney Peak	7,216	McCook	11.08
Tennessee	Mt. Guyat	6,636	Memphis	117
Texas	Chinati Peak	7,730	Aransas Pass	5
Utah	Timmons Peak	13,024	Washington	2,720
Vermont	Mt. Mansfield	4,364	Lake Champlain	96
Virginia	Rogus Mt.	5,719	Northwest	8
Washington	Mt. Rainier	14,526	Coupeville	2
West Virginia	Spruce Knob	4,860	Harpers Ferry	272
Wisconsin	Summit Lake	1,729	Michigan Lake	581
Wyoming	Fremont Peak	13,790	Alger	3,649

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Windstorms and Tornadoes in the United States.

The difference between tornadoes, cyclones and hurricanes should be generally known. The ordinary windstorms which visit the United States are properly cyclones, and come usually from the northwest or southwest. Hurricanes never come from the northwest, but usually enter the United States from the south or southeast. They occur in late Summer or early Autumn, and are very violent, the wind often reaching the velocity of 60 miles an hour. Tornadoes are much smaller in size and much more dangerous than hurricanes, over limited areas. A tornado may be only a mile or so wide at the top and much less at the bottom. They occur most frequently in the Mississippi and Ohio valleys. The chief characteristics of the tornado are a pendant funnel and violent rotary winds over a well marked but narrow path. In the attached tables only storms meeting the requirements of this definition are included.

Mr. Harvey Watts gives the following description of a tornado, which will aid in understanding fully the peculiarities of this class of phenomena. "The tornado is a purely local storm of great intensity and concentrated energy, whose main destructive effects are the results of almost incredible velocity of the rotary winds that blow spirally into and about its vortex. Though terrible to life and property, it is at the same time the smallest of local wind disturbances, being limited in duration, the width of path and extent of its track. In one case it may last but a few minutes along a track of a few hundred feet wide and a mile or so in length; in another it may persist for hours, its path several hundred yards in width and extending from fifty to one hundred miles in length. Its forward motion on its track may vary from fifteen to sixty miles an hour, but its speed is insignificant compared to the velocity of the rotary winds, which may have a speed from 100 to 500 miles an hour."

Numerous attempts have been made to construct a list of tornadoes and tornado losses in this country for a long period of years, but owing to the difficulty in obtaining data, and the general disregard of the difference between tornadoes and ordinary windstorms, many of the lists are without value. As will be seen by the table, the Pacific Coast has suffered least from tornadoes, while the Middle States stand first in the list of losses. The loss by hurricanes, not given in the tables, is greatest on the Gulf and South Atlantic coasts, though New England has felt the effects of these violent southern storms. Cyclones are most destructive along the upper Atlantic coast, and the valley of the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes.

PROPERTY LOSS BY TORNADOES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1889-1898.

(Compiled by Frederick Hoffman.)

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Alabama	.....	.....	$7,000	.....	$25,000	$1,500	$30,600	$5,000	$600	.....
Arkansas	.....	.....	.....	$4,500	45,400	508,600	1,000	600	22,200	$472,500
California	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	660	.....	1,200
Colorado	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	.....
Florida	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	$10,000	$500	.....	.....	219,500	3,000	.....	22,000	6,000	5,150
Illinois	10,000	487,000	.....	323,500	1,200	.....	12,000	103,000	.....	343,500
Indiana	.....	4,000	6,000	.....	20,000	2,500	12,000	.....	.....	1,000
Indian Territ'y	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500	.....	.....	4,500	3,000	36,000
Iowa	.....	29,000	8,500	58,000	274,500	39,000	60,000	135,000	5,000	190,000
Kansas	28,500	.....	7,500	371,500	148,000	0,900	120,000	274,200	7,000	55,500
Kentucky	.....	2,841,500	3,500	.....	80,000	.....	.....	6,000	2,000	2,000
Louisiana	.....	.....	.....	.....	70,000	6,000	.....	90,000	6,000	.....
Maine	.....	.....	.....	13,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	3,500	15,000	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts	.....	60,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	.....	.....	.....	.....	240,000	1,000	.....	405,000	4,800	.....
Minnesota	10,000	16,000	15,000	103,500	12,200	425,000	.....	.....	17,000	.....
Mississippi	.....	.....	19,000	.....	387,500	15,500	.....	5,750	5,000	.....
Missouri	10,000	18,500	75,500	13,000	50,000	1,500	.....	12,904,400	.....	203,000
Nebraska	.....	435,000	6,200	90,000	29,000	1,900	6,000	75,000	.....	35,000
N. Hampshire	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000
New Jersey	.....	.....	2,000	8,500	.....	.....	70,000	.....	500	10,000
New York	11,000	.....	.....	25,000	22,000	.....	.....	.....	18,000	385,000
N. Carolina	1,000	.....	.....	.....	20,000	.....	.....	1,000	.....	1,000
N. Dakota	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	.....
Ohio	10,000	15,000	.....	27,500	50,000	50,000	.....	104,000	.....	200,000
Oklahoma Ter.	.....	.....	.....	2,000	60,000	2,000	.....	1,200	100,000	600
Pennsylvania	77,500	427,000	1,000	7,000	4,000	.....	.....	118,000	.....	3,000
S. Carolina	.....	.....	1,000	.....	13,000	500	.....	300	.....	.....
S. Dakota	.....	.....	8,400	15,000	.....	20,500	29,250	33,900	.....	33,000
Tennessee	.....	60,000	.....	3,000	23,500	.....	7,000	.....	.....	2,000
Texas	.....	.....	28,000	54,000	290,700	119,600	15,000	213,000	.....	19,500
Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,200	.....	.....
West Virginia	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	.....	.....	4,000	.....	3,500	.....	100	.....	.....	210,000

TORNADO LOSSES IN GREAT CITIES, 1860-1902.

(Compiled by Frederick L. Hoffman.)

City.	Year.	Estimated Damage.	City.	Year.	Estimated Damage.
Louisville, Ky.	1860	$1,300,000	Lincoln, Neb.	1890	$25,000
Tuscumbia, Ala.	1874	100,000	Cleveland, O.	1890	100,000
Chicago, Ill.	1876	250,000	Wilkesbarre, Pa.	1890	400,000
Mt. Carmel, Ill.	1877	400,000	Washington, D. C.	1891	100,000
Philadelphia, Pa.	1878	2,000,000	Pittsburg, Pa.	1891	40,000
Wallingford, Conn.	1878	200,000	St. Joseph, Mo.	1892	20,000
Indianapolis, Ind.	1880	100,000	Louisville, Ky.	1893	25,000
Jackson, Mo.	1881	250,000	Philadelphia, Pa.	1893	75,000
Newulm, Minn.	1881	400,000	Port Jervis, N. Y.	1893	20,000
Quincy, Ill.	1881	150,000	Dallas, Tex.	1894	60,000
Grinnell, Ia.	1882	600,000	Little Rock, Ark.	1894	400,000
Beauregard, Miss.	1883	450,000	St. Louis, Mo.	1896	10,239,000
Kansas City, Mo.	1883	300,000	East St. Louis, Mo.	1896	2,000,000
Camden, N. J.	1885	500,000	Cherry Hill, N. J.	1896	70,000
Washington Court House, O.	1885	500,000	Sherman, Tex.	1896	165,000
St. Cloud, Minn.	1886	400,000	Fort Smith, Ark.	1898	450,000
Mt. Vernon, Ill.	1888	400,000	Hampton Beach, N. H.	1898	6,000
Wilmington, Del.	1888	150,000	Elizabeth, N. J.	1898	10,000
Brooklyn, N. Y.	1889	300,000	Lima, O.	1898	200,000
Reading, Pa.	1889	200,000	Tonawanda, N. Y.	1898	370,000
St. Louis, Mo.	1890	250,000	Louisville, Ky.	1898	2,000
Lawrence, Mass.	1890	60,000	New Richmond, Wis.	1899	300,000
Louisville, Ky.	1890	2,250,000	Kirkville, Mo. (near St. Louis)	1899	250,000

*These tables are taken by permission from Windstorm and Tornado Insurance, published and copyrighted, 1901, by the Spectator Company, New York.

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Loss of Life by Lightning in the United States.

For about eleven years statistics have been collected by the United States Weather Bureau, to show the relative number of fatalities from lightning. Most interesting results have followed from this work, and some remarkable facts have been noted. It is obvious that the number of fatalities from lightning must depend partly upon the frequency of lightning strokes per unit area, partly upon the density of population and partly upon the character of thunderstorms that traverse the region. In the United States thunderstorms occur with considerable frequency over all the territory east of the one hundredth meridian, save a narrow strip along the northern border. West of this meridian, except in the Rocky Mountain region, the frequency steadily diminishes until it reaches practically zero on the Pacific coast.

In the Gulf States the average number of deaths due to lightning per unit area is but one, though the average thunderstorm frequency is quite high. In the New England States, where the storm frequency is much lower, the average is two per unit area. Of course, this is directly dependent upon the density of population. The greatest mortality by lightning, considering both unit area and density of population, is in the Ohio Valley and Middle Atlantic States. If density of population only is considered, the greatest mortality is in the Upper Missouri Valley and the Rocky Mountain region. The very large mortality in the mountainous States of Colorado, Montana, Wyoming and the two Dakotas, emphasizes the necessity of persons residing in these States taking extraordinary precautions to avoid the danger of lightning strokes.

The modern city building, with its metallic roof and steel frame is a fairly good conductor of electricity, and the multiplication of telegraph, telephone and electric light wires also adds to the effectiveness of silent discharges in relieving the tension during a thunderstorm.

To avoid danger of lightning stroke, it is not judicious to stand near trees during thunderstorms, in the doorway of barns, close to cattle, near chimneys and fireplaces or near the terminus of a wire clothesline. Covering oneself up, or seeking the insulation of a feather bed does not seem to be of any use. Small articles of steel do not have the power to "attract" lightning, or to determine the path of the discharge.

The following statistics of loss of life by lightning are compiled from the special report of the United States Weather Bureau:

States and Territories by Districts.	Fatal cases in 5 years, 1896-1900.	In 1900. Rural population	In 1900. Total population.	Average deaths annually per unit area of 10,000 sq. m.	Rate per Million. Fatal.	Rate per Million. Injured.
New England:						
Maine	14	5	4		7	6
New Hampshire	6	5	3		2	6
Vermont	12	8	7		3	2
Massachusetts	27	8	2		5	22
Rhode Island	4	10	2		3	9
Connecticut	16	8	4		8	8
Average		7	4	2.3		
Total	79				28	53
Middle Atlantic:						
New York	124	11	3		38	100
New Jersey	37	10	4		16	64
Pennsylvania	186	11	6		59	125
Delaware	7	13	8		2	13
Maryland	37	12	6		14	26
Virginia	72	9	8		26	16
Average		11	6	6.0		
Total	463				155	344
South Atlantic:						
North Carolina	58	6	6		25	14
South Carolina	76	12	11		18	12
Georgia	62	6	6		19	17
Florida	29	13	11		8	10
Average		9	8	2.2		
Total	225				70	53
Gulf States:						
Alabama	68	8	7		26	19
Mississippi	27	4	3		10	2
Louisiana	31	6	4		10	5
Texas	109	8	7		28	27
Average		6	5	1.1		
Total	235				74	53
Central Mississippi Valley:						
Arkansas	49	8	7		12	7
Oklahoma and Indian Territory	29	8	7		8	9
Missouri	81	8	5		22	29
Iowa	95	10	9		37	39
Illinois	124	10	5		42	57
Average		9	7	2.6		
Total	378				121	141

States and Territories by Districts.	Fatal cases in 5 years, 1896-1900.	In 1900. Rural population	In 1900. Total population.	Average deaths annually per unit area of 10,000 sq. m.	Rate per Million. Fatal.	Rate per Million. Injured.
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
Minnesota	69	11	8		21	20
Wisconsin	72	10	7		27	36
Michigan	89	11	7		27	57
Average		11	7	2.4		
Total	230				75	113
Upper Missouri Valley and Plains:						
North Dakota	32	21	20		9	5
South Dakota	40	20	20		19	3
Nebraska	70	16	13		29	17
Kansas	52	8	7		17	6
Average		16	15	1.3		
Total	194				74	31
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Indiana	124	10	10		21	55
Ohio	135	11	6		23	37
Kentucky	71	8	7		20	21
Tennessee	70	8	7		15	10
West Virginia	28	6	6		8	7
Average		9	7	4.7		
Total	428				87	170
Rocky Mountain and Plateau Region:						
Montana	22	25	18		2	2
Wyoming	11	31	24		3	....
Colorado	48	29	18		17	6
New Mexico	8	8	8		4	2
Arizona	8	13	13		....	....
Utah	3	3	2		1	....
Nevada	0	0	0		....	....
Idaho	1	1	1		....	....
Average		14	10	0.2		
Total	101				27	10
Pacific Coast:						
California	2	0	0		....	3
Oregon	1	1	0		....	....
Washington	1	1	0		1	....
Average		1	0	0.0		
Total	4				1	3
Grand total	2,337				712	971

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Table of Latitudes and Longitudes.

(Prepared expressly for the American Almanac for 1903 by Commodore W. H. H. Sutherland, of the United States Hydrographic Office.)

		Latitude.				Longitude.				Taken at—
		°	′	″		°	′	″		
Aberdeen	Scotland	57	08	33	N.	2	04	06	W.	Lighthouse.
Acapulco	Mexico	16	50	56	N.	99	55	28	W.	Fort.
Adelaide	Australia	34	46	50	S.	138	30	39	E.	Snapper Point.
Aden	Arabia	12	46	40	N.	44	58	58	E.	Telegraph Station.
Alexandria	Egypt	31	11	43	N.	29	51	40	E.	Lighthouse.
Algiers	Algeria	36	47	23	N.	3	03	30	E.	Lighthouse.
Amsterdam	Holland	52	22	30	N.	4	53	04	E.	Church.
Antwerp	Belgium	51	12	28	N.	4	24	44	E.	Observatory.
Apia	Samoa	13	49		S.	171	45		W.	
Aspinwall or Colon	Colombia	9	22	09	N.	79	54	45	W.	Lighthouse.
Astrakhan	Russia	46	15	00	N.	45	80	00	E.	Approx.
Athens	Greece	37	58	20	N.	23	43	55	E.	Observatory.
Auckland	Australia	36	50	05	S.	174	48	14	E.	Depot Point.
Bagdad	Turkey	33	21		N.	44	28		E.	
Bahia	Brazil	13	00	37	S.	38	32	06	W.	Lighthouse.
Baku	Russia	46	35		N.	26	53		E.	
Baltimore	Maryland	39	17	48	N.	76	36	59	W.	Mon.
Bangor	Maine	44	48	23	N.	68	46	59	W.	Thomas Hill.
Bangkok	Siam	13	44	20	N.	100	28	42	E.	Old Factory.
Barcelona	Spain	41	22	10	N.	2	10	55	E.	Mole Head.
Batavia	Java	6	07	40	S.	106	48	25	E.	Observatory.
Beirut	Syria	33	54	10	N.	35	30	35	E.	Lighthouse.
Belfast	Ireland	54	40	35	N.	5	44	20	W.	Greypoint.
Berlin	Germany	52	30	17	N.	13	23	44	E.	Observatory.
Bermuda Island Dock Yards		32	19	24	N.	64	49	35	W.	Tower.
Bogota		4	43		N.	74	12		W.	
Bologna	Italy	44	30		N.	11	20		E.	
Bombay	India	18	53	45	N.	72	48	58	E.	Observatory.
Bordeaux	France	44	50	19	N.	0	34	42	W.	St. Andre.
Boston	Massachusetts	42	21	28	N.	71	03	50	W.	State House.
Bremen	Hanover	53	5		N.	8	48		E.	
Bridgetown	Barbados	13	9		N.	59	35		W.	
Brisbane	Australia	27	32		S.	153	2		E.	
Bristol	England	51	27	24	N.	2	35	55	W.	Cathedral.
Brunswick	Maine	43	54	29	N.	69	57	44	W.	College spire.
Brussels	Belgium	50	51	11	N.	4	22	18	E.	Observatory.
Buda Pesth	Austria	47	30		N.	19	2		E.	
Buenos Ayres	Argentine	34	36	30	N.	58	22	14	W.	Custom House.
Cairo	Egypt	30	3		N.	31	21		E.	
Calcutta	India	22	33	25	N.	88	20	11	E.	Fort William.
Canton	China	23	06	35	N.	113	16	34	E.	Dutch Folly light.
Cape Cod	Massachusetts	42	02	21	N.	70	03	39	W.	Lighthouse.
Cape Good Hope		34	21	12	S.	18	29	30	E.	Lighthouse.
Cape Prince of Wales	Alaska	65	33		N.	167	59		W.	
Charleston	South Carolina.	32	41	44	N.	79	52	58	W.	Lighthouse.
Cherbourg	France	49	38	54	N.	1	38	08	W.	Observatory.
Chicago	Illinois	41	53		N.	87	40		W.	
Christiania	Norway	59	54	44	N.	10	43	35	E.	Observatory.
Cincinnati	Ohio	39	3		N.	84	24		W.	
Cologne	France	43	43		N.	0	59		E.	
Colombo	India	6	55	40	N.	79	50	29	E.	Governm't flagstaff.
Constantinople	Turkey	41	00	30	N.	29	00	55	E.	Lighthouse.
Copenhagen		55	41	14	N.	12	34	47	E.	Observatory.
Damascus		33	31		N.	36	14		E.	
Dantzig	Germany	54	21	18	N.	18	39	46	E.	Observatory.
Demerara		6	49	20	N.	58	11	30	W.	Georgetown L'thouse.
Dresden	Germany	51	3		N.	13	45		E.	
Dublin	Ireland	53	23	13	N.	6	20	30	W.	Observatory.
Dundee	Scotland	56	28		N.	2	58		W.	
Edinburgh	Scotland	55	57	23	N.	3	10	54	W.	Observatory.
Esquimault	British Columbia	48	25	40	N.	123	26	46	W.	Lighthouse.
Fayal	Azores	38	34	30	N.	28	44	00	W.	Mount Caldeira.
Fernandina	Florida	30	40	18	N.	81	27	47	W.	Observatory.
Florence	Italy	43	46	04	N.	11	15	22	E.	Observatory.
Foo-Chow	China	39	37		N.	121	37		E.	
Funchal	Madeira	32	38	04	N.	16	53	54	W.	Fort.
Galveston	Texas	29	22	03	N.	94	46	01	W.	Lighthouse.
Genoa	Italy	44	24	17	N.	8	54	20	E.	Lighthouse.
Gibraltar		36	07	10	N.	5	21	17	W.	Dockyard.
Glasgow	Scotland	55	52	43	N.	4	17	39	W.	Observatory.
Greenwich	England	51	28	38	N.	0	00	00		Observatory.
Halifax	Nova Scotia	44	39	38	N.	63	35	17	W.	Observatory.
Hamburg	Germany	53	33		N.	10	00		E.	
Havana	Cuba	23	09	21	N.	82	21	30	W.	Lighthouse.
Havre	France	49	29	16	N.	0	6	34	E.	Steeple.
Hiroshima	Japan	34	25		N.	132	30		E.	Approx.
Hobart Town	Tasmania	42	53	25	S.	147	20	07	E.	Observatory.
Hong Kong	China	22	16	52	N.	114	09	31	E.	Cathedral.
Honolulu	Hawaii	21	17	55	N.	157	52	00	W.	Lighthouse.
Hull	England	53	45		N.	0	20		W.	
Key West	Florida	24	32	58	N.	81	48	04	W.	Lighthouse.
Kiel	Germany	54	20	30	N.	10	08	56	W.	Observatory.
Kingston	Jamaica	17	57	41	N.	76	47	40	W.	Statue.
Leghorn	Italy	43	32	33	N.	10	17	22	E.	Lighthouse.
Lisbon	Portugal	38	42	31	N.	9	11	10	W.	Observatory.
Liverpool	England	53	24	04	N.	3	04	16	W.	Observatory.
London	England	51	32		N.	0	5		W.	
Madras	India	13	04	06	N.	80	14	51	E.	Observatory.
Madrid	Spain	40	25		N.	3	43		W.	
Malaga	Spain	36	42	39	N.	4	25	07	E.	Lighthouse.
Manila	Philippines	14	35	31	N.	120	58	03	E.	Cathedral.
Marseilles	France	43	18	22	N.	5	23	43	E.	Observatory.
Melbourne	Australia	37	49	53	S.	144	58	32	E.	Observatory.
Messina	Sicily	38	11	33	N.	15	34	19	E.	Tower.
Mexico City	Mexico	19	26	01	N.	99	06	39	W.	Observatory.
Montevideo	Uruguay	34	54	33	S.	56	12	15	W.	Cathedral.
Montreal	Canada	45	30	24	N.	73	33	04	W.	Cathedral.
Moscow	Russia	55	42		N.	37	39		E.	

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TABLE OF LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.—Continued.

	Latitude.				Longitude.				Taken at—
	°	′	″		°	′	″		
Munich ..... Germany	48	08	45	N.	11	36	32	E.	Observatory.
Nagasaki ..... Japan	52	44	28	N.	129	51	18	E.	Minage Point.
Nagoya ..... Japan	35	7		N.	136	56		E.	
Nain ..... Labrador	56	32	51	N.	61	40	41	W.	Observatory.
Naples ..... Italy	40	51	46	N.	14	14	44	E.	Observatory.
Nassau ..... Bahamas	25	05	37	N.	77	21	58	W.	Lighthouse.
New Orleans ..... Louisiana	29	57	46	N.	90	03	28	W.	U. S. Mint.
New York ..... New York	40	42	44	N.	74	00	24	W.	City Hall.
Nice ..... France	43	41	58	N.	7	16	46	E.	Tower.
Norfolk ..... Virginia	36	50	47	N.	76	17	22	W.	City Hall.
Odessa ..... Russia	46	28	36	N.	30	45	34	E.	Observatory.
Oporto ..... Portugal	41	09	09	N.	8	38	15	W.	Lighthouse.
Osaka ..... Japan	34	40	00	N.	135	27	00	E.	Lighthouse.
Palermo ..... Sicily	38	06	44	N.	13	21	16	E.	Observatory.
Panama ..... Colombia	8	57	06	N.	79	32	12	W.	Cathedral.
Para ..... Brazil	1	26	59	S.	48	30	01	W.	Custom House.
Paris ..... France	48	50	11	N.	2	20	14	E.	Observatory.
Pekin ..... China	39	53		N.	116	29		E.	
Pensacola ..... Florida	30	20	49	N.	87	16	06	W.	Navy yard.
Plymouth ..... England	50	20	02	N.	4	09	27	W.	Lighthouse.
Philadelphia ..... Pennsylvania	39	56	53	N.	75	09	03	W.	State House.
Point Barrow ..... Alaska	71	27	00	N.	156	15	00	W.	Observatory.
Portland ..... Maine	43	39	28	N.	70	15	18	W.	Custom House.
Port Louis ..... Mauritius Island	20	08	46	S.	57	29	26	E.	Tower.
Port Said ..... Egypt.	31	15	45	N.	32	18	53	E.	Lighthouse.
Port Spain ..... Trinidad	10	38	39	N.	61	30	38	W.	Flagstaff.
Port au Prince ..... Haiti	18	33	54	N.	72	22	01	W.	Fort Islet.
Portsmouth ..... England	50	48	03	N.	1	05	58	W.	Observatory.
Posen ..... Germany	52	24		N.	16	51		E.	
Providence ..... Rhode Island	41	49	26	N.	71	24	19	W.	Unitarian Church.
Quebec ..... Canada	46	48	32	N.	71	12	19	W.	Citadel.
Recife ..... Brazil	8	0		S.	35	53		W.	
Riga ..... Russia	56	56	36	N.	24	08	25	E.	Cathedral.
R. de Janeiro ..... Brazil	22	54	24	S.	43	10	21	W.	Observatory.
Rome ..... Italy	41	53	54	N.	12	28	40	E.	Observatory.
St. Helena Island ..... Africa	15	55	00	S.	5	43	03	W.	Observatory.
St. John's Harbor ..... Newfoundland	47	34	02	N.	52	40	54	W.	Battery.
St. Louis ..... Missouri	38	36		N.	90	18		W.	
St. Petersburg ..... Russia	59	56	30	N.	30	19	22	E.	Observatory.
Salonica ..... Turkey	40	37	28	N.	22	58	00	E.	S. Bastion.
San Diego ..... California	32	43	06	N.	117	09	40	W.	Observatory.
Sandy Hook ..... New Jersey	40	27	40	N.	74	00	09	W.	Lighthouse.
San Francisco ..... California	37	47	55	N.	122	24	32	W.	C. S. station.
San Juan ..... Porto Rico	18	28	56	N.	66	07	28	W.	Lighthouse.
Santiago ..... Cuba	20	00	16	N.	75	50	30	W.	Blanca Battery.
Santiago ..... Chili	33	26	42	N.	70	41	32	W.	Observatory.
Savannah ..... Georgia	32	04	52	N.	81	05	26	W.	Exchange spire.
Seattle ..... Washington	47	35	54	N.	122	19	59	W.	C. S. Station.
Seoul ..... Corea	37	45		N.	126	35		E.	Approx.
Shanghai ..... China	31	14	42	N.	121	28	55	E.	Eng. Consulate.
Smyrna ..... Asia Minor	38	25	40	N.	27	09	10	E.	Eng. Consulate.
Sourapore ..... India	1	17	11	N.	103	51	15	E.	Fullerton battery.
Southampton ..... England	50	53	42	N.	1	24	23	W.	Lighthouse.
Stockholm ..... Sweden	59	20	35	N.	18	03	30	E.	Observatory.
Suakim ..... Africa	19	07	00	N.	37	19	09	E.	Lighthouse.
Sydney ..... Australia	35	51	41	S.	151	12	23	E.	Observatory.
Tientsin ..... China	39	09	00	N.	117	11	44	E.	Observatory.
Tokio ..... Japan	35	39	17	N.	139	44	30	E.	Observatory.
Toulon ..... France	43	07	17	N.	5	56	05	E.	Arsenal.
Trieste ..... Austria	45	38	51	N.	13	46	00	E.	Observatory.
Tunis ..... Africa	36	48	36	N.	10	18	37	E.	Lighthouse.
Utrecht ..... Holland	52	05	10	N.	5	07	50	E.	Observatory.
Valparaiso ..... Chili	33	01	30	S.	71	39	22	W.	Lighthouse.
Venice ..... Italy	45	25	58	N.	12	20	29	E.	Site of St. Mark's
Vera Cruz ..... Mexico	19	12	29	N.	96	07	57	W.	Lighthouse.
Warsaw ..... Russia	52	14		N.	21	7		E.	
Washington ..... District of Columbia	38	53	20	N.	77	00	36	W.	Capitol.
Wellington ..... New Zealand	41	16	57	S.	174	46	22	E.	Observatory.
Yokohama ..... Japan	35	26	24	N.	139	39	13	E.	English S. H.

Transcontinental Triangulation.

One of the most important works which the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey has recently completed is the measuring of an arc of the 39th parallel of latitude from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans. The work was under way for more than thirty years and cost more than half a million dollars. Its successful completion has placed the United States ahead of all other nations in its efforts for the advancement of the science of geodesy. It remains now for European scientists to complete the measurements by extending the system of transcontinental triangulation by measuring the parallel extending from Ireland to Poland. When this is finally done the exact shape of the earth can be determined, something about which scientists have been wondering for a great many years.

The measurement of an arc of latitude by transcontinental triangulation, however, would not in itself contain the data necessary to determine the true shape of the earth. In conjunction with the former work, just completed even more recently, the Eastern Oblique Arc of the United States, from Maine to Louisiana, has been taken. By this the dimensions of a spheroid, which corresponds most nearly with the existing geoid within the area covered by triangulation, may be determined. This work is unique in that it is the first which utilizes on a grand scale a measure oblique to the meridian.

The peculiar power of the Oblique Arc for determining the compression of the earth was pointed out by Tobias Mayer, but the first practical application of such an arc to geodesy was made by Bessel. This was before the introduction of telegraphic longitudes made it possible to utilize such an arc to its fullest extent.

The immediate object of the main triangulation was to secure uniformity and systematic treatment for with the astronomic and geodetic measures in the preparation of the geographic position of the trigonometric stations to be established for use of the Coast and Geodetic Survey work.

The long period of time occupied in the general work of transcontinental triangulation, nearly seventy years in all, does not mean continuous work on this alone, but was supplemented by all the other work of the department, which covers the entire coast pretty thoroughly.

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United States Postal Rates and Regulations.

(Revised for American Almanac for 1903 by the New York Post Office.)

CLASSIFICATION OF DOMESTIC MAIL MATTER.

Domestic mail matter includes all matter deposited in the United States mails for transmission within the United States or passing between the United States and Porto Rico, Guam, the Philippines, Tutuila and Hawaii. (For special rates applying to Canada and Mexico, see below.)

Domestic mail matter is divided into four classes, as follows:

FIRST-CLASS MATTER.

Definition of First-Class Matter.—All written matter, including letters, postal cards, "post cards," or other matter, either wholly or partly in writing, whether sealed or unsealed, except manuscript copy accompanying proof sheets or corrected proof sheets of the same. All matter sealed or otherwise closed against inspection is also of the first class.

Note.—Typewriting is held to be the equivalent of handwriting and is classed as such, as is also carbon or letter press copies thereof.

Rates of Postage—Letters.—The rate of postage on letters, wholly or partly in writing, whether sealed or unsealed, or on any other matter closed against inspection, is two cents an ounce or fraction thereof; except on "drop letters," when the rate is one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof, when mailed at offices where free delivery by carriers is not established. The rate on "drop letters," when mailed at letter carrier post offices, is the same as on ordinary letters.

Regulation Postal Cards.—The postage on such cards is one cent each, which is paid by the stamp already printed on the cards, no other postage being necessary.

Folding or Double Postal Cards.—These cards consist of two attached cards, one of which may be detached by the receiver and used without further postage for reply. The original sender may write his name and address on the reply card and any message which he wishes the one originally addressed to fill in. The price of these cards is two cents.

Private Mailing Cards (Post Cards).—Private mailing cards bearing messages, either written or printed, may be transmitted by mail at the postage rate of one cent by conforming to the following conditions: 1. Each card must be an unfolded piece of cardboard, not exceeding 9 9-16x5 9-16 inches, and not less than 2 15-16x4⅛ inches in size. 2. The quality and weight must be substantially that of the Government postal card of like size. 3. They may be of any color which does not interfere with the legibility of the address and postmark. 4. Each card must bear the words "Post Card" at the top of the address side unobstructed by any other matter; said words to be placed thereon in conspicuous letters and in such manner as not to interfere with a perfectly distinct address and postmark. The address may be in writing, printing, or by means of a hand-stamp, or adhesive label of not more than ¾ of an inch by 2 inches in size, and the sender may, in the same manner, place his name and address on the back or the face of the card. The message may be in writing or in print. 5. Cards conforming to the foregoing conditions are transmissible in the domestic mails (including the island possessions), and to places in Cuba, Canada and Mexico, at the postage rate of 1 cent each, and in the mails of the Postal Union at the postage rate of 2 cents each, prepaid by stamps affixed. 6. Any card of foreign origin which, from its title in any language, appears to be a "Post Card" and conforms to the requirements of this order as to size, form, quality and weight, shall be admissible to the mails (domestic or international) when prepaid in United States postage stamps. 7. When post-cards are prepared by printers and stationers for sale, they should, in addition to conformity with the requirements of this order, also bear in the upper right-hand corner of the face an oblong diagram containing the words "Place postage stamp here," and across the bottom the words "This side for the address." 8. Advertisements and illustrations in any color may be printed upon either or both sides of a post-card, provided they do not, when placed upon the face thereof, interfere with a perfectly distinct address and postmark. 9. The words "Post Card" are authorized only on cards which conform to the conditions prescribed by this order; other cards bearing these words, or otherwise purporting to be issued under authority of the Act of May 19, 1898, are unmailable as "Post Cards," and, whether the message be written or printed, are subject to postage at the letter rate. 10. The privilege given by the Act is not intended to work a discontinuance of the Government postal cards. These will be issued and sold the same as heretofore; and in all correspondence will be designated "Postal Cards" to distinguish them from "Post Cards." 11. Cards issued under the order of November 18, 1899, and bearing the words "Private Mailing Card," will continue to be transmissible in the mails, as heretofore.

Notes.—Prepayment of amount in postage by stamps affixed is required except as follows: 1. First-class matter of not more than four pounds in weight will be dispatched to its destination if two cents in stamps be affixed and the residue of the postage will be collected of the addressee before delivery. 2. In the case of letters from soldiers, sailors and marines in the service of the United States, letters will be transmitted if marked "Soldier's letter," "Sailor's letter," or "Marine's letter," as the case may be, and the postage will be collected upon delivery from the addressee.

SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

Definition of Second-Class Matter.—All newspapers, magazines and other publications which are issued periodically, at stated intervals, at least as frequently as four times a year. Such publications must be numbered consecutively, must be issued from a known office of publication and must consist of printed paper sheets, without board, cloth, leather or other substantial binding. This class includes only such publications issued for the dissemination of information of public character or which are devoted to literature, science, art or some special industry. Circulars or any other publications issued primarily for the purpose of advertisement or which are circulated free or at nominal rates are excluded from this class.

Rates of Postage.—The rate of postage on second-class matter when sent by the publisher, and from the office of publication, or when sent from a news agency to actual subscribers, or to other news agents, is one cent a pound or fractional part thereof.

The free use of the mails is given when one copy only is sent to each actual subscriber residing in the county where same is printed, excepting when directed to letter-carrier offices.

The rate of postage on newspapers (excepting weeklies) and on periodicals not exceeding two ounces in weight, when deposited in a letter-carrier office by the publisher or by news-agents for delivery by carriers, is one cent each; on periodicals weighing more than two ounces, two cents each; when deposited for general or box delivery the rate is one cent a pound.

Newspapers and periodicals when deposited by other than publishers or news-agents are subject to postage at the rate of one cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Postage on second-class matter must be prepaid, in money when sent at the pound rate, by stamps affixed when deposited for delivery by carriers or by others than the publishers or news-agents.

Sample copies are allowed the privileges of second-class matter. Publishers of matter of the second class may, without extra postage, fold within their regular issues a supplement which must be germane to the publication which it supplements.

THIRD-CLASS MATTER.

Definition of Third-Class Matter.—Books, almanacs, calendars, circulars, engravings, photographs, pamphlets and other matter wholly in print (and not included in second-class matter) are classified as third-class matter. "Printed matter" is defined as "the reproduction upon paper, by any process except that of hand or typewriting, or letter-press, or manifold copies thereof, of any words, letters, characters, figures, or images, or of any combination thereof, not having the character of an actual and personal correspondence."

Seeds, bulbs, roots, scions, plants and samples of wheat or other grain in its natural condition are mailable at the third-class rate of postage, but flour, rolled oats, pearled barley, or other cereals which can

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only be used as articles of food are classified as fourth-class matter. Although seeds, bulbs, etc., are mailable at third-class rate of postage, they fall under the conditions imposed upon fourth-class matter.

The rate of postage on third-class matter is one cent for each two ounces or fractional part thereof sent to a single address.

Postage must be fully prepaid by means of stamps affixed.

No package, except single books, which weigh more than four pounds, will be admissible to the mails.

FOURTH-CLASS MATTER.

Definition of Fourth-Class Matter.—All mail matter not included in the first, second or third class and which is not liable to deface or otherwise damage the contents of the mail bag, or harm the person of any one engaged in the postal service, is held as fourth-class matter. No package is admitted as fourth-class matter weighing over four pounds. This class includes such things as artificial flowers, cards, blankbooks, samples of merchandise and other merchandise when properly wrapped and complying with conditions stated below. Poisons, inflammable articles, explosives, live animals or substances exhaling a foul odor will not be accepted as mailable matter.

The rate of postage on fourth-class matter is one cent an ounce or fraction thereof sent to a single address, to be prepaid by ordinary stamps affixed.

REGISTRATION OF MAIL MATTER.

All classes of mailable matter, including drop or local letters, may be registered at a cost of eight cents, in addition to the regular postage.

The sender of an article accepted for registration is entitled to a receipt at the time of its acceptance and is also entitled to a receipt signed by the person to whom delivery is made, which is returned to the sender. If the sender fails to receive the return receipt, by applying to the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General the matter will be investigated with the view of recovering the lost article where possible, or its value, when the loss is due to culpable negligence on the part of postal officials. The amount collectible for such a loss is the value of the contents, up to twenty-five dollars.

FORWARDING MAIL MATTER.

The matter which can be forwarded to the addressee without additional charge of postage, is as follows: Letters prepaid at full rate of at least two cents, parcels prepaid at first-class rates, postal cards, "post cards," official matter, free county publications (within county), and matter from the Postal Union countries.

Any other matter than the above requires an additional postage at the same rate at which it was originally mailed, which postage must be prepaid, in order to be forwarded. For each time forwarded an additional postage must be paid.

In the case of matter forwarded free of charge, the direction may be changed and the matter forwarded as many times as is necessary to reach the addressee.

Matter which has been opened inadvertently upon delivery may be forwarded without additional charge of postage.

RETURNING UNCLAIMED MATTER.

When a letter is sent on which the postage is prepaid and the sender indorses his name and address upon the envelope, such letter when remaining unclaimed for any time which the writer may direct, up to thirty days, will be returned to him without additional charge of postage. The sender may, by a subsequent written direction to the postmaster at the office of destination, lengthen or shorten the time which the letter is to be held as originally named on the envelope. Double postal cards will be returned to the sender if undelivered. Unclaimed written single postal cards and "post cards" are sent to the Dead Letter office.

Application must be made to the postmaster at the post office where the article was mailed accompanied by a fac-simile of the address and money sufficient to pay for telegraphing to the post office of delivery.

All other mail matter, other than first class, may be returned, but is subject to an additional charge for postage, fully prepaid, for the return of same.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF MAIL MATTER.

After mail matter has been deposited, but not yet dispatched, it can be withdrawn by the writer or sender if he can show to the satisfaction of the postmaster that he is such. After matter has been dispatched from the office where mailed, its delivery may be prevented and its return secured, if the sender can properly identify the letter and can state reasons sufficient for its withdrawal at the office where mailed.

UNMAILABLE MATTER.

The following articles will be refused the use and privilege of the United States mails:

Matter insufficiently prepaid to entitle it to be forwarded. Incorrectly or illegibly directed matter. Any matter which, on account of its destructive or harmful nature, might do injury to other mail or postal employes. (See under fourth-class matter.) Any matter such as coin, jewelry or precious articles, which by special agreement with foreign countries are not allowed to be sent to those countries. Packages which exceed the weight limit of four pounds imposed upon third and fourth-class matter. Any scurrilous, indecent, threatening, or defamatory matter upon the outside of a letter or package, or upon a postal card will exclude it. Lottery matter or schemes which are intended to deceive or to defraud. Indecent or immoral matter in form of book, picture, printing or any other publication.

WRAPPING OF MAIL MATTER.

Second-Class Matter.—Newspapers must be dried and inclosed in proper wrappers, which can be easily removed without destroying them or injuring their inclosures.

Third-Class Matter must be placed under band, upon a roller, between boards, or in an unsealed envelope, or closed so as not to conceal the nature of the packet or its contents, or it may be so tied with a string as to be easily unfastened. Address cards and all printed matter in the form of an unfolded card may be mailed without band or envelope.

Fourth-Class Matter must be so wrapped that the contents may be easily and thoroughly examined by postmasters, both as to reference to the safety of the mails and postal employes, and to the exclusion of matter chargeable as of the first class.

Different Classes of Mail Matter in Same Package.—Whenever mail of different classes is inclosed in one package, the full contents of that package must be paid for at the rate which would apply if the entire contents were of the class on which the highest rate is payable. However, a blank or printed card may be placed in a package of third-class matter for reply without paying a higher rate of postage on the package, but no written address can be placed on such card.

FOREIGN MAIL MATTER.

Articles for or from foreign countries, except Canada, Mexico and Cuba, do not come under the United States classification of mail matter, but are designated as: 1. Letters. 2. Post cards. 3. Newspapers and other printed matter. 4. Commercial or business papers. 5. Samples of merchandise.

PROHIBITED ARTICLES—FOREIGN MAILS.

To Belgium.—1. Articles of miscellaneous merchandise not bona fide trade samples.

To France.—1. Tobacco in any form. 2. Samples of tea weighing more than 20 grains.

To Great Britain.—1. Packages of manufactured tobacco of any kind whatever, including cigars, cigarettes and snuff; all packages of unmanufactured tobacco exceeding four ounces. 2. Printed matter which relates to bets.

To Hungary.—1. Any article of clothing.

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To Italy.—1. Living plants or vegetables. 2. Samples of tobacco. 3. Samples of silk in excess of 100 grams weight. 4. Correspondence relating to lotteries.

To Luxemburg.—1. Meats, in sealed boxes, and sausages.

To Mexico.—1. Articles other than letters in their usual and ordinary form which are wrapped so that their contents cannot be easily examined. 2. Merchandise other than bona fide trade samples, unless sent by Parcels Post. 3. Bank notes, drafts payable to bearer; money, jewelry, precious stones, subject to a fine of twenty per cent of the value of the articles.

To Russia.—1. Newspapers and other political publications, unless addressed to members of the reigning imperial family, ministers of the empire, or members of the diplomatic corps or subscribed for at Russian post. 2. Non-political publications, except those subscribed for at Russian post offices, or addressed to the Public Imperial Library, the Academy of Sciences, the higher educational establishments, or established book stores. 3. Books in the Russian language published elsewhere than in Russia, or prints, except periodical publications, in the Polish language. 4. Pasteboard drawing models. 5. Russian paper money.

To Spain.—1. Missals, breviaries and other liturgical books pertaining to the Catholic religion. 2. Samples of cloths, textile fabrics, felt and colored paper which measure more than 16 inches square, and which have not cuts at least 8 inches long across their width.

FOREIGN RATES OF POSTAGE.

Countries or Places of Destination.	Letters, per Half Ounce.	Post Cards		Registration Fee.	Printed Matter of All Kinds, per 2 ozs.	Commercial Papers, per 2 ozs.	Samples of Merchandise, per 2 ozs.
		Single, Each.	With Paid Reply, Each.				
All the countries and colonies of the Universal Postal Union, except Canada and Mexico	5c.	2c.	4c.	8c.	1c.	The same as for "Printed matter," except that the lowest charge on any package is 5 cents.	The same as for "Printed matter," except that the lowest charge on any package, whatever its weight, is 2 cents.
Canada.—See "Special Rates and Conditions" below.	U. S. Domestic Rates.	U. S. Domestic Rates.	U. S. Domestic Rates.	U. S. Domestic Rates.	U. S. Domestic Rates.		
Mexico.—See "Special Rates and Conditions" below.							
Cuba.—See "Special Rates and Conditions" below.							
At least one rate of postage of two cents must be prepaid on ordinary letters.							

The rates of the Universal Postal Union apply to the following countries, which are not in the Universal Postal Union:

Africa.—Abyssinia; Bechuanaland Protectorate, including Kange, Macloutsie, Molepolole, Palache, Shoshong and Tati River; Rhodesia, including Mashonaland, Matabeleland, British Nyasseland, Barotse, Lake Moero, Tanganyika and Upper Zambesi; Morocco, except European post offices in Niger Coast Protectorate, including Benin, Bonny, Brass, Calabar, Opobo and Warree or Forcados; West Coast (native possessions).

Asia.—Afghanistan; China; *Shanghai, U. S. Postal Agency at ——.

Oceania.—Friendly or Tonga Islands; Navigators' Islands or Samoa (except United States Island of Tutuila), Pitcairn Islands; Society Islands; other islands in the Southern Pacific Ocean.

*Articles of every kind which are admitted to the U. S. domestic mails are admitted to the mails exchanged between the United States and the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai, China; but such are subject to the following rates of postage, which must be prepaid in United States postage stamps on all articles except official correspondence in "penalty" envelopes:

First-class matter, 5c. per half oz. or fraction thereof; postal cards, single 2 cents, double 4 cents; second and third class matter and samples of merchandise not exceeding 12 ozs. in weight, 1 cent for each 2 ozs. or fraction thereof; fourth-class matter, 1 cent per oz. or fraction thereof.

Articles addressed to the following places in China, viz:

Cheefoo,	Foo-Chow,	Ichang,	Kinkiang,	Ningpo,	Shanghai,	Wenchow,	Yentai,
Chin Kiang,	Hankow,	Kaipling,	Nanking,	Ourga,	Taku,	Wuhu,	
Chung King,	Hung Chow,	Kalgan,	Newchwang,	Pekin,	Tien-Tsin,	Wuchang,	

are transmissible in the mails for the U. S. Postal Agency at Shanghai, but at places other than Shanghai additional charges for postage may be collected of the addressees upon the delivery of the articles.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Articles are not excluded from mails for foreign countries because they are liable to customs duties in the country to which they may be directed. However, it is the privilege of any country to exclude such articles. Customs duties cannot be prepaid by the senders of articles, but if delivered will be collected of the addressees.

Newspapers and other periodical publications received in the mails from abroad under the provisions of postal treaties or conventions, and packages addressed to foreign consuls in the United States which bear the official seal of the consul's government, are free from customs duty.

Dutiable books forwarded to the United States from foreign countries will be delivered to the addressee upon the payment of the duty levied thereon.

Whenever letters or packages the wrappers of which cannot be removed without destroying them are received in the United States from a foreign country, and the postmaster has reason to believe they contain dutiable articles, it is his duty to notify the addressee that such letter or package has been received and that he must appear at the post office and open such letter or package in the presence of an officer of the customs.

SPECIAL RATES AND RULINGS FOR CANADA, MEXICO AND CUBA.

CANADA.

Articles of every kind or nature which are admitted to the domestic mails of either country are admitted at the same postage rates and under the same conditions to the mails exchanged between the two countries; except that plants, seeds, etc., are subject to postage at the rate of one cent an ounce; that "commercial papers" and samples of merchandise are transmissible at the same rate and under the same conditions as would apply to them in mails to other foreign countries; and that articles other than letters in their usual and ordinary form are excluded from the mails unless they are so wrapped or enclosed as to permit their contents to be easily examined by postmasters or customs officers; and except also the following articles, the transmission of which is absolutely prohibited under any circumstances, viz:

All sealed packages, which, from their form and general appearance, evidently are not letters.

Publications which violate the copyright laws of the country of destination; packages (except single volumes of printed books and second-class matter) which exceed 4 pounds 6 ounces in weight; poisons, explosives or inflammable substances, live or dead (not dried) animals, insects (except bees) and reptiles, fruits and vegetables which quickly decompose, and substances which exhale a bad odor, lottery tickets or circulars, Police Gazettes, all obscene or immoral matter, and all articles which may destroy or damage the mails or injure the persons handling them.

All articles are required to be fully prepaid with postage stamps, except letters on which only one rate of postage has been fully prepaid, which must be stamped "T" and marked upon the cover with amount of postage due and dispatched.

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Articles (except sealed packages which are not letters) mailed in either country which are likewise entitled to pass in the domestic mails of that country free of postage are also entitled to transmission free of postage to the other country.

Articles may be registered at the same charge and in the same manner as for domestic mail. However, if a "return receipt" is desired, the article must be indorsed on the outside with the words, "Return Receipt Demanded."

MEXICO.

Articles of every kind and nature which are admitted to the domestic mails of either country are admitted to the mails exchanged between the two countries, except as follows: 1. Articles of miscellaneous merchandise (fourth-class matter) not sent as bona fide trade samples are required to be sent by Parcels Post. 2 Commercial papers and bona fide trade samples are transmissible at the postage rate and subject to the conditions of the Postal Union mails. 3. See also under "Prohibited Articles—Foreign Mails."

All articles are required to be fully prepaid with postage stamps, except letters on which one full postage has been prepaid will be forwarded and the amount due collected upon delivery.

Articles (except sealed packages which are not letters) mailed in either country which are entitled to pass in the domestic mails free of postage are also entitled to be transmitted free of postage to the other country. Articles may be registered upon the payment of the domestic rate, but if a "return receipt" is desired they must be indorsed with the words, "Return Receipt Demanded."

CUBA.

All mail matter passing between the United States and Cuba is subject to the domestic classification, conditions and rates of postage.

PARCELS POST.

Table showing countries to which parcels may be sent, the dimensions, weights and rates of postage.

Names of Countries.	Greatest Length.	Greatest Length and Girth Combined	Greatest Girth.	Greatest Weight. Pounds.	Postage.	Postage.
Bahamas	3 ft. 6 in.	6 ft.	....	11	*12	†12
Barbados	3 ft. 6 in.	6 ft.	....	11	*12	†12
Bolivia	3 ft. 6 in.	6 ft.	....	11	20	20
Colombia	2 ft.	....	4 ft.	11	*12	†12
Costa Rica	2 ft.	....	4 ft.	11	*12	†12
British West Indies	3 ft. 6 in.	6 ft.	....	11	*12	†12
Honduras (British)	3 ft. 6 in.	6 ft.	....	11	*12	†12
Jamaica	3 ft. 6 in.	6 ft.	....	11	*12	†12
Leeward Islands	3 ft. 6 in.	6 ft.	....	11	*12	†12
Mexico	2 ft.	....	4 ft.	11	*12	†12
Salvador	3 ft. 6 in.	6 ft.	....	11	*12	†12
British Guiana	3 ft. 6 in.	6 ft.	....	11	*12	†12
Windward Islands	3 ft. 6 in.	6 ft.	....	11	*12	†12
Newfoundland	3 ft. 6 in.	6 ft.	....	11	*12	†12
Honduras, Rep. of	3 ft. 6 in.	6 ft.	....	11	*12	†12
Trinidad	3 ft. 6 in.	6 ft.	....	11	12	12
Chili	3 ft. 6 in.	6 ft.	....	11	20	20
Germany	3 ft. 6 in.	6 ft.	....	11	12	12
Guatemala	3 ft. 6 in.	6 ft.	....	11	12	12
Nicaragua	3 ft. 6 in.	6 ft.	....	11	12	12
New Zealand	3 ft. 6 in.	6 ft.	....	11	12	12
Venezuela	3 ft. 6 in.	6 ft.	....	11	12	12

*For a parcel not exceeding one pound. †For each additional pound or fraction.

POSTE RESTANTE LETTERS.

This table shows time unclaimed letters marked "poste restante" are held by various countries.

Country.	International Correspondence.	Domestic Correspondence.	Country.	International Correspondence.	Domestic Correspondence.
Armenia	2 mos.	2 mos.	Italy	2 mos.	2 mos.
Argentine Republic	6 mos.	6 mos.	Jamaica	8 weeks.	2 weeks.
Austria	2 mos.	2 mos.	Japan	2 mos.	2 mos.
Bahamas	2 mos.	2 mos.	Labuan	6 mos.	6 mos.
Barbados	2 mos.	2 mos.	Lagos	3 mos.	3 mos.
Belgium	3 mos.	3 mos.	Liberia	3 mos.	1 mo.
Bermuda	2 mos.	2 mos.	Luxemburg	3 mos.	3 mos.
Brazil	3 mos.	3 mos.	Mauritius	6 mos.	6 mos.
British Guiana	2 mos.	2 mos.	Mexico	6 mos.	6 mos.
British Honduras	2 mos.	2 mos.	Montenegro	3 mos.	3 mos.
British India	1 to 4 mos.*	1 to 4 mos.*	Montserrat Island	1 mo.	1 mo.
Bulgaria	4 mos.	4 mos.	Netherlands	6 weeks.	6 weeks.
Canada	1 to 2 mos.†	1 to 2 mos.†	Nevis Islands	2 mos.	2 mos.
Ceylon	1 to 3 mos.‡	1 to 3 mos.‡	Newfoundland	3 mos.	3 mos.
Chili	6 mos.	6 mos.	Nicaragua	6 mos.	6 mos.
Colombia	3 mos.	3 mos.	Norway	3 mos.	3 mos.
Costa Rica	10 days.	10 days.	Paraguay	2 mos.	2 mos.
Cyprus	1 mo.	1 mo.	Persia	3 mos.	3 mos.
Dutch West Indies	3 mos.	3 mos.	Peru	2 mos.	1 mo.
Denmark	2 and 3 mos.	2 and 3 mos.	Portugal	3 mos.	6 mos.
Dominican Republic	3 mos.	2 mos.	Roumania	2 mos.	2 mos.
Dutch East India	6 mos.	6 mos.	Russia	2 mos.	4 mos.
Dutch Guiana	6 mos.	2 mos.	St. Christopher	2 mos.	2 mos.
Dutch West Indies	1 and 2 mos.	1 and 2 mos.	St. Lucia	2 mos.	2 mos.
Ecuador	6 mos.	6 mos.	St. Vincent	6 mos.	6 mos.
Egypt	2 mos.	2 mos.	Salvador	2 mos.	1 mo.
Falkland Islands	3 to 6 mos.	3 to 6 mos.	Servia	2 mos.	2 mos.
France	2 mos.	2 mos.	Seychelles	3 mos.	3 mos.
French Colonies	3 mos.	3 mos.	Sierra Leone	6 mos.	6 mos.
Gambia	3 mos.	3 mos.	Spain	2 mos.	2 mos.
Germany	2 mos.	1 mo.	Straits Settlement	6 mos.	6 mos.
Gold Coast	3 mos.	3 mos.	Sweden	3 mos.	3 mos.
Great Britain	2 mos.	1 mo.	Switzerland	3 mos.	3 mos.
Greece	3 mos.	3 mos.	Tobago	3 mos.	3 mos.
Grenada	2 mos.	2 mos.	Trinidad	2 mos.	2 mos.
Grenadines	2 mos.	2 mos.	Turkey	6 mos.	6 mos.
Guatemala	6 mos.	6 mos.	Turks Island	2 mos.	2 mos.
Haiti	6 mos.	6 mos.	United States	3 mos.	3 mos.
Hawaii	6 mos.	6 mos.	Uruguay	6 mos.	6 mos.
Honduras	6 mos.	6 mos.	Venezuela	6 mos.	6 mos.
Hong Kong	3 and 4 mos.§	3 and 4 mos.§	Virgin Islands	2 mos.	2 mos.
Hungary	2 mos.	2 mos.			

*Four months when the correspondence is addressed to Calcutta, to Madras, to Bombay, to Aden, to Rangoon or to Kurrachee; and for one month only when to other destinations. †Two months in country post offices; one month in city offices. ‡Ordinarily one month; if addressed to persons aboard of vessels, three months. §Four months if addressed to persons on board of vessels.

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Railroad Distances and Time of Mail Transit.

(Prepared expressly for The American Almanac by A. P. Johnston, of the Southern Railway Company.)

The following table of railroad distances and time of mail transit between the larger cities of the United States, gives the number of miles by railroad, compiled from schedules showing the actual running distance of the average trains, and the time taken in transit. As New York, Chicago and San Francisco are the three principal objective points in the United States, the distances have been computed from these places, but by simple calculations one can readily determine the approximate distance between any other cities.

The time of mail transit gives the actual time it takes from city to city on mail trains, but does not take into consideration the time consumed by the post offices. This can be almost eliminated in the case of the larger cities, where mail trains are frequent, and so one can easily determine how long it will take for a letter mailed in New York to reach Chicago.

Both tables are computed for the shortest practicable routes.

To—	New York.			Chicago.			San Francisco.		
	Miles.	Hrs.	Min.	Miles.	Hrs.	Min.	Miles	Hrs.	Min.
Mobile, Ala	1,230	35	30	857	40	..	2,620	105	45
Montgomery, Ala	1,051	30	30	749	31	..	2,809	95	45
Prescott, Ariz	2,717	94	..	1,835	85	55	855	40	35
Hot Springs, Ark	1,347	55	..	686	34	30	2,247	90	45
Little Rock, Ark	1,290	45	..	629	24	30	2,268	94	35
Los Angeles, Cal	3,099	114	..	2,265	84	30	482	20	05
Sacramento, Cal	3,314	103	30	2,233	77	..	90	3	10
San Francisco, Cal	3,404	106	..	2,323	80	..	..	..	..
Denver, Colo	1,938	61	30	1,026	32	55	1,456	62	45
Hartford, Conn	110	4	..	1,022	30	20	3,514	99	45
Dover, Del	165	6	..	897	22	..	3,220	96	45
Washington, D. C	228	6	30	792	25	..	3,098	94	05
Jacksonville, Fla	1,028	31	50	959	50	30	3,069	117	45
Tampa, Fla	1,240	43	40	1,171	61	30	3,243	129	45
Tallahassee, Fla	1,193	38	50	1,124	57	30	2,904	124	45
Atlanta, Ga	876	24	20	733	35	25	2,761	102	45
Augusta, Ga	799	26	20	903	35	25	2,914	102	45
Macon, Ga	924	30	20	821	30	25	2,789	102	45
Boise, Idaho	2,736	92	30	1,824	67	50	1,233	54	45
Chicago, Ill	792	25	..	..	..	..	2,323	79	..
Springfield, Ill	1,059	35	..	185	7	20	2,367	76	35
Fort Wayne, Ind	764	20	..	148	6	..	2,466	75	45
Indianapolis, Ind	817	23	..	184	7	30	2,434	75	15
Vinita, Ind. Ter	1,417	42	..	638	27	30	2,130	96	15
Des Moines, Iowa	1,270	37	30	358	10	50	1,976	60	45
Sioux City, Iowa	1,422	51	30	510	22	50	1,870	62	45
Leavenworth, Kan	1,366	41	..	458	17	..	2,007	61	45
Topeka, Kan	1,407	48	..	508	19	..	1,997	68	45
Frankfort, Ky	835	30	..	369	14	50	2,586	83	45
Henderson, Ky	1,032	34	..	298	20	30	2,423	89	45
Louisville, Ky	890	30	..	304	11	40	2,521	80	45
New Orleans, La	1,339	40	..	923	30	..	2,455	94	15
Augusta, Me	392	15	..	1,182	37	45	3,505	106	45
Annapolis, Md	213	7	..	818	26	..	3,141	95	45
Baltimore, Md	187	6	..	792	25	..	3,115	94	45
Boston, Mass	214	7	..	1,004	29	..	3,327	99	45
Detroit, Mich	661	21	05	272	9	..	2,595	80	45
Lansing, Mich	731	26	40	211	11	15	2,534	80	45
Duluth, Minn	1,390	41	..	478	16	..	2,335	85	45
St. Paul, Minn	1,314	37	..	402	12	50	2,183	83	45
Minneapolis, Minn	1,314	30	30	402	10	40	2,183	83	05
Jackson, Miss	1,239	50	20	729	30	30	2,344	95	45
Jefferson City, Mo	1,182	39	..	409	17	55	2,185	70	45
Kansas City, Mo	1,340	38	15	458	16	55	2,027	65	15
St. Louis, Mo	1,057	29	..	284	11	..	2,247	74	45
Helena, Mont	2,444	89	..	1,532	64	20	1,319	54	45
Lincoln, Neb	1,455	42	30	543	15	10	1,807	60	45
Omaha, Neb	1,400	42	55	488	15	05	1,835	52	30
Carson City, Nev	3,021	109	15	2,109	84	25	865	19	45
Concord, N. H	280	9	25	1,022	35	45	3,345	105	45
Manchester, N. H	262	9	..	1,040	32	15	3,363	105	45
Cape May, N. J	158	5	..	902	27	50	3,225	96	..
Trenton, N. J	57	2	..	855	23	52	3,175	92	45
Santa Fe, N. Mex	2,209	82	..	1,327	60	55	1,285	36	45
Albany, N. Y	143	3	35	804	20	15	3,127	89	15
Buffalo, N. Y	410	11	30	523	16	45	2,848	83	45
New York City, N. Y	..	..	..	912	23	15	3,235	97	45
West Point, N. Y	48	2	..	904	34	..	3,227	95	45
Raleigh, N. C	501	18	50	969	38	..	3,182	107	45
Bismarck, N. Dak	1,734	60	30	822	35	50	2,603	94	45
Cincinnati, Ohio	757	23	..	300	10	..	2,545	82	45
Cleveland, Ohio	579	19	30	339	11	10	2,662	79	55
Columbus, Ohio	637	19	50	314	12	50	2,637	82	15
Portland, Ore	3,241	114	30	2,329	87	50	772	39	15
Harrisburg, Pa	196	6	..	716	20	..	3,039	89	45
Philadelphia, Pa	91	3	..	822	23	15	3,145	93	45
Pittsburg, Pa	444	13	..	468	13	45	2,791	86	30
Newport, R. I	227	8	30	1,043	33	15	3,366	103	45
Providence, R. I	189	6	..	1,006	31	45	3,329	100	45
Charleston, S. C	740	21	20	1,033	40	15	3,049	110	45
Columbia, S. C	717	22	05	863	42	30	2,997	110	45
Memphis, Tenn	1,157	40	..	527	30	..	2,454	88	45
Nashville, Tenn	998	33	40	444	22	30	2,567	82	45
Austin, Tex	1,781	71	30	1,137	50	20	1,996	88	15
Galveston, Tex	1,749	56	30	1,155	51	..	2,177	95	45
Salt Lake City, Utah	2,401	71	30	1,489	45	30	871	34	45
Montpelier, Vt	303	10	15	958	35	20	3,281	103	45
Norfolk, Va	450	15	20	966*	32	45	3,243	100	45
Richmond, Va	344	11	20	881	30	45	3,169	99	45
Seattle, Wash	3,127	102	..	2,215	78	15	936	44	25
Tacoma, Wash	3,127	102	..	2,215	78	15	916	44	43
Charleston, W. Va	616	20	..	494	15	34	2,757	84	45
Wheeling, W. Va	510	14	15	438	14	30	2,761	83	45
Madison, Wis	1,051	30	..	139	4	30	2,261	73	45
Milwaukee, Wis	997	29	20	85	2	50	2,340	71	45
Cheyenne, Wyo	1,916	54	..	1,004	30	..	1,319	44	45

*Same as Old Point Comfort.

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Postal Distances Between New York and the Most Important Foreign Cities.

(From the United States Postal Guide.)

Name of Place.	via	Days.	Statute Miles.
Aden (Africa)	London	29	8,075
Algiers (Africa)	London	36	8,130
Adelaide (South Australia)	London	42	15,315
Adelaide (South Australia)	San Francisco	34	12,845
Aden (Arabia)	London	18	7,845
Akyab (British Burmah)	London	33	11,670
Alexandria (Egypt)	London	13	6,150
Algiers (Africa)	London	10	5,030
Amoy (Africa)	London	31	9,785
Amsterdam (Netherlands)	London	9	3,985
Antigua (Leeward Islands)		9	1,790
Antwerp (Belgium)	London	9	4,000
Apia (Samoan Islands)	San Francisco	28	9,200
Arica (Peru)	Panama	27	4,835
Aspinwall, see "Colon"			
Athens (Greece)	London	12	5,655
Auckland (New Zealand)	San Francisco	26	10,120
Bahia (Brazil)		21	5,870
Bale (Switzerland)	London	9	4,420
Bangkok (Siam)	London	41	13,125
Bangkok (Siam)	San Francisco	43	12,980
Barbados (West Indies)		8	2,145
Barcelona (Spain)	London	10	4,790
Batavia (Java)	London	34	12,800
Bathurst (Africa)	London	22	6,705
Bayonne (France)	London	10	4,510
Belize (British Honduras)	New Orleans	9	2,360
Berlin (German)	London	9	4,385
Berne (Switzerland)	London	9	4,490
Beirut (Syria)	London	15	6,475
Bombay (British India)	London	24	9,765
Bonny (Africa)	London	42	8,590
Bordeaux (France)	London	9	4,385
Bremen (Germany)	London	8	4,235
Brindisi (Italy)	London	10	5,205
Brisbane (Queensland, Australia)	San Francisco	34	12,190
Brussels (Belgium)	London	9	3,975
Budapest (Hungary)	London	10	4,910
Buenos Ayres (Argentine Republic)		29	8,045
Bushire Abbas (Persian Gulf)	London	34	9,500
Bushire (Persian Gulf)	London	30	9,750
Busrah (Persian Gulf)	London	38	10,160
Cadiz (Spain)	London	10	5,375
Cairo (Egypt)	London	12	6,280
Calcutta (British India)	London	26	11,120
Callao (Chile)	Panama	31	5,455
Callao (Peru)	Panama	22	4,145
Cameroons (Africa)	London	31	8,805
Cape Coast Castle (Africa)	London	29	8,010
Cape Haitien (Haiti)		7	1,460
Cape Palmas (Africa)	London	30	7,570
Cape Town (South Africa)	London	27	11,245
Carril (Spain)	London	12	5,345
Cartagena (Colombia)	Panama	12	2,445
Cherbourg (France)	London	10	3,780
Christiana (Norway)	London	10	4,650
Cienfuegos, via Havana		5	
Ciudad Bolivar (Venezuela)		11	2,715
Colon (Bolivia)	Panama	37	5,135
Cologne (Germany)	London	8	4,115
Colon (Colombia)	Panama	6	2,281
Constantine (Africa)	London	34	9,605
Constantinople (Turkey)	London	11	5,810
Copenhagen (Denmark)	London	10	4,575
Coquimbo (Chile)	Panama	32	5,685
Corfu (Turkey)	London	16	5,835
Curacao (West Indies)		6	2,030
Cyprus (British)	London	16	6,345
Delagoa Bay (Africa)	London	30	11,520
Demerara (British Guiana)		11	2,605
Dominica (Leeward Islands)		9	1,920
Dresden (Germany)	London	9	4,555
Falkland Islands		38	9,120
Faroe Islands	London	14	4,740
Fernando Po (Africa)	London	45	8,745
Fiji Islands	San Francisco	24	8,855
Florence (Italy)	London	10	4,800
Frankfort-on-Main (Germany)	London	9	4,250
Freetown (Africa)	London	47	9,055
Geneva (Switzerland)	London	9	4,410
Genoa (Italy)	London	9	4,615
Gibraltar	London	11	5,155
Glasgow (Scotland)		10	3,375
Gothenburg (Sweden)	London	9	4,755
Grand Bassam (Africa)	London	23	6,605
Grenada (Spain)	London	13	5,350
Grand Bassam (Africa)	London	29	7,395
Grand Canary Islands	London	13	5,695
Guadeloupe (Windward Islands)		9	2,325
Greytown (Nicaragua)	New Orleans	7	2,810
Guadeloupe (West Indies)		9	1,860
Guatemala City (Guatemala)	New Orleans	7	2,645
Guayaquil (Ecuador)	Panama	15	3,295
Guaymas (Mexico)	R. R.	6	3,025

Name of Place.	via	Days.	Statute Miles.
Hague (The Netherlands)	London	9	3,950
Half Jack (Africa)	London	31	7,670
Halafax (Nova Scotia)		2	645
Hamburg (Germany)	Direct	9	4,820
Hamburg (Germany)	London	9	4,340
Hamilton (Bermuda)		2	780
Havana (Cuba)		3	1,413
Havre (France)		8	3,940
Hong-Kong (China)	San Francisco	25	10,590
Honolulu (Hawaii)	San Francisco	13	5,645
Iceland	London	18	5,350
Inhambane (Africa)	London	44	11,240
Interlaken (Switzerland)	London	10	4,525
Iquique (Peru)	Panama	28	4,965
Isles de Los (Africa)	London	25	7,050
Jacmel (Haiti)		7	1,910
Jeddah (Arabia)	London	21	7,090
King George's Sound (W. Aust.)	San Francisco	43	14,015
Kingston (Jamaica)		5	1,820
Kurrachee (British India)	London	28	10,330
Lagos (Africa)	London	31	8,310
La Guayra (Venezuela)		10	2,258
Lisbon (Portugal)	London	10	5,335
Little Popo (Africa)	London	38	8,185
Liverpool (England)		8	3,540
Livingston (Guatemala)	New Orleans	10	2,495
Loanda (Africa)	London	56	9,855
London (England)	Queenstown	8	3,740
London (England)	Southampton	8	3,760
Lucerne (Switzerland)	London	9	4,480
Lyons (France)	London	9	4,340
Maceio (Brazil)		17	5,555
Madeira Island	London	12	5,345
Madras (British India)	London	27	10,525
Madrid (Spain)	London	9	4,925
Magdalena Bay (Mexico)	San Francisco	10	4,375
Malaga (Spain)	London	10	5,320
Malta Island	London	12	5,280
Maracaibo (Venezuela)		11	2,280
Maranham (Brazil)		15	3,805
Marseilles (France)	London	9	4,560
Martinique (West Indies)		9	1,980
Mauritius Island	London	33	12,350
Mayaguez (Porto Rico)		7	1,830
Mazatlan (Mexico)	San Francisco	10	4,795
Melbourne (Victoria, Australia)	San Francisco	32	12,265
Mexico City (Mexico)	R. R.	5	3,750
Milan (Italy)	London	9	4,615
Mollendo (Peru)	Panama	28	4,655
Monrovia (Liberia, Africa)	London	28	7,335
Montevideo (Uruguay)		14	7,165
Moscow (Russia)	London	10	5,535
Moulmein (British Burmah)	London	36	12,020
Mozambique (Africa)	London and Brindisi	35	10,470
Munich (Bavaria)	London	9	4,610
Muscat (Muscat)	London	31	9,230
Naples (Italy)	London	9	5,195
Nassau (Bahamas)		4	1,105
Natal (Africa)	London	30	12,062
Nice (France)	London	9	4,700
Nuremberg (Bavaria)	London	11	4,395
Odessa (Russia)	London	11	5,455
Old Calabar (Africa)	London	38	8,675
Oporto (Portugal)	London	10	5,405
Pago Pago (Samoa)	San Francisco	14	4,160
Panama (Colombia)		7	2,355
Papeete (Tahiti)	San Francisco	13	4,212
Para (Brazil)		12	3,460
Paris (France)		8	4,020
Payta (Peru)	Panama	16	3,545
Penang (Straits Settlements)	London	32	11,735
Pernambuco (Brazil)		10	5,425
Perth (West Australia)	San Francisco	32	14,415
Point de Galle (Ceylon)	London	29	10,340
Port au Prince (Haiti)		7	1,600
Port Limon (Costa Rica)	New Orleans	9	2,805
Puerto Cabello (Venezuela)		12	2,160
Puerto Plata (San Domingo)		7	1,570
Quebec (Canada)		2	555
Queenstown (Ireland)		7	3,250
Quilimane (Africa)	London	38	10,840
Quitta (Africa)	London	27	8,150
Rangoon (British India)	London	31	11,000
Riga (Russia)	London	11	5,190
Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)		23	6,204
Rome (Italy)	London	3	5,030
Rotterdam (Netherlands)	London	9	3,935
Saigon (Cochin China)	London	44	12,920
Saigon (Cochin China)	San Francisco	39	12,240
St. Helena Island	London	27	9,280
St. John's (Newfoundland)		5	1,245
St. Kitts (Leeward Islands)		8	1,800
St. Lucia (Windward Islands)		8	2,025
St. Petersburg (Russia)	London	10	5,370

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POSTAL DISTANCES BETWEEN NEW YORK AND MOST IMPORTANT FOREIGN CITIES.—Continued.

Name of Place.	Days.	Statute Miles.
via		
St. Thomas (West Indies)	6	1,650
St. Vincent (Cape de Verde Islands)..London	18	6,625
St. Vincent (Windward Islands)	8	2,245
Salt Pond (Africa)..London	34	8,050
Samana (San Domingo)	8	1,700
San Domingo City (San Domingo)	9	1,920
San Juan (Porto Rico)	6	1,730
Santa Martha (Colombia)..Panama	13	2,310
Santander (Spain)..London	10	4,875
Santiago (Chili)..Panama	38	6,010
Santos (Brazil)	25	6,980
Savanilla (Colombia)	13	2,380
Senegal (Africa)..London	27	6,505
Seychelles Islands (Indian Ocean)....London	37	9,485
Shanghai (China)..London	45	14,745
Shanghai (China)..San Francisco	25	9,920
Sierra Leone (Africa)..London	22	7,125
Singapore (Straits Settlements)..London	33	12,175
Singapore (Straits Settlements).San Francisco	42	12,240
Southampton (England)	8	3,680
Stockholm (Sweden)..London	10	4,975
Strassburg (Germany)..London	9	4,335
Stuttgart (Germany)..London	11	4,460
Suez (Egypt)..London	14	6,370
Sydney (New South Wales)....San Francisco	31	11,570
Tampico (Mexico)..New Orleans	7	2,250
Tiflis (Caucasus)..London	18	6,630
Teneriffe (Canary Islands)..London	14	5,645
Tours (France)..London	10	4,165
Trieste (Austria)..London	10	4,910
Trinidad (West Indies)	6	2,370
Turin (Italy)..London	9	4,520
Turk's Island (Bahamas)	7	1,325
Valparaiso (Chili)..Panama	37	5,910
Venice (Italy)..London	9	4,780
Vera Cruz (Mexico)..R. R.	6	4,010
Vera Cruz (Mexico)..Steamer	13	2,500
Vienna (Austria)..London	10	4,740
Vigo (Spain)..London	12	5,500
Wellington (New Zealand).....San Francisco	27	10,480
Whydah (Africa)..London	39	8,225
Winnebah (Africa)..London	34	8,055
Yarmouth (Nova Scotia)	1	515
Yokohama (Japan)..San Francisco	20	7,348
Zanzibar (Africa)..London	30	9,825
Zurich (Switzerland)..London	9	4,170

How to Procure a Patent.

(Revised for The American Almanac by the United States Patent Office.)

Any person who has discovered or invented any new or useful art, any machine or manufacture, or any new and useful improvement upon a prior invention is entitled to a patent. Of course, it is specified that this invention or discovery shall not have been patented or described in any publication in the United States, or elsewhere, and that it shall have been unknown to others in this country for more than two years before the date of the application. If the invention is proved to have been abandoned, however, the fact of prior existence does not prevent the issuance of the patent, while the positive proof of an invention or production of any new ornamental and original design for manufacture or other valuable discovery, entitles the inventor to receive patent protection, upon the payment of the requisite fees, after due procedure in accordance with the law.

The application for a patent must be made in writing to the Commissioner of Patents, at Washington, D. C., and, at the same time, the applicant must deposit with the Patent Office a written description of his invention or discovery in which he must set forth clearly, concisely and fully, the manner and process of making, constructing, compounding, and using the new discovery. In the case of a machine, its principle must not only be explained, but the inventor must demonstrate how he intends to apply that principle in order to distinguish it from other inventions, and he must be particular to point out each and every part, improvement or combination which makes this invention different from those that may already have been patented. These specifications and claims must be signed before two attesting witnesses, and the applicant must make oath that he believes himself to be the inventor or discoverer of some art, machine, or composition of matter that has hitherto been unknown and unused. He must also make oath that the invention has not been patented to himself or others, within his knowledge, anywhere in the world for more than two years prior to his application, or that an application for a patent has not been filed in any foreign country by himself, or by others with his consent, more than seven months prior to this application in this country. If, by chance, application for patent has been filed in some other country, the inventor must state the countries in which the application has been filed, giving the date of application, and must specify that the discovery has been unknown and unused in the United States.

The receipt of letters patent from a foreign government will not prevent the inventor from obtaining a patent in the United States unless the article on which the foreign patent was granted had been in use seven months prior to the application in this country, in which case no patent shall be granted in this country.

If the applicant is a citizen of this country the oath may be taken before any person authorized by law to administer such oaths, but if the applicant is a resident of a foreign country the oath may be administered before a minister, charge d'affaires, consul or commercial agent who holds a commission under the Government of the United States or before some public notary who is authorized to administer oaths by the nation of which the inventor is a resident.

When this preliminary step has been taken, and the fees required by law have been paid, an examination of the invention will be made by the Patent Office, and, if it is shown that the applicant is entitled to patent protection, such a patent will be issued by the Commissioner.

Patents, as well as all interest therein, are assignable in law, and the patentee or his legal representatives are entitled to dispose of exclusive rights under such patent for any specified part of the country. Each patent is granted to the patentee, his heirs or assigns, for the term of seventeen years, and during this period he possesses the exclusive right to make, use, or dispose, of the invention or discovery in all parts of the United States. Joint inventors are entitled to joint patent, but neither can claim one separately. Inventors who discover and invent, independently, improvements on the same machine are not entitled to a joint patent for such independent inventions, but when one person furnishes the capital which enables another person to complete an invention they are entitled to protection as joint patentees.

If an application for foreign patent has been filed more than seven months prior to the application for patent in the United States protection in this country will be denied, but if it appears that an inventor believes himself to be the sole discoverer of his invention at the time of his application for a patent, the fact that his invention, or any part of it, had been known or used in some foreign country before his application was filed will not prevent the issuance of patent protection by the United States.

If by reason of a defective or insufficient specification, or on account of the patentee claiming more than he had any right to claim as his own invention, the patent had become inoperative or void, a reissue may be granted, unless it is shown that the error was not the result of accident or mistake, but was made with fraudulent and deceptive intent. In cases of reissue the applications must again be sworn to by the inventors, if living.

If any citizen of the United States is satisfied that he has made a new invention or discovery, and yet desires to have further time in which to perfect his work, he may file a caveat in the Patent Office, as the result of which he may obtain protection for his labor for the term of one year. Caveats may also be renewed to the extent of one year, and during the two years the papers will be filed in the confidential archives of the Patent Office, where they will be preserved in secrecy. The original application, however, must contain all possible specifications and facts setting forth the distinguishing characteristics and purpose of the new discovery. When possible, drawings showing the application of the invention or improvement should be provided. The cost of caveat protection is $10.00 for the first year, and the same amount in cases of renewal.

The other fees, all of which must be paid in advance, are as follows:

For each original application for a patent, $15.00; for each original patent issued, $20.00; in design cases: for three years and six months, $10.00; seven years, $15.00; fourteen years, $30.00; for each application for the reissue of a patent, $30.00; filing each disclaimer, $10.00. Certified copies of patents and other material in manuscript will be furnished by the Patent Office on the payment of ten cents per 100 words and twenty-five cents for the certificate; for certified copies of printed patents eighty cents, but uncertified printed copies of any specifications or drawings will be provided at the cost of a few cents. The office is also prepared to furnish photographic copies of any drawing, foreign or domestic, in the possession of the department, at prices ranging from fifteen to twenty-five cents in accordance to the size of the photograph. If patents are assigned each assignment must be recorded; if 300 words or under, $1.00; if less than 1,000 words, $2.00; if more than 1,000 words, $5.00. The payment of these fees must be made in cash or by money order.

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How to Secure Copyright Registration.

The following rules for copyright procedure have been approved by the Librarian of Congress for The American Almanac for 1903:

There are three classes of people who are entitled to copyright protection under the laws of the United States: (1) the author of any literary, musical, dramatic or artistic work, who is a citizen of the United States; or, (2) a subject of a foreign country to whose citizens the privilege of copyright in the United States has been extended, and (3) any person to whom an author entitled as above to copyright protection for his works has assigned his copyright rights, in which case the registration is entered for the "proprietor." Of course editors, translators, dramatizers and compilers have equal rights under the law, but they are regarded as "authors."

In making application for copyright protection the first step to be taken is to transmit to the Librarian of Congress a printed copy of the title of the book or other article for which such protection is desired. The application blanks, which must be signed before registration can be made, are furnished, free of charge, by the Librarian upon written request. In sending the title of the book, or other article, however, it must be remembered that the law distinctly stipulates that printed titles only may be accepted, and while it is permissible to typewrite the title in its proper place on the blank furnished by the Librarian of Congress, such titles are accepted only at the risk of the sender and printed titles are always preferable.

If a musical composition is to be copyrighted the printed title page of the music should be sent, but the transmission of a typewritten title applies to this case as it does to that of the literary composition. Songs without music are not copyrightable as musical compositions, but as "books."

If a painting, drawing, statue or a model or design for any work of the fine arts is to be copyrighted a full description of it must be filed with the title, if there be one, as well as a photograph taken directly from the work of art itself.

It is absolutely necessary that the titles or descriptions for record should be sent before any copies of the articles which they are to protect have been distributed, for the law states explicitly that such titles must be deposited in the mail within the United States, addressed to the Librarian of Congress, at Washington, D. C., on or before the day of publication in this or any other country.

In the case of works published in parts or volumes the title of each part must be entered as if it was an independent work, while newspapers, magazines or other periodical publications must record the title of each number distinguished by its proper volume, number, and date. The same rule applies in the case of engravings, photographs or other works of art published with variations, or music in different arrangements. In each instance each case, or other characteristic of difference must be entered with its distinguishing mark clearly differentiated.

The second step in securing copyright entry is the act of depositing two copies of the article for which title has been recorded in the mail within the United States, not later than the day of publication in this or any other country. If it is a book, map, dramatic or musical composition, two copies of the composition itself are necessary. If it is a painting, drawing, statue or model for a work of the fine arts a photograph of the original work complies with the requirements of the law. In every case, however, the final deposit must be in addition to the printed title. Sending two copies of a book or other articles is not sufficient. The law stipulates that a title and two copies must be sent, and the only exception is in the case where three complete copies are sent, each copy bearing the printed title in its entirety.

The two copies which are deposited must be complete copies of the best edition issued, and for each new edition a deposit of one copy must be made. When a book is published serially in a periodical, two copies of each number of the magazine containing it must be deposited, and if afterward it is published in book form two copies of this volume must also be deposited. If these deposits are not made a penalty of $25.00 is incurred.

In the case of dramatic compositions it has been the practice of the Copyright Office to accept two typewritten copies of the drama, but the courts have recently decided that such typewritten copies do not comply with the law, and, under these circumstances printed copies only should be filed. For the same reason manuscripts, original drawings, paintings, statuary, etc., are not accepted as copyrightable. The general title of a newspaper, or periodical, apart from the contents, is not entitled to protection under the copyright law. In the case of periodical publications, however, application for entry may be made in advance by sending the printed title heading with the proper variations as to volume, number and date in advance of a number of issues, and the completion of the entry may be made by the deposit of two copies of the periodical on its day of publication. Owing to the difficulty of insuring the receipt of these copies by the Librarian of Congress "on or before the day of publication," as required by law, the publisher may obtain a receipt from the Postmaster in his city, or town, showing in case of need, that the necessary copies were mailed within the limit of time specified.

The third and last step necessary to secure a valid copyright is the printing of a copyright notice on each copy of the article protected, for if such notice does not appear upon every copy produced, infringement of the copyright cannot be prosecuted. The wording of the notice is determined by the copyright statute and must be one of these two forms:

a. **Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year.....,**
(Here insert date.)

by....., in the Office of the Librarian of Congress,
(Here insert full name of claimant.)

at Washington; or,

b. **Copyright,....., by.....**
(Here insert the year.) (Here insert full name of claimant.)

A penalty of $100.00 is imposed upon any person who shall insert the notice of copyright, or words of the same purport, upon any book or article which has not been copyrighted, whether such article be subject to copyright or not; or who shall knowingly issue or sell any article bearing such notice which has not been copyrighted, or who shall import any book or article bearing the notice of copyright when the requirements of the law have not been complied with.

The copyright fees, as prescribed by law, are as follows:

For recording the title of a book, or other article, the production of a citizen or resident of the United States, fifty cents; for a certificate of copyright, as evidence of the entry of the title, fifty cents; for recording the title of a book or other article, the production of a person not a citizen or resident of the United States, $1.00, and this fee is required to be paid whether the applicant for protection be the author who is not a citizen, or the proprietor who may be a citizen of the United States. In this case, also, a fifty cent fee is charged for certificate. For every copy under seal of the record of entry of any title, fifty cents; for a certified receipt for the deposit of the two copies required by law, fifty cents; for recording and certifying any instrument of writing for the assignment of a copyright, $1.00; for each copy of such assignment, $1.00.

All remittances should be made by money or express order, and, while currency will be accepted, postage stamps must not be sent as fees.

The term of copyright is for twenty-eight years, but, within six months before the expiration of that period, the author, or, if he be not living, his widow or his children may have the copyright extended for a further term of fourteen years, but this renewal requires the filing of the title a second time, the deposit of the two copies and the payment of the regulation fees. In addition to this the certificate of extension of copyright must be published, for four weeks, in one or more newspapers printed in the United States, and this publication must take place within two months from the date of the renewal of copyright.

Copyrights are assignable in law by any instrument of writing in which the name of the assignee and assignor and the title of the book or article assigned appears. It should also contain a statement of "valuable consideration" and must be recorded in the copyright office within sixty days after its execution, "in default of which it shall be void as against any subsequent purchaser or mortgagee for a valuable consideration, without notice."

Copyright cannot be obtained for the same book or article under different titles, for ideas, methods, schemes and systems, for blank books or books, like score cards, in which blank spaces have been left to be filled in later, advertising novelties or devices, coats of arms, coined words or names, coupon systems, engravings or manufactured articles or cuts for advertisements, games, letter heads, names of companies or corporations, or products or substances, stage scenery or titles, as such, are among some of the many things for which copyright protection is denied.

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International Copyright Protection.

By an act of Congress which went into effect on July 1, 1891, the United States Government removed the limitation of the privilege of copyright to citizens of the United States, thus making it possible for foreign authors to obtain protection in this country upon the same terms as native authors, except that they are required to pay a double fee. At the same time Congress stipulated that this copyright protection should only apply to a citizen of a foreign state or nation when such foreign state or nation permitted citizens of the United States to enjoy the benefits of copyright on substantially the same basis as its own subjects, or when such foreign state or nation should become a party to an international agreement providing for reciprocity in the granting of copyyright. Under the operation of this amendment of the copyright law, therefore, the privileges of copyright in the United States have been extended, by Presidential proclamation, to the authors of Belgium, Chili, Costa Rica, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain and her possessions (Australia, Canada, India, etc.), Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and Switzerland, and, as the result, the artists, composers and authors of these nations are now entitled to receive copyright protection from the United States, and American authors and makers of works of art may demand the same privilege for their production under the laws of the other countries.

How to Protect a Trade Mark.

(Revised for the American Almanac by the United States Patent Office.)

The following rules for trade mark procedure have been approved by the Commissioner of Patents for the American Almanac for 1903.

A trade mark may be registered by any person, firm, or corporation domiciled in the United States or located in any foreign country which, by treaty, convention, or law, affords similar privileges to citizens of the United States, and who is entitled to the exclusive use of any trade mark and uses the same in commerce with foreign nations, or with Indian tribes. Also, by any citizen or resident of this country desiring the protection of his trade mark in any foreign country the laws of which require that registration in the United States shall be a prior condition to registration in that country.

Application for the registration of a trade mark must be made to the Commissioner of Patents and must be signed by the applicant. Accompanying this application, which should be in the form of a brief letter of advice requesting registration, there must be a statement or specification which must give the name, domicile, location and citizenship of the party applying; the class of merchandise, and a particular description of goods comprised in the class to which the particular trade mark has been appropriated, as well as a clear statement of discrimination between the essential and non-essential features of the trade mark. If the applicant be a corporation it must be specified under the laws of what State or nation it was incorporated.

(2.) There must also be a declaration or oath to the effect that the applicant has at the time a right to the use of the trade mark and that no other person, firm, or corporation has the right to use it, and that the description and facsimile presented for registry are a true representation of the trade mark sought to be registered.

(3.) There must be a drawing made with India ink alone, on pure white paper, the thickness of three sheets of Bristol board and containing a calendared and smooth surface. All drawings must be made with pen only and every line and letter, signature and shading, must be absolutely black. The size of the sheet must be exactly 10x15 inches, and there must be an inch margin on each side, leaving the "sight" exactly 8x13 inches. When the view is longer than the width of the sheet it may be turned on its side, while the signature of the proprietor of the trade mark must be placed at the lower right hand corner and the signature of the witnesses at the lower left hand corner, but, in no instance, shall they encroach upon the drawing. Drawings must be rolled for transmission to the Patent Office—not folded.

(4.) The letter of advice, statement and oath must be written in the English language and on one side of the paper only.

(5.) A fee of twenty-five dollars must be enclosed.

All applications for registration are carefully considered by the trade mark examiner and if, for any reason, the application is refused, the applicant will be notified, and the reasons for refusal will be given. During this examination all matters pertaining to the application are preserved in secrecy, but, if the application is granted, all papers and drawings are then filed in the Patent Office.

Certificates of registry remain in force for thirty years from date, except in cases where the trade mark is claimed for and applied to articles not manufactured in this country and upon which it receives protection under the laws of a foreign country for a shorter period, in which case it ceases to have force in this country when it ceases to be exclusive property elsewhere. Under other conditions a patent may be renewed for thirty years additional on the same terms by an application at any time during the six months prior to the expiration of the original registry.

A trade mark is assignable by an instrument in writing providing it is recorded in the Patent Office, for which a fee of $1 to $3 is charged.

The governments with which conventions for the reciprocal registration and protection of trade marks have been entered into by the United States are: Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Russia, Servia, Spain and Switzerland.

Area and Value of Parks in the United States.

(Statistics Prepared by the United States Government.)

Cities.	Area.	Valuation.			Expenditures, etc., Parks and Gardens.
	Acreage Owned by City.	Land and Buildings.	Apparatus.	Total.	
New York, N. Y.	6,909.00	$296,235,525.00	$636,266.00	$296,871,791.00	$1,408,830.00
Chicago, Ill.	2,151.49	61,514,900.00	1,500,000.00	63,014,900.00	442,110.00
Philadelphia, Pa	4,044.09	(b)	(b)	22,788,344.00	458,202.00
St. Louis, Mo.	2,176.59	8,149,310.00	6,407.00	8,155,807.00	133,122.00
Boston, Mass.	2,618.06	(b)	(b)	53,023,400.00	233,444.00
Baltimore, Md.	1,136.01	(b)	(b)	(b)	302,168.00
Cleveland, Ohio.	1,326.19	6,908,846.00	15,000.00	6,923,846.00	71,975.00
Buffalo, N. Y.	1,025.50	3,637,255.00	12,000.00	3,649,255.00	173,751.00
San Francisco, Cal.	1,192.67	(b)	(b)	12,000,000.00	208,361.00
Cincinnati, Ohio.	539.00	1,499,000.00	1,000.00	1,500,000.00	43,996.00
Pittsburg, Pa.	880.00	3,319,959.00	25,000.00	3,344,959.00	.....
New Orleans, La.	552.66	5,000,000.00	50,000.00	5,050,000.00	9,655.00
Detroit, Mich.	1,055.61	(b)	(b)	6,255,000.00	91,900.00
Milwaukee, Wis.	435.03	(b)	(b)	2,493,776.00	82,992.00
Washington, D. C.	(a) .98	300,000.00	.....	300,000.00	22,050.00
Newark, N. J.	19.18	500,000.00	.....	500,000.00	4,601.00
Jersey City, N. J.	18.00	483,500.00	2,000.00	485,500.00	3,550.00
Louisville, Ky.	1,350.00	1,000,000.00	15,000.00	1,015,000.00	56,752.00
Minneapolis, Minn.	1,553.26	4,564,340.00	(b)	4,564,340.00	99,450.00
Providence, R. I.	543.68	1,146,439.00	48,933.00	1,195,372.00	47,885.00
New Haven, Conn.	1,100.00	451,000.00	20,000.00	471,000.00	21,504.00
Los Angeles, Cal.	3,720.04	597,175.00	2,500.00	599,675.00	53,819.00
Lynn, Mass.	2,463.75	(b)	(b)	393,825.00	6,139.00

(a) Washington, D. C.; 3,596.27 acres owned by United States Government.
(b) Not given.

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Customs Duties of the United States.

(Abridged from the United States Tariff Act of 1897.)

Albums, photograph, scrap and autograph, 35 p. c. ad val.
Alcohol, amylic, 1-4c. per lb.
Alcohol, medicinal preparations, 55c. per lb., or not less than 25 p. c. ad val.
Animals, for breeding purposes, free.
Apparel, wearing, 50 p. c. ad val., to 44c. per lb. and 60 p. c. ad val.
Apparel, theatrical, free, under certain conditions specified by the Secretary of the Treasury.
Arms, muskets, muzzle-loading shotguns, rifles, etc., 35 p. c. ad val.
Barley, bushels of 48 lbs., 30c. per bushel.
Beads, 35 p. c. ad val.
Beef, mutton, pork, 2c. per lb.
Beer and ale not in bottles, 20c. per gal.
Beers, porter and ales in bottles, 40c. per gal.
Binding, cotton, 45 p. c. ad val.
Binding, silk, 50 p. c. ad val.
Binding, wool, 60c. per lb. and 50 p. c. ad val.
Birds and land and water fowl, free.
Birds, stuffed, not suitable for millinery, free.
Birds, skins and feathers not dressed or colored, 15 p. c. ad val. When dressed, colored, or otherwise manufactured, 50 p. c. ad val.
Blankets, from 22c. p. lb. and 30 p. c. ad val. to 33c. p. lb. and 35 p. c. ad val.
Bond Paper, from 2c. p. lb. and 10 p. c. ad val. to 31-2c. p. lb. and 15 p. c. ad val. When ruled, bordered, decorated or printed, 10 p. c. ad val. additional.
Bonnets, Hats or Hoods for male or female wear, from $2 to $7 p. doz. and 20 p. c. ad val.
Bonnets, Hats or Hoods composed of straw, 35 p. c. ad val. When trimmed, 50 p. c. ad val.
Bonnet or Hat Pins not classified as jewelry, 35 p. c. ad val.
Books, maps, charts, etc., 25 p. c. ad val.
Books, when printed more than 20 years, free.
Books, printed in other languages than English, free.
Botanical specimens, when not for sale, free.
Bottles, toilet, 45 or 60 p. c. ad val.
Bronzes, Manufactures of, 45 p. c. ad val.
Butter and substitutes, 6c. p. lb.
Buttons, collar and cuff, 50 p. c. ad val.
Cameos, unset, 10 p. c. ad val.
Cameos, set or in frames, 60 p. c. ad val.
Candy, from 4c. p. lb. and 15 p. c. ad val. to 50 p. c. ad val.
Caps. See bonnets.
Carpets, treble ingrain, 22c. p. sq. yard and 40 p. c. ad val.
Carpets, two-ply, 18c. p. sq. yd. and 40 p. c. ad val.
Carpets, Axminster, Wilton, velvet, 60c. p. sq. yd. and 40 p. c. ad val.
Carpets, Brussels tapestry, 28c. p. sq. yd. and 40 p. c. ad val.
Carpets, druggets, 22c. p. sq. yd. and 40 p. c. ad val.
Carving Knives and Forks, not less than 45 p. c. ad val.
Cattle, less than one year old, $2 p. head.
Cattle, more than one year old, $3.75 p. head or 27 1-2 p. c. ad val.
Cheese, 6c. p. lb.
Chinaware, decorated, 60 p. c. ad val.
Cigars and Cigarettes, $4.50 p. lb. and 25 p. c. ad val., with internal revenue tax.
Clocks, 40 p. c. ad val.
Clothing. See apparel.
Coal, anthracite, free.
Coal, bituminous, 67c. p. ton.
Coffee, free.
Copper, manufactures of, 45 p. c. ad val.
Coral manufactures of, 50 to 60 p. c. ad val.
Cosmetics, 50 p. c. ad val.
Cotton Handkerchiefs, plain or hemstitched, 45 p. c. ad val.
Cotton Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, 55 p. c. ad val.
Cotton Handkerchiefs, embroidered, 60 p. c. ad val.
Cotton Hose, 30 p. c. ad val.
Cotton Laces, 60 p. c. ad val.
Cotton Clothing, ready made, 50 p. c. ad val.
Crayons, 30 p. c. ad val.
Crockery Ware, 60 p. c. ad val.
Cutlery, more than $3 per doz., 20c. p. piece and 40 p. c. ad val.
Cutlery, table knives, 16c. each and 15 p. c. ad val.
Cutlery, razors, $1.75 p. doz. and 20 p. c. ad val.
Cutlery, swords, 35 p. c. ad val.
Cut Glass, all articles of, 60 p. c. ad val.
Diamonds, cut and set, 60 p. c. ad val.
Diamonds, not jewelry, rough or uncut, free.
Diamonds, cut but not set, 10 p. c. ad val.
Dolls and Doll Heads, 35 p. c. ad val.
Drawing Instruments, 45 p. c. ad val.
Drawings, pen and ink, 20 p. c. ad val.
Dress Ornaments and Trimmings, 60 p. c. ad val. to 50c. p. lb. and 60 p. c. ad val.
Drugs, crude, free.
Drugs, refined, 1-4 p. c. p. lb. and 10 p. c. ad val.
Dyewoods, crude, free.
Dyewoods, extracts of, 7-8 p. c. per lb.
Earthenware, common, 25 p. c. ad val.
Earthenware, porcelain, plain, 55 p. c. ad val.
Earthenware, porcelain, ornamented, 60 p. c. ad val.
Eggs, 5c. per doz.
Embroidered Articles, 60 p. c. ad val. to 50c. per lb. and 60 p. c. ad val.
Engravings and Etchings, 25 p. c. ad val.
Engravings and Etchings, printed more than twenty years, free.
Essences, fruit, $2 per lb.
Extracts, meat, 35c. per lb.
Eyeglasses, 50 p. c. ad val.
Fans, 50 p. c. ad val.
Feathers, dressed or ornamented, 50 p. c. ad val.
Firecrackers, 8c. per lb.
Fish, American caught, free.
Fish, canned, dried, 40 p. c. ad val.
Fish, fresh, 3-4c. to 1c. per lb.
Flax, manufactures of, 45 p. c. ad val.
Flaxseed Oil, 20c. per gal.
Flour, wheat, 25 p. c. ad val.
Flowers, artificial or ornamental, 50 p. c. ad val.
Flowers, natural, 25 p. c. ad val.
Fruits, preserved in their own juice, 1c. per lb. and 35 p. c. ad val.
Furniture, wood, 35 p. c. ad val.
Furs, articles made of, 35 p. c. ad val.
Glass, manufactures of, 45 p. c. ad val.
Glasses, opera and field, 45 p. c. ad val.
Glassware, 60 p. c. ad val.
Gloves, $1.75 to $4.75 per doz. pairs and 50 p. c. ad val. to 44c. per lb. and 60 p. c. ad val.
Glucose, 1 1-2c. per lb.
Glue, value above 35c. per lb., 15c. per lb. and 20 p. c. ad val.
Glycerine, refined, 3c. per lb.
Gold, manufactures of, not jewelry, 45 p. c. ad val.
Grapes, 20c. per cubic ft.
Guns, shot, 25 p. c. ad val.
Gutta-percha, manufactures of, 35 p. c. ad val.
Gypsum, ground, $2.25 per ton.
Hair, manufactures of, 35 p. c. ad val.
Hams and Bacon, 5c. per lb.
Handkerchiefs, 45 p. c. ad val. to 60 p. c. ad val.
Harness, leather, 45 p. c. ad val.
Hats, value above $20 per doz., $7 per doz. and 20 p. c. ad val.
Hay, $4 per ton.
Hemp, manufactures of, 45 p. c. ad val.
Hides, uncured, 15 p. c. ad val.
Honey, 20c. per gal.
Hops, 12c. per lb.
Horn, manufactures of, 30 p. c. ad val.
Horses, valued under $150 per head, $30 per head.
Horses, valued over $150 per head, 25 p. c. ad val.
Household Effects, of persons from foreign countries, free.
India rubber, crude, free.
India rubber, manufactures of, 30 p. c. ad val.
Indigo, extracts or pastes of, 3-4c. per lb.
Ink, 25 p. c. ad val.
Iron, manufactures of, 45 p. c. ad val.
Ivory, manufactures of, 35 p. c. ad val.
Jellies, 1 p. c. per lb. and 35 p. c. ad val.
Jewelry, all articles commonly known as jewelry, 60 p. c. ad val.
Knitted articles for wearing apparel, 44c. per lb and 50 p. c. ad val.
Knitted articles, silk, 60 p. c. ad val.
Lace, 60 p. c. ad val.
Lard, 2c. per lb.
Lead, articles of, 45 p. c. ad val.
Lead pencils, 45c. per gross and 25 p. c. ad val.
Leather, manufactures of, 35 p. c. ad val.
Lemons, 1c. per lb.
Linen, Collars and Cuffs, 40c. per doz. pieces and 20 p. c. ad val.
Linen, manufactures of, 40 p. c. ad val.
Liqueurs, n. e. s., $2.25 per gal.
Macaroni, and similar preparations, 1 1-2c. per lb.
Machinery, patterns for, free.
Magnesia, carbonate of, medicinal, 3c. per lb.; sulphate of, or Epsom salts, 1-5c. per lb.
Malt, barley, 45c. per bush. of 34 lbs.
Manuscripts, free.
Marble, manufactures of, n. e. s., 50 p. c. ad val.
Matches, friction or lucifer, in boxes of less than 100 matches, 8c. per gross.
Matches, friction or lucifer, otherwise than in boxes containing less than 100, 1c. per 1,000 matches.

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Matting, cocoa fibre or rattan, 6c. per sq. yd.
Medals, gold, silver or copper, received as prizes or accepted as honorary distinctions, free.
Microscopes, 45 p. c. ad val.
Millinery, ornaments, feathers, flowers, birds, etc., 50 p. c. ad val.
Mineral waters, 50c. per gal.
Mirrors, 45 p. c. ad val.
Morphine, sulphate of, $1 per oz.
Musical Instruments or parts thereof, 45 p. c. ad val.
Nails, cut, 6-10c. per lb.
Nails, wire, not less than 1 in. in length, 1-2c. per lb.
Nails, horseshoe, 2 1-4c. per lb.
Newspapers and periodicals, free.
Oats, 15c. per bu.
Oatmeal and rolled oats, 1c. per lb.
Oilcloth, 8c. per yd. and 15 p. c. ad val. to 20c. per yd. and 20 p. c. ad val.
Oil, fruit, $2 per lb.; linseed, 20c. per gal. of 7 1-2 lbs. wgt.; olive, 40c. per gal.; whale, 8c. per gal.
Olives, green or prepared, 25c. per gal.
Onions, 40c. per bu.
Onyx, manufactures of, n. e. s., 50 p. c. ad val.
Opera glasses, see under glasses.
Opium, crude or unmanufactured, $1 per lb.
Opium, prepared for smoking, $6 per lb.
Optical instruments, 45 p. c. ad val.
Oranges, 1c. per lb.
Oriental Rugs, 10c. per sq. ft. and 40 p. c. ad val.
Ostrich Feathers, 50 p. c. ad val.
Paintings, for colleges or for exhibition, free.
Paintings, n. e. s., 20 p. c. ad val.
Paints, artists', 30 p. c. ad val.
Paper, manufactures of, n. e. s., 35 p. c. ad val.
Parasols, 40 p. c. ad val.
Pearls, in natural state, 10 p. c. ad val.
Pepper, red or cayenne, 2 1-2c. per lb.
Pepper, black or white, free.
Perfumery, 50 p. c. ad val. to 60c. per lb. and 45 p. c. ad val.
Photograph Albums, 35 p. c. ad val.
Photographic, dry plate and films, 25 p. c. ad val.
Photographs, 25 p. c. ad val.
Pickles, 40 p. c. ad val.
Pins, not ornaments, of metal, 35 p. c. ad val.
Pipes, smoking, 60 p. c. ad val.
Playing cards, 10c. per pack and 20 p. c. ad val.
Potatoes, 25c. per bu. of 60 lbs.
Precious stones, cut and not set, 10 p. c. ad val.
Precious stones, set, 60 p. c. ad val.
Prizes or trophies, free.
Pumice stone, manufactured, $6 per ton.
Quicksilver, 7c. per lb.
Quinces, 25c. per bu.
Quinine, free.
Razors, see under cutlery.
Ribbons, 45 p. c. ad val. to 50 p. c. ad val.
Ribbons, velvet or plush, $1.50 per lb. and 15 p. c. ad val.
Rugs, see under carpets.
Rye, 10c. per bu.
Rye, flour, 1-2c. per lb.
Saddles, see under harness.
Salmon, fresh, pickled or salted, 1c. per lb.
Salt, in bulk, 8c. per 100 lbs.
Salt, in packages, 12c. per 100 lbs.
Sauces, n. e. s., 40 p. c. ad val.
Sausages, bologna, free.
Scenery, theatrical, not for sale, free.
Sculpture, not for sale, free.
Shoes, made of leather, 25 p. c. ad val.
Silk clothing, 60 p. c. ad val.
Silk, raw or reeled, free.
Silk thread, 30 p. c. ad val.
Skeletons, free.
Skins, raw, free.
Slate, manufactures of, 20 p. c. ad val.
Smokers' articles, 60 p. c. ad val.
Soap, castile, 1 1-4c. per lb.
Soap, toilet and medicinal, 15c. per lb.
Specimens of natural history, botany and mineralo not for sale, free.
Spectacles, see under eye-glasses.
Sponges, 20 p. c. ad val.
Statuettes, 60 p. c. ad val.
Straw, manufactures of, n. e. s., 30 p. c. ad val.
Strychnine, 30c. per oz.
Sugar, maple, 4c. per lb.
Sugar, not above 16 Dutch standard, 95-100c. per lb
Sugar, above 16 Dutch standard and all refine 1 95-100c. per lb.
Sulphur, crude, free.
Sulphur, refined or sublimed, $8 per ton.
Swords and sword blades, 35 p. c. ad val.
Tapestry, see under carpets.
Tea and tea plants, free.
Thorite, 6c. per lb.
Tin, ore and in bars, blocks or pigs, free.
Tin plates, 1 1-2c. per lb.
Tobacco, see under cigars and cigarettes.
Tobacco, wrapper and filler, when mixed with 15 c. or more of wrapper, $1.85 per lb.; if stemme $2.50 per lb.; all other filler tobacco, stemmed, 5 per lb.; unstemmed, 35c. per lb.
Tobacco, n. e. s., 55c. per lb.
Toilet Articles, cosmetics, dentifrices, pastes, powde and other toilet articles, not containing alcohol, p. c. ad val.
Toilet articles, see under perfumery.
Toys, not composed of rubber, china, porcelain, parian bisque, earthen or stoneware and n. e. s., 35 p. ad val.
Trophies, free.
Type metal, 1 1-2c. per lb. for lead contained therei
Types, new, 25 p. c. ad val.
Umbrellas, 50 p. c. ad val.
Varnishes, 35 p. c. ad val.
Varnishes, spirit, $1.32 per gal and 35 p. c. ad val.
Vases, 60 p. c. ad val.
Vegetables, in their natural state, 25 p. c. ad val.
Vegetables, prepared or preserved, 40 p. c. ad val.
Velvets, and velvet or plush ribbons, silk, $1 per lb and 15 p. c. ad val.
Watch Cases and parts of Watches, 40 p. c. ad val.
Watch movements, not more than 7 jewels, 35c. each more than 7, but not more than 11 jewels, 5 each; 12 to 15 jewels, 75c. each; 16 to 17, $3 each and in addition to, on all the foregoing, 25 p. c ad val.
Wearing Apparel. See under Apparel.
Wheat, 25c. per bu.
Willow, manufactures of, 40 p. c. ad val.
Wines, champagne, 1-2 pt. to 1 pt., $4 per doz.; 1 pt. to 1 qt., $8 per doz.; bottles containing more than 1 qt. each, $8 per doz. and $2.50 per gal.
Wines, still, in casks or packages other than bottles or jugs, containing more than 14 p. c. of alcohol, 50c. per gal.
Woods, cabinet, sawed, 15 p. c. ad val.
Woods, veneers of, unmanufactured, 20 p. c. ad val.
Wood, manufactures of, n. e. s., 35 p. c. ad val.
Wool, first class, 11c. per lb.; second class, 12c. per lb.; third class, valued above 12c. per lb., 7c. per lb.
Woollen, yarns, valued at not more than 30c. per lb., 27 1-2c. per lb.; more than 30c. per lb., 38 1-2c. per lb.; in addition to the foregoing, 40 p. c. ad val.
Zinc, articles of, n. e. s., 45 p. c. ad val.

Customs Tariff for the Philippine Archipelago.

Agricultural Tools and Implements (not machinery), 100 kilos, $1.50.
Alcohol, per liter, 70c.
Asses, $5 each.
Baggage, travellers' personal, free.
Bamboo, unmanufactured, 100 kilos, $1.20.
Bar Fixtures, 100 kilos, $11.00.
Barks, for dyeing, 100 kilos, 20c.; for tanning, 100 kilos, 10c.
Barley, in grain, 100 kilos, 25c.; in flour, 100 kilos, 40c.
Baskets, 100 kilos, $10.00.
Beans, dried and in bulk, 100 kilos, 75c.
Bedsteads, of cast iron, enamelled, 100 kilos, $2.00.
Bedsteads, common wood, 100 kilos, $5.00.
Beef, canned or potted, not exceeding in value $1 per doz. cans of weight of 1 kilogram each, per kilo, 5c.; not exceeding $1.75 per doz. cans, per kilo, 20c.
Beer, in casks, per hectog, $3.40; in bottles, per hectog, $4.60.
Benzine, 100 kilos, $1.25.
Beverages, non-alcoholic, per hectog, $1.00.
Bibles, free.
Bicycles, complete, $5 each; detached parts, kilo, 20c.
Birds, singing birds and parrots, 50c. each.
Bone, unwrought, per kilo, 60c.; wrought, per kilo, $1.50.
Books, printed, bound or unbound, n. e. s., 100 kilos, $3.00; unprinted books, 100 kilos, $4.00.
Books, for schools, Bibles, magazines and newspapers, free.
Bread, canned, per kilo, 2 1-2c.
Bullets, for firearms, 100 kilos, 75c.
Cameras. See under Photographic Material.
Candles of all kinds, per kilo, 12 1-2c.
Cane. Same as Bamboo.
Cardboard Boxes, per kilo, 20c.
Carpets, of cotton, per kilo, 15c.; of wool, 35 p. c. ad val.
Cartridges, per kilo, 30c.

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Cattle, oxen, $2.00 each; bulls and cows, $1.50 each; calves and heifers, $1.00 each.
Cereals, prepared for table use, n. e. s., 100 kilos, $2.00.
Cheese, fine, per kilo, 25c.; common, per kilo, 2 1-2c.
Cigars and Cigarettes. See Tobacco.
Clocks, common or alarm, 25c. each.
Coffee, in grains, 100 kilos, $7.00; ground, $8.70.
Copper, n. e. s., per kilo, 15c.
Copper, articles of bronze gilt or nickeled, per kilo, 50c.
Copper, rolled in bars, 100 kilos, $2.25; rolled in sheets, 100 kilos, $2.50; ore, free.
Cordage and Rope, 100 kilos, $6.00.
Corn, in grain, 100 kilos, 10c.; in meal or flour, 100 kilos, 40c.
Cotton, Absorbent, per kilo, 25c.; raw, 100 kilos, 50c.; yarns, bleached, 10c. per kilo; dyed, 15c. per kilo.
Cutlery, tools, with wooden handles, and scissors, per kilo, 15c.; pocket knives and razors, per kilo, 60c.; surgical and dental instruments, per kilo, 30c.
Dishes, clay or stoneware, 100 kilos, $1.60; porcelain, plain, 100 kilos, $5.60; ornamented, 100 kilos, $9.60.
Dyes, Indigo and Cochineal, per kilo, 10c.; extracts, etc., 100 kilos, $1.00.
Electric, Storage Batteries, 100 kilos, $25; dynamos, generators, etc., 100 kilos, $5.
Explosives, for mines, 100 kilos, $5.00.
Explosives, gunpowder, etc., for sporting and fireworks, per kilo, 20c.
Eyeglasses, per doz., 25c.
Feathers, for ornaments, per kilo, $2.50.
Fertilizers, natural, free; artificial or chemical, 100 kilos, 5c.
Firearms, barrels for portable arms, per kilo, 60c.; pistols and revolvers, per kilo, $3.00; other arms, breech and muzzle loading, per kilo, $2.00.
Fireworks. See under Explosives.
Fish and other preserved sea food, canned or potted, per kilo, 6c.
Flour, of wheat, rye or barley, 100 kilos, 40c.
Fruits, canned, per kilo, 4c.; dried, in small packages, 100 kilos, $2.50; dried, in bulk, 100 kilos, 75c.
Furniture, neither chiselled, inlaid, veneered or carved, 100 kilos, $5.00; of common wood, veneered, 100 kilos, $15.00; otherwise ornamented, 100 kilos, $25.00.
Gasoline, 100 kilos, $1.25.
Glass, articles cut, painted or gilded, 100 kilos, $12.
Glass, uncut and unornamented, 100 kilos, $5.60.
Gloves, of leather or skin, per kilo, $3.50.
Glycerine, crude, 100 kilos, $1.40.
Gold, jewelry, unset, per hectog, $12.50; same, set with precious stones, per hectog, $25.00.
Gold, manufactures in articles other than jewelry, per hectog, $3.00.
Gunpowder. See under Explosives.
Guns. See under Firearms.
Hair, textiles of, 35 p. c. ad val.
Harness, draught, per kilo, 15c.; carriage, per kilo, 30c.; other harness, saddlery, etc., per kilo, 30c.
Hats, of straw, trimmed, 22c. each; untrimmed, 13c. each; of other materials, trimmed, 20c. each; untrimmed, 6c. each.
Hemp, knitted goods of, $1.00 to $1.40 per kilo.
Hogs, $1.00 each.
Hops, 100 kilos, $3.00.
Horses, gelded, $10.00 each; other horses and mares, $5.00 each.
Household Furniture, of immigrants, free.
Inks, writing or drawing, 100 kilos, $4.00.
Inks, printing, 100 kilos, $2.00.
Iron, bars, beams, plates, columns and pipes, 100 kilos, 35c.
Iron, articles not coated or enamelled, 100 kilos, $1.20; ornamental, 100 kilos, $2.00.
Ivory, wrought, per kilo, $3.50; unwrought, per kilo, $1.60.
Jellies and Jams, per kilo, 4c.
Jewelry. See under gold, silver and precious stones.
Knives. See under Cutlery.
Lard, 100 kilos, $1.60.
Lead, in bars, sheets, pipes or wire, 100 kilos, 75c.
Liquors, whiskey, rum and gin in wood, per liter, 35c.; same in bottles, flasks, etc., per liter, 35c.; brandies, liqueurs, cordials and other compound spirits, per liter, 45c.; wines, sparkling, 85c. per liter; wines, white, in casks, barrels, etc., 25c. per liter; same in bottles, etc., 40c. per liter; wines, common red, in casks, etc., 5c. per liter; in bottles, etc., 20c. per liter.
Machinery, agricultural, 100 kilos, 25c.
Magazines, public, free.
Meats, salted or in brine, 100 kilos, 75c.; canned or potted, same as Beef; smoked or cured, 100 kilos, $3.00.
Medical Preparations, per kilo, 25c.
Milk, concentrated or condensed, per kilo, 2 1-2c.
Molasses, 100 kilos, $1.00.
Mules, $5.00 each.
Nitro-Glycerine. See under Explosives.
Oats, in grain, 100 kilos, 10c.; in flour, 100 kilos, 40c.
Oleomargarine, per kilo, 6c.
Opium, crude, per kilo, $3.00; manufactured or prepared, per kilo, $3.50.
Oxen. See under Cattle.
Paper, common, for wrapping, 100 kilos, $1.00; for printing, 100 kilos, $1.00; straw, sand, emery or glass, 100 kilos, $1.75.
Peaches. See under Fruit.
Peas, dried and in bulk, 100 kilos, 75c.; canned or potted, 100 kilos, $2.50.
Pencils, lead or colored, 100 kilos, $3.00.
Petroleum, crude, 100 kilos, 10c.; refined, 100 kilos, $1.25.
Photographic, cameras, from 25c. to $5.00 each.
Pistols. See under Firearms.
Plants, natural, free.
Pork. See under Meats.
Poultry, dressed or not, per kilo, 3c.
Precious Stones, uncut, free; cut but unset, 15 p. c. ad val.
Quinine, sulphate and bisulphate of, free; in pills or capsules, free.
Revolvers. See under Firearms.
Rice, unhusked, 100 kilos, 40c.; husked, 100 kilos, 50c.
Rope. See under Cordage.
Rye, in grain, 100 kilos, 25c.; in flour, 100 kilos, 40c.
Samples, if not of commercial value, free.
Schoolbooks, free.
Seeds, medicinal, 100 kilos, $2.50; oleaginous, 100 kilos, 30c.
Sewing Machines and parts thereof, 100 kilos, $3.00.
Sheep, each, 50c.
Shoes, of cowhide or similar leather, for men, 10c. per pair; for women, 8c. per pair; for children, 5c. per pair.
Silk, spun, per kilo, $1.50; twisted, per kilo, $1.90.
Silver, jewelry, unset, per hectog, $3.00; set with pearls, or precious stones, per hectog, $15.50.
Silver, manufactured in articles other than jewelry or plate, per hectog, 80c.
Soap, common and castile, in bars, per kilo, 1c.; ordinary toilet, in bars or cakes, per kilo, 10c.; fine toilet, per kilo, 20c.
Spectacles. See under Eyeglasses.
Spices, n. e. s., unground, per kilo, 8c.; ground, per kilo, 10c.; saffron, per kilo, $4.00.
Sugar, raw and glucose, 100 kilos, $1.62; refined, 100 kilos, $3.00.
Swords, per kilo, 60c.
Thread, linen, 22 1-2c. per kilo.
Tobacco, unmanufactured, per kilo, 50c.; manufactured, per kilo, $2.00.
Type metal, per kilo, 15c.
Varnishes, 100 kilos, $4.00.
Vegetables, canned or potted, per kilo, 2 1-2c.; dried, 100 kilos, $1.00.
Watches and parts thereof, 20 p. c. ad val.
Wheat, in grain, 100 kilos, 25c.; in flour, 100 kilos, 40c.
Wool, unwashed, 100 kilos, $2.55; washed, 100 kilos, $4.35.

Abbreviations.—Ad val., ad valorem; hectog., hectogram; kilo., kilogram; kilos., kilograms; n. e. s., not especially specified; p. c., per cent.

Customs Tariff for Porto Rico and Hawaii.

Merchandise coming into this country from Porto Rico and Hawaii, and entering Porto Rico and Hawaii from this country, is exempt from duty.

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Customs Districts and Ports in the United States.

(Corrected by the U. S. Treasury Department for The American Almanac for 1903.)

MAINE.

Districts.	Ports of Entry.	Ports of Delivery.*
Aroostook	Houlton.	
Passamaquoddy	Eastport.	
	†Calais.	
Machias	Machias.	
Frenchmans Bay	†Ellsworth.	
	Mount Desert Ferry.	
Castine	Castine.	Deer Island.
		Bucksport.
Bangor	Bangor.	
	Vanceboro.	
	Lowellton.	
Belfast	Belfast	Rockport.
		Vinalhaven.
		North Haven.
		Camden.
Waldoboro	Waldoboro	Bristol.
	Rockland.	Damariscotta.
		Thomaston.
		St. George.
Wiscasset	Wiscasset	Boothbay.
Bath	Bath.	
Portland and Falmouth	Portland.	
Saco		
Kennebunk	Kennebunk	Kennebunkport.
York	York.	

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Portsmouth	Portsmouth.	

VERMONT.

Vermont	Burlington.	
	†St. Albans.	
	†Alburg.	
	†East Alburg.	
	†Swanton.	
	†Highgate.	
	†Franklin.	
	†West Berkshire.	
	†Windmill Point.	
	†Richford.	
Memphremagog	Newport.	
	†North Troy.	
	†Derbyline.	
	†Island Pond.	
	†Canaan.	
	†Beecher Falls.	

MASSACHUSETTS.

Newburyport	Newburyport.	
Gloucester	Gloucester.	
Salem and Beverly	Salem.	
Marblehead	Marblehead	Lynn.
Boston & Charlestown	Boston	Worcester.
Plymouth	Plymouth.	
Barnstable	Barnstable	Provincetown.
		Chatham.
		Dennis.
Nantucket	Nantucket.	
Edgartown	Edgartown.	
New Bedford	New Bedford.	
Fall River	Fall River.	

RHODE ISLAND.

Newport	Newport.	
Bristol & Warren.	Bristol and Warren.	
Providence	Providence.	

CONNECTICUT.

Stonington	Stonington.	
New London	New London.	
Hartford	Hartford	Springfield, Mass.
New Haven	New Haven.	
Fairfield	Bridgeport.	
	†Stamford.	

NEW YORK.

Sag Harbor	Sag Harbor	Greenport.
City of New York.	New York	New Windsor.
	Jersey City	Albany.
		Coldspring.
		Port Jefferson.
		Patchogue.
Champlain	Plattsburg	Fort Covington.
Oswegatchie	Ogdensburg.	
Cape Vincent	Cape Vincent.	
Oswego	Oswego.	
Genesee	River Genesee.	
	(Rochester).	
Niagara	Niagara Falls.	
Buffalo Creek	Buffalo.	
Dunkirk	Dunkirk.	

NEW JERSEY.

Districts.	Ports of Entry.	Ports of Delivery.*
Newark	Newark.	
Perth Amboy	Perth Amboy.	
Little Egg Harbor.	Tuckerton.	
Great Egg Harbor.	Somers Point.	
Bridgeton	Bridgeton.	
Burlington	Trenton	Trenton.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia	Philadelphia	Camden, N. J.
		Chester.
Erie	Erie	Titusville.
Pittsburg	Pittsburg.	

DELAWARE.

Delaware	Wilmington.	

MARYLAND.

Eastern	Crisfield.	
Baltimore	Baltimore.	
Annapolis	Annapolis.	

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Georgetown	Washington.	

VIRGINIA.

Cherrystone	Cape Charles City (Eastville).	
Alexandria	Alexandria.	
Tappahannock	Tappahannock.	
Newport News	Newport News.	Yorktown.
Norfolk and Portsmouth	Norfolk and Portsmouth.	
Petersburg	Petersburg to City Point.	
Richmond	Richmond.	
	†Westpoint	Westpoint.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Albemarle	Elizabeth City.	
Pamlico	Newbern	Durham.
Beaufort	Beaufort.	
Wilmington	Wilmington.	

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Georgetown	Georgetown.	
Charleston	Charleston.	
Beaufort	Beaufort.	

GEORGIA.

Savannah	Savannah.	
Brunswick	Brunswick	Darien.
St. Marys	St. Marys	Atlanta.

FLORIDA.

Fernandina	Fernandina.	
St. Johns	Jacksonville.	
St. Augustine	St. Augustine.	
Key West	Key West.	
	Punta Gorda.	
	†Miami.	
Tampa	Tampa.	
St. Marks	Cedar Keys.	
Apalachicola	Apalachicola.	
	†Carrabelle.	
Pensacola	Pensacola.	

ALABAMA.

Mobile	Mobile.	

MISSISSIPPI.

Pearl River	Shieldsboro (Bay St. Louis)	East Pascagoula (Scranton.)
		Ship Island.
Natchez	Natchez.	
Vicksburg	Vicksburg.	

LOUISIANA.

New Orleans	New Orleans	Wheeling, W. Va
		Council Bluffs, Ia.
		Cincinnati, O.
		Louisville, Ky.
		St. Louis, Mo.
		Sioux City, Ia.
		Memphis, Tenn.
		Evansville, Ind.
		Burlington, Ia.
		Dubuque, Ia.
		Omaha, Neb.
		Kansas City, Mo.
		St. Joseph, Mo.
		La Crosse, Wis.
		Chattanooga, Tenn
		Paducah, Ky.
		Lincoln, Neb.
		Knoxville, Tenn.
Teche	Brashear (Morgan City)	

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CUSTOMS DISTRICTS AND PORTS IN THE UNITED STATES.—Continued.

TEXAS.

Districts.	Ports of Entry.	Ports of Delivery.*
Galveston	Galveston. †Velasco. †Sabine Pass.	
Saluria	Eagle Pass	San Antonio. Lavaca.
Corpus Christi	Carpus Christi. †Laredo.	
Brazos de Santiago	Brownsville.	
Paso del Norte	El Paso.	

CALIFORNIA.

San Diego	San Diego.	
Los Angeles	Los Angeles. †Santa Barbara.	
San Francisco.	San Francisco. †Oakland.	
Humboldt	Eureka	Crescent City.

OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

Southern district of Oregon	Coos Bay (Empire City).	
Yaquina	Yaquina.	
Oregon	Astoria.	
Willamette	Portland.	
Puget Sound	Port Townsend. †Aberdeen. †Anacortes. †Blaine. †Everett. †Friday Harbor. †Nelson. †New Whatcom. †Northport. †Port Angeles. †Roche Harbor. †Seattle. †Sumas. †Tacoma.	

ALASKA.

Alaska	Sitka. Cooks Inlet (Homer). †Dyea. †Eagle City. †Juneau. †Karluk. †Ketchikan. †Kodiak. †Orca. †St. Michael. †Skagway. †Unalaska. †Unga. †Wrangle.	

MONTANA AND IDAHO.

Montana & Idaho.	Great Falls	Bonners Ferry.

MINNESOTA.

Minnesota	St. Paul. †Minneapolis.	
Duluth	Duluth.	

WISCONSIN.

Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Kenosha. Racine. Sheboygan. Greenbay.

MICHIGAN.

Districts.	Ports of Entry.	Ports of Delivery.*
Michigan	Grand Haven	Cheboygan. Mainstee. Ludington. Saginaw.
Huron	Port Huron.	
Detroit	Detroit.	
Superior	Marquette †Superior. †Ashland. †Gladstone.	Sault Ste. Marie. Mackinaw. Grand Rapids.

INDIANA AND ILLINOIS.

Chicago	Chicago	Waukegan. Michigan City. Cairo, Ill. Rock Island. Peoria. Galena.

INDIANA.

		Indianapolis.

OHIO.

Miami	Toledo.	
Sandusky	Sandusky.	
Cuyahoga	Cleveland †Conneaut.	Fairport. Columbus.

COLORADO.

		Denver. Pueblo.

ARIZONA.

Arizona	Nogales. Douglas. Naco.	

NORTH AND SOUTH DAKOTA.

N. and S. Dakota	Pembina, N. Dak.	

TENNESSEE.

		Nashville, Tenn.

IOWA.

		Des Moines, Ia.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Hawaii	Honolulu Hilo. Kahului. Mahukona. Lahaina. Maui. San Juan.	Koloa, Kauai. Hilo. Kahului. Mahukona.
Porto Rico	†Aguadilla. †Arecibo. †Arroyo. †Fajardo. †Humacao. †Mayaguez. †Ponce.	

PORTS AT WHICH MERCHANDISE MAY BE ENTERED FOR TRANSPORTATION TO OTHER PORTS WITHOUT APPRAISEMENT UNDER THE ACT OF JUNE 10, 1880.

Astoria, Oreg.	Detroit, Mich.	Key West, Fla.	Nogales, Ariz.	St. Albans, Vt.
Baltimore, Md.	Duluth, Minn.	Laredo, Tex.	Norfolk, Va.	San Diego, Cal.
Bangor, Me.	Eagle Pass, Tex.	Los Angeles, Cal.	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	San Francisco, Cal.
Bath, Me.	Eastport, Me.	Marquette, Mich.	Pensacola, Fla.	Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
Beecher Falls, Vt.	El Paso, Tex.	Miami, Fla.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Savannah, Ga.
Boston, Mass.	Everett, Wash.	Milwaukee, Wis.	Port Huron, Mich.	Seattle, Wash.
Burlington, Vt.	Fernandina, Fla.	Mobile, Ala.	Portland, Me.	Sioux City, Ia.
Calais, Me.	Galveston, Tex.	New Orleans, La.	Portland, Oreg.	Tacoma, Wash.
Charleston, S. C.	Gladstone, Mich.	Newport, Vt.	Port Townsend, Wash.	Tampa, Fla.
Chicago, Ill.	Honolulu, H. I.	Newport News, Va.	Richford, Vt.	Toledo, Ohio.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Island Pond, Vt.	New York, N. Y.	Rochester, N. Y.	Vanceboro, Me.

PORTS TO WHICH MERCHANDISE MAY BE TRANSPORTED WITHOUT APPRAISEMENT UNDER THE ACT OF JUNE 10, 1880.

Albany, N. Y.	Cleveland, Ohio.	*Enfield, Conn.	Kansas City, Mo.	Nashville, Tenn.
Astoria, Oreg.	Columbus, Ohio.	Erie, Pa.	Key West, Fla.	New Bedford, Mass.
Atlanta, Ga.	Council Bluffs, Iowa.	Evansville, Ind.	Knoxville, Tenn.	Newark, N. J.
Baltimore, Md.	Denver, Col.	Everett, Wash.	Laredo, Tex.	New Haven, Conn.
Bangor, Me.	Des Moines, Iowa.	Fall River, Mass.	*Leadville, Colo.	New Orleans, La.
Bath, Me.	Detroit, Mich.	Galveston, Tex.	Lincoln, Neb.	Newport, R. I.
Boston, Mass.	Dubuque, Iowa.	Gladstone, Mich.	Los Angeles, Cal.	Newport News, Va.
Bridgeport, Conn.	Duluth, Minn.	Grand Haven, Mich.	Louisville, Ky.	New York, N. Y.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Dunkirk, N. Y.	Grand Rapids, Mich.	Marquette, Mich.	Nogales, Ariz.
Burlington, Vt.	*Durango, Col.	Greenbay, Wis.	Memphis, Tenn.	Norfolk, Va.
Calais, Me.	Durham, N. C.	Hartford, Conn.	*Middletown, Conn.	Oakland, Cal.
Charleston, S. C.	Eagle Pass, Tex.	Honolulu, H. I.	Milwaukee, Wis.	*Ocala, Fla.
Chicago, Ill.	Eastport, Me.	Indianapolis, Ind.	Minneapolis, Minn.	Ogdensburg, N. Y.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	El Paso, Tex.	Jacksonville, Fla.	Mobile, Ala.	Omaha, Neb.

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Petersburg, Va.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg, Pa.
Port Huron, Mich.
Portland, Me.
Portland, Oreg.
Portsmouth, N. H.
Port Townsend, Wash.
Providence, R. I.
Pueblo, Colo.
Richmond, Va.
Rochester, N. Y.
Saginaw, Mich.
St. Augustine, Fla.
St. Joseph, Mo.
St. Louis, Mo.
St. Paul, Minn.
San Antonio, Tex.
San Diego, Cal.
Sandusky, Ohio.
San Francisco, Cal.
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
Savannah, Ga.
Seattle, Wash.
Sioux City, Iowa.
*South Manchester, Ct.
Springfield, Mass.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Tacoma, Wash.
Tampa, Fla.
Titusville, Pa.
Toledo, Ohio.
Vanceboro, Me.
*Vernon (Rockville), Ct.
Washington, D. C.
Wilmington, Del.
Wilmington, N. C.
Worcester, Mass.

LIST OF PORTS AT WHICH BONDED WAREHOUSES ARE ESTABLISHED.

Apalachicola, Fla.
Atlanta, Ga.
Baltimore, Md.
Bath, Me.
Boston, Mass.
Boothbay, Me.
Bridgeport, Conn.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Cape Vincent, N. Y.
Castine, Me.
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Chicago, Ill.
Cincinnati, Ohio.
Denver, Colo.
Detroit, Mich.
Duluth, Minn.
Durham, N. C.
Eagle Pass, Tex.
Eastport, Me.
Ellsworth, Me.
El Paso, Tex.
Erie, Pa.
Evansville, Ind.
Galveston Tex.
Gloucester, Mass.
Grand Rapids, Mich.
Great Falls, Mont.
Hartford, Conn.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Kansas City, Mo.
Key West, Fla.
Lincoln, Neb.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Louisville, Ky.
Minneapolis, Minn.
Mobile, Ala.
New Haven, Conn.
New London, Conn.
New Orleans, La.
Newport News, Va.
Newark, N. J.
New York, N. Y.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Ogdensburg, N. Y.
Omaha, Neb.
Oswego, N. Y.
Pensacola, Fla.
Perth Amboy, N. J.
Petersburg, Va.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg, Pa.
Plattsburg, N. Y.
Port Huron, Mich.
Portland, Me.
Portland, Ore.
Portsmouth, N. H.
Port Townsend, Wash.
Provincetown, Mass.
Rochester, N. Y.
St. Joseph, Mo.
St. Louis, Mo.
St. Michael, Alaska.
St. Paul, Minn.
Salem, Mass.
San Diego, Cal.
SanFrancisco, Cal.
Savannah, Ga.
Skagway, Alaska.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Tampa, Fla.
Toledo, Ohio.

LIST OF PORTS WHERE THE CUSTOM-HOUSE PREMISES ARE USED FOR STORAGE OF IMPORTED GOODS IN BOND.

Albany, N. Y.
Bangor, Me.
Cleveland, Ohio.
Columbus, Ohio.
Jacksonville, Fla.
Marquette, Mich.
Memphis, Tenn.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Nashville, Tenn.
Norfolk, Va.
Peoria, Ill.
Providence, R. I.
Sandusky, Ohio.
Washington, D. C. (Georgetown).
Wilmington, Del.

*Only ports of delivery at which customs officers are located. Consular invoices and transportation entries should be forwarded only to these places. †Sub-port of entry.

How to Meet the Customs Officer.

(From suggestions furnished by the Treasury Department.)

Residents of the United States returning from abroad will be met at Quarantine by a Government official to whom they will make a declaration under oath, stating the number of trunks in their possession, their dutiable contents, etc. If all people were honest this formality would be sufficient, but under existing conditions it is necessary to examine the contents of these trunks and packages at the pier. Those who heed the following suggestions, however, will make their annoyance as slight as possible:

(1) Prepare a detailed list of all articles purchased, or otherwise obtained, abroad, as well as the prices paid therefor, or the value thereof, specifying separately articles of wearing apparel, personal adornment, toilet, and other personal effects, all of which will be appraised at the market price in the country where purchased. (2) If possible, keep the original receipted bills for purchases of any importance where they may be easily referred to at the time of appraisement. (3) In packing trunks place all articles purchased abroad in such a position that they may easily be found and exhibited for appraisement.

Any personal effects taken abroad as baggage and brought back in the same condition will be admitted free; but if improved in condition they are dutiable. From the aggregate value of all articles purchased abroad (unless they are intended for other persons or for sale) goods to the value of $100 will be deducted, for that amount of personal property is admitted free of duty.

Persons who have been abroad for the purposes of study, restoration of health, or for other specific objects, and have had a fixed foreign abode for one year or more, are considered non-residents within the meaning of this exemption. Persons who have been abroad for two years or more, but not for the reasons above, and who have had during that time a fixed place of abode for one year or more, will be also considered as non-residents within the meaning of this law. The distinction is this: Non-residents are permitted to bring all wearing apparel and other articles in actual use that are appropriate to the journey without regard to value, but are entitled to no exemptions on new and unused wearing apparel or other articles, while residents are entitled to an exemption of $100 on appropriate articles, whether in use or not.

A failure to declare any dutiable goods renders the same liable to seizure and confiscation, and yourself to the full penalties of the law.

The law expressly forbids the importation into the United States of garments made in whole or in part of the skins of prohibited fur seals, unless the owner is able to establish by competent evidence and to the satisfaction of the collector either that the garment was purchased prior to December 29, 1897, or that the animal was taken elsewhere than in prohibited waters. Residents who desire to take sealskin garments abroad should have the same registered with the collector. A failure to do this will cause no end of annoyance and is likely to result in the confiscation and destruction of the garment.

Upon the request of any lady for a private examination of her baggage, the same will be granted, provided the steamship company has provided a suitable place therefor.

Government officers are forbidden by law to accept anything but currency in payment of duties, but if requested will retain baggage for twenty-four hours to enable the owner to secure the currency. In case passengers are dissatisfied with the value placed upon dutiable articles, application may be made to the collector in writing, within two days, and the appraisement will be reviewed by a General Appraiser.

Baggage intended for an interior port will be forwarded thereto upon application and without examination at the port of arrival. Any baggage or personal effects in transit through the United States to any foreign country will, on application, be forwarded to port of departure.

No customs official or employe is allowed to accept gratuities or "tips" of any kind under penalty of prompt dismissal.

The National Cemeteries.

The national cemeteries are located in the following places:

Alexandria, La.; Alexandria, Va.; Andersonville, Ga.; Annapolis, Md.; Antietam, Md.; Arlington, Va.; Balls Bluff, Va.; Barrancas, Fla.; Baton Rouge, La.; Battle-Ground, D. C.; Beaufort, S. C.; Beverly, N. J.; Brownsville, Tex.; Camp Butler, Ill.; Camp Nelson, Ky.; Cave Hill, Ky.; Chalmette, La.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; City Point, Va.; Cold Harbor, Va.; Corinth, Miss.; Crown Hill, Ind.; Culpeper, Va.; Custer Battlefield, Mont.; Cypress Hills, N. Y.; Danville, Ky.; Danville, Va; Fayetteville, Ark.; Finns Point, N. J.; Florence, S. C.; Fort Donelson, Tenn.; Fort Gibson, Ind. T.; Fort Harrison, Va.; Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Fort McPherson, Neb.; Fort Scott, Kan.; Fort Smith, Ark.; Fredericksburg, Va.; Gettysburg, Pa.; Glendale, Va.; Grafton, W. Va.; Hampton, Va.; Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Jefferson City, Mo.; Keokuk, Ia.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Lebanon, Ky.; Lexington, Ky.; Little Rock, Ark.; Loudon Park, Md.; Marietta, Ga.; Memphis, Tenn.; Mexico City, Mex.; Mill Springs, Ky.; Mobile, Ala.; Mound City, Ill.; Nashville, Tenn.; Natchez, Miss.; New Albany, Ind.; New Berne, N. C.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Poplar Grove, Va.; Port Hudson, La.; Quincy, Ill.; Raleigh, N. C.; Richmond, Va.; Rock Island, Ill.; St. Augustine, Fla.; Salisbury, N. C.; San Antonio, Tex.; San Francisco, Cal.; Santa Fe, N. M.; Seven Pines, Va.; Shiloh, Tenn.; Soldiers' Home, D. C.; Springfield, Mo.; Staunton, Va.; Stone River, Tenn.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Wilmington, N. C.; Winchester, Va.; Woodlawn, N. Y.; Yorktown, Va.

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Rules Governing the Granting of Passports in the United States.

(Prepared by the Department of State.)

1. By Whom Issued.—No one but the Secretary of State may grant and issue passports in the United States.—Revised Statutes, secs. 4075, 4078.

A citizen of the United States desiring to procure a passport while he is temporarily abroad should apply to the diplomatic representative of the United States in the country where he happens to be; or, in the absence of a diplomatic representative to the consul-general of the United States; or, in the absence of both, to the consul of the United States. The necessary statement may be made before the nearest consular officer of the United States.

2. To Citizens Only.—The law forbids the granting of a passport to any person who is not a citizen of the United States.—Revised Statutes, sec. 4076.

A person who has only made the declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States cannot receive a passport.

3. Applications.—A citizen of the United States in this country in order to procure a passport must make a written application, in the form of an affidavit, to the Secretary of State.

The affidavit must be attested by an officer authorized to administer oaths, and if he has an official seal it must be affixed. If he has no seal, his official character must be authenticated by certificate of the proper legal officer.

If the applicant signs by mark, two attesting witnesses to his signature are required.

The applicant is required to state the date and place of his birth, his occupation, and the place of his permanent residence, and to declare that he goes abroad for temporary sojourn and intends to return to the United States with the purpose of residing and performing the duties of citizenship therein.

The applicant must take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States.

The application must be accompanied by a description of the person applying, and should state the following particulars, viz.: Age, —— years; stature, —— feet —— inches (English measure); forehead, ——; eyes, ——; nose, ——; mouth, ——; chin, ——; hair, ——; complexion, ——; face, ——.

The application must be accompanied by a certificate from at least one credible witness that the applicant is the person he represents himself to be, and that the facts stated in the affidavit are true to the best of the witness's knowledge and belief.

4. Native Citizens.—An application containing the information indicated by rule 3 will be sufficient evidence in the case of native citizens.

5. A Person Born Abroad Whose Father Was a Native of the United States.—In addition to the statements required by rule 3, his application must show that his father was born in the United States, has resided therein and was a citizen at the time of the applicant's birth. The Department may require that this affidavit be supported by that of one other citizen acquainted with the facts.

6. Naturalized Citizens.—In addition to the statements required by rule 3, a naturalized citizen must transmit his certificate of naturalization, or a duly certified copy of the court record thereof, with his application. It will be returned to him after inspection. He must state in his affidavit when and from what part he emigrated to this country, what ship he sailed in, where he has lived since his arrival in the United States, when and before what court he was naturalized, and that he is the identical person described in the certificate of naturalization. The signature of the application should conform in orthography to the applicant's name as written in the naturalization paper, which the Department follows.

7. The Wife or Widow of a Naturalized Citizen.—In addition to the statement required by rule 3, she must transmit for inspection her husband's naturalization certificate, must state that she is the wife or widow of the person described therein, and must set forth the facts of his emigration, naturalization, and residence, as required in the rule governing the application of a naturalized citizen.

8. The Child of a Naturalized Citizen Claiming Citizenship Through the Naturalization of the Father.—In addition to the statements required by rule 3, the applicant must state that he or she is the son or daughter, as the case may be, of the person described in the naturalization certificate, which must be submitted for inspection, and must set forth the facts of his emigration, naturalization, and residence, as required in the rule governing the application of a naturalized citizen.

9. Expiration of Passport.—A passport expires two years from the date of its issuance. A new one will be issued upon a new application, and if the applicant be a naturalized citizen, the old passport will be accepted in lieu of a naturalized certificate, if the application upon which it was issued is found to contain sufficient information as to the emigration, residence, and naturalization of the applicant.

10. Wife, Minor Children and Servants.—When an applicant is accompanied by his wife, minor children, or servant, being an American citizen, it will be sufficient to state the fact, giving the respective ages of the children and the citizenship of the servant, when one passport will suffice for all. For any other person in the party a separate passport will be required. A woman's passport may include her minor children and servant under the above-named conditions.

11. Professional Titles.—They will not be inserted in passports.

12. Fee.—By act of Congress approved March 23, 1888, a fee of one dollar is required to be collected for every citizen's passport. That amount in currency or postal money order should accompany each application. Orders should be payable to the Disbursing Clerk of the Department of State. Drafts or checks will not be received.

13. Blank Forms of Application.—They will be furnished by the Department to persons who desire to apply for passports upon their stating whether they are native or naturalized citizens or claim through the naturalization of husband or father. Forms are not furnished, except as samples, to those who make a business of procuring passports.

14 Rejection of Application.—The Secretary of State may refuse to issue a passport to any one who, he has reason to believe, desires it for an unlawful or improper purpose, or who is unable or unwilling to comply with the rules.

Passport Regulations of Foreign Countries.

The following summary, which contains both the passport regulations of foreign countries and the laws relating to the return of naturalized American citizens to their native land, was specially prepared for The American Almanac from information furnished by the Department of State.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

A former subject now a naturalized citizen of the United States is treated upon his return as a citizen of the United States. If he violated any criminal laws before the date of emigration he remains liable to trial and punishment, unless the right to punish has been lost by lapse of time as provided by law. A naturalized American citizen formerly a subject of Austria-Hungary may be arrested and punished under the military laws (1) if he was accepted and enrolled as a recruit in the army before the date of emigration, although he had not been put in service; (2) if he was a soldier when he emigrated, either in active service or on leave of absence; (3) if he was summoned before his emigration to serve in the reserve or militia, and failed to obey the call; (4) if he emigrated after war had broken out. A naturalized American citizen of Austro-Hungarian origin on arriving in that country should at once show his passport to the proper authorities, and if it is found that his name is on the military rolls, he should request that it be struck off, calling attention to the treaty of September 20, 1870, between this country and Austria-Hungary. The laws require every stranger to declare a passport. They do not ordinarily require to be vised or indorsed.

BELGIUM.

Under the terms of the convention between the United States and Belgium, a Belgian naturalized as a citizen of the United States is considered as a citizen of the United States, but upon return to Belgium he may be prosecuted for crime or misdemeanor committed before naturalization, saving such limitations as are established by law. A naturalized American formerly a Belgian, who has resided five years in this country, cannot be held to military service in Belgium, or to incidental obligation resulting therefrom, in the event of his return, except in cases of desertion from organized or embodied military or naval service. Passports are not usually required.

DENMARK.

When one whose name has been, or should have been, entered on the conscription lists emigrates without reporting his intended departure to the local authorities he is liable to a fine of from 25 to 100 kroner. A person

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above the age of twenty-two years entered for military service must obtain a permit from the Minister of Justice to emigrate. Non-compliance with this regulation is punishable by a fine of from 20 to 200 kroner. The treaty of naturalization between the United States and Denmark provides that a former subject of Denmark naturalized in the United States shall, upon his return to Denmark, be treated as a citizen of the United States; but he is not thereby exempt from penalties for offences committed against Danish law before his emigration. A naturalized American, formerly a Danish subject, is not liable to perform military service on his return to Denmark, unless at the time of emigration he was in the army and deserted, or, being twenty-one years old at least, had been enrolled for duty and notified to report and failed to do so. He is not liable for service which he was not actually called upon to perform. Passports are not required to secure admission to Denmark.

FRANCE.

There is no naturalization treaty between the United States and France. If released from all military obligations in France, or if the authorization of the French Government was obtained beforehand, naturalization of a former French citizen in the United States is accepted by the French Government; but a Frenchman naturalized abroad without the consent of his Government, and who at the time of his naturalization was still subject to military service in the active army, or the reserve, is held to be amenable to the French military laws. Long absence from France and old age do not prevent this action. A Frenchman naturalized abroad, after having passed the age of service in the active army and the reserve, nevertheless continues on the military list until he has had his name struck from the rolls, which may usually be done by his sending his naturalization certificate through the United States Embassy to the proper French authorities. The French Government rarely gives consent to a Frenchman of military age to throw off his allegiance. Application on the subject may, however, be addressed to the Minister of Justice at Paris, accompanied by a full statement of the particulars and a fee of 675 francs. If the request is granted the name of the person concerned is erased from the military list and he may return.

GERMANY.

A German who emigrates before he is seventeen years old, or before he has been actually called upon to appear before the military authorities, may, after a residence in the United States of five years and after due naturalization, return to Germany on a visit, but his right to remain in his former home is denied by Germany, and he may be expelled after a brief sojourn on the ground that he left Germany merely to evade military service. A person who has completed his military service and has reached his thirty-first year and become an American citizen may safely return to Germany. But a naturalized American of German birth is liable to trial and punishment upon return to Germany for an offence against German civil or military law committed before emigration, saving always the limitations of the laws of Germany. He may, however, petition the sovereign of his native state for relief, but the United States Government cannot act as intermediary.

ALSACE-LORRAINE AND WURTEMBERG.

Alsace-Lorraine having become a part of Germany since our naturalization treaties with the other German States were negotiated, American citizens, natives of that province, under existing circumstances, may be subjected to inconvenience and possible detention by the German authorities if they return without having sought and obtained permission to do so from the Imperial Governor at Strassburg.

The authorities of Wurtemberg require that the evidence of the American citizenship of a former subject of Wurtemberg which is furnished by a passport shall be supplemented by a duly authenticated certificate showing five years' residence in the United States.

GREECE.

There is no treaty on the subject of naturalized citizens between the United States and Greece. The Greek Government does not, as a general statement, recognize a change of nationality on the part of a former Greek without the consent of the King, and a former Greek who has not completed his military service and who is not exempt therefrom under the military code may be arrested upon his return to Greece. The practice of the Greek Government is not, however, uniform, but American citizens of Greek origin are advised to find out before returning what status they may expect to enjoy. Information should be sought directly from the Greek Government.

ITALY.

There is no treaty between the United States and Italy defining the status of former Italian subjects who have become American citizens. Naturalization of an Italian subject in a foreign country without consent of the Italian Government is no bar to liability to military service. A former Italian subject may visit Italy without fear of molestation when he is under the age of twenty years; but between the ages of twenty and thirty-nine he is liable to arrest and forced military service, if he has not previously reported for such service. After the age of thirty-nine he may be arrested and imprisoned, but will not be compelled to do military duty unless he has been pardoned. Such pardons may only be obtained by direct petition to the Italian Government.

Passports are not required from foreign travellers, but they are useful in establishing identity and often prevent interference with departure from Italy. They need not be vised or endorsed.

NETHERLANDS.

No military service is required of one who became a citizen of the United States before the calendar year in which he became nineteen years of age, and a Netherlands subject who becomes a citizen of the United States when he is nineteen and between January 1 and August 31 may have his name removed from the register by applying to the Queen's commissioner of the province in which he was registered. If he does not have his name removed from the register, or if he becomes a citizen of the United States after the register is closed (August 31), and his name is drawn for enlistment, his naturalization does not affect his military obligations to the Netherlands, and if he returns he is liable (1) to be treated as a deserter, if he did not respond to the summons for service, or (2) to be enlisted if he is under forty. Former Netherlands subjects are advised to ascertain by inquiry from the Netherlands authorities what status they may expect to enjoy if they return to the Netherlands.

PERSIA.

There is no naturalization treaty between the United States and Persia. Permission to be naturalized in a foreign country is not granted by the Persian Government to a Persian subject if he is under charge for a crime committed in Persia, or is a fugitive from justice, or a deserter from the Persian army, or is in debt in Persia, or fled to avoid pecuniary obligations. If a Persian subject becomes a citizen of another country without the permission of the Government he is forbidden to re-enter Persian territory, and if he had any property in Persia he is ordered to sell or dispose of it.

Passports are required of foreigners desiring to enter Persia, and they should bear the vise or endorsement of a Persian consular officer.

PORTUGAL.

There is no naturalization treaty between the United States and Portugal. If a Portuguese leaves Portugal without having performed the military duty to which he was liable and becomes naturalized in a foreign country, his property is subject to seizure, and that of the person who may have become security for him when he left the Kingdom is equally liable.

Passports are not required to enter Portuguese dominions. Travellers are, however, required to establish their nationality when they depart, and for this purpose a passport is the most effective document.

ROUMANIA.

There is no naturalization treaty between the United States and Roumania. American citizens formerly Roumanian subjects are not molested upon their return to Roumania, unless they infringed Roumanian law before emigrating. One who did not complete his military service in Roumania, and cannot prove that he performed military service in the United States, is subject to arrest, or fine, or both, for evasion of military duty.

Passports are absolutely necessary in Roumania and must be vised by a Roumanian consul. If not so vised the holder may be sent back from the frontier to the nearest place where there is a Roumanian consul. An American who intends to remain in Roumania for a longer period than eight days must have his passport vised by the United States consul at Bucharest and obtain a permit of residence, valid for one year, from the prefecture of police.

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RUSSIA.

There is no naturalization treaty between the United States and Russia. A Russian who becomes a citizen of another country without imperial consent is liable under Russian laws to the loss of all his civil rights and to perpetual banishment from the Empire. If he returns he is liable to deportation to Siberia. When a Russian emigrates before he is fifteen years old, and subsequently becomes a citizen of another country, he is equally liable to punishment, unless when he attained the age of twenty-one years he took steps necessary to obtain the consent of the Emperor to his expatriation.

Naturalized Americans of Russian birth, of the Jewish race, are not allowed to enter Russia except by special permission. For this they may apply to the Minister of the Interior.

No one is admitted to Russia without a passport. It must be vised by a Russian diplomatic or consular representative. Upon entering Russia it should be shown at the first Government house, and the holder will be given another passport or permit of sojourn. At least twenty-four hours before departure from Russia this permit should be presented and a passport of departure will be granted and the original passport returned. A fresh permit to remain in Russia must be obtained every six months.

SERVIA.

There is no naturalization treaty between the United States and Servia. If a subject of Servia emigrates before he has fulfilled his military obligations, the Servian Government does not recognize a change of nationality made without the consent of the King, and upon his return he may be subject to molestation. If, however, he performed his military service before emigration his acquisition of naturalization in the United States is recognized by the Servian Government.

Passports are rigorously required of all persons who desire to enter Servia.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Under the treaty between the United States and Sweden and Norway, a naturalized citizen of the United States formerly a subject of Norway is recognized as an American citizen upon his return. He is liable, however, to punishment for an offence against the laws of Norway committed before his emigration, saving always the limitations established by law. Emigration itself is not an offence, but nonfulfillment of military duty and desertion from a military force or ship are offences. A naturalized American who performed his military service or emigrated when he was not liable to it and who infracted no laws before emigrating may safely return to Norway, but he must report to the conscription officers in order to prove his American citizenship. If he remains as long as two years in Norway he is obliged, without being summoned, to present himself for enrollment since he is then deemed by Norway to have renounced his American citizenship.

SWITZERLAND.

There is no naturalization treaty between the United States and Switzerland. If a Swiss citizen renounces Swiss allegiance in the manner prescribed by the Swiss law of July 3, 1876, and his renunciation is accepted, his naturalization in another country is recognized, but without such acceptance it is not recognized, and is held to descend from generation to generation. Before he returns to Switzerland an American citizen of Swiss origin should file with the Cantonal authorities his written declaration of renunciation of his rights to Communal, Cantonal, and in general Swiss citizenship, with documents showing that he has obtained foreign citizenship for himself, wife, and minor children, and receive the sealed document of release from Swiss citizenship through the Direction of Justice of the Canton of his origin. If he neglects this and is within the ages when military service may be required, he is liable to military tax, or to arrest and punishment in case of nonpayment of the tax.

Passports are not required for admission to Switzerland, but are usually demanded from persons sojourning in that country. They need not be vised or indorsed.

TURKEY.

There is no naturalization treaty between the United States and Turkey, and the Turkish Government denies the right of a Turk to become a citizen of any other country without the authority of the Government. His naturalization is, therefore, regarded by Turkey as void with reference to himself and his children and he is forbidden to return to Turkey. The consent of the Turkish Government to the naturalization in another country of a former Turk is given only upon condition that the applicant shall stipulate either never to return, or, returning, to regard himself as a Turkish subject. Therefore, if a naturalized American citizen of Turkish origin returns to Turkey he may expect arrest and imprisonment or expulsion.

Jews are prohibited from colonizing in Turkish Dominions.

Passports are required from all persons entering Turkish Dominions (Egypt excepted), and persons who enter without passports are liable to fine or imprisonment. The passports should, if possible, be vised by a Turkish consular officer in the United States.

The Military Service Term of Europe.

The laws governing military service in Europe are as follows:

Austria-Hungary.—All male subjects are liable between the ages of nineteen and forty-two years.

Belgium.—Every male subject must register during the calendar year in which he reaches the age of nineteen years to take part in the drawing of lots for the raising of the necessary military contingent. Any one who has drawn a number which designates him for military service, or, in case of his absence, has had a number drawn for him by the proper authority, is punishable if he does not answer the call.

Denmark.—Military service becomes compulsory to a subject of Denmark during the calendar year in which he reaches the age of twenty-two years. In November or December of the year in which he becomes seventeen years old, he is expected to report for enrollment on the conscription lists. If he neglects to do so, he may be fined from 2 to 40 kroner; but if his neglect arises from a design to evade service he may be imprisoned.

France.—All Frenchmen who are not declared unfit or excused may be called upon for military duty between the ages of twenty and forty-five years. They are obliged to serve three years in the active army, ten in the reserve of the active army, six in the territorial army, and six in the reserve of the territorial army.

Germany.—A German subject is liable to military service from the time he has completed the seventeenth year of his age until his forty-fifth year, active service lasting from the beginning of his twentieth year to the end of his twenty-sixth year.

Great Britain.—Military service is not compulsory.

Italy.—Italian subjects between the ages of twenty and thirty-nine years are liable for the performance of military duty under Italian law, except in the case of an only son; or where two brothers are so nearly of the same age that both would be serving at the same time, in which event only one is drafted; or where there are two sons of a widow, when only one is taken.

Netherlands.—A subject of the Netherlands is liable to military service from his nineteenth to his fortieth year. He must register to take part in the drawing of lots for military service between January 1 and August 31 of the calendar year in which he reaches the age of nineteen. He is exempt, however, from service if he is an only son or is physically disabled; and in the case of a family half of the brothers are exempt, or the majority if the number is uneven.

Portugal.—All male subjects who are not disqualified by age or conditions of health are liable to be called upon for military service, which is obligatory.

Roumania.—All male inhabitants if not disqualified by age or conditions of health are liable to military duty between the ages of twenty-one and thirty years.

Russia.—A Russian is enrolled for military service at the beginning of the twenty-first year of his age, and remains on the rolls to the end of his forty-third year; but at the age of fifteen he is considered to be among those who are liable to military duty, and he cannot, after reaching that age, ask for permission to become a citizen of a foreign country, unless he has performed such service.

Servia.—Ordinarily, all subjects of Servia are expected to perform at least two years' military service.

Spain.—Three years' service is ordinarily required.

Sweden and Norway.—Subjects of Norway are liable to performance of military duty in and after the calendar year in which they reach their twenty-second year.

Switzerland.—Every Swiss citizen is liable, under Swiss law, to military service from the beginning of the year in which he becomes twenty years of age until the end of the year when he becomes forty-four.

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The Federal Civil Service.

The present Civil Service Commissioners are: John R. Procter, of Kentucky, President; William Dudley Foulke, of Indiana, and James R. Garfield, of Ohio. The office of the Civil Service Commission is at Washington, D. C.

CHANGES IN THE CIVIL SERVICE IN 1902.

(Prepared for the American Almanac for 1903 by A. R. Serven, Chief Examiner.)

During the year 1902 a number of important changes and additions have been made to the civil service rules and regulations, and several important Executive orders affecting the entire civil service of the Government have been issued. Among these are the following: (1) An Executive order was issued on January 17 providing that "whenever the needs of the service will justify it, and the law will permit, preference shall be given alike in appointment and retention to honorably discharged veterans of the Civil War who are able and well qualified." (2) The rule governing transfers was amended on January 23 so as to limit them to positions requiring the performance of the same class of work. (3) On January 24 the rule concerning the certification of eligibles was amended so that where there are less than three names of persons eligible upon a particular register (a choice from among three names is permitted appointing officers by the civil service rules), and the appointing officer declines to make a permanent appointment from the incomplete list furnished him, he shall, in the absence of reasons deemed by the Commission satisfactory, be required to appoint temporarily the one eligible or one of the two eligibles, until an examination can be held which will make a complete certification of three eligibles possible. (4) An Executive order was issued on January 31 forbidding officers or employes in the Executive Departments and offices from influencing or attempting to influence legislation in their favor, on penalty of dismissal from the service. (5) A system of regulations to govern transfers and reinstatements was adopted by the Civil Service Commission on March 10. (6) An Executive order was promulgated on July 3, directing that the appointment of unclassified laborers throughout the Government service (the Civil Service Act forbids making unskilled laborers subject to its provisions) should henceforth be made in accordance with regulations similar to those which obtain in navy yards. (7) Upon the same day Civil Service Rule XI. was amended by adding a section forbidding the consideration of recommendations for promotion unless made by the officers under whose supervision service is rendered. (8) By special rule, also approved July 3, the President made provision for the transfer to positions in the United States of such of the civilian employes of the War Department in Cuba during the military occupancy of the island as were specially commended for transfer by their chiefs.

It is estimated that there are about 123,000 positions in the classified civil service, of which number about 110,000 are subject to competitive examination and, approximately, 13,000 are not so subject. Something less than 20,000 of the positions are in Washington, D. C. About 113,000 positions in the civil service of the Government remain unclassified. More than 72,000 of these are filled by fourth-class postmasters.

Examinations for the civil service are held in every State and Territory at fixed times and places. Pains are taken to have them relate as nearly as possible to the duties to be performed, and, wherever practicable, they include experience and practical tests. No one is certified for appointment whose standing in any examination is less than 70 per cent, except soldiers and sailors granted preference, who need obtain but 65 per cent. A certificate is given to each person examined stating whether he passed or failed to pass. A Manual of Examinations is published, in which all necessary information is given concerning examinations, the method of appointment, the apportionment of appointments, etc.

CIVIL SERVICE RULES AND REGULATIONS.

(Revised for the American Almanac for 1903 by James R. Garfield, of the United States Civil Service Commission.)

The Civil Service Act, or the act "To Regulate and Improve the Civil Service of the United States," was passed on January 16, 1883. The purpose of the act was the establishment of a system of examinations to ascertain the fitness of applicants for performance of the public duties which they desired to assume.

Prior to the passage of this act appointments to positions in the public service had been based on official favor and social and official influence, and those who obtained such appointments were liable to be removed on the occasion of the slightest change in political conditions. Upon the adoption of the new law, however, all this was changed. A merit system of competitive examinations was substituted for that of patronage, and positions under the civil service are now open to all citizens of the United States subject to certain limitations as to age, character, etc., irrespective of religious or political opinions.

How the Civil Service Law Is Applied.—The Executive civil service of the United States is divided into branches as follows: The Departmental Service, the Custom House Service, the Post Office Service, the Government Printing Service and the Internal Revenue Service.

Persons employed merely as laborers, or workmen, and persons whose appointments are subject to confirmation by the Senate, are not classified.

The Custom House Service includes all persons who are serving in any customs district.

The Post Office Service includes all officers and employes in free delivery post offices, and in the free rural delivery service. The transfer of carriers from the rural free delivery to any other branch of the service is prohibited.

The Government Printing Service includes all officers and employes of the Government Printing Office.

The Departmental Service includes all officers and employes not included in the other four branches.

The Internal Revenue Service includes all officers and employes in any Internal Revenue District who may be subject to classification under the Civil Service law.

The following positions in the Government service are not subject to any of the provisions of the civil service rules, except sections 1, 2 and 3 of Rule II. (in which it is provided that no person in the employ of the Government shall violate any provisions of the Civil Service act; shall use his official authority or influence for the purpose of interfering with an election, or shall dismiss or cause to be dismissed from the service any person because of his political or religious opinions): Any person who devotes part of his time only to the Government service and receives for such personal services not more than $300 per annum; any person in the military or naval service of the United States who is detailed for the performance of civil duties; any person employed in a foreign country under the State Department, or who is temporarily employed in a confidential capacity under any Executive department or other office; any position the duties of which are of a quasi-military or quasi-naval character, and for the performance of which a person is enlisted for a term of years; or positions in the revenue cutter service where the persons enlist for the season of navigation only; any local physician employed temporarily as acting assistant surgeon in the marine hospital service; any person employed as quarantine attendant at certain stations, or temporarily employed as attendant, acting assistant surgeon, or sanitary inspector on quarantine vessels, or for temporary duty in preventing contagious diseases; any person in a national military park employed as commissioner, assistant in historical work, agent for purchases of land, historian, secretary, rodman, chainman, chief guardian, guardian, guard, assistant superintendent, inspector, carpenter, steam engineer, or painter; any person employed as office or field deputy in the office of a United States Marshal; all persons employed as pension examining surgeons, whether organized in boards or working individually under the direction of the Commissioner of Pensions, except medical examiners in the Pension Office; Indians in the Indian service, except those employed as teachers, superintendents and physicians; temporary clerks employed in United States local land offices and not paid from Government funds, and temporary clerks in the office of Surveyors-General not paid from Government funds.

Exemptions from Examinations.—The following persons or positions which are classified under the Civil Service act are excepted from examinations or registration:

Executive Departments.—Two private secretaries or confidential clerks to the President; not exceeding two private secretaries to the head of each of the eight Executive departments; not exceeding one private

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secretary to the assistant heads of each Executive department; not exceeding one private secretary to each of certain enumerated heads of bureaus appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and to each of others not enumerated if authorized by law; all persons appointed by the President without confirmation by the Senate, and attorneys, assistant attorneys and special assistant attorneys.

Treasury Department.—All shipping commissioners; all Chinese interpreters; not exceeding one cashier in each customs district; not exceeding one chief deputy or assistant collector at each customs port or subport; not exceeding one deputy naval officer and one deputy surveyor of customs at each customs port; not exceeding one private secretary to the collector of each customs district in which the receipts for the last fiscal year amounted to as much as $500,000; not exceeding one private secretary to each of the appraisers at the ports of Boston, New York and Philadelphia; not exceeding one counsel before the Board of General Appraisers; not exceeding one paymaster in the New York customs district; all positions in the customs and internal revenue service in Alaska; all deputy collectors of internal revenue who are borne on the rolls as such; storekeepers and gaugers whose compensation does not exceed $3 per day, when actually employed, and whose aggregate compensation does not exceed $500 per annum; officers in charge of the Bureau of Statistics; not exceeding one chief clerk in each assay office and one private secretary to the superintendent, one cashier, one deposit weight clerk, one assistant coiner, one assistant melter and refiner, and one assistant assayer in each mint or assay office.

War Department.—All paymasters' clerks in the War Department.

Department of Justice.—Wardens, chaplains and physicians in the United States penitentiaries; not exceeding one private secretary to each United States District-Attorney and all examiners in the department.

Post Office Department.—The Assistant Attorney-General for the department; one private secretary to the Assistant Attorney-General; not exceeding one private secretary to the postmaster at each post office where the receipts for the last fiscal year amounted to $350,000; one chief assistant to the postmaster at each post office; one auditor at the New York City post office; one finance clerk, when authorized by law; one cashier at each first-class post office; one cashier and one finance clerk at each post office where the receipts for the last fiscal year amounted to $500,000; one cashier and two finance clerks at offices where the receipts were $1,000,000, and one cashier and three finance clerks at offices showing receipts amounting to $2,000,000; one physician at each first-class office to examine applicants for sick leave.

Department of the Interior.—The superintendent of the Hot Springs Reservation; one special land inspector and two special inspectors; inspectors of coal mines in the Territories; special agents employed for the protection of public lands; the inspector of surveyor-general and district land offices; superintendents of irrigation in the Indian service; superintendents of logging in the Indian service; five special Indian agents; special agents for the allotment of land to the Indians; commissioners appointed upon special missions to negotiate with the Indians; engineers to make surveys of reservation boundary lines; examiners of Indian timber lands; one financial clerk at each Indian agency; all positions in the Alaska school service; five special pension examiners to investigate fraudulent and other claims of a criminal nature; one clerk at each pension agency, and not exceeding one private secretary to the superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane.

Department of Agriculture.—Agents and experts temporarily appointed to investigate and furnish information for the department, and one statistical agent in each State and Territory.

Smithsonian Institution.—The assistant secretary of the institution in charge of the United States National Museum.

Age Limitations.—The age limitations for admission to positions in the different branches of Government service are as follows:

Departmental Service:	Minimum.	Maximum.
Page, messenger boy, apprentice (other than apprentice in mints and assay offices), or student	14	20
Apprentice in mints and assay offices	18	24
Printer's assistant and messenger	18	No limit.
Positions in the Railway Mail Service	18	35
Interns and hospital stewards in the Marine Hospital Service and acting second assistant engineer in the Revenue Cutter Service	21	30
Keeper, assistant keeper, and officers of light-house tenders and light vessels in the Light House Service	18	50
Cadet in the Revenue Cutter Service and aid, deck officer, and junior captain's clerk in the Coast and Geodetic Survey	18	25
Surfman in the Life Saving Service	18	45
Superintendent, physician, supervisor, day-school inspector, disciplinarian, matron and assistant matron in the Indian Service; inspector and assistant inspector of hulls and inspector and assistant inspector of boilers in the Steamboat Inspection Service	25	55
Observer in the Weather Bureau Service	18	30
Watch officer in the Coast and Geodetic Survey	21	36
Chief engineer in the Coast and Geodetic Survey	25	45
All other positions	20	No limit.
(The age limitation shall not apply in the case of the wife of the superintendent of an Indian school who applies for examination for the position of teacher or matron.)		
Custom House Service: All positions	20	No limit.
Post Office Service:		
Rural letter carrier	17	55
All other positions	18	45
(The age limitations shall not apply in the case of an honorably discharged United States soldier or sailor of the Civil War or of the Spanish-American war who applies for the position of rural letter carrier.)		
Government Printing Service:		
All positions (male)	21	No limit.
All positions (female)	18	No limit.
Internal Revenue Service: All positions	21	No limit.

In cases where no maximum age limitations are fixed the Commission, upon consultation with the proper head of the department or office, may determine and fix such limitations.

Applications Under the Civil Service.—Any citizen of the United States, whether by nativity or naturalization, is entitled to make application for a position in any branch of the service to which civil service rules apply.

Applications must be made under oath, upon a form provided by the Commission, and be accompanied by such certificates as may be prescribed.

In order to secure a sufficient number of eligibles to meet the needs of the service, foreign born persons who have declared their intentions to become citizens may be admitted to examinations for the position of copper plate map engraver.

No application for examination will be received from any person serving in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States, unless the written consent of the head of the department under which the applicant is serving is filed with his application.

No person who is addicted to the habitual use of intoxicating liquors to excess will be appointed or employed under the Civil Service Law, and the Commission may, in its discretion, refuse to examine an applicant or certify an eligible who has been guilty of a crime or of infamous or notoriously disgraceful conduct, or who has been dismissed from the service for delinquency or misconduct within one year next preceding the date of his application, or who has intentionally made a false statement in any material fact or practised or attempted to practise any fraud in securing his registration or appointment.

Physical disability is also a sufficient cause for refusal to examine or certify.

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No application for a position which belongs to one of the recognized mechanical trades will be accepted unless it shall be shown that the applicant has served as apprentice or journeyman at said trade for such a period as the Commission may prescribe.

Examinations Under the Civil Service Law.—No person shall be employed in any position classified under the Civil Service Act until he has passed the examination provided therefor, unless he is specially exempt from examination by the provisions of the law.

Examinations under the civil service are of two classes: Competitive and non-competitive.

Wherever competent persons can be found who are willing to compete, no non-competitive examinations shall be given, except to test the fitness for transfer, or for promotion in a part of the service to which promotion regulations have not been applied; to test fitness for appointment of Indians to the Indian service, and to test the fitness of a person whom the head of an Executive department or the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution shall nominate for appointment to a position in the classified service.

Boards of Examiners are appointed by the Commission and examinations are held at such places and upon such dates as the Commission may deem most practicable.

No question in any examination will be so framed as to elicit information concerning the political or religious opinions or affiliations of any applicant and no discrimination will be exercised because of such opinions or affiliations.

A person holding a position on the date said position is classified under the Civil Service act is entitled to all the rights and benefits possessed by persons of the same class or grade who have been appointed upon examination, but no such person may be transferred from any branch to another branch of the service until he has first passed the examination prescribed for original entrance to the position to which transfer is desired.

Examination papers shall be rated on a scale of 100, and each subject will be given the relative weight that the Commission may prescribe.

Every competitor who attains an average percentage of 70 or over is eligible for appointment to the position for which he was examined. According to the provisions of Section 1754 of the Revised Statutes, however, persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty are given precedence over all other eligibles. A percentage of 65 renders them eligible under the rules.

The term of eligibility is one year from the date of registration, but this term may be extended for another year in the discretion of the Commission, and if a registered person should be mustered into the military or naval service of the United States in time of war the term of eligibility will be suspended until such time as the more important services shall have been completed.

Method of Filling Vacancies.—Whenever a vacancy occurs in any position classified under the Civil Service act the nominating officer asks for a list of eligibles, and the Commission, from the proper register, certifies the three names which stand at the head of the list, provided they have not already been three times certified to the same department. From these names the nominating officer may select one, or if he objects to an eligible named and states that because of some physical defect, mental unsoundness or moral disqualification the eligible would be incompetent or unfit to fill the vacant position, the Commission, if such objections are sustained, may certify the eligible who may be next on the list below those already certified.

The person selected for appointment is notified by the appointing officer, and upon his acceptance he receives a certificate of appointment for a probationary period of six months. At the end of this period his retention in the service will be equivalent to an absolute appointment. If for any reasons his services are not satisfactory he will be so notified by the appointing officer.

The time during which an employe serves as substitute counts as part of the probationary period, but that served under a temporary appointment is not so counted.

Temporary appointments may be made under special provision of the Civil Service rules in cases of emergency without approval of the commission, for such part of thirty days as will permit appointment to be made in the usual manner, or with the approval of the commission, in periods of three months each, until eligibles can be provided; or in case of temporary job employment, for not more than six months, in periods of three months each, with the approval of the commission. Substitutes may also be appointed in departments in which they are not directly prohibited by law.

All appointments to the public service, so far as the conditions of good administration will warrant, are apportioned among the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia upon the basis of population as ascertained by the last preceding census.

Promotions, Removals and Reinstatements.—It is a requirement of the Civil Service act that fitness for promotion shall be established by competitive tests or examinations, and, while promotions may be made from one class to another class upon any test of fitness not disapproved by the Commission, such promotions may not be made if the duties of the new position are so different from those of the old position as to make an examination absolutely necessary.

No recommendation for promotion may be considered by any officer in the service unless it be made by the officer under whose supervision the applicant is serving, and the recommendation of any other person, with the consent of the applicant, shall be sufficient to debar him from promotion.

Any person who has left the service through no delinquency or misconduct may be reinstated if any vacancy occurs within one year of the date of his withdrawal, but any person who has served in the Army or Navy of the United States in the War of the Rebellion or the Spanish-American War, and was honorably discharged therefrom, or the widow of any such person, an army nurse in either of the wars, or any person who has become separated from the service by reason of the discontinuance of the free delivery service at any post office or any reduction of force required by law, may be reinstated without regard to the length of time which may have elapsed since their withdrawal.

No removal shall be made from the competitive classified service except for just cause and for reasons given in writing, a copy of which shall not only be furnished to the person whose removal is sought, but he shall also be given time and opportunity to answer the same in writing. According to a recent Executive decision, however, the term "just cause," as applied by the Civil Service law, is intended to mean any cause which will promote the efficiency of the service, and is not supposed to have either a political or religious construction. It has also been decided by the President that nothing contained in this rule of the civil service shall be construed to require the examination of witnesses or any trial or hearing except in the discretion of the officer making the removal.

Wilful violation of the provisions of the Civil Service act, interference in elections, and discrimination against an employe on account of his political or religious opinions are sufficient causes for removal.

Special Rules and Recent Executive Orders.—Persons who were in the employ of the United States during the military government in Cuba, and who, while not eligible for retention in the classified service, have been specially recommended by the chiefs of their departments, may be retained and appointed to positions of a grade corresponding to that which they held in the classified service, always, of course, with the approval of the Commission.

All officers and employes of the United States are forbidden, either directly or indirectly, individually or through associations, to solicit an increase of pay or to influence or attempt to influence in their own interests any other legislation whatever, on penalty of dismissal from the Government service.

Whenever there are already two or more members of a family in the public service in the grades covered by the Civil Service act, no other member of that family may be considered eligible to appointment.

Frauds and Political Assessments.—The following provisions apply to cases of fraud and the violation of sections of the act regarding the levying of political assessments:

Any commissioner, examiner, copyist, or messenger, or any person in the public service, who shall wilfully and corruptly, by himself or in co-operation with one or more other persons, defeat, deceive, or obstruct any person in respect of his or her right of examination, or who shall falsely mark or report upon the examination or proper standing of any person, or aid in so doing, or who shall make any false representations concerning the same or concerning the person examined, or furnish to any person any special or secret information for the purpose of either improving or injuring the prospects or chances of any person

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so examined, to be examined, being appointed, employed, or promoted, shall for each such offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for not less than ten days, nor more than one year, or by both fine and imprisonment.

No Senator, or Representative, or Territorial Delegate of the Congress, or Senator, Representative, or Delegate elect, or any officer or employe of either of said Houses, and no executive, judicial, military, or naval officer of the United States, and no clerk or employe of any department, branch, or bureau of the executive, judicial, or military or naval service of the United States, shall, directly or indirectly, solicit or receive, or be in any manner concerned in soliciting or receiving, any assessment, subscription, or contribution, for any political purpose whatever, from any officer, clerk, or employe of the United States, or any department, branch, or bureau thereof, or from any person receiving any salary or compensation from moneys derived from the Treasury of the United States.

No person shall, in any room or building occupied in the discharge of official duties by any officer or employe of the United States, or in any navy yard, fort, or arsenal, solicit, or receive, any contribution of money or any other thing of value for any political purpose whatever.

No officer or employe of the United States shall discharge, or promote, or degrade, or in any manner change the official rank or compensation of any other officer or employe, or promise or threaten so to do, for any political purpose.

No person in the service of the United States shall, directly or indirectly, give or hand over to any other person in the service of the United States, or to any Senator or member of the House of Representatives, or Territorial Delegate, any money or other valuable thing to be applied to any political object whatever.

Any person who shall be guilty of violating any provision of the four foregoing sections shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or by such fine and imprisonment both, in the discretion of the court.

Civil Service in the United States.

State Civil Service laws have been adopted in four States. In New York the system has been in practice since 1883, in Massachusetts since 1884, and in Illinois and Wisconsin since 1895. In New York and Massachusetts every city in the State is included within the act, but in Wisconsin it applies only to cities of the first class, while in Illinois it may be adopted or not, according to the vote of the people. Local Civil Service systems, applying only to the particular cities, are in force in San Francisco, Seattle, Wash.; Portland, Ore.; Columbus, O.; New Haven, Conn., and Louisville, Ky., but in nearly every case even these rules affect only certain branches of the municipal service.

National Bankruptcy Law.

The National Bankruptcy Act of July 1, 1898, makes the following provisions for the relief of those who are compelled to become bankrupt:

Sec. 4. **Who May Become Bankrupts.**—(a) Any person who owes debts, except a corporation, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act as a voluntary bankrupt.

(b) Any natural person (except a wage-earner or a person engaged chiefly in farming or the tillage of the soil), any unincorporated company, and any corporation engaged principally in manufacturing, trading, printing, publishing, or mercantile pursuits, owing debts to the amount of one thousand dollars or over, may be adjudged an involuntary bankrupt upon default or an impartial trial, and shall be subject to the provisions and entitled to the benefits of this act. Private bankers, but not national banks or banks incorporated under State or Territorial laws, may be adjudged involuntary bankrupts.

Sec. 7. **Duties of Bankrupts.**—(a) The bankrupt shall (1) attend the first meeting of his creditors, if directed by the court or a judge thereof to do so, and the hearing upon his application for a discharge, if filed; (2) comply with all lawful orders of the court; (3) examine the correctness of all proofs of claims filed against his estate; (4) execute and deliver such papers as shall be ordered by the court; (5) execute to his trustee transfers of all his property in foreign countries; (6) immediately inform his trustee of any attempt, by his creditors or other persons, to evade the provisions of this act, coming to his knowledge; (7) in case of any person having to his knowledge proved a false claim against his estate, disclose that fact immediately to his trustee; (8) prepare, make oath to, and file in court within ten days, unless further time is granted, after the adjudication, if an involuntary bankrupt, and with the petition if a voluntary bankrupt, a schedule of his property, showing the amount and kind of property, the location thereof, its money value in detail, and a list of his creditors, showing their residences, if known (if unknown that fact to be stated), the amount due each of them, the consideration thereof, the security held by them, if any, and a claim for such exemptions as he may be entitled to, all in triplicate, one copy of each for the clerk, one for the referee, and one for the trustee; and (9) when present at the first meeting of his creditors, and at such other times as the court shall order, submit to an examination concerning the conducting of his business, the cause of his bankruptcy, his dealings with his creditors and other persons, the amount, kind, and whereabouts of his property, and, in addition, all matters which may affect the administration and settlement of his estate; but no testimony given by him shall be offered in evidence against him in any criminal proceedings.

Provided, however, that he shall not be required to attend a meeting of his creditors, or at or for an examination at a place more than one hundred and fifty miles distant from his home or principal place of business, or to examine claims except when presented to him, unless ordered by the court, or a judge thereof, for cause shown, and the bankrupt shall be paid his actual expenses from the estate when examined or required to attend at any place other than the city, town, or village of his residence.

The Arrest of a Bankrupt.—A bankrupt is exempt from arrest upon civil process except when such process is issued from a court of bankruptcy for contempt, or disobedience of its lawful orders; or on occasions when issued from a State Court having jurisdiction and served within such State, on the ground that the claim or debt was one from which a discharge in bankruptcy would not be a release.

Death of a Debtor.—In case of the death or insanity of a debtor proceedings will not be abated, but will be conducted and concluded, as far as possible, as though he had not died or become insane.

Settlements with Creditors.—Terms of settlement may be offered after, but not before, a bankrupt has been examined in open court or at a meeting of his creditors and filed in court the schedule of his property and list of his creditors. If it is accepted by a majority of all the creditors whose claims have been allowed it may be confirmed by the court. Settlements, however, may be set aside for fraud.

Discharge of a Debtor.—An application for a discharge in bankruptcy may be filed after the expiration of one month and within the next twelve months subsequent to being adjudged a bankrupt, or, if it is shown that the bankrupt was unavoidably prevented from filing his application within said time, the court may permit him to file it within the next six months. At the hearing for a discharge the bankrupt will be discharged unless it can be shown that he has committed offences punishable by imprisonment under the provisions of the act; has concealed his true financial condition with fraudulent intent, or, in contemplation of bankruptcy, has concealed, destroyed or failed to keep books of account or record in order that his true condition might not be ascertained. Discharges may be revoked on the ground of fraud.

What Discharge Implies.—Discharge in bankruptcy releases the bankrupt from all his provable debts, except they be in the nature of taxes levied by the United States, or the State, county, district or municipality in which he resides; judgments in actions for fraud; for obtaining property under false pretences, or for wilful or malicious injuries to the person or property of another; debts which have not been scheduled in time for proof and allowance, with the name of the creditor, when known, unless such creditor had notice or actual knowledge of the proceedings in bankruptcy, or debts created by the fraud, embezzlement, defalcation or misappropriation of the bankrupt, while acting as an officer in any judiciary capacity.

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The Process of Naturalization.

According to the census of 1900 there were 2,862,546 naturalized foreigners in the United States as compared with 2,545,753 in 1890. The total number of foreign born of the voting age in 1900 was 5,102,334, and in 1890 the number was 4,348,459. This apparent lack of proportion between those naturalized before 1890 and those made citizens during the decade ending with 1900 is explained by the large increase in immigration during the last few years of the decade just passed. This is shown by the fact that in 1900, 316,793 foreign born had taken out first papers. The record for speedy declaration of intentions of becoming a citizen of the United States was made by a young Irishman in 1901, who appeared to declare his intentions within ten minutes after landing in New York.

The process by which an alien may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States is prescribed by Sections 2165-74 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Who May Apply for Citizenship.—Any alien of good moral character and who is attached to the principles of the Constitution is entitled to declare his intentions to become a citizen of the United States.

The Declaration of Intentions.—To declare his intentions an alien must appear before a Circuit or District Court of the United States, or a District or Supreme Court of the Territories, or a court of record in any of the States having common law jurisdiction and a seal and a clerk, two years, at least, prior to his admission, and there he must make declaration under oath that it is his bona fide intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince or State, and particularly to the one of which he may be at the time a citizen or subject.

Time Required for Citizenship.—No person may become a citizen of the United States unless he has resided continuously within this country for at least five years, and within the State or Territory in which he files his application for at least one year. At least two years must also elapse between the filing of the first declaration and the taking of the final oath of citizenship.

The Oath for Admission to Citizenship.—On the occasion of his application to be admitted as a citizen of the United States the alien must appear before one of the courts already designated and there must take oath "that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and that he absolutely and entirely renounces and abjures all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, State, or sovereignty, and particularly (by name) to the prince, potentate, State, or sovereignty of which he was before a citizen or subject." This oath must be recorded by the Clerk of the Court.

Conditions for Citizenship.—Before the rights of citizenship are granted the alien must prove to the satisfaction of the court that he made a declaration of intentions (that is, obtained his first papers) at least two years prior to the filing of the present application; that he has resided within the United States continuously for at least five years, and within the particular State or Territory in which the court may be held for at least one year. He must also prove that during this time he has behaved himself as a man of good moral character, and that he not only fully understands the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and is acquainted with its various provisions, but that he is attached to these principles and is "well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same." If all these conditions are satisfactorily complied with, and the alien formally expresses his renunciation of any hereditary title or order of nobility that he may have borne at the time of the filing of his application, he will be admitted to citizenship and will receive his final papers from the court.

Soldiers Who Desire to Become Citizens.—Any alien who is twenty-one years of age, or more, who has been in the armies of the United States and who has been honorably discharged therefrom, may become a citizen of the United States upon the filing of his application and without any prior declaration, provided that he can prove that he is of good moral character and that he has resided within the United States at least one year prior to the filing of the application. The Supreme Court has decided that the residence for one year within one particular State is a condition that does not apply to soldiers desiring to become citizens.

Chinese Not Admitted.—The naturalization of Chinese persons is positively and expressly prohibited by Section 14, Chapter 126, of the Laws of 1882.

Aliens Who Are Minors.—Any alien who is less than twenty-one years of age, and who has resided within the United States for at least three years preceding his arrival at that age, and who may continue to reside therein up to the time of the filing of his application for citizenship, may, after his arrival at the age of twenty-one, and upon proof that he has resided for five years in the United States, including the three years of his minority, be admitted to citizenship; but he must make declaration under oath and prove to the satisfaction of the court that for two years prior to the filing of his application it has been his bona fide intention to become a citizen of the United States, and shall in all respects comply with the naturalization laws.

Children of Naturalized Citizens.—The naturalization of an alien applies equally to his children, provided they are under the age of twenty-one at the time of the naturalization of the parent and that they continue to dwell in the United States.

Children Who Are Born Abroad.—The fact that a child of a citizen of the United States is born abroad does not affect his citizenship in the United States.

Citizenship of American Women Marrying Aliens.—The question of the citizenship of an American woman who marries an alien is by no means clearly settled. Courts have decided that a wife's political status follows that of her husband and that in marrying a foreigner she loses her citizenship and domicile in this country, while there have been other decisions which have assumed directly to the contrary. However, it is generally regarded as extremely doubtful if an American woman is entitled to the protection of the United States Government as its citizen against the exercise of jurisdiction over her by some foreign government which claims her as its subject because of her marriage to one of its sujects and her continued residence within its boundaries with him, and while it may be admitted that, so long as the authority of the foreign government is not involved, this Government may hold that such a woman is entitled to the rights of citizenship here, as, for example, in respect to the inheritance of property, it is questioned if the theory that expatriation cannot be accomplished without the consent of the sovereign goes to the extent of justifying the original sovereign in interfering or taking any action in the case of a person who has chosen to become a citizen of another country, even if that choice has been indicated through marriage.[1]

Protection to Citizens When Abroad.—It is provided by Section 2000 of the Revised Statutes of the United States that "all naturalized citizens of the United States while in foreign countries are entitled to and shall receive from this Government the same protection of person and property which is accorded to native born citizens." Naturally, however, there is a limit to the protection which even a great nation like the United States may offer its naturalized citizens when abroad, as may be seen by reference to the "Passport Regulations."

Citizenship as Applied to the Insular Possessions.—The Act of 1900, under which Hawaii became a Territory of the United States, distinctly provided that the inhabitants of Hawaii became citizens of the United States by virtue of annexation. In regard to the inhabitants of the Philippines and Porto Rico, the Supreme Court has decided that while they are entitled to the protection of the United States under the Constitution they cannot enjoy the privileges of citizenship until Congress sees fit to admit them to the Union as States, or organizes them under a territorial form of government.

Citizenship and Suffrage.—Under the Constitution the right of citizenship and the right of suffrage are two distinctly different privileges, neither of which is dependent upon the other. Naturalization is a Federal gift and the National Government possesses the right to say who may and who may not be naturalized. On the other hand, the right of suffrage is a matter between the voter and the State, and as the right to vote is distinctly a State gift, each State has the authority to stipulate who may and who may not vote at its elections. As the result, therefore, there is little harmony between the election laws of various States of the Union. In some States, for example, an alien who has been but six months in the country may vote if he has merely declared his intentions to become a citizen, while despite the fact of naturalization, and the five years residence which it requires, no person can vote if the laws of the State in which he resides do not confer that privilege upon him. (For further particulars see the table of "Voting Qualifications.")

[1] "Case and Comment."

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Marriage Laws of the United States.

(Prepared for The American Almanac by Jerome H. Buck, of the New York Bar.)

States and Territories.	Prohibited marriages.	Voidable marriages.	Criminal marriages.	Age limit	
				Male.	Female.
Alabama	Between ascendants and descendants, brothers and sisters, uncles and nieces, aunts and nephews, step-mother, step-daughter, daughter-in-law; bigamous marriages; marriages between blacks and whites.	Physical disability; prenuptial pregnacy without husband's knowledge.	Bigamous marriages and those prohibited, and marriage of female compelled by menace, force or duress.	17	14
Arizona	Between lineal ascendants and descendants, brothers and sisters, uncles and nieces, aunts and nephews, first cousins, whites and Indians; whites and Chinese; bigamous marriages.	Mental or physical incapability at time of marriage.	Marriage of female entered into by force or fraud; marriages contracted within one year after divorce; marriage within prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages.	18	16
Arkansas	Same as Arizona, except as to race prohibition, and with additional prohibition of marriage between whites and negroes or mulattoes.	Same as California.	Same as California	17	14
California	Between whites and negroes, whites and Mongolians or mulattoes; otherwise the same as Arizona, except as to first cousins; marriage within one year after divorce.	When either party is under age limit; either party of unsound mind; marriage by force or fraud; physical disability at time of marriage.	Marriage of female compelled by force, menace or duress; those prohibited by statute.	18	15
Colorado	Same as California, except as to Mongolians, and marriage one year after divorce.	Same as California.	Same as California	21	18
Connecticut	Same as Arkansas, except as to daughters-in-law, and race prohibitions.	*——	Those prohibited, and marriage of female compelled by force, menace or duress.	21	21
Delaware	Ascendants and descendants, their wives or husbands; step-ascendants and descendants; uncles and nieces or grandnieces; aunts and nephews or greatnephews; whites with negroes or mulattoes; marriage of paupers; bigamous marriages.	Marriage between whites and blacks; bigamous marriages innocently contracted; insanity.	Those prohibited	21	18
District of Col.	Same as South Carolina.	Idiocy; consent obtained by force or fraud; physical disability; bigamous marriages innocently contracted.	Those prohibited	21	18
Florida	Ascendants and descendants; brothers and sisters; uncles and nieces; aunts and nephews; whites and colored persons; bigamous marriages.	*Permanent insanity or physical disability.	Those prohibited	21	16
Georgia	Same as Alabama, with the addition that no man shall marry the granddaughter of his wife, nor woman the grandson of her husband.	Physical or mental disability; under age limit; marriage entered into fraudulently.	Those prohibited; marriage of female compelled by threats or force	17	14
Idaho	Between ascendants and descendants; brothers and sisters; uncles and nieces; aunts and nephews; whites and colored; bigamous marriages.	Physical disability; insanity; when either party is under age limit; marriage entered into fraudulently.	Marriage of female compelled by force, menace or duress, or marriage entered into by falsely impersonating another; those prohibited	18	18
Illinois	Same as Arizona, except in regard to race prohibition.	Insanity or idiocy at time of marriage.	Bigamous marriages; those prohibited	17	14
Indiana	Same as Illinois, except that marriage between whites and negroes is prohibited; persons securing divorce in a suit in which papers were served by publication are prohibited from marrying for two years thereafter.	Between whites and blacks; physical or mental disability of either party; either party below age limit; prenuptial pregnancy without husband's knowledge.	Same as Illinois	18	16
Iowa	Same as Arizona, except as to first cousins and race prohibition.	Physical or mental disability or insanity of either party at time of marriage; bigamous marriages innocently contracted.	Those prohibited; marriage of female compelled by force	16	14
Kansas	Same as Arizona, except as to race prohibition.	Physical disability at the time of marriage; marriage entered into fraudulently; prenuptial pregnancy without husband's knowledge.	Same as Iowa	21	21
Kentucky	Same as Delaware, except as to grand nieces and grand nephews.	Those contracted by force or fraud; bigamous marriages innocently contracted.	Those prohibited; marriage of a female against her will.	14	14

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MARRIAGE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.—Continued.

States and Territories.	Prohibited marriages.	Voidable marriages.	Criminal marriages.	Age limit	
				Male.	Female
Louisiana.....	Same as Alabama, except as to those persons related by affinity.	Below age limit; want of understanding; marriages by fraud or force.	Those prohibited; those contracted by force.....	14	12
Maine.....	Same as Kentucky, with the additional prohibition against white and Indian.	Below age limit; idiocy; bigamous marriages innocently contracted.	Bigamous marriages; those prohibited, except as to race prohibition.....	21	18
Maryland.....	Same as Alabama, with the additional prohibition of wives or husbands of ascendants or descendants.	*——	Those prohibited and those contracted by force.....	21	16
Massachusetts....	Same as Kentucky, except as to race prohibition.	Marriage of lunatics or idiots; marriage of those under age limit; provided they do not later live together.	Those prohibited because of relationship; bigamous marriages; marriage of a person from whom divorce was granted within two years; or of woman under 16 years without parents' consent..	18	16
Michigan.....	Same as Alabama, with additional prohibition against marrying step-grandmother or step-grandfather, grandson-in-law or grand-daughter-in-law, and except race prohibition.	Physical disability, insanity, idiocy; below age limit; marriage induced by fraud.	Marriage after divorce within a certain time fixed by court, not exceeding two years; those prohibited....	18	16
Minnesota.....	Those between persons nearer than first cousins; bigamous marriages. Marriage of women under 45 or of a man of any age, except to a woman over 45, who is epileptic, imbecile, feeble-minded, or insane.	Below age limit; want of understanding; marriage induced by fraud when parties do not live together afterward.	Those prohibited; marriage within six months after divorce; marriage of female compelled by force, menace or duress.....	18	16
Mississippi.....	Same as Tennessee, and additional prohibition of whites with Mongolians.	*——	Those prohibited; marriage of female compelled by force, menace or duress.....	21	18
Missouri.....	Same as Arizona, except marriage between whites and negroes; no other race prohibition exists.	*Physical disability at time of marriage.	Those prohibited; marriage of female compelled by force, menace or duress.....	21	18
Montana.....	Same as Alabama, except as uncles and nieces and aunts and nephews; no race prohibition.	Physical disability; marriage induced by force or fraud.	Those prohibited; innocent party marrying two years after divorce, others three years after; marriage of female by force.....	18	16
Nebraska.....	Same as Alabama, except as to those related by affinity, except uncle and niece, aunt and nephew. Marriage of insane.	*When either party is insane or weak minded.	Those prohibited; marriage with insane female knowing her condition.....	16	....
Nevada.....	Same as California, except race prohibition.	Insanity, physical disability at time of marriage; below age limit; marriage entered into by fraud.	Incestuous and bigamous marriages	18	16
New Hampshire..	Same as Kentucky, except as to race prohibition.	*——	Those prohibited.....	14	13
New Jersey.....	Same as Arizona, except as to first cousins and race prohibitions.	Below the age limit; mental or physical disability; marriage induced by force.	Marriage within prohibited degrees; bigamous marriage	21	18
New Mexico.....	Same as Nebraska, and marriage of males under 18 and females under 15.	*——	Those prohibited, except by age; marriage of female by force, menace or duress.	21	18
New York.....	Same as New Jersey and marriage of persons divorced in this State for his or her fault during life of the other.	Same as New Jersey; also want of understanding; marriages induced by fraud; bigamous marriages innocently contracted.	Same as New Jersey; also marriage of female compelled by force, menace or duress	18	18
North Carolina...	Those between persons related, nearer than first cousins; marriage between whites and negroes; bigamous marriages.	*——	Marrying a woman under age; those prohibited.....	....	14
North Dakota....	Same as Illinois.	Below age limit; mental and physical disability; marriage induced by fraud or force, unless the parties live together afterward.	Those prohibited; marriage compelled by force, menace or duress, or without consent	18	15
Ohio.....	Same as Illinois.	*Physical disability and common law causes	Those prohibited; marriage of a woman compelled by force	18	16
Oklahoma.....	Same as Illinois, and marriage with step-father or step-mother, step-son or step-daughter; marriage within six months after divorce.	Physical disability; below age limit; marriage induced by fraud or force.	Those prohibited, except as to relatives by affinity; marriage of female compelled by force, menace or duress.	18	15
Oregon.....	Nearer relatives than first cousins; whites with negroes, Indians or Chinese; bigamous marriages.	Below age limit; marriage induced by fraud or force.	Marriage of a female under 16 without parents' consent; those prohibited....	18	15
Pennsylvania.....	Ascendants and descendants, their wives or husbands, or the descendants of wife or husband; brothers and sisters; uncles and nieces; aunts and nephews; first cousins; bigamous marriages.	*——	Those prohibited; marrying a female under 16 without parents' consent; marrying an intoxicated person.....	21	21

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MARRIAGE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.—Continued.

States and Territories.	Prohibited marriages.	Voidable marriages.	Criminal marriages.	Age limit. Male.	Age limit. Female.
Rhode Island	Same as Pennsylvania; except as to cousins; marriage with lunatics.	*——	Those prohibited	21	21
South Carolina	Ascendants or descendants by consanguinity and affinity, brothers and sisters, step-parents and step-children; whites with negroes or Indians; marriage of lunatics or idiots; bigamous marriages.	*——	Those prohibited	21	16
South Dakota	Same as Illinois. Marriage with step-relatives.	Physical or mental disability; marriage induced by force or fraud; bigamous marriages innocently contracted.	Those prohibited, except those of step-relatives; marriage of a female compelled by force, menace or duress	18	15
Tennessee	Ascendants and descendants; their wives or husbands; ascendants and descendant of wife or husband; brothers and sisters; uncles and nieces; aunts and nephews. Marriage of whites with negroes; bigamous marriages.	*——	Those prohibited; marriage of a female compelled by force, menace or duress	16	16
Texas	Same as New York, except marriage of whites and colored persons; ascendants or descendants of wife.	*Physical disability.	Those prohibited; marriage of female compelled by force, menace or duress	16	14
Utah	Ascendants and descendants; brothers and sisters; uncles and nieces; aunts and nephews; first cousins; uncles and great-nieces; aunts and great-nephews; parents by adoption or their children; bigamous marriages; marriage between whites and negroes or whites and Mongolians; marriage of lunatics or idiots.	*Under 16 for male and 14 for female; under 21 and 18 without parents' consent.	Those prohibited; marriage by false impersonation; marriage of a female compelled by force	21	18
Vermont	Ascendants and descendants, their wives or husbands; ascendants or descendants of wife or husband; brothers and sisters; uncles and nieces; aunts and nephews; bigamous marriages.	Below age limit; mental or physical disability; marriage induced by fraud.	Those prohibited; marriage within three years of person from whom divorce has been granted	21	18
Virginia	Same as West Virginia.	Physical disability; below age limit; pre-nuptial pregnancy without husband's knowledge.	Those prohibited; marriage compelled by force	14	12
Washington	Marriage of those nearer than second cousins; ascendants or descendants of wife or husband; wife or husband of ascendants or descendants; bigamous marriages.	*——	Those prohibited	21	18
West Virginia	Same as Alabama, with the additional prohibition of daughter of wife's daughter or son of husband's son.	Those prohibited; insanity; physical disability; below age limit.	Those prohibited and those compelled by force	18	16
Wisconsin	Ascendants or descendants; brothers and sisters; marriages contracted less than one year after divorce of either party; bigamous marriages.	Below age limit; marriage induced by fraud or force; when the parties do not live together afterward; physical disability.	Those prohibited	18	15
Wyoming	Same as Illinois.	Insanity; mental or physical disability at time of marriage; below age limit.	Those prohibited; marriage of female compelled by force.	21	18
Hawaii	Ascendants and descendants; brothers and sisters; uncles and nieces; aunts and nephews; first cousins; uncles and great-nieces; aunts and great-nephews; parents by adoption or their children; murderers of the spouse of either; bigamous marriages.	Same as Wyoming, and marriage induced by force or fraud.	Same as Wyoming	21	18
Philippines	Same as Hawaii.	Below age limit; mental or physical disability at time of marriage; compulsion or intimidation.	Those prohibited; marriage of a minor without consent of parents; marriage of a widow before 30 days after the death of her husband; marriage of a woman by false impersonation	14	12
Porto Rico	Same as Hawaii.	Same as Philippines.	Same as Philippines	14	12

*At common law, consent was necessary for marriage, and this is the rule to-day in the various States. Thus when a person is under age or is insane, or consent is obtained by force or fraud, there is, in the eyes of the law, no consent, and the marriage entered into under these conditions is voidable.

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The Divorce Laws of the United States.

State or Territory.	Residence required.	Causes of Absolute (7) Divorce.
Alabama (1).....	1 year.....	Violation of marriage vow (2); physical incapacity; wilful desertion for two years; habitual drunkenness; conviction for felony; cruel and abusive treatment. To husband when wife pregnant at time of marriage without his knowledge or consent.
Arizona.....	1 year.....	Same as Alabama; additional cause, failure of husband to provide (2 years); desertion for 6 months.
Arkansas.....	1 year.....	Violation of marriage vow; physical incapacity; wilful desertion for one year; habitual drunkenness; felony; cruelty sufficient to render their living together insupportable; former husband or wife living.
California.....	1 year (12).....	Violation of marriage vow; wilful desertion or neglect (1 year); habitual drunkenness; felony; cruelty.
Colorado.....	1 year.....	Violation of marriage vow; wilful desertion for one year; physical incapacity; habitual drunkenness; felony; cruelty; failure of husband to provide (1 year); former husband or wife living.
Connecticut.....	3 years.	Violation of marriage vow; wilful desertion for three years with total neglect of duty; habitual drunkenness; felony; cruelty; fraud and fraudulent contract; absence without being heard from (7 years).
Delaware.....	.....	Violation of marriage vow; physical incapacity at time of marriage; wilful desertion for three years; habitual drunkenness; felony; cruelty; failure to provide (3 years); fraud.
District of Columbia...	2 years.....	Violation of marriage vow; physical incapacity; wilful desertion for two years; habitual drunkenness (3 years); felony; cruelty; insanity or idiocy at time of marriage; former husband or wife living at time of marriage.
Florida.....	2 years (9)..... .	Violation of marriage vow; physical incapacity; wilful desertion for one year; habitual drunkenness; cruelty; violent temper; insanity (4 years).
Georgia (3).....	1 year.....	Violation of marriage vow; physical incapacity; wilful desertion for three years; habitual drunkenness; felony; cruelty; fraud; insanity or idiocy at time of marriage; consanguinity; pregnancy of wife at time of marriage unknown to husband.
Idaho..	6 months.....	Violation of marriage vow; wilful desertion for one year; habitual drunkenness; felony; cruelty; failure to provide (1 year); insanity or six years' confinement in an asylum.
Illinois.....	1 year.....	Violation of marriage vow; physical incapacity; wilful desertion for two years; felony; cruelty; attempt to murder the wife or husband; former husband or wife living.
Indiana.....	2 years.....	Violation of marriage vow; physical incapacity; wilful desertion for two years; habitual drunkenness; felony; cruelty; failure to provide (2 years).
Iowa.....	1 year.	Violation of marriage vow; incapacity; wilful desertion for two years; habitual drunkenness; felony; cruelty; pregnancy of wife at time of marriage unknown to husband.
Kansas.....	1 year.....	Violation of marriage vow; wilful desertion for one year; habitual drunkenness; felony; cruelty; fraud, any gross neglect of duty; impotency.
Kentucky.....	1 year.....	Violation of marriage vow; physical incapacity; wilful desertion for one year; habitual drunkenness; felony; cruelty; fraud; ungovernable temper; outrages or excess sufficient to "render living together insupportable;" both parties living apart five years; membership in religious society that teaches marriage relation is unlawful.
Louisiana.....	.....	Violation of marriage vow; wilful desertion for five years; habitual drunkenness; felony; cruelty; outrages or excesses; attempt to murder wife or husband; public defamation.
Maine.....	1 year.	Violation of marriage vow; physical incapacity; wilful desertion for three years; habitual drunkenness; intoxication from the use of opium or other drugs; felony; cruelty; failure to support.
Maryland.....	2 years.....	Violation of marriage vow; physical incapacity; wilful desertion for three years; sexual intercourse of wife before marriage unknown to husband.
Massachusetts.....	3 years (4).	Violation of marriage vow; physical incapacity; wilful desertion for three years; habitual drunkenness; felony; cruelty; failure to provide; "three years with any religious society that believes the marriage relation unlawful."
Michigan.....	1 year (10).....	Violation of marriage vow; physical incapacity; wilful desertion for two years; habitual drunkenness; felony; failure to provde.
Minnesota.....	1 year.....	Violation of marriage vow; physical incapacity; wilful desertion for one year; habitual drunkenness; felony; cruelty.
Mississippi.....	1 year.....	Violation of marriage vow; physical incapacity; wilful desertion for two years; habitual drunkenness; felony; cruelty; insanity or idiocy at time of marriage.
Missouri.....	1 year.....	Violation of marriage vow; physical incapacity; wilful desertion for one year; habitual drunkenness; felony; cruelty; outrages or excesses; "vagrancy of the husband;" indignities sufficient "to render life burdensome;" pregnancy of wife at time of marriage without knowledge of husband.
Montana.....	1 year.....	Violation of marriage vow; physical incapacity; wilful desertion or neglect for one year; habitual drunkenness; felony; cruelty.
Nebraska.	6 months.....	Violation of marriage vow; physical incapacity; wilful desertion for two years; habitual drunkenness; felony; failure to provide (2 years).
Nevada.....	6 months.....	Violation of marriage vow; physical incapacity; wilful desertion for one year; habitual drunkenness; felony; failure to provide (1 year).
New Hampshire.....	1 year.....	Violation of marriage vow; physical incapacity; wilful desertion for three years; habitual drunkenness; felony; cruelty; failure to provide (3 years); absence without being heard from (3 years); adopting any religious opinions that prevent the marriage relation.
New Jersey.	2 years.....	Violation of marriage vow; physical incapacity; wilful desertion for two years; cruelty; consanguinity; another husband or wife living.
New Mexico.....	1 year.....	Violation of marriage vow; physical incapacity; habitual drunkenness; felony; cruelty; failure to provide; pregnancy of wife at time of marriage; abandonment; neglect to support wife.
New York.....	1 year.....	Violation of marriage vow.
North Carolina.....	2 years.....	Violation of marriage vow; physical incapacity; wilful desertion for two years; habitual drunkenness; felony; cruelty; "refusal of wife to cohabit for twe've months;" pregnancy of wife at time of marriage.
North Dakota.....	1 year.....	Violation of marriage vow; physical incapacity; wilful desertion for one year; habitual drunkenness; felony; cruelty; insanity.
Ohi[illegible]	1 year (11).....	Violation of marriage vow; physical incapacity; wilful desertion for three years; habitual drunkenness; felony; cruelty; fraud; absence without being heard from (3 years); any gross neglect of duty; former husband or wife living.

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THE DIVORCE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.—Continued.

State or Territory	Residence required.	Causes for Absolute (7) Divorce.
Oklahoma (8)	1 year	Violation of marriage vow; physical incapacity; wilful desertion for one year; habitual drunkenness; felony; cruelty; former husband or wife living; pregnancy of wife at time of marriage without husband's knowledge.
Oregon	1 year	Violation of marriage vow; physical incapacity; wilful desertion for one year; habitual drunkenness; felony; cruelty; indignities sufficient "to render life burdensome."
Pennsylvania	1 year	Violation of marriage vow; physical incapacity; wilful desertion for two years; habitual drunkenness; felony; cruelty; fraud; indignities sufficient "to render life burdensome," or "where wife by cruel and barbarous treatment renders condition of husband intolerable."
Rhode Island	1 year	Violation of marriage vow; physical incapacity; wilful desertion for five years (5); living apart (10 years); habitual intoxication from liquor or drugs; felony; cruelty; failure to provide; gross misbehavior or wickedness.
South Carolina		Has no divorce laws.
South Dakota	6 months	Violation of marriage vows; physical incapacity; wilful desertion or neglect for one year; felony; cruelty; habitual intemperance.
Tennessee	2 years	Violation of marriage vow; physical incapacity; wilful desertion for two years; habitual drunkenness; felony; outrages or excesses; attempt to murder wife or husband; turning wife out of doors; cruel and inhuman treatment; pregnant at time of marriage without husband's knowledge.
Texas	1 year	Violation of marriage vow; wilful desertion for three years; felony; cruelty; excesses; impotency.
Utah	1 year	Violation of marriage vow; physical incapacity; wilful desertion for one year; habitual drunkenness; felony; cruelty; failure to provide; inability "to live in peace and union."
Vermont	2 years	Violation of marriage vow; wilful desertion for three years; felony; cruelty; failure to provide; fraud; absence without being heard from (7 years).
Virginia	1 year	Violation of marriage vow; physical incapacity; wilful desertion for three years; felony; fugitive from justice; insanity; pregnancy of wife at time of marriage.
Washington	1 year	Violation of marriage vow; physical incapacity; wilful desertion for one year; habitual drunkenness; felony; cruelty; failure to provide; fraud; indignities sufficient "to render life burdensome;" insanity (10 years); any cause that may seem sufficient to the court.
West Virginia	1 year	Violation of marriage vow; physical incapacity; wilful desertion for three years; habitual drunkenness; felony; "husband notoriously immoral before marriage unknown to wife;" cruelty; abandonment.
Wisconsin	1 year	Violation of marriage vow; physical incapacity; wilful desertion for one year; habitual drunkenness; felony; cruelty; failure to support; fraud; voluntary living apart of husband and wife for 5 years.
Wyoming	1 year	Violation of marriage vow; physical incapacity; wilful desertion for one year; habitual drunkenness; felony; cruelty; failure to support (1 year); indignities sufficient to make life burdensome; vagrancy of the husband; pregnancy of wife at time of marriage without husband's knowledge.
Alaska	6 months	Violation of marriage vow; physical incapacity; wilful desertion for one year; habitual drunkenness; felony; cruelty; indignities sufficient to render life intolerable.
Hawaii	2 years	Violation of marriage vow; wilful desertion for three years; Chinese leprosy; imprisonment for more than seven years.
Philippines (6)		Violation of marriage vow; grave insults or personal violence actually inflicted; violence to wife to force her to change her religion; proposal to prostitute wife or to corrupt or prostitute children; condemnation of either party to chains or hard labor.
Porto Rico		Same as Philippines.

(1) It is the decision of the courts of Alabama that the Legislature cannot grant divorces.
(2) Condonation of a violation of the marriage vow, or any collusion or connivance bar a divorce.
(3) The concurrent verdict of two juries, at different terms of court, must be obtained before an absolute divorce can be secured in Georgia.
(4) If both parties to the action are not residents of the State, five years are required.
(5) It is within the discretion of the court to issue a decree for desertion of a shorter period.
(6) Article 104, of statute, provides: "Divorce only procures the suspension of the life in common of the spouses."
(7) Limited divorce is also granted in Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin, and, in favor of the wife only, in Minnesota, Pennsylvania and Tennessee.
(8) Divorces granted by the Probate Court prior to 1895 have been legalized, but they can now be had only through the District Court. (9) Except in cases of adultery.
(10) If the cause for divorce occurred out of the State, two years' residence is required.
(11) In case of desertion, two years. (12) When for desertion, three years.

A FEDERAL DIVORCE LAW.

Of late years the question of a Federal divorce law, or some unification of State divorce laws, has been agitated by churchmen, judges, lawyers and legislators. Bills have been presented to Congress on this subject and amendments to the Federal Constitution have been suggested. So far nothing definite has been done either toward settling upon a satisfactory code to be adopted by the several States, or in obtaining legislation upon the subject. The present conflicting laws in force in the several States have the effect, it is said, of affording opportunity for fraud and abuse of privileges and often result in serious legal difficulties for persons innocent of any ill intent.

In some States, South Carolina in particular, it is almost impossible for one to secure a legal divorce without being in danger of arrest and conviction for bigamy if a second marriage takes place. Again, in other States, the divorce laws are so lax that it is possible to receive an absolute decree on the simplest grounds and with but a few months' residence in the State.

A few years ago a commission on uniform State laws, meeting in Buffalo, adopted a divorce code to be submitted to the Legislatures of the various States. It amounted to nothing, however, for each State felt that it has its right to decide on the question as seemed best, and, there being so much difference of opinion as to what constituted grounds for divorce, no unification could be reached. Hon. Robert W. Taylor, Representative from Ohio, has been particularly active in agitating the movement for a Federal law, believing that unified State laws would not meet the question fully and would still offer too much opportunity for fraud, or offer too many difficulties to people seeking divorce honestly. A Federal law would be more effective, for under its provisions action for divorce would be heard in the district in which the defendant lived, and would settle the question of uniformity once for all. It has been questioned whether Congress has the power to pass such a law, but it has been suggested that the Constitution might be amended by inserting the word "divorce" in the bankruptcy clause, which would give Congress authority to pass a divorce law that would be binding upon all States.

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Deeds.

The following table specifies some of the important legal requirements of the various States and Territories relating to the acknowledgment of deeds:

LAWS REGARDING THE ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DEEDS.

States and Territories.	Acknowledgment. Before Whom Made.	Without the State but in U. S.*	Forms of Deeds Prescribed.	Seals Required.	Separate Acknowledgment by Wife.	No. of Witnesses Required.
Alabama	Notaries Public, Justices of the Peace; Judges and Clerks Supreme, Probate, Circuit and County courts; Registers of Deeds; Chancellors; Masters in Chancery; County Recorders, Auditors or Surveyors; U. S. Court Judges and Commissioners, and Mayors and Clerks of incorporated places, all, however, within their territorial jurisdiction.	Notaries public, judges and clerks of courts of record, commissioners appointed for that purpose and other persons empowered to take acknowledgments within their own States.	No.	No.	Yes.	1
Arizona	Same as Alabama.	Same as Alabama.	Yes.	No.	No.	
Arkansas	Same as Alabama.	Same as Alabama.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	1
California	Same as Alabama	Same as Alabama.	Yes.	No.	No.	
Colorado	Same as Alabama.	Same as Alabama. Also Secretary of State.	Yes.	No.	No.	
Connecticut	Same as Alabama. Also Commissioners of the School Fund.	Same as Alabama.	No.	Yes.	No.	2
Delaware	Same as Alabama.	Same as Alabama. Also Mayors of cities.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	1
Dist. of Columbia.	Same as Alabama.	Same as Alabama.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	1
Florida	Same as Alabama.	Same as Alabama.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	2
Georgia	Same as Alabama	Same as Alabama.	No.	No.	Yes.	2
Idaho	Same as Alabama	Same as Alabama.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	1
Illinois	Same as Alabama.	Same as Delaware. Also Commissioners of Deeds and Justices of the Peace.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	
Indiana	Same as Alabama.	Same as Alabama.	Yes.	No.	No.	
Indian Territory	Same as Alabama.	Same as Alabama.	No.	No.	No.	
Iowa	Same as Alabama.	Same as Alabama.	Yes.	No.	No.	
Kansas	Same as Alabama.	Same as Alabama.	Yes.	No.	No.	
Kentucky	Same as Alabama.	Same as Alabama.	No.	No.	Yes.	2
Louisiana	Same as Alabama. Also Parish Recorders and their deputies.	Same as Alabama.	No.	No.	Yes.	2
Maine	Same as Alabama. Also women appointed by Governor for that purpose.	Same as Alabama.	No.	Yes.	No.	1
Maryland	Same as Alabama.	Same as Alabama.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	1
Massachusetts	Same as Alabama.	Same as Alabama.	No.	Yes.	No.	
Michigan	Same as Alabama. Also Members of Legislature.	Same as Alabama Also Masters in Chancery.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	2
Minnesota	Same as Alabama.	Same as Alabama.	No.	Yes.	No.	2
Mississippi	Same as Alabama. Also members of County Board of Supervisors.	Same as Alabama.	Yes.	No.	No.	
Missouri	Same as Alabama.	Same as Alabama.	No.	No.	No.	
Montana	Same as Alabama.	Same as Alabama.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	
Nebraska	Same as Alabama. Also Secretary of State.	Same as Alabama.	No.	No.	No.	1
Nevada	Same as Alabama.	Same as Alabama.	No.	No.	Yes.	
New Hampshire	Same as Alabama.	Same as Alabama.	No.	Yes.	No.	2
New Jersey	Same as Alabama.	Same as Alabama. Also Chief Magistrate of cities.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	1
New Mexico	Same as Alabama.	Same as Alabama.	No.	Yes.	No.	
New York	Same as Alabama. Also Recorders of cities and Commissioners of Deeds.	Same as New Jersey	Yes.	Yes.	No.	
North Carolina	Same as Alabama.	Same as New Jersey	No.	Yes.	Yes.	
North Dakota	Same as Alabama.	Same as Alabama.	Yes.	No.	No.	
Ohio	Same as Alabama.	Same as Alabama.	No.	No.	No.	2
Oklahoma	Same as Alabama.	Same as Alabama.	Yes.	No.	No.	1
Oregon	Same as Alabama.	Same as Alabama.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	2
Pennsylvania	Same as Alabama. Also Mayors, Recorders and Aldermen of Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Allegheny and Carbondale.	Same as New Jersey	No.	Yes.	No.	
Rhode Island	Same as Alabama. Also State Senators.	Same as New Jersey	No.	No.	No.	
South Carolina	Same as Alabama.	Same as Alabama.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	2
South Dakota	Same as Alabama.	Same as Alabama.	No.	No.	No.	
Tennessee	Same as Alabama.	Same as Alabama.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	
Texas	Same as Alabama.	Same as Alabama.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	2
Utah	Same as Alabama.	Same as Alabama.	No.	No.	No.	
Vermont	Same as Alabama. Also Registers of Probate.	Same as Alabama.	No.	Yes.	No.	2
Virginia	Same as Alabama.	Same as Alabama.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	
Washington	Same as Alabama.	Same as Alabama.	No.	No.	No.	
West Virginia	Same as Alabama. Also Prothonotaries.	Same as Alabama.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	
Wisconsin	Same as Alabama. Also Police Justices.	Same as Michigan.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	2
Wyoming	Same as Alabama.	Same as Alabama.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	1

*Without the United States acknowledgments may be taken by the following officials: Mayors, or chief magistrates of cities, towns, boroughs or counties; notaries public, judges of courts of record and such diplomatic and consular representatives of the United States as may be accredited to the country in which the acknowledgment is to be taken.

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What Constitutes a Deed.

A deed is a writing under seal whereby the title to real property is conveyed from one person to another.

A deed must be written, and sealed, signed and witnessed in accordance with the provisions of the law of the State in which it is made, and must also conform to the law of the place where the property is situated.

To legally deed property there must be a consideration: the grantor, or maker of the deed, must be the rightful owner, and both parties to the contract must be of legal age and of sound mind.

If the grantor has a wife her signature and acknowledgment are necessary, even in the absence of a statute to that effect. In the case of a deed to a homestead the wife's failure to acknowledge makes the deed void, while, in any case, her failure to acknowledge entitles her, after her husband's death, to claim the use of one-third of the property during her life. A wife's acknowledgment must also be of her own free will and the officer before whom the document is acknowledged must certify to this fact.

A deed made by several grantors should be acknowledged by each party to the contract; when made by an attorney the power of attorney should be acknowledged by the principal.

A deed to be effectual as to third parties must be recorded upon acknowledgment of its execution.

When a State or Territory prescribes a certain form to be followed in the acknowledgment of deeds it is advisable to comply with the provisions of the statutes.

The Making of a Will.

Any person of sound mind and legal age may arrange for the final disposition of his property after death by making a will, although in some States married women are not permitted to make wills without the consent of their husbands, and in other States the will of an unmarried woman is revoked by her subsequent marriage unless she takes such legal steps before the marriage as will enable her to retain the right to dispose of her property after that event.

The form or wording of a will is immaterial so long as the intent of the testator is clearly expressed. To secure its probate, however, a will should be in writing, and should be signed by the testator, or by some other person in his presence and by his direction, and should be witnessed by the number of persons required by law, all of whom must sign their names in the presence of the testator, and at his request, and the testator must at the time tell them that it is his last will.

As a will is not in force until after the death of a testator he may cancel or change it any time, or he may change or modify his former bequests in a codicil, which should be executed with as great care as the will itself. Naturally, the last will annuls all former documents unless it be an addition to them, but it is advisable for the testator to clearly state his purpose to revoke all former wills by him made, if such is his intention.

In making a will the testator should first provide for the payment of all his just debts and funeral expenses, after which the various bequests should be enumerated clearly and concisely. If the property bequeathed is in any way encumbered with debts these must be paid before the balance can be distributed among the beneficiaries in accordance with the provisions of the will.

While no husband can deprive a wife of her "dower right" in his estate, which is a life estate in "one-third of the husband's real estate," he may make additional bequests to her, or may will her a certain amount in place of her "dower," specifying this to be his intention. Even this, however, does not deprive her of her "dower," provided she prefers the right of dower to the stipulated bequest.

The age at which persons are lawfully able to make a will differs in the various States. In most of the States and Territories a person must be twenty-one years of age. In California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Utah both males and females who are eighteen years old may make wills disposing of all their property; in Colorado, District of Columbia, Illinois, Maryland, Missouri and Wisconsin females may only dispose of real estate by will when eighteen years of age.

The laws in regard to the disposal of personal property, however, are different. In Alabama, Arkansas, Missouri, Oregon, Rhode Island, Virginia and West Virginia persons eighteen years old may dispose of personal property only, while in Georgia any one over fourteen years, in Louisiana any one over sixteen, in Colorado those over seventeen, and in New York males of eighteen and females of sixteen years of age are legally competent to dispose of personal property by will.

In nearly all the States the law requires that wills shall be witnessed by two persons. The variations from this rule, however, are as follows: Connecticut requires 3; District of Columbia, 3 or 4, and Maine, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Hampshire, South Carolina and Vermont, 3 each.

Pardon and Parole in the Various States and Territories.

Pardons to persons convicted of crimes are granted at the discretion of the Governor in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Florida, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

In Connecticut, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, New Jersey, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont and West Virginia applications for pardon must first be considered by a Board or Court of Pardons, from which recommendations are made to the Governor.

In New Mexico pardons are granted only to restore citizenship after a prisoner has served full sentence, with good time allowance. In Iowa the Governor may grant pardons except in the case of life prisoners. In Nebraska the right to pardon is in the hands of the Governor, but in recent years the Governor has exercised only the right to grant paroles. The State Board of Pardons was abolished in Washington in 1899 and the Governor now grants paroles.

WHEN EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY IS EXERCISED.

In Arizona notices of applications for pardons must be published in a newspaper in the county where the crime was committed for at least two weeks prior to its consideration, and all applications must be signed by twenty-five citizens and be accompanied by recommendations for clemency from at least two-thirds of the Grand Jury indicting and two-thirds of the jury before whom the case was tried, as well as the District Attorney and Judge.

In California notice of application for pardons must be published in a newspaper in the county where the crime was committed for at least two weeks before its consideration.

In Iowa applications for pardon of life prisoners must be presented to the Legislature.

In Kansas, Vermont and West Virginia only conditional pardons are granted and those who receive such pardons are required to report monthly to the Governors.

In Montana notices of hearings upon applications for pardons must be published in a newspaper in the county in which the crime was committed.

PARDON OF FEDERAL PRISONERS.

All applications for pardon from United States prisoners serving terms in the various States prisons of the country or in Federal prisons must be sent to the Department of Justice at Washington. A pardons attorney, employed by the department, then examines the applications and the President acts upon his reports of the cases.

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Parole and Indeterminate Sentence.

Parole laws are in force in Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Utah, Vermont, Washington and Wisconsin. In Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Nebraska, Ohio, Oregon and Wisconsin paroles are granted by the Governor; in Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Minnesota, New Jersey and Washington they are issued by the Board of Pardons; in California, Indiana, Michigan, North Dakota and Vermont, by the Boards of Prison Control; in Missouri parole is granted by the trial courts, and in Utah by the management of the prisons.

Prisoners may be committed under indeterminate sentence in Massachusetts, Minnesota, Connecticut and New York. In Iowa and Kansas prisoners are released under suspended sentence, or the reformatory plan.

COMMUTATION OF SENTENCES FOR GOOD CONDUCT IN THE PRISONS OF NEW YORK STATE.

Sentence.		Commutation.			Sentence.		Commutation.			Sentence.		Commutation.			Sentence.		Commutation.		
Years.	Months.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Years.	Months	Days.
1	.....	.....	2	...	3	6	.....	10	...	6	6	2	.....	15	15	.....	5	7	...
1	6	.....	3	...	4	.....	1	.....	...	7	.....	2	3	...	17	6	6	7	27
1	8	.....	3	10	4	6	1	2	15	8	.....	2	8	...	20	.....	7	8	...
2	.....	.....	4	...	5	.....	1	5	...	9	.....	3	1	...	25	.....	9	9	...
2	6	.....	6	...	5	6	1	7	15	10	.....	3	6	...	30	.....	11	10	...
3	.....	.....	8	...	6	.....	1	10	...	12	.....	4	4	...	35	.....	13	11	...

Workingmen's Compensation Acts of Foreign Countries.

(From Adna F. Weber's Revision of the Seventeenth Report of the New York Bureau of Labor Statistics.)

Country.	Scope—All bodily injuries sustained by employes as an incident of their work must be compensated, except—	Payments begin—	Per cent of daily wage allowed during temporary but total incapacity.	Pension for permanent (and total) incapacity (per cent of yearly earnings).	Maximum indemnity for fatal accidents.
Germany.....	Accidents caused by victim wilfully or while engaged in a criminal offence.	After 13 weeks (a)	66⅔ per cent....	66⅔ per cent (100 per cent in exceptional cases).	60 per cent of annual wage.
Austria.....	Substantially as above.....	After 4 weeks (b)	60 per cent.....	60 per cent.....	50 per cent of annual wage.
Norway.....	Accidents caused by victim wilfully (med Forsaet).	After 4 weeks (c)	60 per cent, but not less than 13 2-5 cents a day.	60 per cent, but not less than $40.20 a year.	50 per cent of annual wage.
Finland.....	Accidents caused by wilful act or gross negligence of victim, wilfully by another person than the one intrusted with superintendence of work and by superior force (vis major) or not connected with circumstances of work.	After 7 days.	60 per cent, but not more than 48 cents a day.	60 per cent, beginning 120th day after accident, or earlier if medical treatment has ceased.	40 per cent of annual wage.
Great Britain..	Accidents "attributable to the serious and wilful misconduct of victim."	After 2 weeks.	Weekly allowance not exceeding 50 per cent of weekly wages, nor $4.87.		$1,459.95.
Denmark.....	Accidents caused by wilful act or gross negligence of victim (med Forsaet eller grov Magtsomhed).	After 13 weeks.	60 per cent, but not less than 27 cents nor more than 54 cents a day.	Cash payment equal to 6 years' wages, but not less than $482.40 nor over $1,286.40	$857.60.
Italy.....	Employer or insurance company liable may proceed by criminal action to secure reimbursement from an injured workman who has caused the accident by wilful misconduct.	After 5 days.	50 per cent.....	Cash payment equal to 5 years' wages, but not less than $579.	Lump sum equal to 5 years' wages.
France.....	Accidents caused by wilful act of victim. The court may reduce the amount of compensation upon proof that the accident was due to the victim's culpable negligence (fauto inexcusable).	After 4 days.	50 per cent.....	66 2-3 per cent...	60 per cent of annual wage.
Spain.....	Accidents caused by vis major.	At once...	50 per cent.....	Cash payment equal to 2 years' wages.	2 years' earnings or an annuity equal to 40 per cent.
New Zealand...	Accidents "proved to be directly attributable to serious and wilful misconduct of worker."	After 2 weeks.	Weekly allowance not exceeding 50 per cent of weekly wage, nor $9.73; total liability not to exceed $1,459.95		$1,946.60.
South Australia	Accidents "attributable to serious and wilful misconduct of victim."	After 1 week.	Weekly allowance not exceeding 50 per cent of weekly wage, but not less than $1.83 nor more than $4.87, and shall not in the aggregate exceed $1,459.95.		$1,459.95.
Holland.....	Accidents caused by wilful act of victim. If due to his intoxication he receives only one-half usual allowance, and his heirs or dependents nothing.	After 1 day.	70 per cent.....	70 per cent.....	60 per cent of annual wage.
Sweden.....	Accidents caused by wilful act or gross negligence of victim, or by wilful act of third person not exercising authority.	After 60 days.	27 cents a day....	$80.40 a year.....	$80.40 per year.

a During first 13 weeks' sickness insurance funds (to which workmen make two-thirds of contributions and employers one-third) pay 50 per cent of daily wages from third to twenty-eighth day, to which is added 16 2-3 per cent by accident insurance associations from twenty-ninth to ninetieth day.

b The sickness insurance funds (supported in the proportion of two-thirds by workmen and one-third by employers) pay 60 per cent of daily wages from third to twenty-eighth day. treatment and 50 per cent of wages during first 4 weeks.

c If victim was not insured in a sickness insurance association, employer has to pay medical expenses.

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Every-Day Law.

By CHARLES GOLDZIER, of the firm of House, Grossman & Vorhaus.

[Note.—The following facts are based upon the laws of the State of New York and may differ in many particulars from those in force in other parts of the United States.—Ed.]

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

(a) A lease for not more than one year need not be in writing. Where nothing is stated as to the term of the hiring such hiring is either at will or by the month, in which case a notice of one month must be given to terminate the contract, but in the city of New York where no term is specified the hiring is until the 1st of May following.

(b) Taxes are payable by the landlord, unless otherwise agreed upon.

(c) The tenant is bound to leave the premises in the same state of repair in which he received them, reasonable wear and tear excepted.

(d) Where the tenant agrees to repair he must rebuild the premises if they are destroyed

(e) A landlord has no lien upon the property of his tenant for rent due.

(f) The landlord does not guarantee that the premises are tenantable, and the tenant is bound to pay rent even though the house should be destroyed, but where the premises become untenantable in case of fire the tenant may move and the lease becomes abrogated.

(g) The landlord is not liable for damages sustained by one tenant through the negligence of another, but if any part of the premises is retained by the landlord, such as halls, the roof, entries and stairs, he is liable for negligence in not keeping them in proper repair.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.

(a) The real estate of the wife is her own property free from every claim of her husband, and she can dispose of it without her husband. The husband's property is subject to the wife's right of dower, which is one-third interest after his death during her lifetime. The personal property of the wife is her own, and can be disposed of without the husband. The wife can enter into contracts to the same effect as if unmarried.

(b) The husband is not liable for the debts of his wife incurred prior to her marriage, nor for any debts incurred by her in any separate business carried on by her, but he is liable for reasonable debts incurred by her for her support if he fails to furnish it.

(c) The wife is entitled to the control of the children equally with the husband.

(d) In case of death without a will the husband takes all the wife's personal property; the wife takes one-third where there are children and one-half where there are none.

(e) If there are children the husband is entitled to a life estate in his wife's real property upon her death, but if there are no children he has no rights to real estate.

(f) Either wife or husband may be disinherited by will, except that the wife cannot be deprived of her dower.

FINDING.

(a) Property which is found belongs to the person who finds it, unless the real owner is discovered and claims it. The finder need not search for the owner or advertise the property.

(b) Property found in a store or public conveyance may be retained by the finder until the owner claims it, irrespective of any regulation to the contrary.

(c) If property is found under such circumstances that the finder has knowledge as to who the real owner is, and the owner is present, it would be larceny not to return it.

(d) The finder is not entitled to a reward unless it was offered before the surrender of the property, but he is entitled to reasonable expenses incurred in taking care of the property.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

(a) It is the duty of any physician or midwife attending at a birth, or if none attends, of the parent or custodian of the child within 30 days to file in the office of the local health board a certificate showing the name of the child, the date of birth and the name of the parents.

(b) Bodies may not be removed from one city to another or buried without leave from the Board of Health, which can be had only upon the certificate of the Coroner or an attending physician, or upon an affidavit of some credible person as to the name of the deceased and the time and circumstances attending his death.

Failure to comply with these provisions is punishable as a misdemeanor.

(c) It is a crime for a mother to conceal the birth and death of a child.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

(a) It is the duty of every doctor attending a patient affected with an infectious disease to report to the Board of Health the nature of such disease. The Board of Health may quarantine any person affected with such disease, and may destroy any property thus affected without compensation.

(b) Where a landlord lets premises knowing them to be infected without disclosing that fact to the tenant he is liable for damages sustained by reason of such infection.

(c) Persons infected may be forcibly removed to a hospital and there detained.

(d) It is a misdemeanor for a person willfully to expose himself or another in any public place when infected with a contagious disease, except to be removed in a manner not dangerous to the public.

VACCINATION.

Vaccination is not compulsory, but persons who are not vaccinated may be quarantined if they attempt to enter the State, and children may be prevented from attending school unless they are vaccinated.

DOING BUSINESS UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME.

It is necessary for the person or persons who desire to do business under assumed names to file in the office of the clerk of the county where the principal place of business is conducted a certificate acknowledged before a Notary or Commissioner of Deeds, stating the name of the person or persons who intend to carry on the business, their residence and post office address, the name under which the assumed business is to be carried on and the place of business. It is a penal offence to carry on such business without these prerequisites.

MASTER AND SERVANT.

(a) A contract of employment not to be performed within one year from its date must be in writing; where no time of employment is specified the employe may leave or be discharged at any time, even though the compensation be at so much a year or a week; eight hours constitute a day's labor, but a longer or shorter time may be fixed by express agreement; an employer is liable to arrest upon execution in an action brought in the Municipal Court of the city of New York for wages amounting to $50 or less; if an employe is discharged for cause he is entitled to his wages to the day of his discharge.

(b) An employer is bound to furnish his employes with a safe place to labor, with safe appliances and sufficient instructions in their use, and is liable for damages for injury sustained by his failure in that regard, but he is not liable for the negligence of a co-employe, unless he employs him with notice of his incompetency; where the employe stands in the position of a foreman or superintendent in directing work or furnishing appliances the employer is liable in that case; notice of the accident must be given within 120 days, and the action must be brought within one year.

(c) An employer is liable to a stranger for negligent acts of his employe within the scope of his employment, but not for wilfully malicious acts; an employer is bound by the contracts of his employe made within the scope of his employment; a contract made by an employe may be satisfied by the employer, although originally not made in his behalf.

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The Hunting and Fishing Laws.

THE NATIONAL GAME LAW.

The following is the text of the Lacey Law, which gives the Department of Agriculture power to act in matters pertaining to the preservation and restoration of game:

That the duties and powers of the Department of Agriculture are hereby enlarged so as to include the preservation, distribution, introduction and restoration of game birds and other wild birds. The Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to adopt such measures as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act, and to purchase such game birds and other wild birds as may be required therefor, subject, however, to the laws of the various States and Territories. The object and purpose of this act is to aid in the restoration of such birds in those parts of the United States adapted thereto, where the same have become scarce or extinct, and also to regulate the introduction of American or foreign birds or animals in localities where they have not heretofore existed.

The Secretary of Agriculture shall make and publish all needful rules and regulations for carrying out the purposes of this act, and shall expend for said purposes such sums as Congress may appropriate therefor.

Sec. 2. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to import into the United States any foreign wild animal or bird except under special permit from the United States Department of Agriculture: Provided, That nothing in this section shall restrict the importation of natural history specimens for museums or scientific collections, or the importation of certain cage birds, such as domesticated canaries, parrots, or such other species as the Secretary of Agriculture may designate.

The importation of the mongoose, the so-called "flying foxes" or fruit bats, the English sparrow, the starling, or such other birds or animals as the Secretary of Agriculture may from time to time declare injurious to the interest of agriculture or horticulture is hereby prohibited, and such species upon arrival at any of the ports of the United States shall be destroyed or returned at the expense of the owner. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to make regulations for carrying into effect the provisions of this section.

Sec. 3. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to deliver to any common carrier, or for any common carrier to transport from one State or Territory to another State or Territory, or from the District of Columbia or Alaska to any State or Territory, or from any State or Territory to the District of Columbia or Alaska, any foreign animals or birds, the importation of which is prohibited, or the dead bodies or parts thereof of any wild animals or birds, where such animals or birds have been killed in violation of the laws of the State, Territory, or District in which the same were killed: Provided That nothing herein shall prevent the transportation of any dead birds or animals killed during the season when the same may be lawfully captured, and the export of which is not prohibited by law in the State, Territory, or District in which the same are killed.

Sec. 4. That all packages containing such dead animals, birds, or parts thereof, when shipped by interstate commerce, as provided in Section 1 of this act, shall be plainly and clearly marked, so that the name and address of the shipper and the nature of the contents may be readily ascertained on inspection of the outside of such packages. For each evasion or violation of this act the shipper shall, upon conviction, pay a fine of not exceeding $200; and the consignee knowingly receiving such articles so shipped and transported in violation of this act shall, upon conviction, pay a fine of not exceeding $200; and the carrier knowingly carrying or transporting the same shall, upon conviction, pay a fine of not exceeding $200.

Sec. 5. That all dead bodies, or parts thereof, of any foreign game animals, or game or song birds, the importation of which is prohibited, or the dead bodies, or parts thereof, of any wild game animals, or game or song birds transported into any State or Territory, or remaining therein for use, consumption, sale or storage therein, shall upon arrival in such State or Territory be subject to the operation and effect of the laws of such State or Territory enacted in the exercise of its police powers, to the same extent and in the same manner as though such animals or birds had been produced in such State or Territory, and shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of being introduced therein in original packages or otherwise. This act shall not prevent the importation, transportation or sale of birds or bird plumage manufactured from the feathers of barnyard fowl.

GAME LAWS FOR NEW YORK STATE.

The following is a summary of the laws governing hunting and fishing in the State of New York, with all amendments to June, 1902: (All Dates Are Inclusive.)

Close Season for Animals.

Deer, Nov. 16-Aug. 31. Sullivan Co., Nov. 16-Oct. 31; Ulster, Greene, Delaware and Putnam Cos., protected until Sept. 1, 1907. Moose, elk, caribou, antelope, protected all times. Squirrel, Dec. 16-Sept. 15; Greene Co., Dec. 16-Sept. 30; Rensselaer Co., Dec. 1-Sept. 30. Rabbits, Livingston, Wyoming, Erie, Orange, Schoharie, Monroe, Orleans, Steuben, Albany, Ulster, Dutchess and Columbia Cos., Dec. 16-Aug. 31; Richmond and Richland Cos., Dec. 31-Oct. 31; Oneida and Sullivan Cos., Feb. 15-Sept. 15; Greene Co., Dec. 16-Sept. 30; Fulton Co., Feb. 1-Oct. 31. Beaver protected all time. Mink, skunk, muskrat and foxes: Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Oneida, Madison, Otsego, Wayne, Cayuga, Livingston, Jefferson, Chemung, Chenango, Genesee and Wyoming Cos., May 1-Oct. 31. Muskrat houses may not be injured at any time. Foxes in same counties (except Cayuga), May 1-Sept. 30. Game limit: 2 deer a season.

Close Season for Birds.

Quail, Dec 16-Oct. 31. There shall be no open season for quail in the counties of Cayuga, Wyoming, Niagara, Monroe, Saratoga, Chattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, Richmond, Genesee and Montgomery prior to the year 1903. (Protected in Renssaelaer to 1903.) (Grouse, Dec. 16-Sept. 15; Ulster, Sullivan and Greene Cos., Dec. 16-Sept. 30; Westchester Co., protected until 1905.) Genesee, Wyoming, Erie, Niagara, Orleans, Livingston, Rockland, Cayuga and Monroe Cos. protected until 1903. Woodcock, Dec. 16-Sept. 15; Ulster and Greene Cos., Dec. 16-Sept. 30; Oneida Co., Nov. 16-Aug. 31; Clinton, Essex, Warren, Hamilton and Fulton Cos., Dec. 16-Aug. 15. Protected in Rensselaer Co. to 1903. Plover, rail, mudhen, curlew, water chicken, yellow legs, surf birds, May 1-Aug. 31. Pheasants protected until 1905 in all counties except Suffolk; Suffolk, Jan. 1-Oct. 31. Wild duck, geese, brant, swan, April 30-Aug. 31; web-footed fowl, Jefferson Co., Feb. 1-Aug. 31. Limit: 36 grouse; 36 woodcock. In addition to the ordinary legislation protecting other wild birds the statutes provide that no part of the plumage, skin or body of any protected bird may be sold or had in possession for sale.

Close Season for Fish.

Trout, Sept. 1-April 15. Spring Brook, Sept. 1-Mar. 28; Gilboa and Conesville (except Schoharie River), Aug. 1-April 30. Lake trout, land-locked salmon, ouananiche, Oct. 1-April 30 (except in Lakes Erie and Ontario, where there is no close season, and Dutchess, Ulster, Sullivan, Orange, Rockland, Putnam, Westchester and Richmond Cos., July 1-Mar. 31). Black bass, Jan. 1-June 15; St. Lawrence River and waters of Jefferson Co., Jan. 1-June 9; Lake George and Schroon Lake, Dec. 16-July 31; Saimon and St. Regis rivers, Nov. 15-May 1. Pickerel, pike, Mar. 1-April 30; St. Lawrence River, Jan. 1-June 9. Muskallonge, Mar. 1-May 30. Salmon, Aug. 15-Mar. 1. Salt water striped bass, by net in Hudson River, Mar. 31-July 1. Size limit: Trout, 6 in.; lake trout, land-locked salmon, etc., 15 in.; black bass, 10 in.; salt water striped bass, 8 in. Limit of catch: Black bass, 24; two persons in one boat, 36; in St. Lawrence River, 12; two persons in one boat, 24. Frost fish, white fish, etc., may be taken with nets from inland lakes not inhabited by trout.

Other Important Regulations.

In Westchester Co. game may not be taken in a public highway, on railway lands, or lands purchased or condemned for the Croton aqueduct. Fish may not be taken in fresh water inhabited by trout except by angling. Trout must not be disturbed while spawning, and fishing through the ice in waters inhabited by trout or lake trout is forbidden. When use of nets is permitted the meshes must not be less than one and one-eighth inch bar. Fishing within 50 rods of any fishway; taking fish by drawing off water and the use of explosives are prohibited. The use of ferrets or any other improper method of hunting or fishing is prohibited.

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Close Season for Animals.	Close Season for Birds.	Close Season for Fish.	Other Important Regulations.
Deer, first two Wednesdays and first two Fridays after the first Tuesday in November; hare, rabbits, squirrels, Jan. 1-Oct. 31.	Quail, grouse, Jan. 1-Oct. 31; woodcock, Jan. 1-July 31; plover, curlew, snipe, yellow legs, killdeer, dowitcher, rail, shortnecks, sand piper, ringnecks and oxeyes, Jan. 1-June 30. Wild Ducks, geese, swan, brant, May 1-Sept. 30. Meadow hens, mudheds, gallinule, Dec. 31-Aug. 15.	Trout, Aug. 31-Mar. 28; lake trout, Oct. 1-Mar. 31; black bass, Jan. 1-May. 29.	Ducks, etc., may be taken by aid of floating devices in Long Island Sound, in Shinnecock, Gardiner and Peconic bays, and, except from Sept. 30 to Oct. 19, in Great South Bay west of Smiths Point. Sail boats may also be used in Long Island Sound, Gardiner and Peconic bays.

The Game and Fish Laws of the United States.

NOTE.—Practically all the States and Territories prohibit the export of game; hunting or fishing for commercial purposes; hunting big game with dogs, or the use of any but ordinary methods in the taking of game, birds, or fish. In most of the States and Territories, however, there are special provisions permitting the use of unlawful methods in hunting and fishing in cases where the game or fish to be taken are to be used for scientific purposes, and there are few States that do not permit the netting of minnows for bait.

When no close season is recorded in this table none is provided by law. The possession of fish or game during a close season is always unlawful, but a few States permit possession for a few days after the season closes.

The killing of harmless, song and insectivorous birds is forbidden by the laws of nearly all the States and Territories, but these statutes do not apply to birds like the hawk, crow, owl, blackbird, English sparrow, etc.

(All Dates Are Inclusive.)

State or Territory.	Close Season for Animals.	Close Season for Birds.	Close Season for Fish.	Other Important Regulations.
Alabama[1]	Deer, Jan. 1-Aug. 31; squirrel, Feb. 1-June 30.	Game birds, March 2-Nov. 14; pheasants, until February, 1904.		
Alaska[2]	Deer, sheep, mountain goat, Dec. 16-Aug. 31; moose, caribou, walrus, sea lion, Nov. 1-Aug. 31; bear (large brown), July 1-April 14.	Grouse, ptarmigan, shore birds, water fowl, Dec. 16-Aug. 31.		Sale of game permitted during season and 15 days thereafter.
Arkansas	Deer, etc., March 1-Aug. 31.	Wild turkey, May 1-Aug. 31; prairie chicken, Dec. 1-Sept. 30; quail, March 1-Sept. 31.		License required for hunting or fishing; a $25 non-resident tax charged.
Arizona	Antelope, until Jan. 1, 1906. Number of deer limited to one male at a time or three in one season.	Quail, grouse, pheasant, duck, goose, etc., March 1-Oct. 14; wild turkey, Dec. 15-Nov. 14.	Trout, Sept. 1-May 31; bass, croppie, Dec. 1-Aug. 31. Size limit, 7 in.	Use of a gun larger than a No. 10 gauge forbidden in bird shooting.
California	Deer, Oct. 1-July 31; elk, fawn, female deer, antelope and mountain sheep protected at all times. Number of deer limited to three in one season. Squirrel, Feb. 1-July 31.	Quail, or other game birds, Feb. 1-Sept. 30. Number of birds limited: Quail, partridge, etc., 25; doves, 50; ducks, 50; rail, 20.	Striped bass, May 31, June 30; black bass, Jan. 1-June 30. Size of bass limited to one pound. Trout, Nov. 1-Mar. 31; salmon, Sept. 10-Oct. 15; above tidewater, Oct. 15-Nov. 14.	Hunting of birds at night forbidden.
Colorado	Deer, antelope (with horns), Nov. 5-Aug. 14; elk (with horns), Nov. 5-Oct. 24; other deer, elk, antelope, buffalo, mountain sheep or beaver protected at all times. Game limit: one elk, deer and antelope a season.	Wild turkey, prairie chicken, sage chicken, grouse, Nov. 1-Aug. 15; wild duck, geese and water fowl, April 15-Aug. 31[4]; doves, pigeons, Oct. 1-July 14. Limit of birds shot: 50 ducks and 25 other birds a day.	Nov. 1-May 31. The size of trout is limited to 8 inches. Limit of catch: 20 pounds of trout and 50 pounds of other fish a day.	Hunting at night, with hard-pointed bullet or any weapon other than an ordinary gun or pistol, prohibited.
Connecticut[1]	Deer protected until June 1, 1911; squirrel, Dec. 1-Sept. 30; rabbits, Jan. 1-Sept. 30.	Web-footed fowl, April 1-Aug. 31; quail, partridge, woodcock, grouse, Dec. 1-Sept. 30; plover, rail, etc., April 1-Aug. 31; pheasants, until June 1, 1906. Limit of birds shot: Partridge, grouse, 5 a day, 36 a year; plover, etc., 50 a day.	Trout, July 1-Mar. 31; lake trout, Oct. 1-April 30; bass, May 1-June 30; pickerel, pike, March 1-April 30; Size of fish limit: Trout, 6 in.; lake trout, 10 in.; black bass, 6 in.; striped bass, 8 in.; pickerel, pike, 12 in.	The use of ferrets in hunting or the keeping of birds to be shot at, prohibited.
Delaware	Rabbits, Jan. 1-Nov. 14.	Quail, partridge, pheasant, Jan. 1-Nov. 14; reed birds, rail, ortolan, etc., Feb. 1-Aug. 25; wild goose, swan, duck (except wood duck), April 15-Sept.30; woodcock, Sept. 15-June 30.		Hunting at night, or when the ground is covered with snow, prohibited. Non-resident license fee, $5, first year; thereafter, $2.

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State or Territory.	Close Season for Animals.	Close Season for Birds.	Close Season for Fish.	Other Important Regulations.
District of Columbia[1]	Exposure for sale or possession of deer meat from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1, forbidden. Rabbit, Feb. 1-Oct. 31.	Quail, March 15-Sept. 30; woodcock, Jan. 1-June 30; grouse, March 15-Aug. 31; wild turkey, pheasant, Dec. 26-Oct. 31; wild duck, goose, snipe, plover, April 1-Aug. 31; rail, reed bird, rice bird, etc., Feb. 1-Aug. 31.	Black bass, croppie, April 1-May 29.	Hunting or fishing at night time prohibited.
Florida[3]	Deer, Feb. 1-Sept. 30. Number of deer limited to 5 a year.	Wild turkey, quail, partridge, March 1-Sept. 30; wild duck, April 1-Sept. 30.		Hunting within 1 mile of West Palm Beach, or hunting of deer at night, prohibited. Non-resident fee, $10.
Georgia[1]	Deer, fawn, Jan. 1-Aug. 31.	Any wild, game or singing bird, except sparrow, crow, lark, rice birds, nighthawk, wheat birds and doves, March 15-Oct. 31. All imported pheasants. until Nov. 30, 1905.		The killing of baited doves prohibited. License fee, 25.
Idaho	Deer, antelope, mountain sheep or goat, Jan. 1-Aug. 31; moose, caribou, beaver, protected until 1904; elk, Dec. 1-Aug. 31. Game limit: Deer, etc., 4 a season; elk, 2 a season.	Quail, Dec. 1-Oct. 31; partridge, pheasant, grouse, prairie chicken, sage hen, fool hen, Dec. 1-Aug. 14; wild duck, geese, swan, Mar. 1-Aug. 14.	Nov. 1-April 30.	Keeping dogs for purpose of hunting prohibited.
Illinois	Deer, until May 10, 1906; squirrel, Dec.1-June 30.	Wild Turkey, Jan. 15-Aug. 31; grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant, partridge, Oct. 1-Aug. 31; dove, Dec. 1-July 31; woodcock, Feb. 1-June 20; quail, wild duck, goose, rail, etc., April 15-Aug. 31.		A non-resident paying license fee of $10.50 may carry 25 birds from the State if all have been killed by himself.
Indiana[1]	Deer protected at all times; squirrels, Jan. 1-May 31, and Oct. 1-Nov. 9.	Quail, grouse, prairie chicken, Jan. 1-Nov. 9; wild duck, goose, or other water fowl, April 15-Sept. 1, and Oct. 1-Nov. 10; dove, Jan. 1-Aug. 15, and Oct. 1-Nov. 10.	Dec. 1-Mar. 31. Size limit: Bass, croppie, 6 in.; black bass, 10 in.; pickerel, pike, 12 in. Catch of black bass is limited to 20, or 36 when two persons are fishing from same boat.	Hunting at night, ice fishing, shooting fish, prohibited. Non-resident license fee, $25.50.
Indian Territory	Hunting by persons other than Indians, except for subsistence, is punishable by a fine of $500.			
Iowa	Deer, elk, goat, protected at all times; squirrel, Jan. 1-Sept. 1; beaver, mink, otter, muskrat, April 1-Nov. 1.	Grouse, prairie chicken, Dec. 1-Sept. 1; woodcock, Jan. 1-July 10; grouse, pheasant, wild turkey, quail, Jan. 1-Nov. 1; wild duck, goose, brant, and other water fowl, April 15-Sept. 1. Limit, 25 birds in one day.	Trout, salmon, Nov. 1-Feb. 28[5]; bass, pike, April 1-May 15; pickerel, catfish, April 1-May 15. Limit of size: Trout, pike, black bass, 6 in.; not more than forty game fish may be caught in one day.	Non-resident fee, $10.
Kansas		Grouse, prairie chicken, Oct. 1-Aug. 14; quail, Jan. 1-Nov. 30; doves, plover, Sept. 15-July 14; partridge and pheasant at all times.		
Kentucky	Deer, fawn, Mar. 1-Sept. 1; squirrel[1], Feb. 1-June 15.	Wild duck, geese, teal, etc., April 1-Aug. 15; wild turkey, Feb. 1-Sept. 1; woodcock, Feb. 1-June 20; quail partridge, pheasant, Jan. 1-Nov. 15; dove, Feb. 1-Aug. 1.		Non-resident fee, $25.
Louisiana	Deer, Feb. 16-Sept. 14. Professional or pot hunting of deer prohibited.	Dove, quail, partridge, pheasant, Mar. 1-Sept. 30; wild duck, April 1-Aug. 31; wood duck, teal, May 1-July 31; wild turkey, May 1-Sept. 30.		
Maine[1]	Deer, Dec. 15-Sept. 30; Knox, Lincoln, Waldo counties, Nov. 1-Sept. 30; Kennebec Co., Dec. 1-Sept. 30; York, Cumberland, Androscoggin, Sagadahoc counties, protected until October, 1903. Game limit, 2 at one time. Moose (cow and calf), protected all times; bull, Dec. 15-Sept. 30; mink, sable, muskrat, fisher, May 1-Oct. 15; caribou, protected until Oct. 15, 1905.	Duck, teal, Dec. 1-Aug. 31; grouse, woodcock, Dec. 1-Sept. 1; quail, Dec. 1-Sept. 30; plover, snipe, etc., May 1-July 31. Limit on birds, 15 of each variety at one time; sandpiper, 70.	Land-locked salmon, trout, toque, Oct. 1 until ice goes out in the Spring; Franklin County, Oct. 1-May 1; on St. Croix River and its tributaries and all waters in Kennebec County, Sept. 15 until ice goes out; white perch, April 1-June 30; fishing through the ice in February, March and April, permitted. Size limit: Trout, 5 in.; salmon, 9 in. Limit of catch, 25 lbs.; ice fishing, 20 lbs.	Hunting or fishing in the wild lands without a registered guide, prohibited; accidental shooting of human beings while in pursuit of game, punished by fine of $1,000. Trapper's and campkeeper's license, $25; guide license, residents, $1; non-residents, $20.

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Maryland.....	Rabbit, Garrett, Allegany counties, Feb. 1-Oct. 31; Washington, Frederick, Howard, Baltimore, Montgomery, Prince George's, Calvert, Charles, Kent, Caroline, Talbot counties, Dec. 24-Oct. 31; Carroll, Harford, Montgomery, Anne Arundel, St. Mary's, Queen Anne's, Cecil, Dec. 24-Nov. 10; Dorchester, Somerset, Wicomico, Worcester, Feb. 1-Nov. 10. Squirrel, Dec. 1-Sept. 1, Garrett, Allegany counties, excepted.	Quail, partridge, pheasant, grouse, wild turkey, same as rabbit; woodcock, Jan. 1-Sept. 1, except month of July; doves, Dec. 24-Aug. 15; snipe, plover, May 1-Aug. 15, Worcester County excepted; wild duck, except blackhead ducks, goose, swan, brant, April 10-Nov. 1; acorn duck, in Charles County, April 10-Oct. 1; rail, reed birds, etc., Nov. 1-Sept. 1; birds other than game, excepting hawks, etc., protected all times.	Trout, Aug. 10-Mar. 31; Frederick County, Jan. 1-Mar. 31, and Sept. 1-Dec. 31; Baltimore County, July 1 to end of February; bass, in Potomac River above Little Falls, April 15-May 31; pickerel, pike, same; bass, pike, pickerel, Potomac River tributaries, April 15 to May 31. Size limit: Trout, 6 in.	Hunting with ferret; on feeding or roosting grounds, night shooting, prohibited. Non-resident fee, $4.50 to $25, according to counties.
Massachusetts[1].....	Deer protected until Nov. 1, 1903; rabbit, squirrel, Mar. 1-Sept. 31; protected in Essex County, until April 20, 1904.	Quail, woodcock, grouse, partridge, Dec. 1-Sept. 30; wood duck, black duck, teal, Mar. 1-Aug. 31; other ducks, May 20-Aug. 31; pheasant, protected until 1905; pinnated grouse, at all times; plover, shore, March or beach birds, May 1-July 14; wild or messenger pigeon, gull (herring and black-backed gull excepted), protected all times; land birds, except beach or marsh birds and sparrows, protected until April 20, 1904, in Essex County; quail, Bristol County, Dec. 15-Nov. 1; on island of Nantucket, for three years.	Salmon, Aug. 1-April 30; trout, land locked salmon, Sept. 1-March 31; black bass, Dec. 1-May 31. This law does not apply to the Connecticut River or its tributaries. Berkeley, Franklin, Hampden, Hampshire counties, trout, etc., July 15-April 15. Size limit of trout, 6 in.	
Michigan.....	Deer, Dec. 1-Nov. 7; on island of Bois Blanc, in Lapeer, Huron, Monroe, Sanilac, Tuscola, Macomb, Allegan, Ottawa, St. Clair counties, deer protected until Jan. 1, 1906; deer in red coat, fawn, protected all times; elk, moose, caribou, until 1911. Game limit: 3 deer a year. Squirrel, Dec. 1-Oct. 14.	Pinnated grouse, pheasant, wild turkey, wild pigeon, protected until 1910; dove, homing pigeons, at all times; partridge, quail, woodcock, spruce hen, Dec. 1-Oct. 20; partridge, Upper Peninsula, Dec. 1-Sept. 30; wild duck, goose, snipe, plover, or other water fowl, Dec. 1-Sept. 30; jack snipe, blue bill, canvasback, widgeon, pin tail, whistler, spoon bill, saw bill, butterball ducks, may be shot between May 2 and April 10.	Trout, land-locked salmon, Sept. 1-April 30; black bass, April 1-May 20; muskallonge, or strawberry, green or white bass, Mar. 1-June 30. Size limit: Trout, land-locked salmon, 6 in.; in Au Sable River, 8 in. Limit of catch from Au Sable River, 50 trout at one time.	Practising dogs on birds except within 15 days preceding the opening of the season, prohibited. Non-resident license, $25.
Minnesota.....	Deer, Dec. 1-Nov. 10; elk, fawn, protected all times; moose, caribou, female protected all times; male, Nov. 21-Nov. 14. Game limit: 3 deer in one season, 1 moose, 1 caribou per season.	Dove, snipe, prairie chicken, grouse, Nov. 1-Aug. 31; quail, partridge, ruffled grouse, Dec. 1-Sept. 30; woodcock, plover, Oct. 31-July 4; pheasant protected to September, 1904; wild duck, goose or other water fowl, Jan. 1-Aug. 31. Limit, 25 birds a day.	Trout, Sept. 1-April 14; bass, March 1-May 31. Size limit, 6 in.; limit of catch, 50 in one day.	Hunting or fishing within 3,000 feet of any State park prohibited. Non-resident license, $25; resident's fee, 75c.
Mississippi.....	Deer, Mar. 1-Sept. 14.	Quail, wild turkey, May 1-Sept. 30; dove, starling, Mar. 1-Sept. 14.		Various counties have ordinances that prevail over the general law.
Missouri.....	Deer, Jan. 1-Sept. 30.	Wild turkey, pheasant, prairie chicken, grouse, quail, Jan. 1-Oct. 31; woodcock, dove, plover, meadow lark, Jan. 1-July 31; wild duck, April 1-Sept. 30.		Non-residents not permitted to shoot game.
Montana.....	Deer, Rocky Mountain goat, Jan. 1-Aug. 31; elk, Nov. 1-Aug. 31; moose, caribou, buffalo, antelope, mountain sheep, beaver, protected all times, except that beaver may be killed if necessary for protection of property. Game limit: Male elk, 2 a year; deer, Rocky Mountain goat, 6 a year.	Grouse, fool hen, pheasant, Dec. 1-Aug. 31; sage hen, dove, Dec. 15-July 31; wild ducks, geese, swan, brants, May 1-Aug. 31; quail Chinese pheasants, at all times. Limit, 20 birds a day.		Non-resident license: For big game, $25; for birds, $15; resident's fee, 25c.

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State or Territory.	Close Season for Animals.	Close Season for Birds.	Close Season for Fish.	Other Important Regulations.
Nebraska	Deer, antelope (with horns), Nov. 15-Aug. 14. Elk at all times. Game limit: 1 deer and 1 antelope, or 2 deer or 2 antelope in one season.	Quail, until Nov. 1, 1903; grouse, prairie chicken, sage chicken, Dec. 1-Sept. 30; wild duck, geese, brant, swan, cranes, etc., April 16-Aug. 31; snipe, yellow legs, etc., April 16-Aug. 31; doves, wild pigeon, plover, Oct. 31-April 15. Limit: 10 wild geese or brants; 25 birds of other variety a day; or 10 geese, 50 ducks and 50 other birds at one time.	Trout, Nov. 1-June 30; all other fish, Nov. 1-May 31. Size limit: Trout, 8 in. Limit of catch: 25 fish a day, or 50 fish at any one time.	Hunting at night, with hard-pointed bullet, or fishing within 200 feet of a fishway or with lines having more than five hooks, prohibited. Non-resident license, $10; resident license, $1.
Nevada	Deer, antelope, males, until Mar. 28, 1903; female deer and antelope, all elk, caribou, fawn, mountain sheep, mountain goat, whether male or female, protected at all times: beaver, otter, protected until April, 1910. Game limit: 2 deer and 2 antelope in one year.	Mountain quail, protected until Sept. 1, 1903; pheasant, protected until Sept. 1, 1906; sage hen, March 2-June 30; dove, Nov. 2-July 14; wild duck, goose, crane, mud hen, plover, curlew, snipe, woodcock, valley quail, prairie chicken, etc., Mar. 16-Aug. 31.	Trout, lake trout, land-locked salmon, Oct. 1-April 1. Size limit: Trout, 6 in.	Buying, selling or other commercial use of meat, skin, hides, horns or carcass of deer, antelope, elk, etc., is prohibited at all times. The use of any gun larger than a No. 10 gauge is unlawful.
New Hampshire	Moose, caribou, elk, fawn, protected all times; deer, Sept. 30-Dec. 16, and only in Carroll and Coos counties, and towns of Alexandria, Bridgewater, Bristol, Campton, Dorchester, Ellsworth, Groton, Hebron, Holderness, Lincoln, Livermore, Plymouth, Rumney, Thornton, Waterville, Wentworth, Bath, Benton, Bethlehem, Easton, Franconia, Haverill, Landaff, Lisbon, Littleton, Lyme, Hanover, Monroe, Oxford, Piermont and Warren, Grafton county. Rabbit, April 1-Sept. 30; gray squirrel, raccoon, Jan. 1-Sept. 15; sable, otter, fisher, Mar. 31-Oct. 15; beaver protected until Jan. 1, 1909. Game limit: 2 deer a season.	Blue heron, bald eagle, protected all times; plover, yellow legs, sandpiper, Jan. 1-Aug. 24; flicker, high-holder, partridge, pheasant, quail, snipe, Dec. 15-Sept. 15. Beach birds may be shot within limits of Rockingham County after July 15.	Trout, July 31-April 1; in Coos, Grafton, Carroll counties, trout may be taken during August, but not in April; Lake Sunapee, may be taken in August; in waters of Coos, Grafton and Carroll counties during first fourteen days of September; lake trout, land-locked salmon, whitefish, shad, Sept. 15-Jan. 1; pike perch, white perch, black bass, May 1-June 30; Sunapee and Mascoma lakes, May 1-31; muskallonge, pickerel, pike, grayling, April 1-May 31; young salmon, protected all times. Size limit: Brook trout 5 in.; lake trout, etc., 12 in.; black bass, 8 in. Limit of catch: Trout, 10 lbs. a day.	Fishing through the ice with more than 10 lines, one hook to each line, except in tidewaters, or fishing through the ice for trout or land-locked salmon, are prohibited.
New Jersey[1]	Deer, protected for three years; hare, squirrel, Dec. 31-Nov. 10; beaver, protected all times.	Quail, partridge, grouse, Dec. 31-Nov. 10, marsh hens, Jan. 1-Sept. 1; dove, Oct. 1-July 31; gray snipe, Jan. 1-Aug. 24; flicker, high-holder, yellow bellied woodpecker, sapsucker, protected all times; goose, duck or other web-footed fowl, May 1-Aug. 31.	Brook trout, July 16-Mar. 31; black bass, pike perch, etc., Dec. 1-June 14; pike, pickerel, Dec. 1-April 30; Delaware River black bass, wall-eyed pike, Jan. 1-May 30. Size limit: Trout, 6 in.; black and white bass, 9 in.; pike perch, 12 in. In Delaware River, bass, wall-eyed pike, 9 in.; rock bass, 5 in.	Fishing by night, hunting over the snow and the use of carp or tench for bait in fishing are prohibited. Non-resident fee, $10.
New Mexico	Deer, elk, antelope, mountain sheep, protected until March 19, 1906; mountain goat and beaver at all times.	Grouse, prairie chicken, wild turkey, partridge, Jan. 1-Sept. 30; quail, Mar. 1-Sept. 30; pheasant, protected until March 14, 1906.	Trout, Nov. 1-May 31; bass, Feb. 1-June 30. Size limit: Trout, 6 in.	Fishing within 100 yards of any fishway, dam, etc., is prohibited.
North Carolina[1]	Deer, Dec. 31-Oct. 1. There are numerous exceptions here under county and local laws.	Quail, partridge, robin, lark, mocking bird, wild turkey, Mar. 15-Nov. 1; shooting of wild fowl in waters of Currituck, New Hanover and Brunswick counties, forbidden between Mar. 10 and Oct. 31; shooting of wild fowl on Wednesdays or Saturdays between Nov. 10 and Mar. 31, forbidden. There are numerous exceptions under county and local laws.	Mountain trout, Oct. 16-Dec. 30.	Non-resident licenses covering part of State may be obtained for $25, but they do not permit the holder to shoot from blinds, boxes or floats in waters of New Hanover, Brunswick, Currituck or Dare counties; nearly all counties of State are governed by local laws; hunting at night forbidden by statute.

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North Dakota	Deer, Dec. 1-Nov. 10; elk, moose, caribou, buffalo, mountain sheep, protected all times; antelope, until Jan. 1, 1911; beaver, otter, etc., Nov. 10, 1905, thereafter, Dec. 10-Nov. 10. Game limit: 5 in one season.	Quail, pheasants, swan, protected until Sept. 1, 1905, thereafter, Oct. 15-Sept. 1; prairie chicken, grouse, woodcock, Oct. 15-Sept. 1; wild duck, May 1-Sept. 1; wild goose, brant, crane, May 1-Sept. 1. Limit: 25 a day.	Pike, pickerel, perch, croppie, trout, buffaloes, bass, muskallonge, Jan. 1-May 1. Limit of catch: 25 fish a day.	Non-resident license, $25; resident's fee, 75c. Fishing through the ice or within 500 feet of any fishway, dam, etc., prohibited.
Ohio	Squirrel, Sept. 1-July 31; rabbit, Dec. 1-Nov. 9; deer, Dec. 16-Nov. 9. Game limit: 10 squirrel.	Quail, wild turkey, Dec. 1-Nov. 9; woodcock, Sept. 1-July 31; rail, plover, snipe, Dec. 2-Nov. 9; wild duck, goose, swan, mudhen, coot, Dec. 15-Sept. 1; prairie chicken, grouse, pheasant, protected until Nov. 10, 1904; thereafter, Dec. 1-Nov. 9. Limit: 18 quail, woodcock, geese, plover, snipe; 25 ducks, or 6 pheasant, prairie chicken or grouse in one day.	Blue gill black bass, May 1-June 1; trout, land-locked salmon, etc., Sept. 16-Mar. 14. Size limit: Bass, 9 in. The fishing law does not apply to waters of Lake Erie.	Night hunting or killing water fowl on Sunday or Monday of any week; fishing through the ice or shooting at homing pigeons or at quail, except when flying, prohibited. Non-resident license fee, $25.
Oklahoma	Deer and antelope, protected all times.	Quail, Feb. 1-Oct. 14; wild turkeys, prairie chicken, Jan. 1-Aug. 31; plover, dove, Jan. 1-July 31; pheasant, protected until Jan. 1, 1904; thereafter, Jan. 1-Nov. 30.		Local ordinances may make it unlawful at any time to kill quail, dove, wild turkey or prairie chicken.
Oregon[1]	Deer, antelope, moose, mountain sheep, Nov. 1-July 15; female deer, Nov. 1-Aug. 15; elk protected until Sept. 15, 1904. In Grant, Harney, Malheur and Baker Cos., the open season for deer, etc., is confined to first two weeks in October; fawn protected all times; beaver until 1921; gray squirrel, Jan. 1-Oct. 1. Game limit: 5 deer.	Prairie chicken, grouse, pheasant, quail, partridge, Dec. 1-Oct. 1; Douglas Co., grouse, Dec. 1-Aug. 1; other birds, Dec. 1-Sept. 1; east of Cascade Mountains, quail, pheasant, Nov. 1-Aug. 1; prairie chicken protected until Aug. 15, 1903; bobwhite quail, until Oct. 15, 1905; Wasco Co., quail, prairie chicken, Oct. 15-Aug. 1; Tillamook Co., grouse, pheasant (except blue grouse) protected until Sept 15, 1904; blue grouse, Oct. 15-Aug. 1; Josephine, Jackson, Coos, Curry and Clatsop Cos., pheasant protected until Sept. 15, 1904; gray partridge, moorhen, wild turkey, woodcock and several variety of pheasant protected until Oct. 1, 1905; wild duck, goose, swan, teal, etc. (except in Jackson, Klamath and Lake Cos.), Mar. 1-Sept. 1; Jackson Klamath, Lake Cos., Jan. 1-Sept. 15; Coos Co., Feb. 1-July 31. Limit: Game birds, 10 in one day; water birds, 50 in one day, 100 in one week.	Trout, salmon trout, Nov. 1-Mar. 31; brook trout, loch loven trout and grayling protected until April 1, 1904; black bass, Oct. 31-May 31. Size limit: Trout, char, salmon trout, 5 in. Limit of catch: 125 trout a day.	Hunting or fishing for trout at night prohibited. The killing of wild geese on any island or sandbar along the Columbia River, east of the Cascade Mountains, is prohibited at all times. Non-resident license required. Market hunting license, $10.
Pennsylvania	Elk, deer, fawn, Dec. 1-Nov. 30; rabbit, Dec. 16-Oct. 31; squirrel, Dec. 16-Oct. 14. Game limit: 2 deer in one season.	Wild turkey, pheasant, grouse, quail, partridge, woodcock, prairie chicken, Dec. 16-Oct. 14; web-footed wild fowl, May 1-Aug. 31; rail, reed birds, Dec. 1-Aug. 31; plover, Jan. 1-July 15; woodcock must not be killed during July. Limit: Pheasant, 10; quail, 15; woodcock, 10; wild turkey, 2, in one day.	Trout, Aug 1-April 14; lake trout, Sept. 2-Dec. 31; bass, pike perch, pike, pickerel, muskallonge, Feb. 16-June 14. Fishing with net for carp, catfish, eels and suckers is lawful from March 1 to Dec. 31, except in waters inhabited by trout. Size limit: Bass, 5 in.; trout, 6 in.; black bass, 7 in.; lake trout, etc., 9 in.; in the boundary lakes and their bays, rock bass, etc., 5 in.; black bass, etc., 9 in.; muskallonge, 15 in. Limit of catch: Trout, 50 in a day.	Killing deer in water, or hunting rabbits with ferret, prohibited. Non-residents, not owners of real estate in the State, must procure a license. Fee, $10.

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Washington	Deer, Dec. 15-Sept. 15; elk, moose, caribou, antelope, mountain sheep, mountain goat, Nov. 1-Sept. 1; female protected all times. Game limit: 4 deer, 1 elk, moose or antelope; 2 caribou, mountain sheep or goat.	Grouse, partridge, prairie chicken, sage hen, ptarmigan, Dec. 1-Aug. 15; in counties east of Okanogan, Chelan, Kittitas, Yakima, Klickitat Cos.; sage hen and prairie chicken, Nov. 15-Sept. 15; imported pheasant, mountain and valley quail, Dec. 1-Aug. 15; in above counties protected until Aug. 15, 195. Wild duck, crane, swan and other water fowl, Mar 1-Aug. 15. Limit: 25 wild fowl in one day.	Trout, mountain trout, Nov. 1-Mar. 31; salmon in Puget Sound and its tributaries, Oct. 15-Nov. 15 and in April; in Columbia River and its tributaries, March 1, at 12 m.-April 15, at 12 m., and Aug. 10 at 12 m.-Sept. 10, at 12 m.	All persons must obtain hunting license; fee, for residents, $1; non-residents, $10; if a male elk is killed, $20 additional.
West Virginia	Deer, Dec. 15-Oct. 15. Fawn in spotted coat protected all the time.	Grouse, pheasant, prairie chicken, Dec. 15-Oct. 15; wild turkey, Jan. 1-Sept. 15; quail, Dec. 20-Nov. 1, wild ducks, goose, etc., April 1-Oct. 1; snipe, July 1 to last of Feb.; woodcock Nov. 2-July 14. Limit: 12 quail or partridge in one day.	Jack salmon, April 15-June 15; brook trout, land-locked salmon, Sept. 1-Jan. 1; black and other bass, pike, pickerel, April 15-June 15. Size limit: jack salmon, 7 in.; pike, 8 in.; black bass, 6 in.; trout, 4 in. Fishing pickerel in Potomac River above the little falls, near Washington, forbidden from April 15 to June 1.	Shooting in the public roads and the use of ferrets, prohibited. Non-resident licenses, good only in the county in which they are issued, may be obtained upon payment of the fee, $25.
Wisconsin	Deer, buck, fawn, Nov. 30-Nov. 10; deer in red coat, fawn in spotted coat, protected all times; in Sauk, Adams, Columbia, Richland, Marquette counties, Dec. 1-Nov. 20; in Fon du Lac, Sheboygan, Calumet and Manitowoc counties, protected all times; rabbit, squirrel, May 1-June 30. Game limit, 2 deer.	Woodcock, partridge, pheasant, grouse, prairie chicken, snipe, plover, Dec. 1-Sept. 1; wild water fowl, excepting geese, Jan. 1-Sept. 1; geese, May 1-Sept. 1; swan, protected all times; imported quail and pheasant protected until Sept. 1, 1903.	Trout, in inland waters, Sept. 1-April 15; bass, pike, muskallonge, inland waters, Mar. 1-May 25.	All hunters must procure licenses. Fee, residents, $1; non-residents, $10; including the right to shoot deer, $25.
Wyoming	Deer, moose, elk, antelope, mountain sheep, or goat, Dec. 1-Aug. 30; beaver protected until 1911. Game limit: 1 moose, 2 elk, 2 deer, 3 antelope, 1 mountain sheep, 1 mountain goat.	Snipe, plover, curlew, or other waders, May 1-Aug. 31; sage chicken, Oct. 16-July 14; grouse, partridge, pheasant, prairie chicken, Dec. 1-Aug. 14; ducks, geese, brant, May 1-Aug. 31; imported pheasant protected until 1906.	Trout, land-locked salmon, greyling, etc., Nov. 1-April 30. Size limit: Trout, black bass, 6 in. Limit of catch, 20 lbs.	Hunting by non-residents without license and guide is prohibited. License fee, residents, $1; non-residents, $40.

[1]Sunday hunting prohibited. [2]Game laws for Alaska passed 1902. [3]Hunting or fishing in Yellowstone Park prohibited. [4]At altitude higher than 7,000 feet above sea level the open season for water fowl begins September 15. [5]Closed season does not apply to hunting in inclosed premises or fishing in private ponds. [6]Birds or small animals may be killed for protection of crops.

The Game and Fish Laws of Canada.

The Customs Department of Canada has decided that duties levied on sportsmen's outfits carried into the provinces must be returned when the property is taken back to the United States, but all duties on ammunition and provisions are collectible

All persons other than British subjects desiring to fish in Canadian waters shall first obtain a permit, the fee for which is $5 for three months, or $10 for six months, but foreigners temporarily domiciled in Canada may be exempt from this regulation if they employ Canadian boats and boatmen. Anglers' permits are not required in the Thousand Islands waters of the St. Lawrence River.

The exportation of game is forbidden by the Canadian Tariff Act, but trout to an extent not exceeding one package of twenty-five pounds in one season may be exported.

Province.	Close Season for Animals.	Close Season for Birds.	Close Season for Fish.	Other Important Regulations.
British Columbia	Deer, Dec. 15-Aug. 31; caribou, Jan. 1-Aug. 31; bull elk, Jan. 1-Aug. 31; bull moose, Jan. 1-Aug. 31; fawn, or female and calf elk, moose or caribou, protected all times. Beaver, April 1-Nov. 1; hare, Jan. 1-Aug. 31; otter, marten, April 1-Nov. 1; mountain goat, Dec. 15-Aug. 31; mountain sheep (ram), Dec. 15-Aug. 31; ewe or lamb, protected all times. Game limit: 5 caribou, 10 deer, 2 elk, 2 moose, 5 mountain goat, 3 mountain sheep, in one season.	Grouse, prairie chicken, Jan. 1-Aug. 31; heron, ducks, plover, meadow lark, bittern, Mar. 1-Aug. 31; quail, partridge, pheasant, protected all times. Limit: 250 ducks in one season.		Non-resident's license, $50; guide's license, $10.

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Province.	Close Season on Animals.	Close Season on Birds.	Close Season on Fish.	Other Important Regulations.
Manitoba.....	Deer, elk, moose, caribou, antelope, etc., Dec. 1-Sept. 15; otter, beaver, sable, fisher, May 15-Oct. 1; marten, April 15-Oct. 1; muskrat, May 1-Dec. 1.	Grouse, pheasant, partridge, etc., Nov. 15-Sept. 15; plover, quail, woodcock, snipe, Jan. 1-Aug. 1; upland plover, Jan. 1-July 1; ducks, etc., Jan. 1-Sept. 1. Limit: 100 birds in one season; 20 birds in one day.	Speckled trout, Oct. 1-Jan. 1; pickerel, April 15-May 15.	Night time and Sunday hunting and fishing prohibited. Non-resident's license fee, $25.
New Brunswick.....	Moose, caribou, Dec. 31-Sept. 15; in Albert Co., protected until Sept. 1903; rabbit, Mar. 1-Sept. 15; sable, fisher, Mar. 31-Oct. 15. Game limit: 2 deer, 1 moose, 1 caribou. In St. Lawrence Co., all game, Dec. 31-Sept. 1.	Partridge, Nov. 30-Sept. 15; wild goose, duck and other water fowl, snipe, woodcock, Dec. 1-Sept. 1; sea gull, pheasant, partridge, all times. In St. Lawrence Co., all birds, Dec. 31-Sept. 1.	Salmon, Aug. 15-Mar. 1; with rod and line, Aug. 15-Feb. 1; trout, land-locked salmon, Sept. 15-May 1.	Night time and Sunday hunting and fishing prohibited. Resident's license fee, $2; non-resident's', $20. Additional license required in Westmoreland Co., fee $30.
Newfoundland.....	Caribou, Feb. 1-July 15 and Oct. 1-Oct. 20; moose, elk, protected until Jan. 1, 1906; rabbit, Mar. 1-Sept. 15; otter, April 1-Oct. 1; beaver, prohibited to 1903; foxes, March 15-Oct. 15.	Grouse, ptarmigan, partridge, curlew, snipe or other wild birds, except wild geese, Jan. 12-Sept. 15.	Salmon, trout, Sept. 15-Jan. 15.	Sunday hunting prohibited. License for non-residents required. Fee, to kill 2 stags and 1 doe caribou, $40; to kill 3 stags and 1 doe caribou, $50; 5 stags and 2 doe, caribou, $80.
Northwest Territory...	Deer, elk, moose, caribou, antelope, Dec. 15-Nov. 1; mountain sheep, goat, Dec. 15-Oct. 1; buffalo protected all times. Game limit: 3 deer and species.	Grouse, partridge, Dec. 15-Sept. 15; wild ducks, snipe and sand piper, May 5-Aug. 23. Limit: 20 birds a day.	Pickerel, pike, muskallonge, April 15-May 15; speckled trout, Sept. 15-May 1; lake trout, salmon trout, Oct. 5-Dec. 15.	Licenses permitting the shooting of game two weeks after beginning of open season are issued to non-residents. Fee, $15; resident's license, $1.
Nova Scotia.....	Deer, elk, protected until Oct. 1, 1904. Moose, caribou, Jan. 1-Sept. 15; in Cape Breton until Sept. 15, 1905. Rabbit, Feb. 1-Oct. 1.	Partridge, Dec. 1-Oct. 1; woodcock, snipe, teal, duck, Mar. 1-Sept. 1; pheasant, blackcock, sharp-tailed grouse and other imported birds protected all times.	Salmon, Aug. 15-Mar. 1; with rod and line, Aug. 15-Feb. 1; speckled trout, lake trout, land-locked salmon, Oct. 1-April 1.	Sunday fishing prohibited in non-tidal waters. Non-resident's license fee, $10 to kill birds, hare and rabbit, $30 to kill other game.
Ontario.....	Deer, Nov. 15-Nov. 1; moose, reindeer, caribou, in 1903, Nov. 15-Nov. 1, afterward protected until 1906. Elk, protected all times. Rabbits, squirrel, Dec. 15-Sept. 15; cotton tail rabbits excepted. Beaver, otter, muskrat, May 1-Jan. 1; none shall be killed before Nov. 1, 1905.	Grouse, pheasant, partridge, woodcock, Dec. 15-Sept. 15; wild turkey, quail, Dec. 15-Oct. 15; wild goose, swan, May 1-Sept. 15; ducks and other water fowl, Dec. 15-Sept. 1; snipe, rail, plover and other waders, Dec. 15-Sept. 15. Imported pheasant and wild turkey protected all times.	Pickerel, April 15-May 15; trout, Sept. 15-April 30; whitefish, salmon trout, Nov. 1-30; bass, April 15-June 15. Sale of game fish caught in Ontario prohibited until July 1, 1903. Special fishing permit required for Nepigon waters; fee, non-residents, 2 weeks, $15; three weeks, $20; four weeks, $25; residents, one week, $5; four weeks, $10.	Night time and Sunday hunting prohibited. Non-resident's license fee, $25; resident's license to hunt deer, $2; to hunt moose, $10.
Prince Edward Island..	Deer, moose, Jan. 1-Sept. 1; Pontiac, Ottawa, Cos., Dec. 1-Oct. 1. Caribou, Feb. 1-Sept. 1. Beaver, mink, otter, fox, raccoon, pekaw, April 1-Nov. 1; yellow or red fox may be killed any time. Hare, Feb. 1-Nov. 1. Bear, July 1-Aug. 20. Muskrat, May 1-April 1. Game limit: 1 moose, 2 deer, 2 caribou in one season.	Woodcock, snipe, plover, tatler, Feb. 1-Sept. 1. Swamp partridge, Dec. 15-Sept. 1. White partridge, Feb. 1-Nov. 1. Wild duck of any kind, except sheldrake, loon and gulls, Mar. 1-Sept. 15. Hunting of song and other birds prohibited from March 1 to Sept. 1.	Trout, Oct. 1-April 30. Lake trout, land-locked salmon, Oct. 15-Dec. 1; pickerel, April 15-May 15; bass, April 15-June 15; winanish, Sept. 5-Dec. 1; muskininge, May 25-July 1; salmon, July 31-May 1; with rod and line, Aug. 15-Jan. 31. Sunday fishing for salmon forbidden in non-tidal waters.	It is forbidden by law to use a gun of greater calibre than 8 in hunting birds. Both hunting and fishing license are required. Fee for hunting license, $25 for general permit; $20 for fur animals; $10 for birds, or $1.50 per day for short term. Fee for fishing license varies, but it cannot be less than $10.
Quebec.....				
Zone 1—Comprising the whole province less that part of the counties of Chicontmi and Saguenay lying east and north of the River Saguenay.				
Zone 2—Comprising the remainder of the province.	Caribou, Mar. 1-Sept. 1; other, April 15-Oct. 15; hare, Mar. 1-Oct. 15; muskrat, April 1-Nov. 1.	Swamp partridge, Feb. 1-Sept. 15; white partridge, Mar. 1-Nov. 15.		
Unorganized Territories.	Deer, caribou, moose, elk, mountain sheep, goat, April 1-July 1, and Oct. 1-Dec. 1; musk ox, Mar. 20-Oct. 15.	Grouse, partridge, pheasant, prairie chicken, Jan. 1-Sept. 1; wild ducks, geese, swan, Jan. 15-Sept. 1.		Indians inhabiting these territories are exempt from these laws, as well as travellers, explorers and surveyors in need of food. Non-resident's license fee, $50.

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Chinese Exclusion Act.

In spite of the efforts of Chinese ministers in the United States, diplomats of that country who used all their abilities for the benefit of their people, and in spite of the eloquence of Wu Ting Fang, the Fifty-seventh Congress re-enacted the Chinese Exclusion Law, keeping from this country Chinese laborers who might compete with American workmen. When the question of the re-enactment of this law, which was about to become null by statute, came before Congress, the old cry of "the Chinese must go" was raised with a new emphasis, for the colonies of Hawaii and the Philippines had to be considered. In these latter the Chinese laborer seemed to be a factor almost necessary to the cultivation of the products indigenous to the soil, and the Governor of Hawaii, in his report for 1901, asked that the law be made inactive in Hawaii, at least until commercial conditions were placed on a firmer basis. Minister Wu Ting Fang brought all his diplomatic powers to bear on the question, arguing the right of his people to have as free entry into the United States as those of any other nation. From the Pacific Coast, however, there came a demand that could not be resisted for the re-enactment of the exclusion law and for the preservation of American labor. The Governor of California was particularly strong in opposing any change in the conditions, claiming that a free entry of Chinese coolie labor would mean a fatal competition for the American who demanded and deserved higher wages for ordinary work. After some debate, in which several of the most prominent statesmen of Congress took active part, the exclusion law was re-enacted by a large vote.

While there seemed to be but little question as to the unique aptitude of Chinese coolies for the sort of field work demanded in Hawaii, there was thought to be no constitutional way of preventing laborers in these islands from becoming citizens, or their children being born into suffrage rights.

The Chinese Exclusion Act provides "that from and after the passage of this act . . . . . the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States be, and the same is hereby suspended, and during such suspension it shall not be lawful for any Chinese laborer to come from any foreign port or place, or, having so come, to remain in the United States."

Those Who Are Exempt and Those Who Are Not.—Any registered Chinese laborer who has a lawful wife (to whom he has been married at least one year), child, or parent, in the United States, or property of the value of $1,000, or debts of like amount due him and pending settlement, may return to this country, provided that, before leaving the United States, he shall have deposited with the Collector of Customs of the district from which he departed, a full description, in writing, of the qualifications entitling him to return. This right of return must be exercised within one year, except in cases when, by reason of sickness or other cause of disability, he was unable to avail himself of the privilege, but these facts must be fully reported to the Chinese Consul at the port of departure and by him certified to the satisfaction of the Collector at the proposed port of arrival. In order to enjoy the benefits of these conditions a Chinese person who proposes to leave the country must apply to the Collector of Customs of the district from which he wishes to depart at least one month prior to the time of his departure, and if the certificate he may obtain be transferred it shall not only become void, but the person to whom it was issued shall forfeit his right to return to the United States.

Chinese officials, teachers, students, merchants or travellers for curiosity or pleasure, may still come to the United States and may continue in this country, but even those of the exempt classes, and their wives and children, must present the certificates prescribed by law. Such certificates must be issued by the Chinese Government, or the Government under which the subject last resided, and must be vised by the diplomatic or consular representative of the United States in the country or port whence they departed. Mexican functionaries and Chinese consular officials, either here or in China, have no right to issue such certificates.

The word "laborer" is legally construed to mean both skilled and unskilled manual laborers, including Chinese employed in mining, fishing, huckstering, peddling; laundrymen, or those engaged in taking, drying, or otherwise preserving shell or other fish for home consumption or exportation. Similarly, the term "merchant" has a mandatory meaning, which is: "A person engaged in buying and selling merchandise, at a fixed place of business, which business is conducted in his name, ... and who does not engage in the performance of any manual labor, except such as is necessary in the performance of his business."

No law on the Federal Statutes is more rigidly enforced than that which applies to Chinese exclusion, and in 1898 the Attorney General decided that the true theory of the law was not that all Chinese persons might enter this country who were not specifically forbidden, but that only those are entitled to enter who are expressly permitted to do so. As the result, Chinese persons known as "traders" have been forbidden to enter this country, even when they presented the prescribed certificates, and admission has been denied to all persons described as "salesmen," "clerks," "buyers," "bookkeepers," "accountants," "managers," "storekeepers," "apprentices," "agents," "cashiers," "interpreters," "physicians," "proprietors of restaurants," etc. The law definitely provides that only "officials, teachers, students, merchants or travellers for curiosity or pleasure" may be admitted to the country, and all persons not coming under one of these classifications are excluded, while the fact that a man may be the employer of a large number of persons, as in the case of the owner of several laundries, does not change his status as a laborer. Chinese persons entering the United States as "students" or "merchants" and soon becoming laborers, have no right to remain, and the fact that a Chinese person is naturalized under the laws of another country does not entitle him to enter the United States. Long residence in this country does not entitle a Chinaman to visit China, even for a short period, but a merchant in this country may return to China without loss of rights in this country provided he establishes by the testimony of two creditable witnesses other than Chinese, the fact that he has conducted the business of a "merchant" as defined by law, and has not engaged in the performance of manual labor for at least one year before his departure. The requirement that a "merchant" must conduct his business in his own name is fulfilled if the Chinaman can prove that he is, or was, an actual bona fide partner of a legitimate mercantile firm, even if his name is not a part of the firm name.

Chinese laborers who left the country prior to the promulgation of this treaty with China cannot now return, and those who go out of the country under the present treaty cannot be permitted, upon their return, to bring their wives with them.

Chinese persons employed on board American or other vessels, whether in the United States Navy or in the merchant service, may enter port, but they cannot land in the United States; but Chinese persons shipping at a United States port on an American vessel and returning in the same capacity on the same vessel are not affected by the provisions of the Exclusion Act.

The Supreme Court has decided that children born in this country of Chinese parents are of right citizens of the United States, and as such are entitled to return to this country after a temporary absence, provided the fact of their birth here is established.

Naturalization papers obtained by Chinese subjects subsequent to May 6, 1882, were illegally issued and cannot be recognized.

A Chinese laborer possessing a return certificate may be admitted only at the port from which he departed, and no Chinese person, except diplomatic or consular officers and their attendants, are permitted to enter the United States except at the ports of San Francisco, Portland, Ore.; Boston, New York, New Orleans, Port Townsend, Richford, St. Albans, Plattsburg, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Key West, Tampa, Mobile, Eagle Pass, Laredo, El Paso, Nogales, San Diego, Astoria, Pembina and Honolulu.

A Chinese person who has clandestinely entered this country cannot acquire a right to remain here, or to return to the United States, by qualifying as a "merchant," and any Chinese person found unlawfully in the United States will be imprisoned at hard labor for a period not exceeding one year, and, afterwards, deported, while any person who aided in bringing him into the United States will be held liable for all necessary expenses incurred in the investigation and removal. If any Chinaman is found who is unable to produce his certificate of registration, or satisfactory evidence of his status as prescribed by law, he must be reported to the proper authorities for the determination of his right to remain in the country.

The importation of opium into the United States is forbidden to Chinese subjects and all opium so imported will be seized and forfeited.

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Commercial Laws of the States and Territories.*

TABLE NO. 1.—DEBT AND INTEREST.

States and Territories.	Interest Laws.			Statutes of Limitations.			Arrest for Debt.
	Legal Rate. per cent.	Allowed by contract.—Per cent.	Penalty for Usury.	Accounts.—Years.	Notes and acceptances.—Years.	Judgments.—Years.	
Alabama	8	8	Forfeit interest	3	6†	20	No
Alaska	8	10	Forfeit double interest.	6	6†	10	No‡
Arizona	7	Any rate.	No provision	3	5	5	No§
Arkansas	6	10	Forfeit principal and interest	3	5	10	No§
California	7	Any rate.	No provision	2	4[1]	5	No§
Colorado	8	Any rate.	No provision	6	6	10[2]	No
Connecticut	6	Any rate.	No penalty	6	6[3]	No limit.	No§
Delaware	6	6	Principal forfeited	3	6[4]	20	No§
District of Columbia.	6	10	Forfeit interest	3	3[5]	12	No
Florida	8	10	Forfeit interest	2	5[4]	20	No
Georgia	7	8	Forfeit excess of int.	4	6[4]	7[10]	No
Idaho	10	18	Forfeit interest, 10% of principal[23]	4	5	6	No‡
Illinois	5	7	Forfeit interest	5	10	20[13]	No§
Indiana	6	8	Excess int. forfeited	6	10	20	No
Indian Territory	6	10	Forf. principal and int.	3	5	10	No§
Iowa	6	8	Forf. int. and cost[22]	5	10	20[14]	No¶
Kansas	6	10	Forfeiture of double amt usurious int.	3	5	5	No§
Kentucky	6	6	Forf. of excess interest.	5	5	15[15]	No‡
Louisiana	5	8	Forfeit interest	3	5	10	No††
Maine	6	Any rate.	No provision	6	6[4]	20	No‡‡
Maryland	6	6	Forfeit interest	3	3[5]	12	No
Massachusetts	6	Any rate.[21]	No provision	6	6	20	Yes
Michigan	5	7	Forfeit interest	6	6†	10[2]	No‡
Minnesota	7	10	Forfeit principal & int.	6	6	10	No
Mississippi	6	10	Forfeit interest	3	6	7	No
Missouri	6	8	Forfeit 10%	5	10	10	No
Montana	10	Any rate.	No provision	4	8	10	No§
Nebraska	7	10	Forfeit interest	4	5	5	No‖
Nevada	7	Any rate.	No provision	4	6	6	No§
New Hampshire	6	6	Forfeit 3 times excess.	6	6[4]	20	No‡‡
New Jersey	6	6	Forfeit int. and costs.	6	6[2]	20	No‖
New Mexico	6	12	Forfeit of twice amt. of interest	4	6	7	No**¶
New York	6	6[24]	Forf. principal and int.	6	6[4]	20[2]	No‡
North Carolina	6	6	Forfeit interest	3	3(g)	10	No‡
North Dakota	6	8	Forfeit excess interest.	6	6	20	No‡
Ohio	6	8	Forfeit int. over 6%	6	15	5[20]	No
Oklahoma	7	Any rate.	No penalty	3	5	.....	No
Oregon	6	10	Forf. principal and int.	6	6†	10	No§
Pennsylvania	6	6	Forfeit of excess int.	6	6[4]	.....	No§
Rhode Island	6	Any rate.	No provision	6[11]	6[4]	20	Yes**
South Carolina	7	8	Forfeit interest(c)	6	6	20	
South Dakota	7	12	Forfeit interest(d)	6	6[4]	20[17]	No§
Tennessee	6	6	Forfeit of excess int.	6	6	10	No
Texas	6	10	Forfeit interest	2[12]	4	10[2]	No
Utah	8	Any rate.	No provision	2	4	5	No‡‡
Vermont	6	6	Forfeit of excess int.	6	6[7]	8	No§§
Virginia	6	6	Forfeit interest	2	5	10[18](h)	No‡‡
Washington	7	12	Forfeiture of double accrued int. and costs.	3[12]	6†	6	No§
West Virginia	6	10	Forfeit of excess int.	5	10	10[18]	No§
Wisconsin	6	6	Forfeit treble amt. of usurious int. paid	6	6[8]	20[16]	No§
Wyoming	8	12	Forfeit interest	8[9]	5[9]	5[9]	Yes**

TABLE NO. 2.—BILLS AND DRAFTS.

States and Territories.	Days of Grace.			Damage in Protested Bills.
	Time Drafts	Sight Drafts.	Demand Drafts.	
Alabama	3	3		5% on foreign and inland bills.
Alaska	3	None	None	In U. S., but outside Territory, 5%; if outside U. S., 10%.
Arizona	3	3	3	If outside Territory, 10%.
Arkansas	3	3	3	In State, 2%; in Ala., La., Miss., Tenn., Ky., Ohio, Ind., Ill., Mo., etc., 4%; elsewhere in U. S., 5%; outside U. S., 10%. Non-payment after acceptance: In State, 2%; in U. S., 6%; outside U. S., 10%.

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COMMERCIAL LAWS OF STATES AND TERRITORIES.—Continued.

States and Territories.	Days of Grace. Time Drafts.	Sight Drafts.	Demand Drafts.	Damage in Protested Bills.
California	None	None	None	In State, 2%; in U. S., 5%; outside U. S., 15%.
Colorado	None	None	None	Inland and foreign, 10%.
Connecticut	None	None	None	In N. Y. City, 2%; in Middle Atlantic States, Dist. of Col., or New England (except Conn.), 3%; in N. C., S. C., Ill., Ind., Ohio, Ga., Ky., Mich., 5%; elsewhere in U. S., 8%.
Delaware	None	None	None	If "beyond seas," 20%.
Dist. of Columbia	None	None	None	———
Florida	None	None	None	5% on foreign bills.
Georgia	3	None	None	Outside State, but in U. S., 5%; outside U. S., 10%
Idaho	None	None	None	Same as California.
Illinois	None	None	None	Same as Georgia.
Indiana	3	3	3	Same as Georgia.
Indian Territory	3	3		Same as Arkansas.
Iowa	3	3	None	If not in State, but in U. S., 3%; outside U. S., 5%.
Kansas	None	None	None	If outside State, 6%.
Kentucky	3	3	None	No damage except when drawn on person outside U. S. within 18 months; then 10%.
Louisiana	None	None	None	Same as Georgia.
Maine	3	3	None	1% if 75 miles distant; if in N. Y. or any State north of N. Y. (except Maine), 3%; south of N. Y. and north of Fla., 6%; elsewhere in U. S., 9%.
Maryland	None	None	None	If outside State, but in U. S. 3%; outside U. S., 15%.
Massachusetts	None	3	None	If bill is $100, payable in Mass., not over 75 miles distant, 1%; elsewhere in New England or N. Y., 2%; in N. J., Pa., Del., Md., 3%; in Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., D. C. or Ga., 4%; elsewhere in U. S., or outside U. S., 5%.
Michigan	3	3	None	If in Wis., Ill., Ind., Pa., Ohio, N. Y., 3%; in Mo., Ky., Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn., N. J., Del., Md., Va., D. C., 5%; elsewhere in U. S., 10%; outside U. S., 5%.
Minnesota	3	3	None	Same as Georgia.
Mississippi	3	3	3	Same as Georgia.
Missouri	3	None	3	If in State, 4%; in U. S., 10%; outside U. S., 20%.
Montana	None	None	None	If in State, 2%; in U. S., 5%; outside U. S., but in North America or Europe, 10%; elsewhere 15%.
Nebraska	3	3	None	If outside State, but in U. S., 6%; outside U. S., 12%.
Nevada	3	None	3	If in any State east of Rocky Mountains, 15%; outside U. S., 20%.
New Hampshire	3	3	None	———
New Jersey	None	None	None	———
New Mexico	3	3	3	If in U. S., 6%; outside U. S., 12%.
New York	None	None	None	———
North Carolina	3	3	None	If outside State, but in U. S., 3%; in North America (except N. W. Coast), West India or Bahama Islands, 10%; Europe or South Am., 15%; elsewhere, 20%.
North Dakota	None	None	None	If in State, 2%; in Neb., Ia., Minn., Wis., Ill., Mo., Mont., S. Da., 3%; elsewhere in U. S., 5%; outside U. S., 10%.
Ohio	None	None	None	———
Oklahoma	3	3	3	Same as North Dakota.
Oregon	None	None	None	Same as Georgia.
Pennsylvania	None	None	None	Anywhere in U. S., except Cal., N. M. or Ore., 5%; elsewhere in North Am., Europe or east coast of So. Am., 10%; west coast So. Am., 15%; Asia or Africa, 20%.
Rhode Island	3	3	3	Same as Georgia.
South Carolina	3	3	None	Outside State, but in U. S., 10%; any part North Am. or West Indies, 12½%; elsewhere, 15%.
South Dakota	3	3	3	Same as North Dakota, except read "N. Da." for "S. Da."
Tennessee	None	None	None	Outside of State, but in U. S., 3%; in North Am., West Indies or countries on Gulf of Mexico, 15%; elsewhere, 20%.
Texas	3	3	None	Same as Arizona.
Utah	None	None	None	———
Vermont	None	None	None	———
Virginia	None	None	None	Same as Iowa.
Washington	None	None	None	Same as Georgia.
West Virginia	None	None	None	Outside the State, but in U. S., 3%; outside U. S., 10%.
Wisconsin	None	None	None	Outside the State, 5%.
Wyoming	3	3	3	———

*While the facts contained in this tabulation were obtained from the most reliable sources, the commercial laws are liable to be amended by legislatures. The State laws themselves should, therefore, be consulted, that any such changes may be noted. †Under seal 10 years. ‡Except in case of fraud and breach of trust. §Except in case of fraud. ‖Unless debtor is disposing of or secreting property. ¶Except in cases of fraud and in supplementary proceedings. **Except females. ††Except to secure person of debtor to answer suit. ‡‡Except absconding debtor. §§Except absconding debtor; females exempt. (c) And liable to separate action for double usury received. (d) Usury a misdemeanor. (e) Forfeiture of double accrued interest and costs. (f) Treble amount of usurious interest paid. (g) If under seal 10 years. (h) 20 years if execution issued within year from judgement; otherwise 10 years. [1]If made outside of State, 2 years. [2]May be revived after becoming dormant. [3]If under seal, 17 years. [4]If under seal, 20 years. [5]If under seal, 12 years. [6]If under seal, 16 years. [7]If under seal, 14 years. [8]If under seal, 20 years; 10 years if made outside the State. [9]To sue for debts contracted before residence action must be brought within 2 years from time such residence was obtained. [10]Foreign, 5 years. [11]Between merchants, 20 years. [12]Between merchants, 4 years. [13]In justice court, 10 years; foreign, 5 years. [14]In justice court, 10 years. [15]From date of last execution. [16]In justice court, 6 years; foreign, 10 years. [17]Foreign, 10 years. [18]Foreign same as State in which rendered, if not over 10 years. [19]Foreign, 1 year. [20]May be revived within 21 years. [21]Not more than 18% can be collected on loans of less than $1,000. [22]Defendant also forfeits 10% to the school fund. [23]The 10% forfeit applies to the school fund. [24]On call loans of $5,000 or upward any rate of interest may be collected.

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Time of Planting, Quantity of Seed, etc., for Several Regions.

The information contained in the following table is from the latest reports of the United States Department of Agriculture:

NEW ENGLAND.

Kind of crop.	Date of planting.	Best soil.	Amount of manure per acre.	Amount of seed per acre. (1)	Weeks to mature
Corn	May 10 to 30	Sandy or clay loam	8 to 12 tons	8 to 12 qts	14-17
Wheat	Fall or Spring	Clay loam	18 tons	2 bush	20
Oats	Apr. to May	Strong loam	6 to 8 tons	2 to 3 bush	11-15
Barley	Apr. to June 20	....do	7 to 8 tons	....do	10-15
Rye	Apr. to May. Sept.	Medium loam	....do	5 to 6 pecks	40
Buckwheat	June 1 to 20	Light loam	4 to 6 tons	1 to 1¼ bush	10-15
White beans	May to June	Sandy loam	7 to 8 tons	8 to 16 qts	8-14
Potatoes	Apr. 15 to May 1	Rich loam	15 to 20 tons	8 to 20 bush	12-20
Turnips	July 1 to Aug. 3	Sandy loam	10 tons	1 lb	10
Mangels	Apr. 15 to May 5	Strong heavy loam	8 to 15 tons	4 to 6 lbs	17-22
Tobacco	Seed bed Apr	Sandy loam	8 to 12 tons		9-12
Hay					

MIDDLE STATES.

Corn	Apr 20 to May 30	Medium loam	8 to 12 tons manure	6 to 8 qts	16-18
Wheat	Sept. 20 to Oct. 20	Loam	8 tons; 300 lbs. fer	2 bush	41-43
Oats	Mar. to May	Moist clay loam	....do	2 to 2½ bush	16-17
Barley	Mar. to May	Clay loam	....do	....do	13-16
Rye	Sept. 1 to Oct. 1	Sand or gravel loam	....do	1½ bush	40-43
Buckwheat	June to July	Loam	5 tons	½ to 1½ bush	8-16
White beans	May to June	Sandy loam	8 tons	1¼ bush	13-14
Potatoes	Mar to May	Loam	10 to 18 tons	8 to 15 bush	14-22
Sweet potatoes	May to June	Sandy loam		10 to 12 bush	10-15
Cabbage	Mar. to July	Clay or sandy loam	300 to 600 lbs. fer	4 to 8 oz	8-15
Turnips	July	Loam		2 to 5 lbs	10-12
Mangels	May	....do	10 to 20 tons	10 to 15 bush	15-18
Flax	May	Limestone loam		20 qts	8-10
Tobacco	Seed bed, Mar	Sandy loam	Commercial fer		15-20
Hay, timothy	Aug. to Oct	Clay loam		6 to 8 qts	
Hay, clover	Feb. to Apr	....do		6 qts	

CENTRAL AND WESTERN STATES.

Corn	Apr. 1 to June 1	Black or sandy loam	5 to 10 tons	6 qts	16-20
Wheat	Fall or Spring	Strong loam	8 tons	2 bush	40-42
Oats	Apr. 1 to May 1	Clay loam	....do	2 to 3 bush	12-14
Barley	Fall or Spring (1)	....do	....do	2 bush	11-13
Rye	Sept. 1 to 30	Light loam	....do	1 to 2 bush	35-40
Buckwheat	June	Clay loam	5 tons	....do	10-12
White beans	May 10 to June 10	....do	8 tons	1½ bush	12
Potatoes	Mar. 15 to June 1	Sandy loam	5 to 10 tons	5 to 10 bush	10-20
Turnips	July 15 to Aug. 30	Loam or muck	8 to 10 tons	1 to 6 lbs	10-16
Mangels	Apr. 1 to May 15	Sandy loam	8 to 12 tons	6 to 8 lbs	22-24
Flax	Mar. 15 to May 15	Loam	10 to 15 tons	2 to 3 pecks	15-20
Tobacco	Seed bed, Mar	Sandy loam	8 to 10 tons	Oz. to 6 sq. rd	15-18
Hay	Apr. to May	Clay loam	10 tons	8 to 15 lbs	

SOUTHERN STATES.

Cotton	Feb. to May 15	Sandy loam (2)		1 to 3 bush	20-30
Corn	Feb. to June	Rich loam	10 bush. cot. seed	8 qts	18-20
Wheat	Sept. to Nov	Clay loam (2)	8 tons	2 bush	42
Oats	Feb., May, Sept	....do	8 to 10 tons	2½ bush	17
Barley	Apr. to May	....do	....do	....do	17
Rye	Sept. to Oct	....do	10 tons	1½ bush	43
White beans	Mar. to May	Light loam	8 tons	1 to 2 bush	7-8
Cabbage	Oct., Mar. to May	....do	6 to 10 tons	¼ to ½ lb	14
Watermelons	Mar. 1 to May 10	Rich, light loam	5 tons; 300 lbs. fer	2 to 7 lbs	16-20
Onions	Feb. 1 to Apr. 10	Loam or muck			16-24
Potatoes	Jan., Feb. to Apr	Light loose loam	8 to 12 tons	8 to 10 bush	11-15
Sweet potatoes	May to June	Sandy loam		10 to 12 bush	12-15
Pumpkins	Apr. 1 to May 1	Rich, light loam		4 to 7 lbs	17-20
Tomatoes	Jan. 1 to Feb. 19	Rich, sandy loam		4 to 9 oz	14-20
Turnips	Feb., Aug., Apr	Rich, light loam		2 to 6 lbs	8-12
Tobacco	Seed bed, Mar	Sandy loam	8 to 15 tons	Oz. to 6 sq rd	18-20
Cow peas	May 1 to July 15	....do	200 to 300 lbs. phos	2 to 5 pecks	6-8

(1) The standard varieties of seed planted in the several sections of the United States are as follows: Corn: New England, leaming, sanford, flint; Middle States, leaming, white dent, yellow dent; Central and Western States, leaming, sanford, flint, white dent; Southern States, hickory king, goardseed, Cox prolific. Wheat. Middle States, fultz; Central and Western States, fultz, poole, fife; Southern States, fulcaster. Oats: New England, white; Middle States, white, black; Central and Western States, gray Norway, silver mine, Russian; Southern States, Texas rustproof. Barley: Middle States, mansbury; Southern States, Tennessee winter. Rye: New England, white; Middle States, white, winter; Central and Western States, winter; Southern States, excelsior winter. Buckwheat: Middle States, silver hull; Central and Western States, silver hull. White Beans: Middle States, Central and Western States, Southern States, navy. Potatoes: New England, green mountain, carmen 3, rose; Middle States, rose, carmen 3, rural 2; Central and Western States, hebron, rural, early rose, early Ohio. Turnips: New England, yellow; Middle States, purple top; Southern States, purple top. Mangels: New England, Middle States, long red. Tobacco: Central and Western States, yellow prior, Spanish, white burley. Hay, clover: Middle States, medium red. Sweet Potatoes: Middle States, yellow Jersey; Southern States, yellow Jersey. Cabbage: Middle States, Dutch; Southern States, wakefield, flat Dutch, Charleston. Flax: Middle States, rega, white blossom, Dutch. Cotton: Southern States, Texas stormproof. Cow peas: Southern States, black, whippoorwill. Watermelons: Southern States, Jones, rattlesnake. Spring wheat is to some extent grown in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and many other States. It matures in eighteen to twenty weeks.

(2) In Texas the black loam is a good soil for cotton, corn, wheat, and most other field crops.

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What to Do Before the Doctor Comes.

By JOHN J. M'MAHON, M. D.

Many times lives have been lost in cases of drowning, poisoning, etc., when they might have been saved if assistance had been rendered pending the arrival of a medical man. Keep cool; remember that any help given to be useful must be carefully and quickly rendered, especially in drowning and poisoning cases. Too much attention, turning and moving by a crowd of excited people will probably do as much harm as too little. All cannot do the same thing at the same time. Let one take charge and let the others assist him. Keep the crowd of curious persons that always gather away from the patient. He will get more air and those helping him will be freer to work. Always send for a physician in serious accidents. If one cannot be at hand immediately, as is often the case, help may be given pending his arrival if the suggestions below are remembered. They have been written as simply and concisely as possible, with the hope that they may be remembered and acted upon in time of need.

POISONS.

In all cases of poisoning there should be no avoidable delay in summoning a physician. The most important thing is the the stomach should be emptied at once. If the patient is able to swallow, this may be accomplished by emetics, such as mustard and water, a teaspoonful of mustard to a glass of water, salt and water, powdered ipecac and copious draughts of luke-warm water. Vomiting may also be induced by tickling the back of the throat with a feather. When the patient begins to vomit care should be taken to support the head in order that the vomited matter may be ejeceed at once, and not swallowed again or drawn into the wind pipe.

Acids.—When acids have been taken, use alkalies—lime water, magnesia and chalk water—follow with mucilaginous drinks—flour and water, flaxseed tea, etc.

Opium and Other Narcotics.—Cold water should be dashed over the face and head, the body flicked with a wet towel and an emetic given such as mustard and water, and the patient must be kept awake. This may be accomplished by walking the patient and giving doses of strong coffee. If necessry artificial respiration as described in the treatment of drowning persons, should be used.

Alcoholic Poison.—Use emetics—ipecac, mustard and water, sulphate of zinc and water—after which use strong coffee and keep the body warm.

Strychnine.—After emetics have been given the patient should be disturbed as little as possible, for the least thing induces a convulsive attack. The most important thing is to keep the person warm and quiet. Bromide of potassium may be given, twenty grains at a dose, repeated every hour.

Salts of Mercury and Arsenic.—These are commonly used as bug poisons, and are powerful irritants, very often fatal, and when taken the whites of eggs and milk should be freely given, or flour and water, followed by an emetic.

Carbolic Acid.—Oleaginous substances, olive oil, sweet oil, etc., alcohol and water, lime water, sulphate of soda and magnesia, followed by emetics should be administered at once. Stimulants should be given, as there is always shock.

Oxalic, Sulphuric, Hydrochloric and Nitric Acids.—Use the oleaginous drinks described for carbolic acid, and follow with flaxseed tea.

Chloroform, Chloral and Ether.—Use cold applications on the head and chest and artificial respiration.

Iodine and Antimony.—Use flour and water or starch and water, followed by an emetic.

Nitrate of Silver.—Use salt and water.

DROWNING.

Handle the body gently. Loosen any clothing. Carry the body face downward, with the head slightly raised. No time should be lost in following out the instruction given below, which should be continued for hours without ceasing, or until a physician, who should be summoned immediately, shall arrive. The body should be stripped of all clothing, rubbed dry and placed in bed in a warm room. Warmth should be supplied to the body with hot water bottles or some other appliances. Cleanse the mouth of any dirt or mucus that may be in it, and draw the tongue forward with a handkerchief, holding it with the finger and thumb. This is most important, as it opens the windpipe, and should not be neglected. The patient should be turned upon his back, with head and shoulders slightly elevated. The operator, standing behind his head, should grasp the arms just above the elbow and draw them steadily and gently upward until they meet above the head, then bring them down to the side of the chest slowly and persistently at the rate of twenty times to the minute. These movements imitate expiration and inspiration. The trunk and limbs should be rubbed when breathing commences, and brandy and water may then be given.

BURNS AND SCALDS.

In severe cases the patient will suffer a great deal from shock. A stimulant should be given and the patient kept warm, wrapped in a blanket. The parts burned should be wrapped in common white wadding after an application of lime water and linseed oil, equal parts; castor oil, flour and treacle, baking soda and water or lotion of carbolic, consisting of a teaspoonful of carbolic to a quart of water, has been applied

LIME IN THE EYE.

Use a lotion of sugar and water or vinegar and water.

FAINTING.

Lay the person flat upon the back, loosen the clothing, allow plenty of fresh air, apply cold applications to the face and warmth to the feet.

FITS AND APOPLEXY.

Raise the head, loosen the clothing and apply cold applications to the head.

BLEEDING AT THE NOSE.

This may usually be arrested by putting a plug of lint into each nostril and cold applications to the forehead and nape of the neck. Hot water or powdered alumn may also be used, snuffed up the nostrils, or the vapors of turpentine.

BONES IN THE THROAT.

If a fish or other bone lodges in the throat insert the fore-finger and press upon the root of the tongue. This will induce vomiting.

Another simple method is to get upon all fours and cough, or else take emetic of mustard and water.

CONTUSIONS AND BRUISES.

Cold is the best application, either an ice bag or a piece of lint soaked in a solution of lead or boracic acid. If of a severe nature keep the lint moistened continuously. Tincture of arnica and witch hazel are also good remedies.

CUTS AND WOUNDS.

In bleeding from wounds or recent amputations press the finger or hand over the bleeding point, pressing on the main artery supplying blood to the wound. If this is not possible, apply a bandage as tightly as possible above the wound. By tying a handkerchief loosely around the limb, thrusting a short stick through it and twisting it tightly an excellent tourniquet may be improvised.

The blood from an artery which has been severed is a bright red, and comes in spurts with each beat of the heart. The color of the blood from an ordinary cut is of a dark purplish shade, and flows in a steady stream. All cuts should be washed out with warm water, to which one or two drops of carbolic acid has been added. The edges of the wound should then be brought together and held in position by strips of plaster, then bound up tightly with clean bandages.

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Newspapers in the United States in 1902.

States and Territories.	Daily	Tri-weekly.	Semi-weekly.	Weekly.	Fortnightly.	Semi-monthly	Monthly.	Bi-monthly.	Quarterly.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Alabama	21	....	4	205	2	4	13	....	....	....	249
Alaska	5	....	....	8	....	....	1	....	....	....	14
Arizona	11	....	2	40	....	....	1	....	....	....	54
Arkansas	22	....	4	228	....	5	16	....	....	....	275
California	112	3	21	464	....	8	78	1	1	1	689
Colorado	43	1	5	285	....	4	20	....	....	....	358
Connecticut	40	....	10	109	2	....	17	2	4	1	185
Delaware	6	....	....	27	....	....	4	....	....	....	37
District of Columbia	4	....	....	28	....	3	38	1	3	....	77
Florida	15	....	3	134	....	1	17	....	....	....	170
Georgia	23	....	8	269	....	10	36	1	1	....	348
Hawaii	7	1	3	16	....	....	8	....	....	....	35
Idaho	5	1	4	72	....	1	2	....	....	....	85
Illinois	183	4	45	1,199	8	23	249	4	14	....	1,729
Indiana	152	3	29	612	....	8	60	1	4	....	869
Indian Territory	13	....	....	105	....	....	2	....	....	....	120
Iowa	65	5	48	915	1	8	86	1	....	1	1,130
Kansas	51	1	4	624	2	3	34	....	2	....	721
Kentucky	27	1	19	239	....	8	24	....	4	....	322
Louisiana	27	....	4	157	....	4	6	....	....	....	240
Maine	16	....	6	99	....	3	36	....	2	....	162
Maryland	16	....	2	148	1	3	29	1	5	1	206
Massachusetts	76	1	3	452	6	11	136	....	22	1	708
Michigan	83	4	23	609	1	7	71	....	4	....	802
Minnesota	39	....	3	619	1	16	56	....	1	....	735
Mississippi	15	1	5	207	....	3	9	....	....	....	240
Missouri	85	1	11	773	3	14	113	2	7	....	1,009
Montana	13	....	6	72	....	1	6	....	....	....	98
Nebraska	27	2	15	561	1	1	28	....	....	....	635
Nevada	9	1	3	19	....	....	....	....	....	....	32
New Hampshire	15	2	1	128	....	....	9	....	....	....	155
New Jersey	55	....	2	294	1	2	20	1	1	....	376
New Mexico	5	....	....	59	....	....	2	....	....	....	66
New York	191	7	53	1,126	12	31	542	17	33	3	2,015
North Carolina	32	....	15	184	1	6	19	....	1	1	259
North Dakota	8	....	3	173	....	....	4	....	....	....	188
Ohio	166	5	40	820	5	14	134	3	19	....	1,206
Oklahoma	21	....	....	180	....	2	11	....	....	....	214
Oregon	20	....	8	169	1	1	24	....	....	....	223
Pennsylvania	200	4	36	932	5	12	217	9	19	....	1,434
Porto Rico	17	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	20
Rhode Island	15	1	3	38	1	....	5	....	....	....	63
South Carolina	10	....	18	107	1	1	5	3	....	1	146
South Dakota	17	....	1	258	....	3	15	....	....	....	294
Tennessee	16	....	4	237	1	10	35	2	10	....	315
Texas	91	....	12	698	....	5	46	1	2	....	855
Utah	6	1	7	52	....	4	6	....	....	....	76
Vermont	9	....	1	80	1	....	11	....	1	....	103
Virginia	36	4	5	165	....	2	33	3	3	....	251
Washington	19	....	2	193	....	1	23	....	1	....	239
West Virginia	23	....	4	158	2	1	8	....	....	....	196
Wisconsin	62	1	14	551	2	2	46	....	....	1	679
Wyoming	4	....	3	35	....	....	1	....	....	....	43
Total	2,249	55	522	15,935	61	246	2,416	53	164	11	21,708
Total for 1901	2,214	59	522	15,837	60	265	2,392	49	162	12	21,572

The papers enumerated in the above table are those quoted in Ayer's American Newspaper Annual.

Newspapers in Central and South America, Mexico and the West Indies.

(Information furnished by the Bureau of American Republics.)

Country.	Daily.	Semi-daily.	Weekly.	Semi-weekly.	Tri-weekly.	Fortnightly.	Monthly.	Semi-monthly.	Tri-monthly.	Miscellaneous.	No. of papers.
Argentine Republic	62	....	58	34	10	....	3	6	....	....	173
Bolivia	7	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	19	29
Chili	46	9	132	48	8	....	32	10	4	15	304
Costa Rica	7	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10
Cuba	27	....	....	12	4	....	5	2	....	33	83
Dominican Republic	4	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	21	28
Ecuador	6	....	16	....	....	1	18	1	....	8	50
Guatemala	6	....	2	....	....	....	13	5	....	6	32
Haiti	4	....	1	....	....	1	4	....	....	1	11
Honduras	3	....	12	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	18
Mexico	54	....	245	36	6	....	94	79	8	10	522
Nicaragua	6	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	9
Peru	15	....	30	....	....	13	7	....	....	1	66
Salvador	5	....	5	2	....	....	3	2	....	....	17
Uruguay	25	....	47	30	9	....	13	28	4	51	208
Venezuela	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	89	53
West Indies	7	....	6	....	4	2	9	1	....	38	67
Totals	285	9	560	165	41	17	196	136	16	295	1,720

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Newspapers in Canada.

The newspapers published in Canada are distributed as follows:

Province.	Daily.	Tri-weekly.	Semi-weekly.	Weekly.	Fortnightly.	Semi-monthly	Monthly.	Quarterly.	Miscellaneous	Total.
British Columbia	11	—	6	39	—	—	2	—	—	58
Manitoba	6	—	2	73	—	1	10	—	—	92
New Brunswick	9	—	8	28	—	1	7	—	—	53
Newfoundland	3	—	1	7	—	—	2	—	—	13
Northwest Territories	3	—	7	38	—	1	1	—	—	50
Nova Scotia	10	3	4	55	1	3	4	—	—	80
Ontario	57	—	13	411	3	10	84	5	1	614
Prince Edward Island	3	—	1	11	—	—	1	—	—	16
Quebec	15	1	4	97	1	6	29	2	—	155
Total	117	4	46	789	5	22	140	7	1	1131

Newspapers of the World.

Although the exact number of newspapers published in the world is not known statisticians estimate that there are about 50,000, about half of which are printed in the English language. Besides the 22,839 publications printed in the United States and Canada, Great Britain prints about 9,500; Germany, 7,000; France, 4,500; Japan, 2,000; Italy, 1,500; Austria-Hungary, 1,200; Asia, outside of Japan, 1,000; Spain, 850; Australia, 800; Russia, 800; Greece, 600; Switzerland, 450; Belgium, 300; Holland, 300, and all other countries, about 1,000.

The World's Fair at St. Louis.

By WALTER B. STEVENS, Secretary of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition, which is to be held at St. Louis in 1904, had its beginning assured by an Act of Congress, which on March 3, 1901, not only appropriated $5,000,000 in aid of it, but extended Government national supervision and patronage over it. In the eighteen months that have elapsed since that date organization has been perfected for all branches of the work of preparation. The site, embracing 1,190 acres, has been secured; most of the grading necessary to prepare it has been done; two of the fourteen exhibit buildings are approaching completion; four others are under construction, and contracts for the remaining buildings are being let as rapidly as specifications can be prepared.

The expenditures to date exceed $2,000,000; the contracts let exceed $5,000,000, and there is in the treasury of the company $5,500,000. The Government's appropriation of $5,000,000 has not yet been drawn upon and will not be until the company has expended $10,000,000. In addition to its general appropriation in aid of the Exposition, the Government has up to date appropriated $1,308,000 for its building and exhibits. The site for this government building has already been graded, and the contract for its construction will be let at once. This building is to be twice the length of the United States Treasury Department at Washington.

The fourteen exhibit palaces have an average width of about 550 feet, and vary in length from 750 feet to 1,500 feet. The Agricultural Building will be the largest erected up to this time for a single exposition department. The exhibit palaces will provide 200,000 acres of covered space for exhibits and will be located in a semi-circle a mile and one-half long, fronting upon terraces and cascades. An intramural system of transportation will have a length of between seven and eight miles. The World's Fair site at St. Louis is twice as large as that of the Columbian Exposition, and four times the space occupied by the Paris Exposition of 1900.

Up to the present time the legislatures of eighteen States and Territories have appropriated over $2,622,500 for their participation. Twelve other States and Territories have World's Fair organizations formed and popular funds started which will aggregate $1,450,500, which assures a total of $4,073,000 for buildings and exhibits of States and Territories alone. Twenty-five legislatures will meet in the Winter of 1902-3, and in all of them bills providing for World's Fair appropriations will be introduced. The best information obtainable from the States which have not yet had opportunity to act indicates that the fund for State and Territorial participation will reach $7,500,000, a sum about 50 per cent greater than the amount similarly expended at Chicago. Thirty-one States and Territories now have commissions appointed and organized to represent them at the fair, and in five other States legislation has been enacted authorizing commissions which have not yet been appointed.

The participation by the possessions of the United States will constitute an entirely new feature of international expositions. The Philippines, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Guam and Samoa have already under way preparations for representation. The Governor of Alaska is asking for $40,000 to properly exhibit the resources of that Territory; Porto Rico has made her appropriation; Hawaii has an organization; the Governors of Guam and of the Samoan Islands under the American Flag are preparing to send exhibits, and Governor Taft, of the Philippines, recently visited St. Louis and developed plans which will be carried out at once for participation by the Archipelago.

Foreign nations have acted even more promptly, and in nearly every instance on a more elaborate scale than in 1893. The Commissioners General of these countries have visited St. Louis, have held conferences with the officers and have asked for their building sites. France has received her site, and her representative has announced that the six acres will be utilized by the reproduction of the historic Petit Trianon, of Versailles, in the midst of a typical French garden. Mexico, Canada and Japan have asked for sites to be reserved for buildings, and Japan's appropriation alone will be twice that expended at Chicago. The plans of Siam for exhibits have been submitted. China has accepted and the Government has issued instructions to the provinces to prepare exhibits.

Cuba has also accepted, as have all the Central and South American Republics, with four exceptions, and from these favorable action is anticipated when Congresses meet during the coming Winter. Through diplomatic channels, Great Britain and Germany have informed the Government of the United States that in short time their commissioners will be prepared to take charge of their participation. Greece has already accepted, and in Italy, Switzerland and Belgium movements have been inaugurated which look to favorable government action. Declinations by other nations have been very few, and in most instances have been based on the shortness of time for preparation. This reason has been removed through the postponement of the Exposition by Congress to 1904, and reconsideration is now promised in nearly every case of early declination.

The dedication of buildings, however, will take place under the auspices of the National Commission on April 30, 1903, on which occasion the President of the United States, the Cabinet, Senators and Representatives, the Diplomatic Corps and Governors of States, as well as the foreign and State and Territorial Commissioners will be present.

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Religions of the World.

The latest edition of Mulhall (1898) gives the following as the best available statistics regarding the religious populations of the various countries of the world:

RELIGIONS.

Country.	Roman Catholic.	Protestant.	Greek.	Jews.	Mohammedans.	Totals.
England	1,066,000	24,858,000	....	44,000	....	25,968,000
Scotland	318,000	3,731,000	....	6,000	....	3,695,000
Ireland	3,925,000	1,169,000	....	1,000	....	5,122,000
Total United Kingdom	5,336,000	29,398,000	....	51,000	....	34,785,000
France	29,202,000	693,000	....	53,000	....	29,948,000
Germany	16,789,000	29,370,000	....	563,000	....	46,722,000
Russia	8,300,000	2,950,000	65,549,000	3,000,000	2,600,000	82,399,000
Austria	20,227,000	400,000	493,000	1,005,000	....	22,125,000
Hungary	9,410,000	3,174,000	2,447,000	641,000	....	15,672,000
Italy	28,360,000	62,000	....	38,000	....	28,460,000
Spain	17,542,000	7,600	....	400	....	17,550,000
Portugal	4,707,500	500	....	....	....	4,708,000
Sweden	1,000	4,561,000	....	3,000	....	4,565,000
Norway	500	1,806,500	....	....	....	1,807,000
Denmark	3,000	1,973,000	....	4,000	....	1,980,000
Holland	1,440,000	2,491,000	....	82,000	....	4,013,000
Belgium	6,016,000	10,000	....	4,000	....	6,030,000
Switzerland	1,190,000	1,724,000	....	8,000	....	2,922,000
Greece	14,000	1,000	1,903,000	6,000	24,000	1,948,000
Roumania	114,000	14,000	4,529,000	400,000	2,000	5,059,000
Servia	8,000	1,000	1,874,000	4,000	15,000	1,902,000
Bulgaria	19,000	....	2,432,000	24,000	668,000	3,143,000
Turkey	280,000	45,000	788,000	51,000	3,626,000	4,790,000
Total Europe	148,959,000	78,681,600	80,015,000	5,937,400	6,935,000	320,528,000
Canada	1,792,000	2,440,000	....	....	....	4,232,000
Spanish America	33,340,000	115,000	....	47,000	....	33,502,000
Australia	845,000	2,800,000	....	1,000	....	3,726,000
West Indies	2,480,000	1,030,000	....	....	....	3,510,000
Asia and Africa	6,600,000	3,100,000	....	670,000	194,000,000	*644,370,000
Total for the World, United States omitted	194,016,000	88,166,600	....	6,655,400	200,000,000	1,009,868,000

*Includes 440,000,000 Pagans.

Religious Denominations in the United States.

JANUARY 1, 1902.

The following statistical tables, showing the number of ministers, churches and communicants in the United States at the close of the year 1901, were compiled by the Christian Advocate, through whose courtesy they are reprinted:

Denominations.	Ministers.	Churches.	Communicants.
Adventists:			
1. Evangelical	34	80	1,147
2. Advent Christians	912	610	26,500
3. Seventh-Day	380	1,494	54,539
4. Church of God	19	29	647
5. Life and Advent Union	60	28	3,800
6. Churches of God in Jesus Christ	94	95	2,872
Total Adventists	1,505	2,286	88,705
Baptists:			
1. Regular (North)*	7,537	9,305	1,005,613
2. Regular (South)*	12,599	19,799	1,674,108
3. Regular (Colored)*	9,916	15,195	1,590,802
4. Six Principle	8	12	828
5. Seventh-Day	122	116	10,104
6. Freewill	1,436	1,522	86,535
7. Original Freewill	120	167	12,000
8. General	484	423	24,775
9. Separate	113	103	6,479
10. United	25	204	13,209
11. Baptist Ch'ch of Christ	80	152	8,254
12. Primitive	2,130	3,530	126,000
13. Old Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian	300	473	12,851
Total Baptists	34,870	51,001	4,581,558
Brethren (River):			
1. Brethren in Christ	152	78	4,000
2. Old Order, or Yorker	7	8	214
3. United Zion's Children	20	25	525
Total River Brethren	179	111	4,739
Brethren (Plymouth):			
1. Brethren I.	....	109	2,289
2. Brethren II.	....	88	2,419
3. Brethren III.	....	86	1,235
4. Brethren IV.	....	31	718
Total Plym'h Brethren	....	314	6,661
Catholics:			
1. Roman Catholic	12,113	12,313	9,158,741
2. Polish Catholic	22	24	25,000
3. Russian Orthodox	40	31	40,000
4. Greek Orthodox	5	5	5,000
5. Armenian	15	21	8,500
6. Old Catholic	3	5	425
7. Reformed Catholic	6	6	1,500
Total Catholics	12,204	12,405	9,239,166
Catholic Apostolic	95	10	1,491
Chinese Temples	....	47	....
Christadelphians	....	63	1,277
Christians:			
1. Christian Connection†	984	1,200	84,838
2. Christians, South†	167	317	24,440
Total Christians	1,151	1,517	109,278
Christian Catholic (Dowie)	55	50	40,000
Christian Missionary Ass'n	10	13	754
Christian Scientists	946	470	48,930
Church of God (Winebrenarian)	460	580	38,000
Church of the New Jerusalem	149	157	7,892
Communistic Societies:			
1. Shakers	....	15	1,650
2. Amana	....	7	1,600
3. Harmony	....	1	250
4. Separatists	....	1	200
5. Altruists	....	1	25
6. Church Triumphant (Koreshan Ecclesia)	....	5	205
7. Christian Commonw'lth.	....	1	80
Total Communists	....	31	4,010
Congregationalists*	5,576	5,686	634,835
Disciples of Christ	6,385	10,689	1,179,541
Dunkards:			
1. Conservative	2,625	870	98,000
2. Old Order	140	80	4,000
3. Progressive	231	145	13,000
4. Seventh-Day (German)	5	6	194
Total Dunkards	3,001	1,101	115,194
Evangelical Bodies:			
1. Evangelical Association	948	1,736	104,087
2. United Evangel. Church	478	985	60,993
Total Evangelical	1,426	2,721	165,080

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RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.—Continued.

Denominations.	Min.	Chs.	Com'ants.
Friends:			
1. Orthodox	1,279	830	91,545
2. "Hicksite"	115	201	21,992
3. "Wilburite"	38	53	4,468
4. Primitive	11	9	232
Total Friends	1,443	1,093	118,237
Friends of the Temple	4	4	340
German Evangel. Protestant	45	55	36,500
German Evangel. Synod	922	1,153	203,281
Jews:			
1. Orthodox	125	340	62,000
2. Reformed	166	230	81,000
Total Jews	301	570	143,000
Latter-Day Saints:			
1. Utah branch	700	796	300,000
2. Reorganized branch	2,200	600	43,824
Total Mormons	2,900	1,396	343,824
Lutheran (General Bodies):			
1. General Synod	1,219	1,595	204,098
2. United Synod (South)	208	384	37,318
3. General Council	1,245	1,960	346,563
4. Synodical Conference	2,185	2,735	566,375
5. United Norwegian	356	1,168	134,311
(Independent Synods):			
6. Ohio	490	662	87,514
7. Buffalo	25	40	5,230
8. Hauge's	104	248	18,559
9. Eielsen's	6	52	3,000
10. Texas	11	15	1,987
11. Iowa	425	701	95,801
12. Norwegian	311	841	74,072
13. Michigan, etc.	30	50	5,375
14. Danish in America	48	122	14,200
15. Icelandic	8	32	3,692
16. Augsburg	22	32	4,089
17. Jehovah	...	...	...
18. Immanuel	45	50	6,118
19. Suomal (Finnish)	11	53	15,614
20. Norwegian Free	68	400	38,074
21 Danish United	84	151	9,281
22. Independ. Congregations	85	200	25,000
Total Lutheran	6,090	11,491	1,696,268
Mennonites:			
1. Mennonite	418	288	22,443
2. Bruederhoef	9	5	352
3. Amish	265	124	13,051
4. Old Amish	75	25	2,438
5. Apostolic	2	2	209
6. Reformed	43	34	1,680
7. General Conference	128	76	10,395
8. Church of God in Christ	18	18	471
9. Old (Wisler)	17	15	610
10. Bunder Conference	41	16	2,950
11 Defenseless	20	11	1,176
12. Brethren in Christ	76	59	2,953
Total Mennonites	1,112	673	58,728
Methodists:			
1. Methodist Episcopal	16,771	26,424	2,762,691
2. Union American M. E.	175	200	16,200

Denominations.	Min.	Chs.	Com'ants.
Methodists.—Continued.			
3. African Meth. Epis.	6,179	5,715	698,354
4. African Union M. Pro.	63	73	2,608
5. African M. Epis. Zion	3,475	2,955	537,337
6. Methodist Protestant	1,647	2,401	184,097
7. Wesleyan Methodist	699	506	16,496
8. Methodist Epis. (South)*	6,166	14,479	1,477,180
9. Congregational Meth.	345	350	21,000
10. Congregational M. (Col.)	5	5	319
11. New Congregational M.	192	366	4,000
12. Zion Union Apostolic	30	32	2,346
13. Colored Meth. Epis.	2,061	1,433	204,972
14. Primitive	68	100	6,834
15. Free Methodist	1,003	1,034	27,487
16. Independent Methodist	8	15	2,569
17. Evangelist Missionary	48	13	2,010
Total Methodists	38,935	56,101	5,966,500
Moravians	117	111	15,225
Presbyterians:			
1. Northern	7,239	7,510	999,815
2. Cumberland	1,580	2,963	182,449
3. Cumberland (Colored)	450	400	39,000
4. Welsh Calvanistic	88	162	11,683
5. United	933	905	116,302
6. Southern	1,485	2,991	227,991
7. Associate	12	31	1,053
8. Associate Ref. (South)	104	131	11,344
9. Reformed (Synod)	125	112	9,733
10. Reformed (Gen. Synod)	32	37	5,000
11. Reformed (Covenanted)	1	1	37
12. Reformed in the U. S. and Canada	....	1	608
Total Presbyterians	12,049	15,244	1,605,015
Protestant Episcopal:			
1. Protestant Episcopal	4,927	6,639	741,697
2. Reformed Episcopal	100	78	9,282
Total Protest. Epis.	5,027	6,717	750,979
Reformed:			
1. Reformed (Dutch)	694	630	108,734
2. Reformed (German)	1,107	1,688	248,929
3. Christian Reformed	101	146	18,877
Total Reformed	1,902	2,464	376,540
Salvation Army	2,510	615	22,534
Schwenkfeldians	3	4	306
Social Brethren	17	20	913
Society for Ethical Culture	....	5	1,300
Spiritualists	....	334	45,030
Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant	268	281	31,000
Theosophical Society	....	122	3,000
United Brethren:			
1. United Brethren	1,906	4,187	240,007
2. United Brethren	600	840	27,000
Total United Brethren	2,506	5,027	267,007
Unitarians	544	453	71,000
Universalists	746	772	52,873
Independent Congregations	54	156	14,126
Grand Total for U. S.	146,401	194,107	28,090,637

*Estimates; return for 1901 not ready. †No returns for 1901.

ORDER OF DENOMINATIONS.

Denominations.	Rank 1901.	Communicants.	Rank 1902.	Communic'ts.
Roman Catholic	1	9,158,741	1	6,231,417
Methodist Episcopal	2	2,762,691	2	2,240,354
Regular Baptist, South	3	1,664,108	4	1,280,066
Regular Baptist, Colored	4	1,610,802	3	1,348,989
Methodist Episcopal, South	5	1,477,180	5	1,209,976
Disciples of Christ	6	1,179,541	8	641,051
Regular Baptist, North	7	1,005,613	6	800,450
Presbyterian, Northern	8	999,815	7	788,224
Protestant Episcopal	9	750,979	9	532,054
African Methodist Episcopal	10	698,354	11	452,725
Congregational	11	634,835	10	512,771
Lutheran Synodical Conference	12	566,375	12	357,153
African Methodist Episcopal Zion	13	537,337	13	349,788
Lutheran General Council	14	346,563	14	324,846
Latter-Day Saints	15	300,000	21	144,352
Reformed (German)	16	248,929	15	204,018
United Brethren	17	240,007	16	202,474
Presbyterian (South)	18	227,991	18	179,721
Colored Methodist Episcopal	19	204,972	23	129,883
Lutheran General Synod	20	204,098	17	187,432
German Evangelical Synod	21	203,281	20	164,640
Methodist Protestant	22	184,097	22	141,989
Cumberland Presbyterian	23	182,449	19	164,940
United Norwegian Lutheran	24	134,311	25	119,972
Primitive Baptist	25	126,000	24	121,347
United Presbyterian	26	116,302	26	94,402
Reformed (Dutch)	27	108,703	27	92,970

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Statistics of Sunday-Schools.

(Compiled by the American Sunday-School Union.)

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS OF THE WORLD.

	Sunday Schools	Teachers.	Scholars.	Total.
Europe:				
England and Wales	43,632	613,036	6,843,072	7,456,108
Scotland	6,338	63,939	713,360	762,299
Ireland	3,620	27,980	319,316	347,296
Austria, including Bohemia	208	533	7,340	7,873
Belgium	83	403	4,616	5,019
Bulgaria	35	140	1,576	1,716
Denmark	819	4,275	71,371	75,646
Finland	7,611	12,928	165,140	178,068
France	1,475	3,876	61,200	65,076
Germany	7,131	39,872	814,175	854,047
Greece	4	7	180	187
Holland	1,900	4,962	168,110	173,072
Italy	336	1,482	15,787	17,269
Norway	749	3,311	65,311	68,622
Portugal	18	70	1,419	1,489
Russia	83	785	15,679	16,464
Spain	48	220	4,275	4,495
Sweden	5,390	18,144	252,247	270,301
Switzerland	1,762	7,490	122,567	130,057
European Turkey	30	170	1,420	1,590
Asia:				
India, including Ceylon	5,578	13,937	247,472	261,409
Persia	107	440	4,876	5,316
Siam	16	64	809	873
China	105	1,053	5,264	6,317
Japan	150	390	7,019	7,409
Turkey in Asia	516	4,250	25,833	30,083
Africa	4,246	8,455	161,394	169,849
North America:				
United States	137,293	1,399,711	11,827,858	12,727,569
Canada	10,174	79,500	657,442	736,942
Newfoundland and Labrador	353	2,374	22,766	25,140
West Indies	2,306	10,769	111,335	122,104
Central America and Mexico	350	1,300	15,000	16,300
South America	350	3,000	150,000	153,000
Oceanica:				
Australasia	7,458	54,670	595,031	649,701
Fiji Islands	1,474	2,700	42,909	45,609
Hawaiian Islands	230	1,413	15,840	17,253
Other Islands	210	800	10,000	10,800
World	252,510	2,388,449	23,049,009	25,437,458

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Compiled by the American Sunday-School Union.)

These statistics do not include Roman Catholic, Hebrew, nor non-Evangelical Church schools (except in Maryland). There are about 750,000 scholars in Roman Catholic Sunday-Schools, and about 225,000 in others not counted. This would leave from 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 youths, between four and sixteen years, in the United States, not in Sunday-Schools of any denomination.

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES.

States and Territories.	Schools.	Officers and Teachers.	Scholars.	Percentage of Population in Sunday-School.	States and Territories.	Schools.	Officers and Teachers.	Scholars.	Percentage of Population in Sunday-School.
Alabama	3,960	24,420	213,840	14	Nebraska	2,603	21,639	165,513	17
Alaska	14	52	1,100	4	Nevada	59	868	3,342	10
Arizona	81	594	5,280	7	New Hampshire	610	6,200	57,600	16
Arkansas	2,050	13,962	151,000	13	New Jersey	2,329	40,552	316,650	21
California	1,841	17,035	141,543	30	New Mexico	46	592	4,900	3
Colorado	476	3,200	44,000	9	New York	8,696	125,725	1,238,723	20
Connecticut	1,200	20,000	125,000	18	North Carolina	5,905	46,807	392,706	25
Delaware	446	5,885	45,667	30	North Dakota	694	5,376	42,719	16
Dis. of Columbia	247	5,774	46,050	19	Ohio	7,664	97,042	679,788	23
Florida	2,400	12,119	94,870	22	Oklahoma	829	6,644	34,322	15
Georgia	4,616	35,778	253,410	14	Oregon	1,223	11,863	90,017	24
Idaho	150	800	6,700	5	Pennsylvania	9,209	140,558	1,224,571	23
Illinois	7,965	93,591	698,623	18	Rhode Island	361	6,327	49,532	17
Indian Territory	387	2 942	16,393		South Carolina	4,703	42,080	340,303	31
Indiana	5,617	68,389	515,568	26	South Dakota	800	6,000	48,378	14
Iowa	6,286	50,288	414,152	22	Tennessee	5,000	50,000	400,000	24
Kansas	4,705	43,813	290,252	25	Texas	3,852	29,796	240,993	9
Kentucky	3,389	25,782	223,332	12	Utah	135	800	8,500	4
Louisiana	820	6,151	48,559	4	Vermont	778	7,900	54,755	19
Maine	2,006	13,590	96,725	17	Virginia	4,201	48,531	293,336	20
Maryland	2,531	32,903	206,156	21	Washington	1,100	7,000	58,450	14
Massachusetts	1,965	38,614	305,000	13	West Virginia	2,024	20,545	132,400	18
Michigan	4,460	49,880	335,200	18	Wisconsin	6,768	22,880	447,617	23
Minnesota	1,606	18,410	153,040	10	Wyoming	95	455	8,480	9
Mississippi	1,664	11,967	94,533	7					
Missouri	7,236	70,013	613,106	23		138,180	1,413,987	17,349,182	16.5
Montana	270	1,765	14,634	8					

Circulation of the Bible.

According to publishers whose houses make a specialty of issuing Bibles, the circulation of this book is steadily increasing, and more copies are being sold each year than during the year preceding. The American Bible Society alone issued more than 1,500,000 Bibles last year, while the British and Foreign Bible Society turned out more than 5,000,000 copies. A little more than one-half of the Bibles published in this country are sold within the United States, most of the cheaper kind for use in mission schools. The American Bible Society has succeeded in publishing an entire Bible to be sold as low as 15 cents, and a New Testament for 5 cents. In England a Bible may be bought for sixpence and a New Testament for one penny. The American Society sells at cost, and the British Society at below cost. Since the American occupation of the Philippines the Bible has reached a circulation of nearly 80,000 copies, where scarcely one copy was used before. The British and Foreign Bible Society prints the Bible in 400 languages and dialects, but about 30 per cent of the issue is in English. The Oxford University Press is noted for publishing the most popular and the finest edition of the Bible—the Bagster. The output of Oxford Bibles is rated at 20,000 copies a week, and although a premium of one guinea is offered to any person who can point out a printer's error in any edition, the bill for printer's errors has never averaged more than five guineas a year. In the public libraries in New York the call for Bibles is mostly for old texts, though at the time of Jewish holidays Hebrew Bibles are in great demand.

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List of Roman Catholic Popes.

(According to Gerarchia Cattolica.)

1. ST. PETER, of Bethsaida in Galilee, resided first at Antioch, then at Rome, where he was martyred June 29, in the year 67, having governed the Church from that city for 25 years, 2 months and 7 days.

		Elected.	Died.
2.	St. Linus, M.	67	78
3.	St. Cletus, M.	78	90
4.	St. Clement I., M.	90	100
5.	St. Anacletus, M.	100	112
6.	St. Evaristus, M.	112	121
7.	St. Alexander I., M.	121	132
8.	St. Sixtus I., M.	132	142
9.	St. Telesphorus, M.	142	154
10.	St. Hyginus, M.	154	158
11.	St. Pius I., M.	158	167
12.	St. Anicetus, M.	167	175
13.	St. Soterus, M.	175	182
14.	St. Eleutherius, M.	182	193
15.	St. Victor I., M.	193	203
16.	St. Zephyrinus, M.	203	220
17.	St. Callistus I., M.	221	227
18.	St. Urban I., M.	227	233
19.	St. Pontian, M.	233	238
20.	St. Anterus, M.	238	239
21.	St. Fabian, M.	240	253
22.	St. Cornelius, M.	254	255
23.	St. Lucius I., M.	255	257
24.	St. Stephanus I., M.	257	260
25.	St. Sixtus II., M.	260	261
26.	St. Dionysius	261	272
27.	St. Felix I., M.	272	275
28.	St. Eutychian, M.	275	283
29.	St. Caius, M.	283	296
30.	St. Marcellinus, M.	296	304
31.	St. Marcellus I., M.	304	309
32.	St. Eusebius	309	311
33.	St. Melchiades	311	314
34.	St. Sylvester I.	314	337
35.	St. Mark	337	340
36.	St. Julius I.	341	352
37.	St. Liberius	352	366
38.	St. Felix II., M.		
39.	St. Damasus I.	366	384
40.	St. Siricius	384	398
41.	St. Anastasius I.	399	402
42.	St. Innocent I.	402	417
43.	St. Zosimus	417	418
44.	St. Boniface I.	418	423
45.	St. Celestine I.	423	432
46.	St. Sixtus III.	432	440
47.	St. Leo I. (the Great).	440	461
48.	St. Hilary	461	468
49.	St. Simplicius	468	483
50.	St. Felix III.	483	492
51.	St. Gelasius I.	492	496
52.	St. Anastasius II.	496	498
53.	St. Symmachus	498	514
54.	St. Hormisdas	514	523
55.	St. John I., M.	523	526
56.	St. Felix IV.	526	530
57.	Boniface II.	530	532
58.	John II.	532	535
59.	St. Agapitus	535	536
60.	St. Silverius, M.	536	538
61.	Vigilius	537	555
62.	Pelagius I.	555	560
63.	John III.	560	573
64.	Benedict I.	574	578
65.	Pelagius II.	578	590
66.	St. Gregory I. (the Great)	590	604
67.	Sabinian	604	606
68.	Boniface III.	607	607
69.	St. Boniface IV.	608	615
70.	St. Adeodatus I.	615	619
71.	Boniface V.	619	625
72.	Honorius I.	625	638
73.	Severinus	640	640
74.	John IV.	640	642
75.	Theodore I.	642	649
76.	St. Martin I., M.	649	655
77.	St. Eugene I.	655	656
78.	St. Vitalian	657	672
79.	Adeodatus II.	672	676
80.	Donus I.	676	678
81.	St. Agatho	678	682
82.	St. Leo II.	682	683
83.	Benedict II.	684	685
84.	John V.	685	686
85.	Conon	686	687
86.	St. Sergius I.	687	701
87.	John VI.	701	705
88.	John VII.	705	707
89.	Sisinnius	708	708
90.	Constantine	708	715
91.	St. Gregory II.	715	731
92.	St. Gregory III.	731	741
93.	St. Zachary	741	752
94.	St. Stephen II.	752	752
95.	Stephen III.	752	757
96.	St. Paul I.	757	767
97.	Stephen IV.	768	771
98.	Adrian I.	771	795
99.	St. Leo III.	795	816
100.	St. Stephen V.	816	817
101.	St. Paschal I.	817	824
102.	Eugene II.	824	827
103.	Valentine	827	827
104.	Gregory IV.	827	843
105.	Sergius II.	844	847
106.	St. Leo IV.	847	855
107.	Benedict III.	855	858
108.	St. Nicolas I. (the Great)	858	867
109.	Adrian II.	867	882
110.	John VIII.	872	882
111.	Marinus I.	882	884
112.	St. Adrian III.	884	885
113.	Stephen VI.	885	891
114.	Formosus	891	896
115.	Boniface VI.	896	896
116.	Stephen VII.	897	898
117.	Romanus	898	898
118.	Theodore II.	898	898
119.	John IX.	898	900
120.	Benedict IV.	900	903
121.	Leo V.	903	903
122.	Christopher	903	904
123.	Sergius III.	904	911
124.	Anastasius III.	911	913
125.	Landus	913	914
126.	John X.	915	928
127.	Leo VI.	928	929
128.	Stephen VIII.	929	931
129.	John XI.	931	936
130.	Leo VII.	936	939
131.	Stephen IX.	939	942
132.	Marinus II.	943	946
133.	Agapitus II.	946	956
134.	John XII.	956	964
135.	Benedict V.	964	965
136.	John XIII.	965	972
137.	Benedict VI.	972	973
138.	Donus II.	973	973
139.	Benedict VII.	975	984
140.	John XIV.	984	985
141.	Boniface VII.	985	985
142.	John XV.	985	996
143.	John XVI.	996	996
144.	Gregory V.	996	996
145.	John XVII.	996	999
146.	Sylvester II.	999	1003
147.	John XVIII.	1003	1003
148.	John XIX.	1003	1009
149.	Sergius IV.	1009	1012
150.	Benedict VIII.	1012	1024
151.	John XX.	1024	1033
152.	Benedict IX.	1033	1044
153.	Gregory VI.	1044	†1046
154.	Clement II.	1046	1047
155.	Damasus II.	1048	1048
156.	St. Leo IX.	1049	1054
157.	Victor II.	1055	1057
158.	Stephen X.	1057	1058
159.	Benedict X.	1058	1059
160.	Nicholas II.	1059	1061
161.	Alexander II.	1061	1073
162.	St. Gregory VII.	1073	1085
163.	B. Victor III.	1087	1087
164.	B. Urban II.	1088	1099
165.	Paschal II.	1099	1118
166.	Gelasius II.	1118	1119
167.	Callistus II.	1119	1124
168.	Honorius II.	1124	1130
169.	Innocent II.	1130	1143
170.	Celestine II.	1143	1144
171.	Lucius II.	1144	1145
172.	B. Eugene III.	1145	1153
173.	Anastasius IV.	1153	1154
174.	Adrian IV.	1154	1159
175.	Alexander III.	1159	1181
176.	Lucius III.	1181	1185
177.	Urban III.	1185	1187
178.	Gregory VIII.	1187	1187
179.	Clement III.	1187	1191
180.	Celestine III.	1191	†1198
181.	Innocent III.	1198	1216
182.	Honorius III.	1216	1227
183.	Gregory IX.	1227	1241
184.	Celestine IV.	1241	1241
185.	Innocent IV.	1243	1254
186.	Alexander IV.	1254	1261
187.	Urbanus IV.	1261	1264
188.	Clement IV.	1265	1268
189.	B. Gregory X.	1271	1276
190.	Innocent V.	1276	1276
191.	Adrian V.	1276	1276
192.	John XXI.	1276	1277
193.	Nicholas III.	1277	1280
194.	Martin IV.	1281	1285
195.	Honorius IV.	1285	1287
196.	Nicholas IV.	1288	1292
197.	St. Celestine V.	1294	†1294
198.	Boniface VIII.	1294	1303
199.	B. Benedict XI.	1303	1304
200.	Clement V.	1305	1314
201.	John XXII.	1316	1334
202.	Benedict XII.	1334	1342
203.	Clement VI.	1342	1352
204.	Innocent VI.	1352	1362
205.	B. Urban V.	1362	†1370
206.	Gregory XI.	1370	1378
207.	Urban VI.	1378	1389
208.	Boniface IX.	1389	1404
209.	Innocent VII.	1404	1406
210.	Gregory XII.	1406	†1409
211.	Alexander V.	1409	1410
212.	John XXIII.	1410	†1415
213.	Martin V.	1417	1431
214.	Eugene IV.	1431	1447
215.	Nicholas V.	1447	1455
216.	Callistus III.	1455	1458
217.	Pius II.	1458	1464
218.	Paul II.	1464	1471
219.	Sixtus IV.	1471	1484
220.	Innocent VIII.	1484	1492
221.	Alexander VI.	1492	1503
222.	Pius III.	1503	1503
223.	Julius II.	1503	1513
224.	Leo X.	1513	1521
225.	Adrian VI.	1522	1523
226.	Clement VII.	1523	1534
227.	Paul III.	1534	1549
228.	Julius III.	1550	1555
229.	Marcellus II.	1555	1555
230.	Paul IV.	1555	1559
231.	Pius IV.	1559	1565
232.	St. Pius V.	1566	1572
233.	Gregory XIII.	1572	1585
234.	Sixtus V.	1585	1590
235.	Urban VII.	1590	1590
236.	Gregory XIV.	1590	1591
237.	Innocent IX.	1591	1591
238.	Clement VIII.	1592	1605
239.	Leo XI.	1605	1605
240.	Paul V.	1605	1621
241.	Gregory XV.	1621	1623
242.	Urban VIII.	1623	1644
243.	Innocent X.	1644	1655
244.	Alexander VII.	1655	1667
245.	Clement IX.	1667	1669
246.	Clement X.	1670	1676
247.	Innocent XI.	1676	1689
248.	Alexander VIII.	1689	1691
249.	Innocent XII.	1691	1700
250.	Clement IX.	1700	1721
251.	Innocent XIII.	1721	1724
252.	Benedict XIII.	1724	1730
253.	Clement II.	1730	1740
254.	Benedict XIV.	1740	1758
255.	Clement XIII.	1758	1769
256.	Clement XIV.	1769	1774
257.	Pius VI.	1775	1799
258	Pius VII.	1800	1823
259.	Leo XII.	1823	1829
260.	Pius VIII.	1829	1830
261.	Gregory XVI.	1831	1846
262.	Pius IX.	1846	1878
263.	Leo XIII.	1878	

*Pope during the exile of Liberius.
†Resigned.

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How the Pope Is Elected.

On the eleventh day following the death of the Pope the Cardinals hold religious services in the Church of St. Peter at Rome and then adjourn to the Vatican, where they meet in conclave to elect the late Pope's successor. The Cardinal-Dean opens the proceedings by administering the oath of secrecy concerning their proceedings, and then the Cardinals are permitted to receive their friends until evening, when they are shut up in their cells. These cells are carefully guarded and no person is allowed near them, except they be on business connected directly with the conclave, in order that no intruder may communicate with the occupants or obtain information which might be of value to the outside world or to persons interested in swaying the action of the Cardinals.

The Cardinals, however, are not permitted to suffer for lack of comforts while in their cells. They are allowed two servants each to attend to all their wants, and are served with such food as they desire. Their meals are passed into the place in hampers, but even these are searched at the entrance to make sure that nothing of contraband character is smuggled in. Besides the servants, four barbers, two sacristans, two masters of ceremonies, a carpenter, a mason and several other persons are permitted to remain in the household.

In the morning the Cardinal-Dean sings the mass of the Holy Ghost, at which all the Cardinals receive communion, after which the voting begins. Each Cardinal approaches the altar, and after taking an oath prescribed for the ceremony, places his ballot in a receptacle prepared for it. Three Cardinals who act as tellers count the ballots when all have been deposited. A two-thirds vote is necessary to elect the Pope, and, if a choice is not made on the first ballot, the Cardinals continue to vote until a candidate receives the requisite number, but only one ballot is taken in one day. Upon the announcement that no candidate has been elected, the Cardinals return to their cells until the following morning, when another ballot is taken. Thus the election may be prolonged many days, or it may be decided in a single sitting.

When it is found that an election has been obtained the Cardinal-Deacon announces the name of the successful candidate; the Junior Cardinal-Deacon rings a bell, and the master of ceremonies enters the chapel with the secretary. The Cardinal-Dean and two Cardinals approach the successful one and ask him if he accepts the great office, and upon his signifying that he does accept it, all canopies except that over his seat are removed. The new Pope then announces to the Cardinal-Dean the name which he has selected and he is then led behind the altar, where he dons the pontifical robes in preparation for his reception of the Cardinals. The ring of the Fisherman is then placed upon his finger, after which the Senior Cardinal-Deacon, followed by musicians and singers, proceeds to the balcony and makes official announcement of the election of the new Pope as well as the name by which he will be known. This terminates the electoral proceedings.

The A B C of Electricity.

Electricity.—The name given to the unknown cause of electric phenomena.

Ampere.—(1) The practical unit of electric current. (2) A rate of flow of electricity transmitting one coulomb per second. (3) The current of electricity which would pass through a circuit whose resistance is one ohm, under an electro-motive force of one volt.

Volt.—(1) The practical unit of electro-motive force. (2) Such an electro-motive force as is induced in a conductor which cuts lines of magnetic flux at the rate of 100,000,000 per second. (3) Such an electro-motive force as would cause a current of one ampere to flow against a resistance of one ohm.

Ohm.—(1) The practical unit of electric resistance. (2) Such a resistance as would limit the flow of electricity under an electro-motive force of one volt to a current of one ampere, or one coulomb per second.

Ohm's Law.—The strength of a continuous electric current in any circuit is directly proportional to the electro-motive force acting on that circuit, and inversely proportional to the resistance of the circuit.

Watt.—(1) A unit of electric power. (2) A volt ampere. (3) The power developed when 44.25 foot pounds of work are done in a minute, or, 0.7375 foot pounds of work is done in a second.

Dynamo.—A dynamo-electric machine or generator.

Motor Electric.—A device for transforming electric power into mechanical power.

Magneto.—(1) A magneto generator. (2) A small magneto-electric dynamo machine.

Galvanometer.—An apparatus for measuring the strength of an electric current by the deflection of a magnetic needle.

Transformer.—An induction coil employed either for raising or for lowering electric pressure.

Regulating Box.—A rheostat inserted in the field circuit of a generator or motor for regulating the current passing through the field magnetic coils.

Safety Fuse.—A wire, bar, plate, or strip of readily fusible metal, capable of conducting without fusing the current ordinarily employed on the circuit, but which fuses and thus automatically breaks the circuit on the passage of an abnormally strong current.

Short Circuit.—(1) A shunt or by-path of negligible or comparatively small resistance placed around any part of an electric circuit through which so much of the current passes as to virtually cut out the parts of the circuit to which it acts as a shunt. (2) An accidental direct connection between the mains or main terminals of a dynamo or system producing a heavy overload of current.

Phase.—The fractional part of a period which has elapsed since a vibrating body last passed through the extreme point of its path in the positive direction.

Direct Current.—A current whose direction is constant, as distinguished from an alternating current.

Alternating Currents.—(1) Currents which flow alternately in opposite directions. (2) Currents whose directions are periodically reversed.

Multiple Circuit.—A circuit in which a number of separate sources or separate devices, or both, have all their positive poles connected to a single positive lead or conductor, and all their negative poles connected to a single negative lead or conductor.

Series Circuit.—A circuit in which the separate sources or separate electro-receptive devices, or both, are so placed that the circuit produced in it or passed through it passes successively through the entire circuit from the first to the last.

School Savings Banks in the United States.

The system of school savings banks was inaugurated in this country in March, 1885, with the sole aim of imparting to school children the business characteristic of thrift, without atttempting to teach them a business form. J. H. Thiry, of Long Island City, was the first to systematize the idea and make it practical for use in the public schools, and he has been the general director of the system ever since. There is no association among the schools, but entirely independent methods are used in the different places where the idea has been adopted.

The system suggested by Mr. Thiry, and generally used, with local modifications, is very simple. School boards do not require authorization of the State or nation to enable them to introduce the banking system into their schools. The first thing to be done on the part of the one introducing the system, after receiving permission from the School Board, is to secure the co-operation of a savings bank near the school, to receive the weekly deposits and arrange matters pertaining to them.

In most of the schools where the system has been adopted it is made a part of the regular programme. Deposits are received on Mondays at the beginning of the morning session, the pupils making their deposits as they answer to roll call. The teacher checks the amount of each deposit and credits it on a card held by the pupil.

It is calculated that more than $2,000,000 have been saved by American school children since the introduction of the system in 1885. On January 1, 1902, there were 1,479 schools in the United States where the system had been adopted, and of the 370,457 pupils enrolled, 166,578 were the depositors of $1,309,611, of which $869,878.48 had been withdrawn, leaving a balance of $439,732.52 due to depositors on the 1st of January.

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Coins of All Nations.

(Prepared from the Latest Report of the Director of the United States Mint.)

Country.	Denomination.	Value in United States Money (a)
Argentine Republic.	Argentine .....(Gold)	$4.8238
	Half Argentine....(Gold)	2.4119
(b) Gold standard. Monetary unit: Peso or piaster.	Peso .....(Silver)	0.9352
	50 Centavos .....(Silver)	0.4676
	5 Centavos .....(Silver)	0.0467
	20 Centavos .....(Nickel)	0.1925
	5 Centavos .....(Nickel)	0.0482
	1 Centavo .....(Bronze)	0.0096
Austria - Hungary.	20 Crown piece....(Gold)	4.0525
	4 Ducats .....(Gold)	9.1515
Gold standard.	1 Ducat .....(Gold)	2.2878
Monetary unit: Crown.	Crown piece .....(Silver)	0.1735
	Marie Th'sa Thaler(Silver)	0.9722
	Florin .....(Silver)	0.4618
	20 Kreutzers .....(Silver)	0.0554
	2a Hellers .....(Nickel)	0.0405
	Heller .....(Bronze)	0.0020
Belgium.	100 Francs .....(Gold)	19.2952
(Member Latin Union) Double Standard. Monetary unit: Franc.	5 Francs .....(Gold)	0.9647
	5 Francs .....(Silver)	0.9352
	Franc .....(Silver)	0.1735
	50 Centimes .....(Silver)	0.0867
	20 Centimes .....(Silver)	0.0347
	20 Centimes .....(Nickel)	0.0385
	5 Centimes .....(Nickel)	0.0096
	Centime .....(Copper)	0.0019
Bolivia.	Boliviano .....(Silver)	0.9352
Silver standard.	50 Centavos .....(Silver)	0.4676
Monetary unit: Boliviano.	5 Centavos .....(Silver)	0.0420
	10 Centimos .....(Nickel)	0.0964
	5 Centimos .....(Nickel)	0.0482
	Centavo .....(Bronze)	0.0096
Brazil.	20 Milreis .....(Gold)	10.9273
Gold standard.	10 Milreis .....(Gold)	5.4636
Monetary unit: Milreis.	5 Milreis .....(Gold)	2.7318
	Milreis .....(Silver)	0.4860
	500 Reis .....(Silver)	0.2430
	50 Reis .....(Nickel)	0.0273
	10 Reis .....(Bronze)	0.0054
British India.	Sovereign .....(Gold)	4.8665
Gold standard.	Half Sovereign.....(Gold)	2.4332
Monetary unit: Sovereign.	Rupee .....(Silver)	0.4444
	Half Rupee.....(Silver)	0.2222
	Quarter Rupee....(Silver)	0.1111
	Eighth Rupee.....(Silver)	0.0555
	Pice or 1-4 Anna.(Bronze)	0.0050
	Pie or 1-12.....(Bronze)	0.0016
Bulgaria.	Alexander (20 levs)(Gold)	3.8590
Double standard.	5 Levs .....(Silver)	0.9352
Monetary unit: Lev.	Lev .....(Silver)	0.1735
	20 Stotinki .....(Nickel)	0.0385
	5 Stotinki .....(Nickel)	0.0096
Canada.	1-2 Dollar .....(Silver)	0.4468
Gold standard.	1-4 Dollar .....(Silver)	0.2234
Monetary unit: Dollar.	10-cent piece ....(Silver)	0.0893
	5-cent piece .....(Silver)	0.0446
	British half-penny(Bronze)	0.0101
Central America (except Costa Rica).	Onza or Doubloon...(Gold)	15.7389
	Half Onza .....(Gold)	7.8694
	20 Pesos .....(Gold)	19.2952
Monetary unit: Peso.	Peso .....(Gold)	0.9647
	Peso .....(Silver)	0.9352
	Centimo .....(Copper)	0.0100
Costa Rica.	20 Colons .....(Gold)	9.3072
Gold standard.	2 Colons .....(Gold)	0.9307
Monetary unit: Colon.	50 Centimos .....(Silver)	0.2326
	5 Centimos .....(Silver)	0.0232
	Centimo .....(Copper)	0.0046
Chili.	Condor .....(Gold)	7.2998
Gold standard.	Doubloon .....(Gold)	3.6499
Monetary unit: Peso.	Escudo .....(Gold)	1.8249
	Peso .....(Gold)	0.3649
	Peso .....(Silver)	0.6941
	20 Centavos ....(Silver)	0.1388
	5 Centavos .....(Silver)	0.0347
	Centavo .....(Copper)	0.0036
Cuba.	25 Pesetas .....(Gold)	4.8238
Double standard.	5 Pesetas .....(Gold)	0.9647
Monetary unit: Peseta.	5 Pesetas .....(Silver)	0.9352
	Peseta .....(Silver)	0.1735
	50 Centimes .....(Silver)	0.0867
	20 Centimes .....(Silver)	0.0347
	10 Centimos .....(Bronze)	0.0192
	Centimo .....(Bronze)	0.0019
Colombia.	Double Condor .....(Gold)	19.2952
Silver standard.	Condor .....(Gold)	9.6476
Monetary unit: Peso.	Peso .....(Silver)	0.9352
	Decimo .....(Silver)	0.0867

Country.	Denomination.	Value in United States Money (a)
Denmark.	20 Crowns .....(Gold)	5.3598
Gold standard.	10 Crowns .....(Gold)	2.6799
Monetary unit: Crown.	Crown .....(Silver)	0.249
	50 Ore .....(Silver)	0.1247
	10 Ore .....(Silver)	0.0241
	Ore .....(Bronze)	0.0026
Ecuador.	10 Sucres .....(Gold)	4.8665
Silver standard.	Sucre .....(Silver)	0.9352
Monetary unit: Sucre or peso.	Peseta or 20 cents.(Silver)	0.1870
	Real or 10 cents...(Silver)	0.0935
	Medio Real or 5 c.(Silver)	0.0467
Egypt.	Egyptian pound ....(Gold)	4.9430
Gold standard.	50 Piasters .....(Gold)	2.4715
Monetary unit: Piaster.	20 Piasters .....(Silver)	0.9699
	Piaster .....(Silver)	0.0488
	5 Ochr-el-guerche (Nickel)	0.0247
	Ochr-el-guerche (Nickel)	0.0049
	1-4 Ochr-el-guerche(Bronze)	0.0012
Finland.	20 Markkaa .....(Gold)	3.8592
Gold standard.	10 Markkaa .....(Gold)	1.9296
Monetary unit. Markkaa.	Markkaa .....(Silver)	0.3739
	50 Penni .....(Silver)	0.0794
	10 Penni .....(Bronze)	0.0192
	Penni .....(Bronze)	0.0019
France.	100 Francs .....(Gold)	19.2952
(Member of Latin Union). Double standard. Monetary unit: Franc.	5 Francs .....(Gold)	0.9647
	5 Francs .....(Silver)	0.9352
	Franc .....(Silver)	0.1735
	50 Centimes .....(Silver)	0.0867
	20 Centimes .....(Silver)	0.0347
	10 Centimes ....(Bronze)	0.0192
	Centime .....(Bronze)	0.0019
German Empire.	Double Crown (20 Marks) (Gold)	4.7642
Gold standard.	Crown (10 Marks)..(Gold)	2.3821
Monetary unit: Mark.	5 Marks .....(Silver)	1.0392
	Mark .....(Silver)	0.2078
	50 Pfennigs .....(Silver)	0.1039
	Thaler .....(Silver)	0.6928
	5 Pfennigs .....(Nickel)	0.0119
	Pfennig .....(Bronze)	0.0023
Great Britain.	5 Pounds .....(Gold)	24.3328
Gold standard.	2 Pounds .....(Gold)	9.7331
Monetary unit: Sovereign or Pound Sterling. (The monetary units for the colonies vary).	Sovereign .....(Gold)	4.8665
	Half Sovereign.....(Gold)	2.4332
	Crown .....(Silver)	1.0872
	Half Crown .....(Silver)	0.5436
	Florin .....(Silver)	0.4348
	Shilling .....(Silver)	0.2174
	Sixpence .....(Silver)	0.1087
	Fourpence .....(Silver)	0.0724
	Threepence .....(Silver)	0.0543
	Twopence .....(Silver)	0.0362
	Penny .....(Silver)	0.0181
	1 Penny .....(Bronze)	0.0202
	Halfpenny .....(Bronze)	0.0101
	Farthing .....(Bronze)	0.050
Greece.	100 Drachmas .....(Gold)	19.300
(Member of Latin Union). Double standard. Monetary unit: Drachma.	5 Drachmas .....(Gold)	0.965
	5 Drachmas .....(Silver)	
	20 Lepta .....(Nickel)	0.0385
	5 Lepta .....(Nickel)	0.0096
	2 Lepta .....(Bronze)	0.0038
	Lepton .....(Bronze)	0.0019
Haiti. (c)	10 Gourdes .....(Gold)	9.6476
Monetary unit: Gourde.	5 Gourdes .....(Gold)	4.8238
	2 Gourdes .....(Gold)	1.9295
	Gourde .....(Gold)	0.9647
	Gourde .....(Silver)	0.9352
	Half Gourde....(Silver)	0.4338
	Tenth Gourde...(Silver)	0.0867
	Centime .....(Bronze)	0.0096
Hawaii. Same as the United States.		
Italy. (Member of Latin Union). Double standard. Monetary unit: Lira.	100 Liras .....(Gold)	19.300
	50 Liras .....(Gold)	9.650
	5 Liras .....(Gold)	0.965
	5 Lire .....(Silver)	
	20 Centesimi ....(Nickel)	0.0385
	10 Centesimi ...(Bronze)	0.0192
	Centesimo ...(Bronze)	0.0019
Japan.	20 Yen .....(Gold)	9.9691
Gold standard.	Yen (not coined)(Gold)	0.4984
Monetary unit: Yen.	50 Sen .....(Silver)	0.4482
	20 Sen .....(Silver)	0.1792

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COINS OF ALL NATIONS.—Continued.

Country.	Denomination.	Value in United States Money (a)
Japan.—Con'd.		
	10 Sen .....(Silver)	0.0896
	5 Sen .....(Nickel)	0.0245
	Sen .....(Bronze)	0.0049
	5 Rin .....(Bronze)	0.0024
Mexico. (d)	20 Pesos or dollars.(Gold)	19.6798
Double standard.	10 Pesos or dollars.(Gold)	9.8396
Monetary unit:	5 Pesos or dollars.(Gold)	4.9198
Dollar or el peso.	Peso or dollar...(Gold)	0.9839
	Peso or dollar..(Silver)	1.0159
	50 Centavo or 50c.(Silver)	0.5079
	5 Centavo or 5c..(Silver)	0.0507
	Centavo or cent(Bronze)	0.0098
The Netherlands.	10 Florin .....(Gold)	4.0195
Double standard.	Rixdaler (2 1-2 Florins)	
Monetary unit:	.....(Silver)	0.9820
Florin.	Florin .....(Silver)	0.3928
	Quarter Florin....(Silver)	0.0951
	1 Cent .....(Bronze)	0.0040
Persia.	2 Tomans .....(Gold)	3.409
Silver standard.	Toman .....(Gold)	1.704
Monetary unit:	Kran .....(Silver)	0.083 (e)
Kran.	Abassi (4 Chais).(Copper)	0.0340
	Chai .....(Copper)	0.0085
Peru.	Libra .....(Gold)	4.8665
Gold standard.	1-2 Libra .....(Gold)	2.4332
Monetary unit:	Sol .....(Silver)	0.9352
Sol.	Dinero .....(Silver)	0.0935
	1-2 Dinero .....(Silver)	0.0467
Portugal.	Crown .....(Gold)	10.8046
Gold standard.	1-2 Crown (5 Milreis)	
Monetary unit:	.....(Gold)	5.4023
Milreis.	Milreis .....(Gold)	1.0804
	1,000 Reis .....(Silver)	0.9526
	50 Reis .....(Silver)	0.0476
	100 Reis .....(Nickel)	0.1080
	50 Reis .....(Nickel)	0.0540
	20 Reis .....(Bronze)	0.0216
	5 Reis .....(Bronze)	0.0054
Roumania.	20 Leis .....(Gold)	3.8590
Gold standard.	10 Leis .....(Gold)	1.9295
Monetary unit:	5 Leis .....(Silver)	0.9352
Lei.	Lei .....(Silver)	0.1735
	10 Bani .....(Bronze)	0.0192
	Bani .....(Bronze)	0.0019
Russia.	15 Rubles (Imperials)	
Gold standard.	.....(Gold)	7.7185
Monetary unit:	5 Rubles .....(Gold)	2.5728
Ruble.	Ruble .....(Silver)	0.7480
	50 Copecks .....(Silver)	0.3740
	5 Copecks .....(Silver)	0.0187
	5 Copecks .....(Copper)	0.0257
	Copeck .....(Copper)	0.0051
Servia.	20 Dinars .....(Gold)	3.8590
Gold standard.	10 Dinars .....(Gold)	1.9295
Monetary unit:	5 Dinars .....(Silver)	0.9352
Dinar.	Dinar .....(Silver)	0.1735
	20 Paras .....(Nickel)	0.0385
	10 Paras .....(Bronze)	0.0192
	Para .....(Bronze)	0.0019
Spain.	100 Pesetas .....(Gold)	19.2932
Double standard.	25 Pesetas .....(Gold)	4.8238
Monetary unit:	5 Pesetas .....(Gold)	0.9647
Peseta.	5 Pesetas .....(Silver)	0.9352
	Peseta .....(Silver)	0.1735
	50 Centimes .....(Silver)	0.0867
	20 Centimes .....(Silver)	0.0347
	10 Centimos ....(Bronze)	0.0192
	Centimo .....(Bronze)	0.0019
Sweden and Norway.	20 Crowns .....(Gold)	5.3598
	5 Crowns .....(Gold)	1.3389
Gold standard.	2 Crowns .....(Silver)	0.4988
Monetary unit:	Crown .....(Silver)	0.2494
Krone or crown.	50 Ore .....(Silver)	0.1247
	10 Ore .....(Silver)	0.0241
	5 Ore .....(Bronze)	0.0133
	Ore .....(Bronze)	0.0026
Switzerland	100 Francs .....(Gold)	19.2952
(Member of	5 Francs .....(Gold)	0.9647
Latin Union).	5 Francs .....(Silver)	0.9352
Double standard.	Franc .....(Silver)	0.1735
	50 Centimes .....(Silver)	0.0867
	20 Centimes .....(Silver)	0.0347
	20 Centimes ....(Nickel)	0.0385
	5 Centimes ....(Nickel)	0.0096
	Centime .....(Bronze)	0.0019
Turkey.	5 Lira (500 Piast.).(Gold)	21.9822
Double standard.	Lira (100 Piast.).(Gold)	4.3964
Monetary unit:	1-4 Lira (25 Piast.)(Gold)	1.0991
Piaster.	20 Piasters .....(Silver)	0.8299
	Piaster .....(Silver)	0.0414
	1-2 Piaster (20 Paras)	
	.....(Silver)	0.0207
	Piaster .....(Copper)	0.0043
	Para .....(Copper)	0.0001
Uruguay.		
Gold standard.	Peso .....(Gold)	1.034
Monetary unit:	Peso .....(Silver)	0.403
Peso.		
Venezuela.	100 Bolivars .....(Gold)	19.2952
Double standard.	5 Bolivars .....(Gold)	0.9647
Monetary unit:	5 Bolivars (Venezolano)	
Bolivar.	.....(Silver)	0.9352
	Bolivar .....(Silver)	0.1735
	Half Bolivar .....(Silver)	0.0867
	Fifth Bolivar ....(Silver)	0.0347

China.—The money of China is in a very chaotic condition. The only coin which has any real intrinsic worth is the tael or liang, and even this varies in value in different parts of the country. It is the monetary unit and is of silver. The other coins in use are the 10 cash or li, 1 candareen, 10 candareens or fun, or fen, 1 mace and 10 mace or tsien.

The following table shows the value, in gold, of the taels in use throughout the country:

Amoy tael	.65,1	Haikwan tael	.66,3	Shanghai tael	.59,5
Canton tael	.64,9	Hankau tael	.60,9	Swatow tael	.60,2
Chefoo tael	.62,3	Hong Kong tael.....	(*)	Takao tael	.65,5
Chinkiang tael	.63,6	Ningpo tael	.62,6	Tientsin tael	.63,1
Fuchau tael	.60,2	Niuchwang tael	.61,1		

*The "British dollar," which has the same legal value as the Mexican dollar in Hong Kong.

Paraguay.—Paraguay has no gold or silver coins of its own stamping. The silver peso of other South American republics circulates there, and has the same value as in the countries that issue it.

Philippine Islands.—By an act of the Fifty-seventh Congress, the coins of the Philippines are to be of silver, ranging from 10 cents to 50 cents in value, and of copper, ranging from one-half cent to five cents in value. Prior to this the coins in use were the old Spanish moneys, almost entirely of silver, and Mexican dollars.

Siam.—The moneys of Siam are as follows: Eight hundred cowries equal 1 fuang; 2 fuango, 1 salung; 4 salungo, 1 bat or tical; 4 bats, 1 tambling; 20 tambling, 1 chang; 50 chang, 1 hap, and 100 hap, 1 tara. Cowries (also called bia in Siam) are the well-known shells used in many parts of Asia and Africa as a medium of exchange for small values. In Siam about 219 or 220 are reckoned equal to 2 cents. The bat or tical is rated at 60 cents. Small pewter and copper coins have of late been introduced as a substitute for the cowrie shell. The pewter coins are called lot and at; they are small flat bits of pewter; 2 lots equal 1 at. The copper coin 2 ats, and about the same size as the English halfpenny, only a little thicker, is called song pels. Two song pels equal 1 fuang; 2 fuango equal 1 salung; 4 salungo equal 1 bat or tical. The fuang and salung are flat pieces of silver. They represent simply a certain weight of the metal. It is the same with the bat.

NOTES.—(a) The valuations given in this table are in United States gold coin, for the gold coins only. Other coins are compared with silver, in United States silver dollar. (b) While the Argentine Republic is considered a double standard country it has in reality the gold standard, the law of 1881 restricting the coinage and use of silver as legal tender. (c) The actual currency of Haiti is an irredeemable paper. The metallic gourdes rarely ever circulate. (d) Mexico, while a bimetallic country, is practically a monometallist one, as silver is almost entirely used. (e) The valuation of the kran is in gold.

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Foreign Weights and Measures.

(Compiled by the Department of State.)

Denominations.	Where used.	American equivalents.
Almude	Portugal	4.422 gallons.
Ardeb	Egypt	7.6907 bushels.
Are	Metric	0.02471 acre.
Arobe	Paraguay	25 pounds.
Arratel or libra	Portugal	1.011 pounds.
Arroba (dry)	Argentine Republic	25.3175 pounds.
do	Brazil	32.38 pounds.
do	Cuba	25.3664 pounds.
do	Portugal	32.38 pounds.
do	Spain	25.36 pounds.
do	Venezuela	25.4024 pounds.
Arroba (liquid)	Cuba, Spain and Venezuela	4.263 gallons.
Arshine	Russia	28 inches.
Arshine (square)	do	5.44 square feet.
Artel	Morocco	1.12 pounds.
Baril	Argentine Republic and Mexico	20.0787 gallons.
Barrel	Malta (customs)	11.4 gallons.
do	Spain (raisins)	100 pounds.
Berkovets	Russia	361.12 pounds.
Bongkal	India	832 grains.
Bouw	Sumatra	7,096.5 square meters.
Bu	Japan	0.1 inch.
Butt (wine)	Spain	140 gallons.
Caffiso	Malta	5.4 gallons.
Candy	India (Bombay)	529 pounds.
do	India (Madras)	500 pounds.
Cantar	Morocco	113 pounds.
do	Syria (Damascus)	575 pounds.
do	Turkey	124.7036 pounds
Cantaro (cantar)	Malta	175 pounds.
Carga	Mexico and Salvador	300 pounds.
Catty	China	1.333 1-3 (1 1-3) pounds.
do	Japan	1.31 pounds.
do	Java, Siam and Malacca	1.35 pounds.
do	Sumatra	2.12 pounds.
Centavo	Central America	4.2631 gal ons.
Centner	Bremen and Brunswick	117.5 pounds.
do	Darmstadt	110.24 pounds.
do	Denmark and Norway	110.11 pounds.
do	Nuremberg	112.43 pounds.
do	Prussia	113.44 pounds.
do	Sweden	93.7 pounds.
do	Vienna	123.5 pounds.
do	Zollverein	110.24 pounds.
do	Double or metric	220.46 pounds.
Chetvert	Russia	5.7748 bushels.
Chih	China	14 inches.
Cojan	Sarawak	3,098 pounds.
do	Siam (Koyan)	2,667 pounds.
Cuadra	Argentine Republic	4.2 acres.
do	Paraguay	78.9 yards.
do	Paraguay (square)	8,077 square feet
do	Uruguay	Nearly 2 acres.
Cubic meter	Metric	35.3 cubic feet.
Cwt. (hundredweight)	British	112 pounds.
Dessatine	Russia	2.6997 acres.
do	Spain	1.599 bushels.
Drachme	Greece	Half ounce.
Fanega (dry)	Central America	1.5745 bushels.
do	Chili	2.575 bushels.
do	Cuba	1.599 bushels.
do	Mexico	1.54728 bushels.
do	Morocco	Strike fanega, 70 lbs.; full fanega, 118 lbs.
do	Uruguay (double)	7.776 bushels.
do	Uruguay (single)	3.888 bushels.
do	Venezuela	1.599 bushels.
Fanega (liquid)	Spain	16 gallons.
Feddan	Egypt	1.03 acres.
Frail (raisins)	Spain	50 pounds.
Frasco	Argentine Republic	2.5096 quarts.
do	Mexico	2 5 quarts.
Frasila	Zanzibar	35 pounds.
Feder	Luxemburg	264.17 gallons.
Funt	Russia	0.9028 pound.
Garnace	Russian Poland	0.88 gallon.
Gram	Metric	15.432 grains.
Hectare	do	2.471 acres.
Hectoliter: Dry	do	2.838 bushels.
Liquid	do	26.417 gallons.
Joch	Austria-Hungary	1.422 acres.
Ken	Japan	6 feet.
Kilogram (kilo)	Metric	2.2046 pounds.
Kilometer	do	0.621376 mile.
Klafter	Russia	216 cubic feet.
Koku	Japan	4.9629 bushels.
Korree	Russia	3.5 bushels.
Kwan	Japan	8.28 pounds.
Last	Belgium and Holland	85.134 bushels.
do	England (dry malt)	82.52 bushels.
do	Germany	2 metric tons (4.480 pounds)
do	Prussia	112.29 bushels.
do	Russian Poland	11⅝ bushels.
do	Spain (salt)	4,760 pounds.
League (land)	Paraguay	4,633 acres.
Li	China	2,115 feet.
Libra (pound)	Argentine Republic	1.0127 pounds.
do	Central America	1.043 pounds.
do	Chili	1.014 pounds.
do	Cuba	1.0161 pounds.
do	Mexico	1.01465 pounds.
do	Peru	1.0143 pounds.
do	Portugal	1.011 pounds.
do	Spain	1.0144 pounds.
do	Uruguay	1.0143 pounds.
do	Venezuela	1.0161 pounds.
Liter	Metric	1.0567 quarts.
Livre (pound)	Greece	1.1 pounds.
do	Guiana	1.0791 pounds.
Load	England (timber)	Square, 50 cubic feet; unhewn, 40 cubic feet; inch planks, 600 superficial feet.
Manzana	Costa Rica	1 5-6 acres.
do	Nicaragua and Salvador	1.727 acres.
Marc	Bolivia	0.507 pound.
Maund	India	82 2-7 pounds.
Meter	Metric	39.37 inches.
Mil	Denmark	4.68 miles.
do	Denmark (geographical)	4.61 miles.
Milla	Nicaragua and Honduras	1.1493 miles.
Morgen	Prussia	0.63 acre.
Oke	Egypt	2.7225 pounds.
do	Greece	2.84 pounds.
do	Hungary	3.0817 pounds.
do	Turkey	2.82838 pounds.
do	Hungary and Wallachia	2.5 pints.
Pic	Egypt	21¼ inches.
Picul	Borneo and Celebes	135.64 pounds.
do	China, Japan and Sumatra	133 1-3 pounds.
do	Java	135.1 pounds.
do	Philippine Islands	137.9 pounds.
Pie	Argentine Republic	0.9478 foot.
do	Spain	0.91407 foot.
Pik	Turkey	27.9 inches.
Pood	Russia	36.112 pounds.
Pund (pound)	Denmark and Sweden	1.102 pounds.
Quarter	Great Britain	8.252 bushels.
do	London (coal)	36 bushels.
Quintal	Argentine Republic	101.42 pounds.
do	Brazil	130.06 pounds.
do	Castile,† Chili, Mexico and Peru	101.41 pounds.
do	Greece	123.2 pounds.
do	Newfoundland (fish)	112 pounds.
do	Paraguay	100 pounds.
do	Syria	125 pounds.
do	Metric	220.46 pounds.
Rottle	Palestine	6 pounds.
do	Syria	5¾ pounds.
Sagene	Russia	7 feet.
Salm	Malta	490 pounds.
Se	Japan	0.02451 acre.
Seer	India	1 pound 13 ounces.
Shaku	Japan	11.9305 inches.
Sho	do	1.6 quarts.
Standard (St. Petersburg)	Lumber measure	165 cubic feet.
Stone	British	14 pounds.
Suerte	Uruguay	2,700 cuadras (see cuadra).
Sun	Japan	1.193 inches
Tael	Cochin China	590.75 grains (troy).
Tan	Japan	0.25 acre.
To	do	2 pecks.
Ton	Space measure	40 cubic feet.
Tonde (cereals)	Denmark	3.94783 bushels.
Tondeland	do	1.36 acres.
Tsubo	Japan	6 feet square.
Taun	China	1.41 inches.
Tunna	Sweden	4.5 bushels.
Tunnland	Sweden	1.22 acres.
Vara	Argentine Republic	34.1208 inches.
do	Central America	32.87 inches.
do	Chili and Peru	33.367 inches.

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FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—Continued.

Denominations.	Where used.	American equivalents.	Denominations.	Where used.	American equivalents.
Vara	Cuba	33.384 inches.	Vara	Venezuela	33.384 inches.
do	Curacao	33.375 inches.	Vedro	Russia	2.707 gallons.
do	Mexico	33 inches.	Vergees	Isle of Jersey	71.1 square rods.
do	Paraguay	34 inches.	Verst	Russia	0.663 mile.
do	Spain	0.914117 yard.	Vlocka	Russian Poland	41.98 acres.

*More frequently called "kin." Among merchants in the treaty ports it equals 1.33 1-2 pounds avoirdupois. †In Spain the metric system is used officially, but the Castile quintal is employed in commerce in the peninsula and all the colonies, except in Catalonia.

Large Cities of the World.

POPULATION OF CITIES OF 100,000 OR MORE OUTSIDE OF THE UNITED STATES.

NOTE—In a great many cities the population given includes the suburbs.

	Census Year.	Population.		Census Year.	Population.		Census Year.	Population.
Aberdeen	1901	143,722	Frankfort-on-Main	1900	288,489	Nottingham	1901	239,753
Adelaide	1900	160,691	Gateborg	1900	130,619	Nuremberg	1900	261,022
Agra	1901	188,300	Gateshead	1901	109,887	Odessa	1897	405,041
Ahmedabad	1891	148,412	Genoa	1899	237,486	Oldham	1901	137,238
Aleppo	Est.	127,150	Ghent	1900	160,949	Oporto	1901	172,421
Alexandria	1897	319,766	Glasgow	1901	735,906	Osaka	1900	1,311,763
Allahabad	1901	175,748	Gratz	1900	138,370	Palermo	1899	292,799
Altona	1900	160,691	Hague, The	1900	212,211	Paris	1901	2,660,550
Amritsar	1901	162,548	Halifax (Eng.)	1901	104,933	Patna	1901	135,172
Amsterdam	1900	520,602	Halle-on-Salle	1900	156,661	Peking	Est.	1,650,000
Antwerp	1900	285,600	Hamburg	1900	705,738	Plymouth	1901	107,509
Arachen	1900	135,235	Hankow	Est.	600,000	Poona	1901	111,385
Astrakhan	1897	112,880	Hanover	1900	235,666	Portsmouth	1901	189,160
Athens	1896	111,486	Havana	1899	235,681	Posen	1900	117,014
Bagdad	Est.	145,000	Havre	1901	129,044	Prague	1900	225,778
Bahia	1890	174,412	Hiroshima	1899	122,306	Preston	1901	112,982
Baku	Est.	112,000	Hong Kong	1898	254,500	Rangoon	1901	232,325
Bangalore	1901	159,030	Howrah	1901	137,847	Recife (Pernambuco)	1890	111,556
Bankok	Est.	250,000	Hull	1901	240,618	Rheims	1901	107,773
Barcelona	1897	509,589	Hutchen	Est.	200,000	Rhondda (Eng.)	1901	113,735
Bareilly	1901	117,433	Hyderabad	1901	446,291	Riga	1897	256,197
Barmen	1900	141,947	Jeypore	1901	159,550	Rio de Janeiro	1890	522,651
Baroda	1901	103,782	Karachi	1901	115,407	Rome	1901	463,000
Basle	1900	112,842	Kassel	1900	106,001	Rostov on Don	1897	119,889
Beirut	Est.	118,800	Kazan	1897	131,508	Rotterdam	1900	332,185
Belfast	1901	348,965	Kharkov	1897	174,846	Roubaix	1901	124,660
Benares	1901	203,095	Kiel	1900	107,938	Rouen	1901	115,914
Berlin	1900	1,884,151	Kiev	1897	247,432	Saikio (Kioto)	1899	353,139
Birkenhead	1901	110,926	Kioto (Saikio)	1900	353,139	St. Etienne	1901	146,671
Birmingham	1901	522,182	Kishinev	1897	108,796	St. Petersburg	1900	1,439,375
Blackburn	1901	127,527	Kobe	1898	215,780	Salford	1901	220,956
Bogota	1886	120,000	Konigsberg	1900	187,897	Salonica	Est.	105,000
Boulogne	1899	158,975	Krefeld	1900	106,928	Santiago (Chili)	1895	320,628
Bolton	1901	168,205	Lahore	1901	120,058	Saratov	1897	137,109
Bombay	1901	770,843	Leeds	1901	428,953	Seoul	1901	193,082
Bordeaux	1901	257,471	Leghorn	1899	105,767	Seville	1897	146,205
Bradford	1901	279,809	Leipzig	1900	455,089	Shanghai	Est.	380,000
Bremen	1900	163,418	Lemberg	1900	159,618	Sheffield	1901	380,717
Breslau	Est.	422,728	Leicester	1901	211,574	Smyrna	Est.	201,000
Brighton	1901	123,478	Liege	1900	173,706	Southampton	1901	104,911
Brisbane	1901	119,428	Lille	1901	215,431	Srinagar	1901	122,536
Bristol	1901	328,842	Lisbon	1900	357,000	Stettin	1900	210,680
Brunn	1900	108,944	Liverpool	1901	684,947	Stockholm	1900	300,624
Brunswick	1900	128,177	Lodz	1897	315,209	Strasburg	1900	150 268
Brussels	1900	573,684	London	1901	4,536,063	Stuttgart	1900	176,318
Bucharest	1899	282,071	Lucknow	1901	263,951	Sunderland	1901	146,565
Buda Pesth	1900	422,738	Lyons	1901	453,155	Surat	1901	118,364
Cairo	1897	570,062	Madras	1901	509,397	Sydney	1901	488,382
Calcutta	1901	1,121,644	Madrid	1897	512,150	Szegedin	1900	100,552
Canton	Est.	1,600,000	Madura	1901	105,501	Tabriz	Est.	180,000
Cardiff	1901	161,420	Magdeburg	1900	229,663	Tashkend	Est.	156,000
Catania	1899	134,680	Malaga	1897	125,579	Teheran	Est.	210,000
Cawnpore	1901	197,000	Manchester	1901	543,969	Tientsin	Est.	950,000
Charlottenburg	1900	189,290	Mandelay	1901	182,498	Tiflis	Est.	160,000
Chemnitz	1900	206,584	Manheim	1900	140,384	Tokio	1900	1,507,557
Christiania	1901	227,600	Manilla	1901	244,732	Toronto	1901	207,971
Cologne	1900	372,229	Marseilles	1901	494,769	Tottenham	1901	102,519
Colombo	1901	154,556	Meerut	1901	116,642	Toulon	1901	101,172
Constantinople	Est.	1,125,000	Melbourne	1901	493,956	Toulouse	1901	147,696
Copenhagen	1895	408,300	Messina	1899	156,552	Trichinopoly	1901	104,690
Croydon	1901	133,875	Mexico City	1900	402,000	Trieste	1900	178,672
Damascus	Est.	140,500	Milan	1901	493,956	Tula	1897	110,048
Dantzig	1900	140,539	Montevideo	1900	288,334	Tunis	Est.	153,000
Delhi	1901	208,385	Montreal	1901	266,826	Turin	1901	335,639
Derby	1901	105,785	Moscow	1900	1,035,664	Utrecht	1900	104,194
Dortman	1900	142,418	Munich	1900	499,959	Valencia	1897	204,768
Dresden	1900	395,349	Murcia	1897	108,408	Valparaiso	1900	143,022
Dublin	1900	373,179	Nagasaki	1898	107,422	Vienna	1900	1,662,269
Dundee	1901	160,871	Nagoya	1898	244,145	Vilna	1897	159,568
Dusseldorf	1900	213,767	Nagpur	1901	124,599	Warsaw	1897	638,209
Edinburgh	1901	316,479	Nancy	1901	102,463	Westham	1901	267,308
Elberfield	1900	156,937	Nanking	Est.	450,000	Willesden	1901	114,815
Essen	1900	118,863	Nantes	1901	128,349	Yekaterinoslav	1897	121,216
Fatschan	Est.	400,000	Naples	1901	563,751	Yokohama	1898	193,762
Fez	Est.	140,000	Newcastle	1901	214,803	Zurich	1900	150,239
Florence	1899	216,051	Nice	1901	125,099			
Foochow	Est.	600,000	Norwich	1901	111,728			

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American Women Who Have Married Titles.

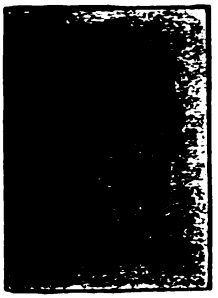
By CHOLLY KNICKERBOCKER.

The number of American women who have married into the noble families of the Old World may be enumerated by hundreds, one of them, indeed, Miss Alice Heine, of New Orleans, La., having actually secured a seat upon a European throne by becoming the full fledged consort of the now reigning Prince of Monaco, from whom she is, however, now legally separated. Miss Lee, of Brooklyn, now Countess Waldersee, is the widow of a royal prince, Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein, the uncle of the present Emperor of Germany, while Miss Elsie Hensler, of Boston, was recognized as the morganatic wife of Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, when he was King of Portugal. Miss Patterson, of Baltimore, was legally the wife of Prince Jerome Bonaparte before he was King of Westphalia. Miss Hamel, of New York, married a royal personage, Prince Louis of Bourbon, and Prince Yturbide, the husband of Miss Green, of Georgetown, was the adopted son of the late Emperor Maximilian of Mexico.

The following list of American women who have married titled foreigners is more complete than any yet published:

A.

Abbott, Miss Ellen F., of Philadelphia, to Count Cerati di Calry, 1890.
Allen, Miss, of New York, to Count Sanza de Loba.



Lady Curzon.

The Duchess of Marlborough.

Allen, Miss Anne Russell, of St. Louis, to Duke of Montelettro.
Andrews, Miss Isabella, of New York, to Count von Linden, 1876.
Audenreid, Miss Florence, to Count de la Forest Divonne.

B.

Bachmann, Miss Elise, of Massachusetts, to Count Pourtales, 1848.
Barbey, Miss, to Count de Pourtales.
Bartlett, Miss Florence A., of New York, to Don Estaban Santa Cruz de Oviedo.
Barton, Miss, of Georgetown, to Baron Constantine Bodisco.
Beale, Miss Mary, of Washington, to Baron Bahkmetoff.
Beckwith, Miss Helene F., to the Hon. Dudley Leigh.
Berkel, Miss Martha W., of New York, to Baron Burkhard von Muenchhausen, 1898.
Bell, Miss Henrietta, of New York, to Count Paul D'Armont, 1902.
Benham, Miss Ada, of Cincinnati, to Lord Fairfax, 1845.
Benson, Miss, of Brooklyn, to Count de Charvanne.
Berdan, Miss, to Count Lepeltier d'Aunay.
Berea, Mrs., of New York, to Count of Oriola, 1880.
Bingham, Miss Anne, of Pennsylvania, to the Hon. Alexander Baring.
Bingham, Miss Maria Matilda, to Henry Baring.
Bingham, Miss, of Pennsylvania, to Lord Ashburton.
Blancy, Miss Mary, of Burlington, N. J. (Mrs. Thomas Kingsland, divorced), to Prince of Camporeale, 1888.
Bingham, Mrs. T. (nee Elizabeth Page, of New Jersey), to Sir W. L. Booker.
Blake, Miss Mary, of Boston, to Vicomte de Coetlegen, 1884.
Blunt, Miss Anna, of Washington, to Baron de Riviera.
Bonaparte, Miss Louise, of Baltimore, to Count Adam von Moltke-Huitfeldt.
Bonynge, Miss Virginia, of San Francisco, to Viscount Deerhurst, May 10, 1904.
Bonynge, Miss, of San Francisco, to General Sir John Maxwell.
Booker, Miss Marie A. B. Beauvar, of New Orleans, to Count Arthur de Pourtales, 1876.
Brady, May, to Captain Hall, English army.
Brewster, Miss, to Count Frankenstein.
Broadwood, Miss Eva, of New York, to Prince Alexander Ruspoli, 1877.
Brown, Miss Elizabeth, to the Hon. Archibald Marjoribanks.
Brown, Miss Ethel Spencer, of Chicago, to Count Edouard de Grammado.
Bryant, Miss Eva Julia (Mackay), of San Francisco, to Prince Ferdinand Colonna, 1885.
Bunce, Miss Isabella, of Ohio, to Baron von Schellendorf.
Burke, Miss Maud, of Chicago, to Sir Bache Cunard.
Burnet-Stears, Miss, to Count Etienne de Maleyssie.
Burn, Miss Eliza, of New York, to Sir Robert James Stuart Graham, 1874.
Burton, Miss, to Sir Edmund Buckley.
Butterfield, Miss, of New York, to Count de Montauban, 1872.

C.

Cadwalader, Miss, of Washington, to Sir David Montagu Erskine.
Caldwell, Miss Lena, to Baron von Zedwitz.
Caldwell, Miss Mary G., to Marquis des Merenville.
Campbell, Miss Mabel, of New York, to Prince San Faustino.
Carr, Miss Grace, of Louisville, Ky., to Lord Newborough, November 7, 1900.
Carey, Miss Elizabeth, to the Chevalier de Stuers. (Divorced.)
Carroll, Miss Agnes, of Virginia, to Count Heussenstamm zu Heissenstein, 1877.
Carroll, Miss Caroline, to William Haggard. (Divorced.)
Carroll, Miss E., of Virginia, to Baron de la Grange, 1870.
Carroll, Miss, of Washington, to Count Esterhazy.
Carroll, Miss, of Virginia, to Count de Kergolay.
Cass, Miss Belle, to Baron von Limbourg.
Caton, Miss, of Baltimore, to Marquis of Wellesley. (Both dead.)
Chamberlain, Miss Jennie, of Cleveland, O., to the late Sir Herbert Neylor-Leyland, 1889.
Chandler, Mrs. William G., of Mobile, to Baron Adolphe von Rogues, 1867.
Chappin, Miss, of New York, to Count du Villard Villars. (Divorced.)
Chizelle, Miss Elizabeth, of Philadelphia, to Baron Stillfried, 1875.
Chrisholm, Miss, of New York, to Count Leonati.
Christmas, Miss Norma, of Natchez, Miss., to Marquis de Suarez d'Aulan, 1886.
Claflin, Tennessee, of New York, to the late Sir Francis Cook, 1885.
Colgate, Mrs., to the late Earl of Strafford.
Collins, Miss Edith, of New York, to Count Richard Bey Czaykowsky.
Conrad, Miss Lizzie, of New York, to Marquis Teodoli.
Cook, Miss, to Count de Heridia.
Corbin, Miss Elizabeth, of Virginia, to Marquis de Montmort, 1870.
Corbin, Miss Louise, of New York, to Earl of Orford, 1888.
Corbin, Miss Mary, of Virginia, to Comte de Dompierre, 1873.
Coudert, Miss Claire, of New York, to the Marquis de Choiseul.
Cummings, Miss Ida, to Baron von Biedenfeld.

Lady Cheylesmore.

Lady Grey-Egerton.

Curtis, Miss Bessie, of New York, to Marquis Maurice de Talleyrand Perigord (now Duc de Dino), 1867. (Divorced.)
Curtis, Miss Josephine, of New York, to Prince Poggio-Suasa, 1885.
Cutting, Miss Annie, to Baron de Vriere.
Cuyler, Miss Eleanor, to Sir Philip Grey-Egerton.

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D.

Dahlgren, Miss, of Washington, to Baron von Overbeck, 1867.
Dameron, Miss Mary, to Count Ravensloe-Criminil.
Davis, Miss Flora, to Marquis of Dufferin and Ava.
Davis, Miss Mathilde, of New York, to Duke of Lante Montfeltrio della Rovere, 1866.

The Duchess of Manchester.

The Marchioness of Dufferin.

Drouillard, Miss Florence, of Nashville, Tenn., to Count de Fourtales.
De Wolf, Miss Blanche, of Bristol, R. I., to Baron Louis de Levey. (Hungary.)
Donohue, Miss, of San Francisco, to Baron von Schroeder.
Dove, Miss Laura, to George Haldane Duncan.
Dunlap, Miss Margaret, of Louisville, Ky., to Comte de la Boissiere.

E.

Ehret, Miss, to Baron von Sadlitz.
Ellison, Miss Pattie, of Kentucky, to Sir Charles Ross, 1901.
Endicott, Miss Mary, of Massachusetts, to the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, 1888.
Endicott, Susan, to Col. Ralph Vivian.

F.

Field, Miss Elizabeth H., of New York, to Prince Brancaccio, 1870.
Field, Miss Jeanie Lucinda, of New York, to Sir Anthony Musgrave, 1870.
Field, Mrs., of Philadelphia, to Baron de Fontilliot.
Fish, Miss Edith L., of New York (dead), to the Hon. Hugh Oliver Northcote, 1883.
Fisher, Miss Blanche, of New York, to Count d'Aramon, 1870.
Fisher, Miss May, of New York, to Comte James d'Aviamon.
Fisher, Miss, of New York, to Count della Gherasdescha, 1872.
Fithian, Miss Fanny, of Santa Barbara, Cal., to Count Arthur de Gabriac.
Fitzgerald, Miss, of Litchfield, Conn., to Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice. (Divorced.)
Flagler, Miss, to the late Baron Harden Hickey.
Forbes, Miss Mary E., of New York, to Duke of Choiseul-Praslin, 1874.
Forster, Miss Anna, of Brooklyn, to Baron von Stein, 1871.
French, Miss Elizabeth, of New York, to Lord Cheylesmore.
Friedner, Miss Louise, of San Francisco, to Baron Vietinghoff, 1887.
Frost, Miss Louise, of St. Louis, to the Hon. William F. C. Vernon, 1884.
Frost, Miss Evelyn, of St. Louis, to Philip Beresford Hope, 1883.
Frost, Miss Jane G., of St. Louis, to Sir William Molesworth, 1875.
Frost, Miss Louise, of St. Louis, to The Hon. William F. C. Vernon, 1884.
Fry, Miss, of New York, to Marquis Carlo Vetti Torrigiani, 1885.

G.

Gallatin, Mrs. Herbert, of New York, to Count Auguste de Rohan Chabot, 1875.
Garner, Miss Florence, of New York, to Sir William Gordon-Cuming.
Garner, Miss Lita, to the Marquis de Breteuil.
Garrison, Miss Estelle, of New York, to the Hon. Charles Maule Ramsay, 1885.
Gillender, Miss, of New York, to Marquis di San Marzano, 1872.
Gilmour, Miss Eliza, of New Orleans, to Francis Massy-Dawson, 1870.
Goddard, Miss, of New York, to Prince Charles Poniatowski, 1884.
Gordon, Miss Emily Katherine, of Ohio, to Baron Vilain XIV., 1884.
Gordon, Miss Mabel, to the Hon. Rowland Leigh.
Gould, Miss Anna, of New York, to Count Boni de Castellane.
Grace, Miss Elena, of New York, to the Earl of Donoughmore, Dec. 21, 1901.
Grant, Miss Adele, of New York, to the Earl of Essex.
Grant, Miss Julia Dent, of Chicago, to Prince Cantacuzene.
Grant, Miss Mary, of Washington, to William Oswald Charlton, 1873.
Green, Miss Josephine, of Georgetown, to Prince Angel Yturbide.
Green, Miss, of San Francisco, to Sir James Home.
Greene, Miss Georgiana F., of Virginia, to Alfred William Anson, 1876.
Griffin, Mrs. Charles, of Washington, to the late Count Esterhazy-Golantha, 1883.

H.

Haggin, Miss Ella, of California, to Count Rudolph Festetics. (Divorced.)
Haight, Miss, of New York, to Count de la Torre.
Hale, Miss Josephine, to the Hon. Robert Boyle.
Hamel, Miss, of New York, to Prince Louis of Bourbon.
Hamersley, Mrs. Louis, of New York, to the late Duke of Marlborough, 1888; Lord William Beresford (also dead).
Hamilton, Miss Margaret, of California, to Sir Sidney Hedley Waterlow, 1882.
Hammond, Miss Mary, of New York, to Marquis Lanza, 1885.
Hatcher, Miss Louise, of Indiana, to Baron Gomes, 1886.
Hazard, Miss Florence E., of New Jersey, to Prince Franz von Auersperg.
Heine, Miss Alice, of New Orleans, to the late Duke de Richelieu; Prince of Monaco. (Separated.)
Hensler, Miss Elsie, of Boston, morganic wife of the late Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, King of Portugal, 1869. Created Countess of Edla in Germany.
Hewitt, Miss Marie C., of Ardsley, N. Y., to Edward Jaffray, 1901.
Heyward, Miss Mary, of New York, to Count de Chabot, 1875.
Hoffman, Miss Medora M., of New York, to Marquis de Mores, 1882.
Holman, Miss, of Baltimore, to Baron Moncheur.
Hooper, Miss Mary, of Cincinnati, to Marquis d'Adda-Salvaterra, 1877.
Howard, Miss Hanna S., to the Hon. Octavius Lambert.
Howard, Miss, of Boston, to Baron de Stoecke.
Howell, Miss Kate, of South Carolina, to the Earl of Egmont.
Hubbell, Miss Beulah, of Des Moines, Iowa, to Count Carl Axel Wachtmeister.
Hungerford, Miss Ada, of California, to Count Josef Telfener, 1876.
Huntington, Miss Clara, of New York, to Prince Francis Hatzfeldt.

Countess Castellane.

Princess Auersperg.

Hutton, Miss Annie, of New Jersey, to Count Moltke-Huitfeldt (Denmark), 1860.
Hutton, Miss Fannie, of New Jersey, to Marchese di Porta, 1873.

I.

Irby, Miss Alice, to the late Lord Malcolm of Poltallock.
Ives, Mrs. J. P. (nee Motley), to Sir William Vernon Harcourt.

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J.

Jansen, Miss Marie, of Yorkville, to Count Oscar Moltke (zu Noer), (Denmark), 1869.
Jerome, Miss Jennie, of New York, to the late Lord Randolph Churchill, 1874; George Cornwallis West, 1900.

Mrs. Cornwallis West.

Princess Cantacuzene.

Jerome, Miss Leone Blanche, of New York, to John Leslie, 1894.
Jones, Miss Maria, of New York, to Hon. Edmund A. M. Sandys, 1884.
Jones, Miss Mary, of New York, to the late Count de Trobriand, 1865.
Jones, Miss, of Audubon Park, N. Y., to Viscount d'Arx.
Jorss, Miss Clara P., of Freeport, Ill., to Baron de Busch, 1900.
Joy, Miss Agnes Leclerq, of Vermont, morganatically to the late Prince Salm-Salm, of Germany; then to Charles Heneage, of England.

K.

King, Miss Mary Livingston, of Georgia, to the late Hon Henry Wodehouse; then to the late Marquis of Anglesey, 1880.
King, Miss, to the late Richard Waddington.
Kingsbury, Miss Nina, to Count de Goverville.
Kingsland, Mrs. Thomas, to Prince Camporeale, of Italy.
Kinney, Miss Constance, of New Jersey, to Count Caesar Gianotti (Italy), 1872.
Kirby, Miss Mary, to Lord Fairfax, 1857.
Knowlton, Miss May, to Count Sierstorpff.

L.

Lawrence, Miss Frances M., of New York, to Lord Vernon, 1885.
Lay, Mrs. William, of Philadelphia, to Count von Goetzen.
Ledoux, Miss Anita, of New Orleans, to Baron de Brin, 1886.
Ledoux, Miss Mary, of New Orleans, to Marquis de Valori, 1888.
Ledyard, Miss Maud, to Baron von Ketteler.
Lee, Miss Mary, of Brooklyn, to the late Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein; then to General Count Waldersee, 1874.
Leiter, Miss Mary, of Chicago, to Lord Curzon, of Kedleston.
Lenk, Miss Bertha, to Prince Charles Isenburg-Birstein.
Lenk, Miss Mary, of Connecticut, to Count Amadei, 1886.
Livingston, Miss Carola, to Count de Laugier-Villars.
Livingston, Miss Elizabeth, of Staatsburg, N. Y., to William G. Cavendish-Bentinck, 1880.
Livingstone, Mrs. Charles F., to Baron Raymond de Gallière.
Lorillard, Mrs. George L., of New York, to Count de Casa de Agreda, 1889.
Lothrop, Miss Emily, of New York, to Baron von Hoyningen-Huene, 1888.
Lowery, Miss Virginia, of Washington, to Duke d'Arcos, of Spain.
Lueders, Miss Ella, of New York, to Count von Bernstorff, 1888.

M.

Mackay, Miss Eva—(See Bryant).
Mackay, Mrs. Gordon, to Count von Breuning.
Magruder, Miss Helen, of Washington, to the late Lord Abinger, 1863.
Martin, Miss Cornelia, of New York, to the Earl of Craven.
McAlhster, Miss, of Philadelphia, to Count Folchi-Vici, 1860.
McCall, Miss Meta, of Philadelphia, to Count de Balbroche, 1871.
McCarthy, Miss Amelia, New York, to Comte de Dion, 1863.
McKean, Miss Sallie, of Philadelphia, to Marquis d'Yrujo.
McKnight, Miss Caroline, of Bordentown, N. J., to Count Constantine Buxhoewden, 1847.
McLaw, Miss Helen, of Staten Island, to Marquis de Calderon de Barca, 1879.
McLean, Miss Jessie, of Newburg, to the Hon. Charles Spencer-Cowper, 1871. (Both dead.)
McVicker, Miss Catherine (dead), of New York, to Lord Grantly, 1879.
Meigs, Miss Helen C., of Washington, to Count de Naffray, 1877.
Meinell, Miss Amelia, to Baron Klenck.
Meinell, Miss Elizabeth, of New York, to Baron La Tournelle, 1887.
Meinell, Miss Mary, of New York, to Count d'Avenel, 1880.
Melbourne, Miss Blanche, to the Hon. Randulph Mostyn.
Milmo, Miss, of New York, to Prince Albert Radziwill.
Miltenberger, Miss, of New Orleans, to Vicomte Roger.
Minturn, Miss Susan Carter, of New York, to Thomas Charles Baring, 1859.
Mitchell, Miss Hattie, of Portland, Ore., to the Duke de la Rochefoucauld.
Montgomery, Miss Eulalie, of Louisiana, to Count de Sully-Bethune, 1845.
Montgomery, Miss Laura, of Colorado, to Count Otto de Pourtales, 1881.
Mooney, Miss Margaret, to Lord Sholto Douglas.
Moore, Miss, of Philadelphia, to Baron von Rosen.
Moore, Miss Mary, of Philadelphia, to Baron von Bildt, 1874.
Morgan, Miss May, of Philadelphia, to Sir Francis R. Plunkett, 1870.
Motley, Miss Elizabeth, to Sir William Vernon Harcourt, 1876.
Motley, Miss Susan, to Colonel Herbert St. John-Mildmay, 1884.
Moulton, Miss Helen, of Albany, to the late Count Paul von Hatzfeldt, 1863.
Moulton, Miss Mary, of Washington, to Baron von Raaben, 1886.
Murphy, Miss Anita Theresa, of San Francisco, to Sir Charles M. Wolseley, 1883.
Murphy, Miss Mathilda M., of New York, to Sir Robert Burnett, 1864.
Mysie, Miss, to Baron Buckley.

N.

Nichols, Miss, to Marquis de Chambrun.
Niven, Miss Mary, of New York, to Comte de Seres, 1887.

O.

O'Donnell, Miss Alice, of Baltimore, to Count de la Bassetiere, 1888.
Orne, Miss Katherine, of Philadelphia, to Count de Barralha, 1877.
O'Sullivan, Miss Emily, to Count de San Carlos, 1876.

P.

Page, Miss, of New York, to Marquis de Spinola.
Palmer, Miss Juliette, of Washington, to Charles Frederick Adam, 1888.
Palms, Miss Martha, of Detroit, Mich., to Count Laurent Champeaux.
Parkes, Miss Kate, of Brooklyn, to Count Mounzelli.
Parkhurst, Mrs. Marie J., of Maine, to Prince Joseph Rospigliosi.

Lady Naylor-Leyland.

Princess Salm-Salm.

Parsons, Miss May, of Elmhurst, Ohio, to Prince de Lynar, 1871.
Partridge, Miss Emily, of Chicago, to Prince Engaletcheff.
Patterson, Miss Elizabeth, of Baltimore, to Prince Jerome Bonaparte. (Both dead.)
Penniman, Miss Helen, of New York, to Baron de Bremont, 1874.
Perry, Miss Jane J., of Charleston, S. C., to Duke of Litta.

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Peters, Miss Sidonie, of New Albany, to Baron von Beust, 1853.
Phalen, Miss Florence, of New York, to Count de Gabriac, 1861.
Phalen, Miss Catherine, of New York, to Count de Narbonne-Lara, 1863.

Countess Zichy.

The Marquise Lanza.

Phelps, Miss, of Vicksburg, Miss., to Count Piola Caselli.
Phelps, Miss., to Dr. Von Rothenburg.
Pilie, Miss Marie, of New Orleans, to Baron E. Hirsch, 1870.
Pilie, Miss, of New Orleans, to Marquis de Chasseloup-Loubet, 1874.
Polk, Miss Mary, of Nashville, to General Baron de Charette, 1879.
Porter, Miss Ellen, of Newport, to Count de Castiglionne.

R.

Ray, Miss, of Philadelphia, to Viscount de Courval, 1872. (Both dead.)
Ray, Miss Melissa, to Lord Reade.
Reade, Miss Mary, of New York, to Lord Falkland, 1879.
Read, Miss Maria, to Count de Foras.
Reed, Miss Florence V., of New York, to Count De Bertier De Sauvigny, 1902.
Reid, Miss Ann, of New York, to Sir Arthur P. F. Aylmer, 1885. (Divorced.)
Richardson, Miss Martha A., of Philadelphia, to Sir Charles Kortright, 1862.
Ridgeway, Miss, of Philadelphia, to Comte de Ganay.
Riggs, Miss Cecilia, of Washington, to Sir Henry Howard, 1867.
Riggs, Miss, to Prince Paolo Ruspoli.
Rives, Miss Amelie, of Virginia, to Prince Pierre Troubetzkoy.
Robert, Miss Emily Augusta, of New York, to Sir Edmund Hornby, 1875.
Roosevelt, Miss Cornelia, of New York, to the late Baron Seydlitz, 1888.
Russell, Miss Edith, of Boston, to the late Baron Playfair, 1878; F. Fleming Crooks, Esq.

S.

Sampson, Miss Adela, of New York, to the Duc de Dino, 1887.
Sanger, Miss Helen, of Utica, to Sir Digby Murray, 1861.
Satterfield, Miss Marie, of Buffalo, to Count Franz Josef von Larisch, 1901.
Schaumberg, Miss Emily, of Philadelphia, to Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Hughes-Hallet, 1882.
Scott, Miss Julia, of New York, to Count Erdoedy.
Scullin, Miss Mae, to Baron Carl de Ghest.
Sharon, Miss Florence E., of Nevada, to Sir Thomas Hesketh, 1888.
Shenley, Miss Elizabeth, to the Hon. Ralph Harbord, 1865.
Sibley, Miss, of Sutton, Mass., to Sir Percy Lampson.
Singer, Mrs. Isaac, of Boston, to Duke of Camposelice, 1886.
Singer, Miss Isabella (dead), of Boston, to Duke Decazes, 1888.
Singer, Miss Winnaretta, of Boston, to Edmond Prince de Polignac, 1887.
Slidell, Miss, of Virginia, to Count de Saint-Roman 1865.
Slidell, Miss, of Virginia, to Baron Erlanger.
Slocumb, Miss Cora, of New Orleans, to Count de Brazza-Savorgnan, 1887.
Smith, Miss Mimi, of Mobile, to Vicomte de Fontenilliat, 1887.
Spencer, Miss Eleanore, of New York, to Prince Vicovaro, 1870.
Sperry, Miss Elizabeth, of Stockton, Cal., to Prince Andre Poniatowski.
Stager, Miss Ellen, of Chicago, to Lord Arthur A. W. F. Butler, 1877.
Stevens, Miss Maria, of Albany, to Sir Francis Henry Evans.
Stevens, Miss Minnie, of New York, to Major-General Arthur Paget.
Stokes, Miss Sarah Phelps, of New York, to Baron Halkett. (Divorced.)
Stokes, Miss, of Philadelphia, to Count Soderini.
Story, Miss Mary, to Commendatore Simeoni Peruzzi, 1889.

T.

Taylor, Miss Theresa, to Comte de Noue.
Terry, Miss Natty, to Prince Guy de Faucigny Lucinge.
Terry, Miss, to Baron de Blanc, 1879.
Thomas, Miss Helen, of New York, to Viscount d'Anglemont.
Thorndike, Miss Ella, of New York, to Count de Sartiges, 1874.
Thorne, Miss, of New York, to Comte de Pierre, 1861.

U.

Urquhardt, Miss Amelie, of New Orleans, to Baron de Baigne, 1864.

V.

Van Buren, Miss Edith, of New York, to Count de Castelmanardo.
Vanderbilt, Miss Consuelo, of New York, to the present Duke of Marlborough.
Vanmarter, Miss Leonora, of Tacoma, Wash., to the Earl of Tankerville.

W.

Wadsworth, Miss Cornelia, of Washington, to John T. Adair, 1867.
Walker, Miss Mary, of Philadelphia, to Comte de Cibo.
Ward, Miss Adele, to Baron A. von Bulow, 1885.
Ward, Miss Clara, of Detroit, Mich., to the Prince Joseph de Caraman de Chimay. (Divorced.)
Warden, Miss Juliet, to The Hon. Sir William H. P. Carrington.
Wheeler, Miss, of Philadelphia, to Count Maximilian Pappenheim. (Divorced.)
Whitcomb, Miss Audrie, of California, to Baron Lepic, 1902.
Whitney, Pauline, to Almeric Paget.
Whittier, Miss Susan, of Boston, to Prince Serge Belosselsky-Belozersky.
Wickershaw, Miss, of New York, to Count Kessler
Wickershaw, Miss, of New York, to Marquis de Tiffini.
Wiggin, Miss Catherine, to The Hon. Charles Lawrence.
Williams, Miss Harriet, of Georgetown, to Count de Bodisco, 1845.
Willing, Miss Annie, of Philadelphia, to Mungo Murray, 1841.
Willis, Miss Catherine, of Virginia, to Prince Achille Murat.
Wilson, Miss Belle, of New York, to the Hon. Sir Michael Henry Herbert, 1888.
Wilson, Miss Lily, to Count Loewenhaupt.
Woerishoffer, Miss Antoinette, of New York, to Count Charles Sellern.
Work, Miss Frances, of New York, to The Hon. James B. Burke Roche, 1880.
Wyman, Miss Ethel Louise, of New York, to Count Lerchenfeld zu Kofering, 1902.

Y.

Yohe, Miss May, of New York, to Lord Francis Hope. (Divorced.)
Yznaga, Miss Consuelo, of New York, to the eighth and late Duke of Manchester, 1876.
Yznaga, Mrs. Fernando (nee Miss Mabel Wright), of New York, to Count Bela Zichy.

Countess of Craven.

Countess of Essex.

Yznaga, Miss Natica, of Louisiana,, to Sir John P. Lister-Kaye, 1881.

Z.

Zerega, Miss Lizzie, of New York, to Charles Pelham Clinton, 1886.
Zimmerman, Miss Helena, of Cincinnati, Ohio, to the present Duke of Manchester.

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INDEX TO TITLED AMERICANS BY HUSBAND'S NAME.

Married name.	Maiden name.
Abinger	Magruder.
Adair	Wadsworth.
Adam	Palmer.
Adda-Salvaterra	Hooper.
Agrela	Lorillard.
Amalie	Lewis.
Anglemont	Thomas.
Anglesey	King.
Anson	Greene.
Aramon	Fisher.
Arvi	Lowery.
Armont	Bell.
Ashburton	Bingham.
Auersperg	Hazard.
Aulan	Christmas.
Aunay	Berdan.
Avenel	Meinell.
Aramon	Fisher.
Aylmer	Reid.
Bakhmeteff	Beale.
Balleroche	McCall.
Barigne	Urquhardt.
Barca	McLaw.
Baring (A)	Bingham.
Baring (H)	Bingham.
Baring (T)	Minturn.
Barralha	Orne.
Bassetere	O'Donnell.
Belozersky	Whittier.
Bentinck	Livingston.
Beresford	Hammersley.
Bernstorff	Luckers.
Bethune	Montgomery.
Beust	Peters.
Biedenfeld	Cummings.
Bildt	Moore.
Birstein	Lewis.
Blanc	Terry.
Bodisco	Barton.
Bodisco	Williams.
Boissiere	Dunlap.
Bonaparte	Patterson.
Bourbon	Hamel.
Boyle	Hale.
Braccaccio	Field.
Bremont	Penniman.
Breteuil	Garner.
Breuning	Mackay.
Brin	Ledoux.
Buckley	Burton.
Buckley	Mysie.
Bulow	Ward.
Burnett	Murphy.
Busch	Joran.
Butler	Stager.
Buxhoewden	McKnight.
Cairy	Abbott.
Camperale	Binney.
Camperale	Kingsland.
Camposelice	Singer.
Cantacuzene	Grant.
Carrington	Warden.
Caselli	Phelps.
Castellane	Gould.
Castelmanardo	Van Buren.
Castiglionne	Porter.
Cavendish-Bentinck	Livingston.
Chabot	Gallatin.
Chabot	Heyward.
Chamberlain	Endicott.
Chambrun	Nichols.
Champeaux	Palms.
Charette	Polk.
Charlton	Grant.
Charvanne	Benson.
Cheylesmore	French.
Chimay	Ward.
Choiseul	Coudert.
Cibo	Walker.
Clinton	Zerega.
Coetlegen	Blake.
Colonna	Bryant.
Crok	Claflin.
Courval	Ray.
Cowper	McLean.
Craven	Martin.
Criminil	Dameron.
Crooks	Russell.
Cuming	Garner.
Cunard	Burke.
Curzon	Leiter.
Czarkowsky	Collins.
Dawson	Gilmour.
Decazes	Singer.
Deerhurst	Bonynge.
Dino	Curtis.
Dino	Sampson.
Dion	McCarthy.
Divonne	Audenreid.
Dompierre	Corbin.
Douglas	Mooney.
Donoughmore	Grace.
Dufferin	Davis.
Duncan	Dove.
Egerton	Cuyler.
Egmont	Howell.
Engaletcheff	Partridge.
Erdoedy	Scott.
Erlanger	Slidell.
Erskine	Cadwalader.
Essex	Grant.
Esterhazy	Carroll.
Evans	Stevens.
Fairfax	Benham.
Fairfax	Kirby.
Falkland	Reade.
Festetics	Haggin.
Fitzmaurrice	Fitsgerald.
Folchi-Vici	McAllister.
Fontilliot	Field.
Foras	Read.
Frankenstein	Brewster.
Gabriac	Fithian.
Gauay	Ridgeway.
Gherasdescha	Fisher.
Ghest	Scullin.
Gianotti	Kinney.
Golantha	Griffin.
Goetzen	Lay.
Gomez	Hatcher.
Goverville	Kingsbury.
Graham	Burn.
Grammado	Brown.
Grange	Carroll.
Grantly	McVicker.
Haggard	Carroll.
Halkett	Stokes.
Hall	Brady.
Hallett	Schaumberg.
Harbord	Shenley.
Harcourt	Ives.
Harcourt	Motley.
Hatzfeldt	Huntington.
Hatzfeldt	Moulton.
Heneage	Joy.
Herbert	Wilson.
Heridia	Cook.
Heissenstein	Carroll.
Hesketh	Sharon.
Hickey	Flagler.
Hirsch	Pilie.
Home	Green.
Hope	Frost.
Hope	Yohe.
Hornby	Robert.
Howard	Riggs.
Huene	Lothrop.
Hughes	Schaumberg.
Huitfeldt	Bonaparte.
Huitfeldt	Hutton.
Isenberg	Lewis.
Jaffray	Hewitt.
Kaye	Yznaga.
Kergolay	Carroll.
Kessler	Wickershaw.
Ketteler	Ledyard.
Klenck	Meinell.
Kofering	Wyman.
Kortright	Richardson.
Lambert	Howard.
Lampson	Sibley.
Lanza	Hammond.
Lara	Phalen.
Larisch	Satterfield.
Laurier	Livingston.
Lawrence	Wiggin.
Leigh	Beckwith.
Leigh	Gordon.
Leonati	Christholm.
Lepic	Whitcomb.
Lerchenfeld	Wyman.
Leslie	Jerome.
Levey	DeWolf.
Leyland	Chamberlain.
Limbourg	Cass.
Linden	Andrews.
Litta	Perry.
Loba	Allen.
Loewenhaupt	Wilson.
Loubet	Pilie.
Lucinge	Terry.
Lynar	Parsons.
Malcolm	Irby.
Malcysstie	Burnet-Stears.
Manchester	Yznaga.
Manchester	Zimmerman.
Marjoribanks	Brown.
Marlborough	Hamersley.
Marlborough	Vanderbilt.
Massy	Gilmour.
Maxwell	Bonynge.
Merenville	Caldwell.
Mildmay	Motley.
Molesworth	Frost.
Moltke	Bonaparte.
Moltke	Hutton.
Moltke	Jansen.
Monaco	Heine.
Moncheur	Holman.
Montauban	Butterfield.
Montefeltro	Allen.
Montmort	Corbin.
Mores	Hoffman.
Mostyn	Milbourne.
Mounzelli	Parkes.
Muenchhausen	Beckel.
Murat	Willis.
Murray	Sanger.
Murray	Willing.
Musgrave	Field.
Naffray	Meigs.
Neylor	Chamberlain.
Newborough	Carr.
Noue	Taylor.
Northcote	Fish.
Oriola	Berna.
Overbeck	Dahlgren.
Oviedo	Bartlett.
Orford	Corbin.
Paget	Stevens.
Paget	Whitney.
Pappenheim	Wheeler.
Perigord	Curtis.
Peruzzi	Story.
Pierre	Thorne.
Playfair	Russell.
Plunkett	Morgan.
Polignac	Singer.
Poniatowski	Sperry.
Porta	Hutton.
Portugal	Henaler.
Pourtales	Bachmann.
Pourtales	Barbey.
Pourtales	Drouillard.
Pourtales	Montgomery.
Raaben	Moulton.
Radziwill	Milmo.
Ramsay	Garrison.
Reade	Ray.
Richelieu	Heine.
Riviera	Blunt.
Roche	Work.
Rochefoucauld	Mitchell.
Roger	Miltenberger.
Rogues	Chandler.
Rospigliosi	Parkhurst.
Ross	Ellison.
Rothenburg	Phelps.
Rovere	Davis.
Ruspoli	Broadwood.
Ruspoli	Riggs.
Sadlitz	Ehret.
Saint-Roman	Slidell.
Salm-Salm	Joy.
San-Carlos	O'Sullivan.
Sandys	Jones.
Sanmarzano	Gillender.
Sartiges	Thorndike.
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	Hensler.
Schellendorf	Bunce.
Seilliere	Livermore.
Schleswig-Holstein	Lee.
Schroeder	Donohue.
Sellern	Woerishoffer.
Seres	Niven.
Sevdlitz	Roosevelt.
Sierstorpff	Knowlton.
Spencer-Cowper	McLean.
Stein	Forster.
Stillfried	Chizelle.
Strafford	Colgate.
Stuers	Carey.
Sully-Bethune	Montgomery.
Tankerville	Vanmarter.
Telfener	Hungerford.
Teodoli	Conrad.
Tiffini	Wickershaw.
Torrigiani	Fry.
Tournelle	Meinell.
Torre	Haight.
Trobriand	Jones.
Troubetzkoy	Rives.
Valori	Ledoux.
Vernon	Frost.
Vernon	Lawrence.
Vicovaro	Spencer.
Vietinghoff	Friedner.
Vilain	Gordon.
Villars	Chappin.
Vivian	Endicott.
Vriere	Cutting.
Wachtmeister	Hubbell.
Waddington	King.
Waldersee	Lee.
Waterlow	Hamilton.
Wellesley	Caton.
West	Jerome.
Wolseley	Murphy.
Yrujo	McKean.
Yturbide	Green.
Zedwitz	Caldwell.
Zichy	Yznaga.

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Weights and Measures.

THE INTERNATIONAL METRIC SYSTEM.

By HENRY D. HUBBARD, Secretary of the National Bureau of Standards.

Forty-two nations of the world have adopted the metric system of weights and measures, so that now more than two-thirds of the civilized world is using the meter, liter and kilogram, instead of the yard, quart and pound. In all of those countries which have not yet adopted the metric system the movement for its adoption is very strong. Russia uses the metric system largely in its departments, its statistics and its engineering work. A decree making its use universal in Russia has been prepared by the Minister of Finance and awaits the signature of the Czar.

In England over 292 members of Parliament have signified their intention to vote for the adoption of the metric system.

The present Premier of England strongly favors the system, and the recent conference of Colonial Premiers has emphatically urged its adoption by the mother country.

In Denmark a bill providing for the exclusive use of the system in that country has passed the Upper House, and it is thought it will soon pass the Lower Chamber.

In the United States the system is legalized in the whole country, and is the only legal system in Porto Rico and the Philippines. The metric system is also widely used in the Government departments, in our coinage, in the postal service, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and in the scientific work of all departments. Progressive manufacturers in this country are providing metric sized tools and other export products, and issuing catalogues giving dimensions of their standard tools and products in metric units.

From the above it will be seen that the present indications are that the yard, quart and the pound will soon pass out of use, and be replaced by the international system.

THE REASONS FOR THE ADOPTION OF THE METRIC SYSTEM.

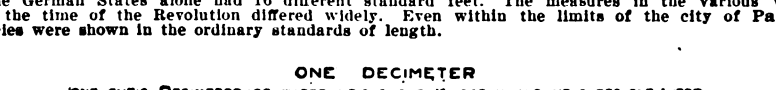
The reasons for the adoption of the metric system are:

1. The old systems are entirely unsatisfactory and inadequate for modern needs.
2. The metric system is the only complete international system of weights and measures ever adopted.
3. It is the simplest and most perfect system ever planned.
4. Its standards are constructed upon the best scientific principles and preserved with the greatest care.

MULTIPLICITY OF THE OLD SYSTEMS.

Until the metric system was developed each locality and each industry had its own system of weights and measures; each had developed independently and unrelated. There was a measure for beer and a measure for milk; a measure for wine and capacity measure for dry articles. These standards were not even of the same size in adjoining localities, and, as it has been pointed out, not even the same on different market days (in Shropshire).

More than 235 values have been found for the pound; more than 50 for the mile; more than 30 for the pint. The German States alone had 16 different standard feet. The measures in the various wards of Paris at the time of the Revolution differed widely. Even within the limits of the city of Paris large divergencies were shown in the ordinary standards of length.



The Standard Metric Measure.

Nor do we need to go back. At the present day the city of Philadelphia uses three different standards of length for the city survey. Brooklyn uses at least four, and a similar state of affairs can easily be shown in other cities.

Our United States gallon differs from the British gallon by nearly 20 per cent; our bushel differs from theirs by 68 cubic inches, and even our pounds or our yards are not identical as legally defined in these two countries.

In the different industries—the jewellers use one set of weights to measure gold, and another to measure lead. The avoirdupois pound is the larger, but the troy is the larger ounce, so that while an ounce of gold is heavier than an ounce of lead, a pound of lead is heavier than a pound of gold.

Similarly, there are systems of measures for stone and timber, another to measure drugs, one to measure liquids, and one for dry commodities; there is a diamond measure, a troy (jewellers' measure), and there are land measures and nautical measures. At least twelve systems of weights and measures are now in use in the United States, not including the various special measures used in the various industries, such as dents, beers, porties, runs, cuts, hanks, bolts, lees, spindles and nails, which are used in the textile industry alone. Other industries could furnish similar lists of special units, in all making a bewildering aggregate of terms.

CONFUSION OF EXISTING SYSTEMS.

These various systems are not simply related. The surveyor's link is 7.92"; while some surveyors use the foot as the unit, dividing it into tenths, making still greater confusion.

The gallon is used as a weight in the wholesale oil business, and the volume of such weight does not correspond to the capacity measure of which it is supposed to be an equivalent. The United States bushel is a capacity measure, but it is usually determined by weight, and the weights of the legal bushel differ in the various States. These are a few of the many instances of confusion now existing.

THERE ARE TOO MANY UNITS IN THE OLD SYSTEM.

At least 64 names are in common use, making an enormous tax on the memory to remember them, and a still greater labor to know them well enough for practical use.

Long names are necessary in order to be explicit, as a "pound" may be either an "avoirdupois pound" or a "troy pound." A "quart" may be either a "U. S. liquid quart" or a "U. S. dry quart," or an "English liquid quart."

The "mile" may be either the "land mile," or a "nautical mile"; the latter being 1.158 land miles, and these land miles differ in various countries by sometimes as much as 100 per cent of our own mile.

THERE ARE TOO MANY RATIOS IN THE OLD SYSTEM.

More than 60 different ratios are used in the old system of weights and measures, many of which are fractional. The metric system uses simply the decimal ratio of 10.

THE UNITS OF THE OLD SYSTEM ARE AMBIGUOUS.

The pint has two values in the United States; the line has two values; the link may be the surveyor's link or the engineer's link. There is a linear foot (12 inches), a board foot (144 cubic inches), the timber foot (1,728 cubic inches), and the cord foot (16 cubic feet). The chain may be the surveyor's of 66 feet, or the engineer's of 100 feet. The perch is used as a length measure, also for stone containing 24 3-5 cubic feet. There is the avoirdupois ounce of 437.5 grains; the troy and apothecaries' ounce of 480 grains, and the silk troy ounce of 360 grains.

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There are at least three tons; the 2,000 pound short ton; 2,240 pound long ton, and the 2,260 gross ore ton; and besides these the miner's ton, which varies from 2,500 to 3,000 pounds. It is needless to say that the above ambiguities result in much fraud and deception and loss through misunderstandings and intentional misrepresentations.

THE OLD SYSTEM HAS TOO MANY FRACTIONAL RELATIONS.

In translating troy to avoirdupois pounds we find the ratio 144/175, and the troy ounce equals 188/175 avoirdupois ounces. The avoirdupois ounce contains 437½ grains. A square acre has a side of 69.67 feet. The link, 7.92", was devised to measure the acre more conveniently, and yet the side of a square acre is 316.22 links.

THE ENGLISH SYSTEM IS ENTIRELY DIFFERENT FROM OUR OWN.

One of the most common mistakes is to suppose that the English system of weights and measures is our own. This is not true in a single instance. The legal ratio between the yard and the international meter has been fixed by act of Parliament and independently by Congress. These two legal values differ, and as the same international meter is used for both comparisons, it makes the legal value of the United States yard differ by at least 2½ microns, this difference being 250 times the present limit of length measure.

Likewise the United States legal avoirdupois pound differs from the English pound by 5 milligrams, a quantity 5,000 times greater than the present limit of accurate weight.

The Imperial English bushel of Great Britain is 68 cubic inches larger than ours, and their gallon is 19 per cent larger than the United States gallon.

These inequalities in the various kinds of units extend to all their subdivisions and multiples, and while these differences in the case of the pound and the yard are not important in common transactions, they are such that they must be recognized in all work of precision. But in the case of the gallon and bushel the differences are confusing and a great obstacle to trade.

UNSATISFACTORY STANDARDS OF THE OLD SYSTEM.

The United States has no satisfactory standards of the old system. The brass standard yard, obtained by this country from England, is not capable of furnishing precise measurement, inasmuch as the lines indicating the subdivisions are so broad and poorly made that the most accurate measurement is impossible. As a matter of fact, for many years the only yard recognized in this country by the Government has been derived from a copy of the International Meter, and a more accurate yard has been thus obtained than could be obtained from the old yard standard itself.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

In view of the great diversity of systems of weights and measures in use throughout the world, the Constituent Assembly of France invited the governments of the world to join in establishing an international system of weights and measures. Ten nations joined in passing upon the details of the metric system, so that the metric system had a distinctly international character from its start, and it can be justly said that the metric system is the only system which has been adopted by any two countries. The aim was to secure the utmost simplicity, combined with precision of terminology and perfection of standards, and to provide for the international custody of such standards.

THE SIMPLEST OF ALL SYSTEMS.

The twelve systems of weights and measures in this country are replaced in metric countries by one simple system. Sixty-four terms now in use are replaced by **three simple names**—the meter, gram, liter—with the **seven numerical prefixes**, which constitute the entire essential vocabulary of the metric system. In place of the more than 60 ratios, many of which are fractional, and about 20 of which are indivisible by two, the metric system contains **but one ratio, viz.**, the decimal ratio of ten. In place of the nineteen ambiguous terms in common use in this country, we find that there is never a question as to the value of the meter, gram and liter, that is, these terms can never mean but one thing, as they always refer to the single ultimate standards preserved in the International Bureau of Weights and Measures at Paris.

THE SIMPLICITY OF THE METRIC SYSTEM.

The entire metric system could be stated in one sentence: State lengths in meters, weights in grams, volumes in liters, using decimal fractions only. If desired, use prefixes deci for tenths, centi for hundredths, milli for thousandths, deka for tens, hecto for hundreds, kilo for thousands, and myria for ten-thousands.

The above sentence takes the place of compound or denominate numbers in our arithmetic. It has been testified in this country by representatives of the United States Department of Education, and in England by similar representatives, that two-thirds of a full school year may be saved in the school life of every child. It is estimated that two-thirds of a year now so devoted may be replaced by one week if the metric system is adopted.

There need be no special teaching at all, because being decimal, it is the same as the system of counting, and having but ten or twelve terms to remember, which we are already obliged to learn, there will be nothing new to be taught. For the ordinary purposes of domestic trade it will be sufficient to understand the value of the three principal units—the meter, about 40 inches; the kilo, about 2 pounds; and the liter, about a quart.

ADVANTAGES OF THE METRIC SYSTEM.

1. THE DECIMAL BASE, counting by ten, as we already are doing in our system of numbers and our coinage. All commercial calculations will be on the same decimal base, economizing according to the best estimates, at least 50 per cent in all problems, and in some cases much more than this. Considering that there are many billion transactions involving weights and measures in this country annually, the time saving alone will be very large.

2. INTERRELATION OF UNITS: A cubic decimeter of cold water weighs one kilogram, and measures one liter. This relates in the simplest possible manner the tables of lengths, weights and volumes, and enables them to be interchanged without calculation.

To illustrate: If the capacity of a tank is 3.04 cubic meters, the weight of that much water is 3.04 cubic tons.

If the depth of water in a tank is 8 meters, the pressure on the bottom is 8 metric tons per square meter, or 8 kilograms per square decimeter, or 8 grams per square centimeter.

If a vessel displaces 6,742 cubic meters, then the vessel weighs 6,742 metric tons.

Each of these problems would involve considerable calculation under the old system.

3. SIMPLE NOMENCLATURE.—Three terms—the meter, gram and liter—replace the entire vocabulary (some 5,000 terms) of weights and measures in the world, and by the use of several numeral prefixes the terms are made more explicit, adding but slightly to the extra work required in learning.

4. PERFECTION OF STANDARDS.—Over twenty nations have joined in establishing the International Bureau of Weights and Measures, which has constructed for each of the countries represented two copies of each of the fundamental standards, the meter and kilogram, preserved in Paris. These standards are of the most perfect material, iridio-platinum alloy, the heaviest and hardest known, which will not rust or deteriorate. The material alone in each set of the standards is valued at more than $1,000, and many years of scientific research were spent in securing the requisite purity of materials, determining the most perfect form to be given to the standards, and the most perfect methods of ruling and measuring them. As a consequence the International Meter, and the copies of it represent greater perfection than had ever been attained in standards of measure.

FREEDOM FROM AMBIGUITY.

The meter, the liter and the kilogram are definite and unequivocal, and are rapidly becoming the world-wide standards. The many valued pound, gallon, ton, bushel and mile cause endless confusion, and the fact that the same names are used renders error, fraud and litigation inevitable. The meter, liter

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and gram are rapidly replacing the 5,000 terms and units which constitute the world's extensive vocabulary of weights and measures. As stated above, over 100 distinct values of the foot have been used as measures, whereas the meter has but one single value, and all measures in the world stated in meters refer to the length of the one International Meter, preserved at the International Bureau at Paris. There have been 53 distances called "miles," but the kilometer means but one single length in all countries and for all time. Likewise, 235 different weights have been denominated "pound," but the kilogram is the weight of a piece of metal whose mass is a definite and invariable quantity everywhere.

The one fundamental feature which should characterize standards of weights and measures is that they should be absolutely unequivocal, and that each term should have but one meaning throughout the entire world and for all time. This freedom from ambiguity is not found in any other system of weights and measures, but is pre-eminently the characteristic of the metric system. Ambiguity is being replaced by certainty wherever the metric system has been adopted, as it has already been in more than forty countries in the world, and among progressive manufacturers, engineers and scientific men throughout the entire world.

EASE OF LEARNING AND REMEMBERING.

The essentials of the metric system can be learned in a few minutes. Any length, weight, or volume may be expressed by use of the three simple terms—meter, gram and liter—and as these are interrelated they can be derived one from the other. A committee of German school teachers have testified that school children could be taught the metric system very well within a single hour. In the time thus saved a thorough business course could be given to every school child in the country. Arithmetics would be reduced to two-thirds of their present size by the omission of the complicated work of denominate numbers. The testimony is unanimous that the strain on the memory will be greatly lessened, as the system is so quickly learned, easily applied and persistently remembered.

THE METRIC SYSTEM IS INTERNATIONAL.

An international system of weights is as important as an international system of longitude and time, and is the next step in the development of international intercourse. The metric system was from the beginning, in its origin and development, and in its final adoption essentially an international system, and it is the only one which can be truly called an "international system."

The metric system of weights and measures is already the universal language of weights and measures in scientific work of all kinds, and for all other purposes it is the standard system of more than forty countries of the world. In those few countries in which it has not yet been fully adopted, the necessary legislation is pending which will extend its use around the entire world.

International intercourse has been the keynote of the century, and as railroads facilitate the interchange of commodities, so the adoption of the international system of weights and measures will facilitate the interchange of scientific and engineering knowledge, and the manufacture of machinery and other products which should be of uniform standard and based upon an international system of interchangeable parts or upon directly comparable dimensions.

FLEXIBILITY AND APPLICABILITY.

The metric system, with its three fundamental units, furnishes easily convertible and suitable units for every conceivable magnitude used in science, industry or ordinary life. The choice of units covers a wider range and affords immediate intercomparisons between any sets of measurements. New units may be created in perfect consonance with the system by continued decimal subdivision. Its flexibility is further increased by the perfect interrelation of the units, the units of weight and capacity being derived from the unit of length. The metric units of length, weight and capacity used by all branches of trade, manufacturing and science may be intercompared without reduction, whereas in our old system the dimensions of wire are given in mils, of pipe in inches, plots in links, depths in fathoms, heights in feet, distances in miles—all units which cannot be compared without considerable calculation. All the metric units, however, may be instantly compared. The milli-micron of the physicist may be directly compared with the kilometer of the geodesist, the centimeter of the machinist with the meter of the surveyor, the milligram of the analyst with the metric ton of the shipper and tradesman.

EASE OF COMPUTATION.

As a labor-saving invention, the metric system is unrivalled as far as relates to computations. The simplicity of its relations makes computation a matter of minutes instead of hours in many lines, and entirely avoids many of the problems inseparably connected with our present system.

Our Consuls have for years recommended the adoption of the metric system in order to reduce the computations of trade to a minimum. The adoption of the metric system in scientific work long ago resulted in an incalculable saving of time in the elaborate computations which accompany all kinds of scientific research.

With our decimal arithmetic and our decimal coinage, the decimal system of weights and measures alone is needed to place all commercial calculations on the decimal basis and place them within the reach of all familiar with the simplest arithmetic.

FIXING THE METER.

The fixed length of the meter was obtained from a most careful calculation of the distance from the equator to the North Pole along the meridian passing through the city of Paris. The length of the distance being determined, it was divided into 10,000,000 equal parts, and this subdivision constituted the meter. Hence a meter is one ten-millionth of the distance from the equator to the pole, or one forty-millionth of the short circumference of the earth. So accurate were the first measurements, that when subsequent calculations were made with improved instruments, it was found that the first and last measurements coincided so nearly that the difference was not appreciable. Since the shape of the earth changes so slightly, if at all, the measure is as lasting as the world.

The liquid measure and the unit of weight are as constant, for a cubic centimeter of distilled water at 4 degrees, centigrade, normal barometric pressure, weighs the same the world over, and hence the gram is as fixed as the meter, or the liter, which is, as stated above, a cubic decimeter.

SUMMARY.

The adoption of the metric system by two-thirds of the world, and the added perfection which the metric system has recently attained, renders all the more emphatic the words of President John Quincy Adams, written nearly a century ago, when he said:

"The single standard, proportional to the circumference of the earth; the singleness of the units for all the various modes of mensuration; the universal application to them of decimal arithmetic; the unbroken chain of connection between all weights, measures, moneys and coins; and the precise, significant, short and complete vocabulary of their denominations, altogether forming a system adapted equally to the use of all mankind, afford such a combination of the principle of uniformity for all the most important operations of the intercourse of human society; the establishment of such a system so obviously tends to that result, the improvement of the physical, moral and intellectual condition of man upon earth, that there can be neither doubt nor hesitancy in the opinion that the ultimate adoption and universal, though modified, application of that system is a consummation devoutly to be wished."

With the adoption of the metric system, certainty will replace ambiguity and ignorance, precision will take the place of inaccuracy, dictionaries of weights and measures will be relegated to the cloister, uniformity and definiteness will emerge from the present chaotic diversity, and scientific and commercial calculations will be simplified, the transactions of every-day life will be made easier, international intercourse will be furthered, and the next grand step in human progress will be taken. This result will be reached when the United States joins the forty progressive nations which have accepted the gift of France to the world—a gift which with sublime faith they resolved should be "A tous les temps, a tous les peuples."

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METRIC SYSTEM.

APOTHECARIES.

10 milligrams	=	1 centigram
10 centigrams	=	1 decigram
10 decigrams	=	1 gram
10 grams	=	1 decagram
10 decagrams	=	1 hectogram
10 hectograms	=	1 kilogram
10 kilograms	=	1 myriagram
10 myriagrams	=	1 quintal
10 quintals	=	1 ton (metric)

LINEAR MEASURE.

10 millimeters	=	1 centimeter.
10 centimeters	=	1 decimeter.
10 decimeters	=	1 meter
10 meters	=	1 decameter.
10 decameters	=	1 hectometer.
10 hectometers	=	1 kilo.

CUBIC & CAPACITY MEASURE.

10 milliliters	=	1 centiliter
10 centiliters	=	1 deciliter
10 deciliters	=	1 liter
10 liters	=	1 decaliter
10 decaliters	=	1 hectoliter
10 hectoliters	=	1 kiloliter

SURFACE MEASURE.

The surface units are the linear units squared, and for land measures 100 square meters are called the "Ar" (for area).

100 ars	=	1 hectar

TABLE FOR CONVERTING UNITED STATES WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

(Prepared by Henry S. Pritchett, of the U. S. Bureau of Statistics.)

Since 1893 the Office of Standard Weights and Measures has been authorized to derive the yard from the meter, using for the purpose the relation legalized in 1866: namely, 1 yard $= \frac{3600}{3937}$ meter.

The customary weights are likewise referred to the kilogramme. This action fixes the values, inasmuch as the reference standards are as perfect and unalterable as it is possible for human skill to make them at this period.

The length of the nautical mile given above and adopted by the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey many years ago, is defined as that of a minute of arc of a great circle of a sphere whose surface equals that of the earth (Clarke's Spheroid of 1866).

The U. S. gallon contains 231 cubic inches, and the bushel 2150.42 cubic inches.

The value of these tables are based upon the legal equivalents adopted by Congress in 1863.

LINEAR.

	Inches to millimeters.	Feet to meters.	Yards to meters.	Miles to kilometers
1 =	25.4001	0.304801	0.914402	1.60935
2 =	50.8001	0.609601	1.828804	3 21869
3 =	76.2002	0.914402	2 743205	4.82804
4 =	101.6002	1.219202	3.657607	6.43739
5 =	127.0003	1.524003	4.572009	8.04674
6 =	152.4003	1.828804	5.486411	9.65608
7 =	177.8004	2.133604	6.400813	11.26543
8 =	203.2004	2.438405	7.315215	12.87478
9 =	228.6005	2.743205	8.229616	14.48412

CAPACITY.

	Fluid drams to milliliters or cubic centimeters.	Fluid ounces to milliliters.	Quarts to liters.	Gallons to liters.
1 =	3.70	29.57	0.94636	3.78543
2 =	7.39	59.15	1.89272	7.57087
3 =	11.09	88 72	2.83908	11.35636
4 =	14.79	118.29	3.78543	15.14174
5 =	18.48	147.87	4.73180	18.92717
6 =	22.18	177.44	5.67816	22.71261
7 =	25.88	207.02	6.62452	26.49804
8 =	29.57	236.59	7.57088	30 28348
9 =	33.27	266.16	8.51724	34.06891

SQUARE.

	Square inches to square centimeters.	Square feet to square decimeters	Square yards to square meters.	Acres to hectares.
1 =	6.452	9.290	0.836	0.4047
2 =	12.903	18.581	1.672	0.8094
3 =	19.355	27.871	2.508	1.2141
4 =	25.807	37.161	3.344	1.6187
5 =	32.258	46.452	4.181	2.0234
6 =	38.710	55.742	5.017	2.4281
7 =	45.161	65.032	5.853	2.8328
8 =	51.613	74.323	6.689	3.2375
9 =	58.065	83.613	7.525	3.6422

WEIGHT.

	Grains to milligrammes.	Avoirdupois ounces to grammes	Avoirdupois pounds to kilogrammes.	Troy ounces to grammes.
1 =	64.7989	28.3495	0 45359	31.10348
2 =	129.5978	56.6991	0.90719	62.20696
3 =	194.3968	85.0486	1.36078	93.31044
4 =	259.1957	113.3981	1.81437	124.41392
5 =	323.9946	141.7476	2.26796	155.51740
6 =	388.7935	170.0972	2.72156	186 62088
7 =	453.5924	198.4467	3.17515	217.72437
8 =	518.3914	226.7962	3.62874	248.82785
9 =	583.1903	255.1457	4.08233	279.93133

CUBIC.

	Cubic inches to cubic centimeters.	Cubic feet to cubic meters.	Cubic yards to cubic meters.	Bushels to hectoliters.
1 =	16.387	0.02832	0.765	0.35239
2 =	32.774	0.05663	1.529	0.70479
3 =	49.161	0.08495	2.294	1.05718
4 =	65.549	0.11327	3.058	1.40957
5 =	81.936	0.14158	3.823	1.76196
6 =	98 323	0.16990	4.587	2.11436
7 =	114.710	0.19822	5.352	2.46675
8 =	131.097	0.22654	6.116	2.81914
9 =	147.484	0.25485	6.881	3.17154

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES AND WEIGHTS.

1 Gunter's Chain	=	20.1168	meters
1 sq. statute mile	=	259.000	hectares
1 fathom	=	1.829	meters
1 nautical mile	=	1853.25	meters
1 foot = 0.304801 meter,	=	9.4840158	log
1 avoir, pound	=	453.5924277	gram
15432 35639 grains	=	1	kilogramme

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METRIC TO CUSTOMARY.

LINEAR.

	Meters to inches.	Meters to feet.	Meters to yards.	Kilometers to miles.
1 =	39.3700	3.28083	1.093611	0.62137
2 =	78.7400	6.56167	2.187222	1.24274
3 =	118.1100	9.84250	3.280833	1.86411
4 =	157.4800	13.12333	4.374444	2.48548
5 =	196.8500	16.40417	5.468056	3.10685
6 =	236.2200	19.68500	6.561667	3.72822
7 =	275.5900	22.96583	7.655278	4.34959
8 =	314.9600	26.24667	8.748889	4.97096
9 =	354.3300	29.52750	9.842500	5.59233

CAPACITY.

	Millimeters or cubic centimeters to fluid drams.	Centiliters to fluid ounces.	Liters to quarts.	Decaliters to gallons.	Hectoliters to bushels.
1 =	0.27	0.338	1.0567	2.6417	2.8377
2 =	0.54	0.676	2.1134	5.2834	5.6755
3 =	0.81	1.014	3.1700	7.9251	8.5132
4 =	1.08	1.353	4.2267	10.5668	11.3510
5 =	1.35	1.691	5.2834	13.2085	14.1887
6 =	1.62	2.029	6.3401	15.8502	17.0265
7 =	1.89	2.367	7.3968	18.4919	19.8642
8 =	2.16	2.705	8.4535	21.1336	22.7019
9 =	2.43	3.043	9.5101	23.7753	25.5397

SQUARE.

	Square centimeters to square inches.	Square meters to square feet.	Square meters to square yards.	Hectares to acres.
1 =	0.1550	10.764	1.196	2.471
2 =	0.3100	21.528	2.392	4.942
3 =	0.4650	32.292	3.588	7.413
4 =	0.6200	43.055	4.784	9.884
5 =	0.7750	53.819	5.980	12.355
6 =	0.9300	64.583	7.176	14.826
7 =	1.0850	75.347	8.372	17.297
8 =	1.2400	86.111	9.568	19.768
9 =	1.3950	96.875	10.764	22.239

WEIGHT.

	Milligrammes to grains.	Kilogrammes to grains.	Hectogrammes to ounces avoirdupois	Kilogrammes to pounds avoirdupois.
1 =	0.01543	15432.36	3.5274	2.20462
2 =	0.03086	30864.71	7.0548	4.40924
3 =	0.04630	46297.07	10.5822	6.61387
4 =	0.06173	61729.43	14.1096	8.81849
5 =	0.07716	77161.78	17.6370	11.02311
6 =	0.09259	92594.14	21.1644	13.22773
7 =	0.10803	108026.49	24.6918	15.43236
8 =	0.12346	123458.85	28.2192	17.63698
9 =	0.13889	138891.21	31.7466	19.84160

CUBIC.

	Cubic centimeters to cubic inches.	Cubic decimeters to cubic inches.	Cubic meters to cubic feet.	Cubic meters to cubic yards.
1 =	0.0610	61.023	35.314	1.308
2 =	0.1220	122.047	70.629	2.616
3 =	0.1831	183.070	105.943	3.924
4 =	0.2441	244.094	141.258	5.232
5 =	0.3051	305.117	176.572	6.540
6 =	0.3661	366.140	211.887	7.848
8 =	0.4882	488.187	282.516	10.464
9 =	0.5492	549.210	317.830	11.771

WEIGHT—(Continued).

	Quintals to pounds avoirdupois.	Milliers or tonnes to pounds avoirdupois.	Kilogrammes to ounces Troy.
1 =	220.46	2204.6	32.1507
2 =	440.92	4409.2	64.3015
3 =	661.39	6613.9	96.4522
4 =	881.85	8818.5	128.6030
5 =	1102.31	11023.1	160.7537
6 =	1543.24	15432.4	225.0552
8 =	1763.70	17637.0	257.2059
9 =	1984.16	19841.6	289 3567

DOMESTIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

APOTHECARIES WEIGHT.

20 grains	= 1 scruple
3 scruples	= 1 dram
8 drams	= 1 ounce
12 ounces	= 1 pound

LIQUID MEASURE.

4 gills	= 1 pint
2 pints	= 1 quart
4 quarts	= 1 gallon
31½ gallons	= 1 barrel
2 barrels	= 1 hogshead

NUMERICAL.

12 articles	= 1 dozen
13 articles	= 1 dozen (long)
12 dozen	= 1 gross
12 gross	= 1 great gross
20 articles	= 1 score

PAPER MEASURE.

24 sheets	= 1 quire
20 quires	= 1 ream
2 reams	= 1 bundle
5 bundles	= 1 bale

DRY MEASURE.

2 pints	= 1 quart
8 quarts	= 1 peck
4 pecks	= 1 bushel

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

(Short ton.)

27 11-32 grains	= 1 dram
16 drams	= 1 ounce
16 ounces	= 1 pound
25 pounds	= 1 quarter
4 quarters	= 1 cwt.
20 cwt.	= 1 ton (2,000 pound

(Long ton.)

27 11-32 grains	= 1 dram
16 drams	= 1 ounce
16 ounces	= 1 pound
112 pounds	= 1 cwt.
20 cwt.	= 1 ton (2,240 lbs.).

TROY WEIGHT.

24 grains	= 1 pennyweight
20 pennyweights	= 1 ounce
12 ounces	= 1 pound

CIRCULAR MEASURE.

60 seconds	= 1 minute
60 minutes	= 1 degree
30 degrees	= 1 sign
12 signs	= 1 circle or circumference.

LONG MEASURE.

12 inches	= 1 foot
3 feet	= 1 yard
5½ yards	= 1 rod or pole
40 rods	= 1 furlong
8 furlongs	= 1 mile
3 miles	= 1 league

NAUTICAL MEASURE.

6 feet	= 1 fathom
608 feet	= 1 cable length
10 cable lengths	= 1 nautical mile (6,080 feet)

MARINERS MEASURE.

6 feet	= 1 fathom.
120 fathoms	= 1 cable length.
7½ cable lengths	= 1 mile.

OBSOLETE NAUTICAL MEASURE.

There is an old table of nautical measure which gives 120 fathoms as equivalent to one cable, and 7½ cables as equal to 1 nautical mile, but as this only makes a nautical mile equal to 5,400 feet, it can hardly be used in any computations of measure.

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CUBIC MEASURE.

1,728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot.
1 cubic foot (27 cubic in.) = 1 cubic yard.

SQUARE MEASURE.

144 square inches = 1 square foot
9 square feet = 1 square yard
30¼ square yards = 1 square rod or perch.
40 square rods = 1 square rood
4 roods = 1 acre
640 acres = 1 square mile

MEASURES OF TIME.

60 seconds = 1 minute
60 minutes = 1 hour
24 hours = 1 day
7 days = 1 week
4 weeks = 1 lunar month
30 days = 1 commercial month
12 months = 1 year
365 days = 1 common year
366 days = 1 leap year

In 400 years there are 97 leap years. Leap year is omitted every 100 years, as in 1900, to balance the calendar every century.

SURVEYORS AND LAND MEASURE.

7.92 inches = 1 link
25 links = 1 rod
4 rods = 1 chain
10 square chains = 1 acre
640 acres = 1 square mile

In California, Texas, Arizona, New Mexico and Mexico the following almost obsolete system of land measure is still used:

26,000,000	square varas	(square of 5,099	varas) = 1	league and 1 labor	=	4,605.5 acres.
1,000,000	square varas	(square of 1,000	varas) = 1	labor	=	177 136 acres.
25,000,000	square varas	(square of 5,000	varas) = 1	league	=	4,428.4 acres.
12,500,000	square varas	(square of 3,535.5	varas) = ½	league	=	2,214.2 acres.
8,333,333	square varas	(square of 2,886.7	varas) = ⅓	league	=	1,476.13 acres.
6,250,000	square varas	(square of 2,500	varas) = ¼	league	=	1,107.1 acres.
7,225,600	square varas	(square of 2,688	varas)		=	1,280 acres.
5,419,200	square varas	(square of 2,328	varas)		=	960 acres.
3,612,800	square varas	(square of 1,900.8	varas) = 1	section	=	640 acres.
1,806,400	square varas	(square of 1,344	varas) = ½	section	=	320 acres.
903,200	square varas	(square of 950.44	varas) = ¼	section	=	160 acres.
451,600	square varas	(square of 672	varas) = ⅛	section	=	80 acres.
225,800	square varas	(square of 475	varas) = 1-16	section	=	40 acres.
5,645,376	square varas	(square of 75.137	varas) = 4,840	square yards	=	1 acre.
			43,560	square feet	=	1 acre.

To find the number of acres in any number of square varas, multiply the latter by 177 (or to be more exact, by 177⅓), and cut off six decimals.

1 vara = 33⅓ inches. 1,900.8 varas = 1 mile.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES USED IN THE HOLY BIBLE AND THEIR EQUIVALENTS.

WEIGHTS.

One Gerah = 12 grams
One Bekah = 5 dwts.
One Shekel = 10 dwts.
One Maneh (60) shekels) = 2 lbs., 6 oz
One Talent (50 Manehs) = 125 lbs.

LIQUID MEASURE.

1 Caph = 0.625 pints
1 Log = 0.833 pints
4 Logs (1 Cab) = 3.333 pints
3 Cabs (1 Hin) = 1 gal. 2 pints
3 Hins (1 Seah) = 2½ gals.
3 Seahs (1 Bath, 1 Ephah, 1 Firkin) = 7 gals., 4½ pints.
10 Baths (1 Kor, 1 Chorus, 1 Homer) = 75 gals., 5¼ pints

DRY MEASURE.

1 Gachal = 0.141 pints
20 Gachals (1 Cob) = 2.833 pints
1.8 Cobs (1 Omer) = 5.1 pints
3.3 Omers (1 Seah) = 1 peck, 1 pint
3 Seahs (1 Ephah) = 3 pecks, 3 pints
3 Ephahs (1 Letech) = 4 bushels
2 Letechs (1 Homer, 1 Kor) = 8 bushels, 1 pint

CAPACITY OF CISTERNS AND WATER TANKS, 10 INCHES IN DEPTH.

25 feet in diameter holds 3,059 gallons.	10 feet in diameter holds 489 gallons.	3 feet in diameter holds 44 gallons.
20 feet in diameter holds 1,958 gallons.	7 feet in diameter holds 239 gallons.	2 feet in diameter holds 19 gallons.
15 feet in diameter holds 1,101 gallons.	5 feet in diameter holds 122 gallons.	
12 feet in diameter holds 705 gallons.	4 feet in diameter holds 99 gallons.	

MEASUREMENTS FOR TIMBER AND LUMBER.

The number of cubic feet in round timber can be found by adding the circumference of the small and large ends together and dividing by 2; multiply the square of one-fourth of this (average circumference) by the length in feet; the result gives four-fifths of the real contents in cubic feet. One-fifth is customarily allowed for waste in sawing.

For square timber multiply the width by the thickness in inches, and this product by the length in feet, and divide by 12, which will give the result in feet.

To measure sawed boards one inch thick, multiply length in feet by breadth in inches and divide by 12, which gives the number of feet contained.

For 1¼ and 1½ inch thicknesses calculate the same as for one inch, but add one quarter, for each additional quarter inch in thickness, to the quotient. For 2-inch thickness divide 6 and for 3 inch, divide 4, instead of 12.

WEIGHTS OF VARIOUS PRODUCE.

Apples, dried	26 lbs. to bushel	Flax Seed	56 lbs. to bushel	Potatoes (white)	60 lbs. to bushel
Barley	48 lbs. to bushel	Hair, Plastering	8 lbs. to bushel	Potatoes (sweet)	55 lbs. to bushel
Beans	60 lbs. to bushel	Hemp Seed	44 lbs. to bushel	Rye	56 lbs. to bushel
Bran	20 lbs. to bushel	Lime (unslacked)	30 lbs. to bushel	Salt (fine)	55 lbs. to bushel
Buckwheat	48 lbs. to bushel	Malt	38 lbs. to bushel	Salt (coarse)	50 lbs. to bushel
Coal	80 lbs. to bushel	Oats	32 lbs. to bushel	Turnips	55 lbs. to bushel
Corn (shelled)	56 lbs. to bushel	Onions	57 lbs. to bushel	Wheat	60 lbs. to bushel
Corn (in ear)	70 lbs. to bushel	Peaches (dried)	33 lbs. to bushel		
Corn Meal	48 lbs. to bushel	Peas	60 lbs. to bushel		

Note.—The above table contains the weights established by the United States Government. It varies in a number of States, but the above table is that used by the majority of States.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (COMPARED WITH WATER, FIGURED AT 100%.)

Alcohol	84	Diamond	353	Lead	1,135
Ash	84	Ebony	133	Mahogany	106
Beech	85	Fir	55	Maple	75
Beer	102	Gunpowder	93	Marble	270
Brass	840	Glass	289	Mercury	1,357
Butter	94	Gold	1,926	Milk (Woman's)	102
Cedar	61	Granite	278	Milk (Cows')	103
Cherry	72	Honey	145	Milk (Goats')	104
Cider	61	Ice	92	Platina	2,150
Clay	120	Indigo	77	Poplar	88
Coal	130	Iron (Bar)	779	Porter	104
Copper	895	Iron (Cast)	721	Oak	117
Cork	24	Ivory	183	Opium	134
				Silver	1,047
				Steel	783
				Sulphur	203
				Tin	729
				Turpentine	99
				Urine	101
				Walnut	67
				Water	100
				Water (Sea)	103
				Water (Dead Sea)	124
				Wine	100

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Interest Cables.

SIMPLE INTEREST.*

Time.		1 day.	2 days.	3 days.	4 days.	5 days.	6 days.	7 days.	8 days.	9 days.	10 days.	20 days.	1 mo.	2 mos.	3 mos.	4 mos.	5 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
Amt.	Int.																		
$1.....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	4
	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	2	3	5
	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	2	2	3	6
	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	2	2	4	7
$2.....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	8
	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	3	3	4	5	10
	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	12
	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	4	5	6	7	14
$3.....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	3	4	5	6	12
	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	3	4	5	6	8	15
	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	3	5	6	8	9	18
	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	2	4	5	7	9	11	21
$4.....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	4	5	6	8	16
	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	3	5	7	8	10	20
	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	2	4	6	8	10	12	24
	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	2	2	5	7	9	12	14	28
$5.....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	3	5	6	8	10	20
	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	2	4	6	8	10	13	25
	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	2	3	5	8	10	13	15	30
	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	2	3	6	9	12	15	18	35
$10....	4	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	6	10	13	16	20	40
	5	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	8	13	17	21	25	50
	6	....	....	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	5	10	15	20	25	30	60
	7	....	....	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	4	6	12	18	23	29	35	70
$25....	4	....	....	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	5	8	16	25	33	41	50	1.00
	5	....	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	7	10	21	31	42	52	63	1.25
	6	....	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	8	13	25	38	50	63	75	1.50
	7	....	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	10	15	29	44	58	73	88	1.75
$50....	4	....	1	1	2	3	3	4	4	5	6	11	16	33	50	67	83	1.00	2.00
	5	1	1	2	3	3	4	5	6	6	7	14	21	42	63	83	1.04	1.25	2.50
	6	1	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	17	25	50	75	1.00	1.25	1.50	3.00
	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9	19	29	58	88	1.17	1.46	1.75	3.50
$100...	4	1	2	3	4	6	6	8	9	10	11	22	33	66	1.00	1.33	1.67	2.00	4.00
	5	1	3	4	6	7	8	10	11	13	14	28	42	83	1.25	1.67	2.08	2.50	5.00
	6	2	3	5	7	8	10	12	13	15	17	33	50	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	6.00
	7	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	19	39	58	1.17	1.75	2.33	2.92	3.50	7.00
$200...	4	2	4	6	9	11	13	15	18	20	22	44	67	1.33	2.00	2.66	3.33	4.00	8.00
	5	3	6	8	11	14	17	19	22	25	28	56	83	1.67	2.50	3.33	4.17	5.00	10.00
	6	3	7	10	13	17	20	23	27	30	33	67	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	12.00
	7	4	8	12	16	19	23	27	31	35	39	78	1.17	2.33	3.50	4.67	5.83	7.00	14.00
$300...	4	3	6	10	13	16	20	23	26	30	33	66	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	12.00
	5	4	8	13	17	21	25	29	33	38	42	83	1.25	2.50	3.75	5.00	6.25	7.50	15.00
	6	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	1.00	1.50	3.00	4.50	6.00	7.50	9.00	18.00
	7	6	12	18	23	29	35	41	47	53	58	1.17	1.75	3.50	5.25	7.00	8.75	10.50	21.00
$500...	4	5	11	16	22	28	33	39	44	50	56	1.11	1.66	3.33	5.00	6.66	8.33	10.00	20.00
	5	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	69	1.39	2.08	4.17	6.25	8.33	10.42	12.50	25.00
	6	8	17	25	33	42	50	58	67	75	83	1.67	2.50	5.00	7.50	10.00	12.50	15.00	30.00
	7	10	19	29	39	49	58	68	78	88	97	1.94	2.92	5.83	8.75	11.67	14.58	17.50	35.00
$1,000.	4	11	22	33	44	55	66	78	89	1.00	1.11	2.22	3.33	6.67	10.00	13.33	16.66	20.00	40.00
	5	14	28	42	56	69	83	97	1.11	1.25	1.39	2.78	4.17	8.33	12.50	16.67	20.83	25.00	50.00
	6	17	33	50	67	83	1.00	1.17	1.33	1.50	1.67	3.33	5.00	10.00	15.00	20.00	25.00	30.00	60.00
	7	19	39	58	78	97	1.17	1.36	1.56	1.75	1.94	3.89	5.83	11.67	17.50	23.33	29.17	35.00	70.00

*In order to find the amount of interest at 1 1-2, 2 1-2, 3 1-2 per cent, etc., divide the amount given at twice the interest (i. e., 3, 5, 7 per cent, etc.) by 2.

COMPOUND INTEREST TABLE NO. 1.

SHOWING THE RATE AT WHICH $1 WILL INCREASE WHEN AT COMPOUND INTEREST.

Years.	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	Years.	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%
1	1.0300	1.0400	1.0500	1.0600	1.0700	11	1.3842	1.5394	1.7103	1.8983	2.1048
2	1.0609	1.0816	1.1025	1.1236	1.1449	12	1.4258	1.6010	1.7959	2.0122	2.2522
3	1.0927	1.1249	1.1576	1.1910	1.2250	13	1.4685	1.6650	1.8856	2.1329	2.4098
4	1.1255	1.1699	1.2155	1.2624	1.3108	14	1.5126	1.7316	1.9799	2.2609	2.5783
5	1.1592	1.2166	1.2763	1.3382	1.4025	15	1.5580	1.8009	2.0789	2.3966	2.7590
6	1.1940	1.2653	1.3401	1.4185	1.5007	16	1.6047	1.8730	2.1828	2.5403	2.95.2
7	1.2299	1.3159	1.4071	1.5036	1.6058	17	1.6528	1.9480	2.2926	2.6928	3.1588
8	1.2668	1.3686	1.4774	1.5938	1.7182	18	1.7034	2.0258	2.4060	2.8513	3.3790
9	1.3048	1.4233	1.5513	1.6984	1.8384	19	1.7535	2.1068	2.5269	3.0256	3.6165
10	1.3439	1.4802	1.6289	1.7908	1.9671	20	1.8061	2.1911	2.6533	3.2071	3.8697

COMPOUND INTEREST TABLE NO. 2

SHOWING THE INCREASE OF $1 IF INVESTED AT COMPOUND INTEREST FOR 100 YEARS.

Investment.	Per Cent.	Amt. in 100 yrs.	Investment.	Per Cent.	Amount in 100 years.	Investment.	Per Cent.	Amt. in 100 yrs.	Investment	Per Cent.	Amount in 100 years.
$1.....	1	$2.75	$1.....	5	$131.25	$1	9	$5,513.00	$1	15	$1,174,405.00
1.....	2	7.25	1.....	6	340.00	1	10	13,809.00	1	18	15,145,000.00
1.....	3	19.25	1.....	7	868.00	1	12	84,675.00	1	24	2,551,799,404.00
1.....	4	50.50	1.....	8	2,203.00						

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YEARS IN WHICH MONEY WILL DOUBLE AT SEVERAL RATES OF INTEREST.

Rate of Int.	Simple Interest.	Compound Interest.	Rate of Int.	Simple Interest.	Compound Interest.
1 %	100 years	69 years and 245 days	5%	20 years	14 years and 75 days.
2 %	50 years	35 years	6%	16 years and 243 days.	11 years and 327 days.
2½ %	40 years	28 years and 26 days	7%	14 years and 104 days.	10 years and 89 days.
3⅓ %	33 years and 4 months	23 years and 164 days	8%	12 years and 183 days.	9 years and 2 days.
3½ %	28 years and 208 days.	20 years and 54 days	9%	11 years and 40 days.	8 years and 16 days.
4 %	25 years	17 years and 246 days	10%	10 years	7 years and 100 days.
4½ %	22 years and 81 days.	15 years and 273 days			

Tables of Wages.

MONTHLY WAGE TABLE.

Days.	$10	$11	$12	$13	$14	$15	$16	$17	$18	$19	$20
1	.38	.42	.46	.50	.54	.58	.62	.65	.69	.73	.77
2	.77	.85	.92	1.00	1.08	1.15	1.23	1.31	1.38	1.46	1.54
3	1.15	1.27	1.38	1.50	1.62	1.73	1.85	1.96	2.08	2.19	2.31
4	1.54	1.69	1.85	2.00	2.15	2.31	2.46	2.62	2.77	2.92	3.08
5	1.92	2.12	2.31	2.50	2.69	2.88	3.08	3.27	3.46	3.65	3.85
6	2.31	2.54	2.77	3.00	3.23	3.46	3.69	3.92	4.15	4.38	4.62
7	2.69	2.96	3.23	3.50	3.77	4.04	4.31	4.58	4.85	5.12	5.38
8	3.08	3.38	3.69	4.00	4.31	4.62	4.92	5.23	5.54	5.85	6.15
9	3.46	3.81	4.15	4.50	4.85	5.19	5.54	5.88	6.23	6.58	6.92
10	3.85	4.23	4.62	5.00	5.38	5.77	6.15	6.54	6.92	7.31	7.69
11	4.23	4.65	5.08	5.50	5.92	6.35	6.77	7.19	7.62	8.04	8.46
12	4.62	5.08	5.54	6.00	6.46	6.92	7.38	7.85	8.31	8.77	9.23
13	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.50	10.00
14	5.38	5.92	6.46	7.00	7.54	8.08	8.62	9.15	9.69	10.23	10.77
15	5.77	6.35	6.92	7.50	8.08	8.65	9.23	9.81	10.38	10.96	11.54
16	6.15	6.77	7.38	8.00	8.62	9.23	9.85	10.46	11.08	11.69	12.31
17	6.54	7.19	7.85	8.50	9.15	9.81	10.46	11.12	11.77	12.42	13.08
18	6.92	7.62	8.31	9.00	9.69	10.38	11.08	11.77	12.46	13.15	13.85
19	7.31	8.04	8.77	9.50	10.23	10.96	11.69	12.42	13.15	13.88	14.62
20	7.69	8.46	9.23	10.00	10.77	11.54	12.31	13.03	13.85	14.62	15.38
21	8.08	8.88	9.69	10.50	11.31	12.12	12.92	13.73	14.54	15.35	16.15
22	8.46	9.31	10.15	11.00	11.85	12.69	13.54	14.38	15.23	16.08	16.94
23	8.85	9.73	10.62	11.50	12.38	13.27	14.15	15.04	15.92	16.81	17.69
24	9.23	10.15	11.08	12.00	12.92	13.85	14.77	15.69	16.62	17.54	18.46
25	9.62	10.58	11.54	12.50	13.46	14.42	15.38	16.35	17.31	18.27	19.23
1 month	10.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	15.00	16.00	17.00	18.00	19.00	20.00
2	20.00	22.00	24.00	26.00	28.00	30.00	32.00	34.00	36.00	38.00	40.00
3	30.00	33.00	36.00	39.00	42.00	45.00	48.00	51.00	54.00	57.00	60.00
4	40.00	44.00	48.00	52.00	56.00	60.00	64.00	68.00	72.00	76.00	80.00
5	50.00	55.00	60.00	65.00	70.00	75.00	80.00	85.00	90.00	95.00	100.00
6	60.00	66.00	72.00	78.00	84.00	90.00	96.00	102.00	108.00	114.00	120.00
7	70.00	77.00	84.00	91.00	98.00	105.00	112.00	119.00	126.00	133.00	140 00
8	80.00	88.00	96.00	104.00	112.00	120.00	128.00	136.00	144.00	152.00	160.00
9	90.00	99.00	108.00	117.00	126.00	135.00	144.00	153.00	162.00	171.00	180.00
10	100.00	110.00	120.00	130.00	140.00	150.00	160.00	170.00	180.00	190.00	200.00
11	110.00	121.00	132.00	143.00	154.00	165.00	176.00	187.00	198.00	209.00	220 00
1 year	120.00	132.00	144.00	156.00	168.00	180.00	192.00	204.00	216.00	228.00	240.00

YEARLY WAGE TABLE.

Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.	Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.	Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.
$20 is	$1.67	$0.38	$0.05	$100 is	$8.33	$1.92	$0.27	$180 is	$15.00	$3.45	$0.49
25	2.08	.48	.07	105	8.75	2.01	.29	185	15.42	3.55	.51
30	2.50	.58	.08	110	9.17	2.11	.30	190	15.83	3.64	.52
35	2.92	.67	.10	115	9.58	2.21	.32	195	16.25	3.74	.53
40	3.33	.77	.11	120	10.00	2.30	.33	200	16.57	3.84	.55
45	3.75	.86	.12	125	10.42	2.40	.34	205	17.08	3.93	.56
50	4.17	.96	.14	130	10.83	2.49	.36	210	17.50	4.03	.58
55	4.58	1.06	.15	135	11.25	2.59	.37	215	17.92	4.12	.59
60	5.00	1.15	.16	140	11.67	2.69	.38	220	18.33	4.22	.60
65	5.42	1.25	.18	145	12.08	2.78	.40	225	18.75	4.31	.62
70	5.83	1.34	.19	150	12.50	2.88	.41	230	19.17	4.41	.63
75	6.25	1.44	.21	155	12.92	2.97	.42	235	19.58	4.51	.64
80	6.67	1.53	.22	160	13.33	3.07	.44	240	20.00	4.60	.66
85	7.08	1.63	.23	165	13.75	3.16	.45	245	20.42	4.70	.67
90	7.50	1.73	.25	170	14.17	3.26	.47	250	20.83	4.79	.69
95	7.92	1.82	.26	175	14.58	3.36	.48				

WEEKLY WAGE TABLE.

Hours.	$1.00	$2.00	$3.00	$4.00	$5.00	$6.00	$7.00	$8.00	$9.00	$10.00	$11.00	$12.00	$13.00	$14.00
1	.01	.01⅔	.02½	.03½	.04½	.05	.06	.06⅔	.07½	.08⅓	.09	.10	.11	.12
2	.01⅔	.03⅓	.05	.06⅔	.08⅓	.10	.11⅔	.13⅓	.15	.16⅔	.18⅓	.20	.22	.23⅓
3	.03⅓	.06⅔	.10	.13⅓	.16⅔	.20	.23⅓	.26⅔	.30	.33⅓	.36⅔	.40	.43⅓	.46⅔
4	.05	.10	.15	.20	.25	.30	.35	.40	.45	.50	.55	.60	.65	.70
5	.06⅔	.13½	.20	.26⅔	.33½	.40	.46⅔	.53½	.60	.66⅔	.73½	.80	.86⅔	.93½
6	.08⅓	.16⅔	.25	.33⅓	.41⅔	.50	.58⅓	.66⅔	.75	.83⅓	.91⅔	1.00	1.08⅓	1.16⅔
7	.10	.20	.30	.40	.50	.60	.70	.80	.90	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.40
8	.11⅔	.23½	.35	.46⅔	.58½	.70	.81⅔	.93½	1.05	1.16⅔	1 28½	1.40	1.52	1.63½
9	.13½	.26⅔	.40	.53½	.62⅔	.80	.93½	1.06⅔	1.20	1.33½	1.46⅔	1.60	1.73½	1.86⅔
Days.														
1	.16⅔	.33½	.50	.66⅔	.83½	1.00	1.16⅔	1 33½	1.50	1.66⅔	1.83½	2.00	2.17	2.33½
2	.33½	.66⅔	1.00	1.33½	1.66⅔	2.00	2.33½	2.66⅔	3.00	3.33⅓	3.66⅔	4.00	4.34	4.66⅔
3	.50	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.51	6.99⅔
4	.66⅔	1.33½	2.00	2.66⅔	3.33½	4.00	4.66⅔	5.33½	6.00	6.66⅔	7.33½	8.00	8.68	9.33
5	.88½	1.66⅔	2.50	3.33½	4.16⅔	5.00	5.83½	6.66⅔	7.50	8.33½	9.16⅔	10.00	10.85	11.66½
6	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	14.00

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The Principal Industrial Companies of America.

(Corrected to date by Richard H. Portsmore, financial statistician for Henry Clews & Co.)

The four hundred or more companies included in the following table have been selected from among nearly 5,000 such corporations, not because they have the largest capitals, but because together they present a striking illustration of the varied character of American commercial life.

THE INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS.

Name of Company and Where Incorporated.	Date Incorp.	Common Stock.	Preferred Stock.	Bonds.	Due.	President.	Main Office.
Abbey Effervescent Salt, N. J.	1898	$800,000	.....	.....	....	H. D. Good	11 Murray st., New York.
A. Booth & Co., Ill. (fish packing)	1898	3,000,000	$2,500,000(8)	.....	....	W. Vernon Booth	Chicago, Ill.
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., N. Y.	1893	700,000	.....	$650,000(6)	1915	William J. Merrall	62 Warren st., New York.
Adams Express Co.	1854	20,000,000(4)	.....	12,000,000(4)	1948	Levi C. Weir	59 Broadway, New York.
Allis-Chalmeis Co., N. J. (heavy mach'y)	1901	12,000,000	16,250,000(7)	.....	....	Charles Allis	Broad Exchange Bldg., New York.
Aluminum Plate & Press Co., W. Va.	....	1,500,000	.....	.....	....	John Mullaly	87 Nassau st., New York.
Amalgamated Copper Co., N. J.	1899	153,888,000(2½)	.....	.....	....	Henry H. Rogers	52 Broadway, New York.
American Agr. Chemical Co., Conn.	1899	16,715,600	17,153,000(6)	.....	....	John F. Gibbons	26 Broadway, New York.
American Alkali Co., N. J.	1899	24,000,000	6,000,000(8)	.....	....	W. W. Gibbs	Philadelphia, Pa.
American Automatic Loom Co., N. J.	1899	1,200,000	.....	.....	....	W. P. T. Hollingsworth	Paterson, N. J.
American Aut. Weighing Mach.Co.,Eng.	1899	£135,000	£135,000(6)	.....	....	Robert Milburn	62 Murray st., New York.
American Axe & Tool Co., Ky.	1889	$2,000,000	.....	.....	....	C. W. Hubbard, Jr	Pittsburg, Pa.
American Bank Note Co., N. Y.	1858	3,600,000(6)	.....	.....	....	Augustus D. Shepard	78 to 86 Trinity pl., New York.
American Beet Sugar Co., N. J.	1899	15,000,000	$4,000,000(6)	.....	....	Henry T. Oxnard	32 Nassau st., New Yqrk.
American Book Co., N. J.	1890	5,000,000	.....	.....	....	H. T. Ambrose	100 Washington Square E., New York
American Bicycle Co., N. J.	1899	17,701,500	9,294,900	9,500,000(5)	1919	R. L. Coleman	13 Park row, New York.
American Brake, Shoe&F'd'y Co., N.J.	1902	1,500,000	3,000,000(7)	1,000,000(6)	....	W. D. Sargent	170 Broadway, New York.
American Brass Co., Conn.	1900	10,000,000	.....	.....	....	C. F. Brooker	Waterbury, Conn.
American Can Co., N. J.	1901	41,233,300	41,233,300(7)	.....	....	F. A. Assmann	11 Broadway, New York.
American Caramel Co., Penn.	1898	1,000,000(6)	1,000,000(8)	575,000(6)	1920	W. L. Blair	York, Pa.
American Car & Foundry Co., N. J.	1899	30,000,000(2)	30,000,000(7)	.....	....	Frederick H. Eaton	St. Louis, Mo.
American Cement Co., N. J.	1899	2,000,000(8)	.....	895,000	1914	R. W. Lesley	Philadelphia, Pa.
American Cereal Co., Ohio	1891	3,400,000(8)	.....	1,187,300(6)	1911	H. P. Crowell	Akron, Ohio.
American Chicle Co., N. J.	1899	6,000,000(8)	3,000,000(6)	.....	....	W. J. White	13 Park Row, New York.
American Cigar Co., N. J.	1901	10,000,000	.....	5,000,000(4)	1911	J. B. Cobb	111 Fifth ave., New York.
American Clay Mfg. Co., N. J.	1900	7,582,000	.....	1,548,000	1920	.....	Pittsburg, Pa.
American Coal Co., Md.	....	1,500,000(10)	.....	.....	....	W. De L. Walbridge	1 Broadway, New York.
American Coal & Ry. Co., N. J.	1902	75,000,000	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
American Cotton Oil Co., N. J.	1889	20,237,100(6)	10,198,600(6)	3,000,000(4½)	1915	George A. Morrison	27 Beaver st., New York.
American Felt Co., N. J.	1899	1,625,000	1,625,000(6)	500,000(5)	1919	Charles L. Lovering	110 East 13th st., New York.
American Ginning Co., N. J.	1899	5,000,000	.....	.....	....	Howard Sinn	133 East 23d st., New York.
American Glue Co., N. J.	1894	800,000(2)	1,600,000(8)	.....	....	Daniel Webster King	419 Atlantic ave., Boston, Mass.
American Graphophone Co., W. Va.	1887	1,199,856	800,000(7)	300,000(5)	1907	Edward D. Easton	919 Pennsylvania ave.Washington, D.
American Grass Twine Co., Del.	1899	13,083,000	.....	.....	....	S.H. Chisholm	15 Broad st., New York.
American Hide & Leather Co., N. J.	1899	11,274,100	12,548,300(7)	8,216,000(6)	1919	Thomas W. Hall	92 Cliff st., New York.
American Hominy Co., N. J.	1902	2,500,000	1,250,000(6)	1,250,000(5)	1927	Hervey Bates	Chicago, Ill.
American Ice Co., N. J.	1899	25,000,000	15,000,000	4,940,000(5)	1920	John D. Schoonmaker	131 East 23d st., New York.
American Iron & Steel Mfg. Co., Penn.	1899	17,000,000	3,000,000(5)	.....	....	J. H. Sternberg	Lebanon, Pa.
American Light & Traction Co., N. J.	1901	4,444,400	8,570,000(6)	15,794,000	....	Emerson McMillan	40 Wall st., New York.
American Linseed Co., N. J.	1898	16,750,000	16,750,000	.....	....	F. T. Gates	100 William st., New York.
American Lithograph Co., N. Y.	1896	4,000,000	.....	3,100,600(6)	....	Joseph P. Knapp	19th st. and 4th ave., New York.
American Locomotive Co., N. Y.	1901	25,000,000	24,100,000(7)	1,312,500	....	Samuel R. Callaway	25 Broad st., New York.
American Lumber Co., N. J.	1901	8,000,000	.....	.....	....	.....	Chicago, Ill.
American Malting Co., N. J.	1897	14,500,000	14,440,000	4,000,000(6)	1914	Charles A. Stadler	63d st. and East River, New York.
American Manufacturing Co., W. Va.	1889	1,800,000	.....	.....	....	B. B. Graham	65 Wall st., New York.
American Mutoscope-Biograph Co., N.J.	1895	2,000,000	.....	200,000(7)	1906	.....	841 Broadway, New York.
American Ordnance Co., Va.	1896	1,491,300	1,000,000(7)	.....	....	James H. Hoadley	Bridgeport, Conn.
American Pegamoid Co., N. J.	1897	2,500,000	2,500,000(8)	.....	....	John Aspinwall	290 Broadway, New York.
American Pipe Mfg. Co., N. J.	1889	1,750,000(12)	.....	.....	....	Joseph S. Keene, Jr	Philadelphia, Pa.
American Plow Co., N. J.	1901	37,500,000	37,500,000(7)	.....	....	.....	.....
American Pneumatic Service Co., Del.	1899	4,586,250	4,112,500(6)	351,423(6)	....	W. E. L. Dillaway	Boston, Mass.
American Radiator Co., N. J.	1899	4,893,000	3,000,000(7)	.....	....	Joseph Bond	Chicago, Ill.
American Railway Co., N. J.	1900	3,751,000	.....	2,500,000(5)	1911	Samuel G. DeCoursey	Philadelphia, Pa.
American Railway Equipment Co.	1899	12,000,000	10,000,000	.....	....	.....	Chicago, Ill.
American Safe Deposit Co., N. J.	....	200,000	.....	.....	....	Charles F. Cox	5thave. and 42d st., New York.
American Sash & Door Co., N. J.	1900	3,500,000	2,500,000	.....	....	William McLaren	Providence, R. I.

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American School Furniture Co., N. J.	1899	4,878,000	3,977,800(7)	1,500,000(6)	1929	Thomas M. Boyd	10 West 18th st., New York.
American Screw Co., R. I.	1899	3,250,000(5)	.....	1,648,500(6)	1920	Wm. Thurston	Providence, R. I.
American Sewer Pipe Co., N. J.	1899	2,705,700	.....	.....	....	W. L. Brown	Pittsburg, Pa.
American Shipbuilding Co.,	1899	7,000,000	7,000,000(7)	.....	....	Alex. Euston	Cleveland, Ohio.
American Shoe & Lead Co., Ill.	1890	2,059,500	.....	.....	....	.....	Chicago, Ill.
American Smelting & Refining Co., N.J.	1899	50,000,000	50,000,000(7)	995,000	1911	E. W. Nash	71 Broadway, New York.
American Snuff Co., N. J.	1900	11,001,700	12,000,000(6)	.....	....	G. W. Helme	111 5th ave., New York.
American Soda Fountain Co., N. J.	1891	1,250,000	2,500,000(6-8)	.....	....	J. N. North	Boston, Mass.
American Steel Foundries Co., N. J.	1902	15,000,000	15,500,000	.....	....	.....	.....
American Stove Co., N. J.	1901	5,000,000	.....	.....	....	C. A. Stockstrom	St. Louis, Mo.
American Sugar Refining Co., N. J.	1891	45,000,000(10)	45,000,000(7)	.....	....	H. O. Havemeyer	117 Wall st., New York.
American Telephone&TelegraphCo.,N.Y.	1885	136,883,500(7½)	.....	38,000,000	....	Frederick P. Fish	Boston, Mass.
American Thread Co., N. J.	1898	6,000,000	4,890,475(5)	6,000,000(4)	1919	Lyman R. Hopkins	260 West Broadway, New York.
American Tobacco Co., N. J.	1890	54,500,000(10)	14,000,000(8)	.....	....	J. B. Duke	111 5th ave., New York.
American Tube & Stamping Co., Conn.	1899	2,800,000	.....	.....	....	Frank A. Wilmot	Bridgeport, Conn.
American Type Founders Co., N. J.	1892	4,000,000(4)	964,300(7)	950,000(6)	1926	R. W. Nelson	25 William st., New York.
American Waltham Watch Co., Mass.	1854	4,000,000(10)	.....	.....	....	E. C. Fitch	Boston, Mass.
American Window Glass Co., Pa.	1899	13,000,000(6)	4,000,000(7)	.....	....	James A. Chambers	Pittsburg, Pa.
American Woollen Co., N. J.	1899	29,501,100	20,000,000(7)	.....	....	Frederick Ayer	Boston, Mass.
American Wringer Co., R. I.	1891	1,650,000(4)	850,000(7)	.....	....	W. S. Ballou	Providence, R. I
American Writing Paper Co., N. J.	1899	11,500,000	9,500,000(5)	17,000,000(5)	1919	Elisha Morgan	Springfield, Mass.
American Shovel & Tube Co., N. J.	1901	2,000,000	3,000,000(7)	.....	....	Hobart Ames	Boston, Mass.
Anaconda Copper Mining Co., Mont.	1895	30,000,000(2)	.....	.....	....	William Scallon	52 Broadway, New York.
Anglo-American Rapid Vehicle Co., Del.	1899	75,000,000	.....	.....	....	.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
(D.) Appleton & Co., N. Y. (publishers)	1900	3,000,000	.....	.....	....	W. W. Appleton	72 5th ave., New York.
Armour & Co., Ill.	1900	20,000,000	.....	.....	....	J. Ogden Armour	Chicago, Ill.
Artificial Lumber Co. of America, N. J.	1899	7,000,000	2,000,000	.....	....	T. E. Otis	10 Wall st., New York.
Associated Merchants' Co., Conn.	1901	5,000,000	10,000,000(5-6)	.....	....	John Claflin	224 Church st., New York.
Atlantic Pulp & Paper Co., Can.	1902	1,500,000	1,500,000(7)	.....	....	W. C. Edwards	Toronto, Ont.
Atlantic Refining Co., Pa (oil)	1870	5,000,000	.....	.....	....	James McGee	Philadelphia, Pa.
Atlantic Rubber Shoe Co., N. J.	1901	2,500,000	7,500,000	.....	....	J. O. Stokes	Trenton, N. J.
Atlantic Transport Co., W. Va.	1898	3,000,000	.....	.....	....	.....	Baltimore, Md.
Atlas Portland Cement Co., Pa.	1899	6,000,000	1,500,000(8)	.....	....	.....	30 Broad street, New York.
Automobile Co. of America, Me.	1900	4,000,000	1,000,000	.....	....	In hands of receiver	32 Broadway, New York.
Automatic Weighing Mach. Co., N. Y.	....	3,000,000	600,000	.....	....	P. Lorillard, Jr	Boston, Mass.
Automobile & Cycle Parts Co., N. J.	1899	3,377,500	.....	.....	....	A. L. Garford	Cleveland, Ohio.
Baltimore Brick Co., N. J.	1899	1,500,000	500,000	1,500,000(6)	1989	J. R. Wilson	Baltimore, Md.
Barrett Mfg. Co., W. Va.	1896	3,716,700(10)	.....	2,304,000(5)	1939	G. W. Elkins	Philadelphia, Pa.
Bay State Gas Co., Del.	1889	100,000,000	.....	11,159,500(5)	1939	J. Frank Allee (receiver's hands)	Boston, Mass.
Bigelow Carpet Co., Mass.	1899	4,030,000(5)	.....	425,000(4½)	1910	A. T. Lyman	Boston, Mass.
(E. W.) Bliss Co., Ltd., W. Va.	1892	1,000,000(10)	1,000,000(8)	.....	....	E. W. Bliss	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Borden's Condensed Milk Co., N. J.	1899	17,500,000	7,500,000(6)	.....	....	William Rogers	71 Hudson st., New York.
Broad Exchange Co., N. J.	1900	2,000,000	2,000,000(6)	3,500,000(4½)	1905	Hugh J. Grant	25 Broad st., New York.
Brooklyn Development Co., N. Y.	....	2,000,000	.....	10,000,000(5)	....	William E. Harmon	Brooklyn, N. Y.
California Fruit Canners Ass'n, Cal.	1900	2,891,600(7-2)	.....	.....	....	William Fries	San Francisco, Cal.
California Wine Ass'n, Cal.	1894	4,337,200(7.2)	.....	.....	....	Percy T. Morgan	San Francisco, Cal.
Cambria Steel Co., Pa.	1898	45,000,000	.....	206,000(6)	1917	Powell Stackhouse	Philadelphia, Pa.
Casein Co. of America, N. J.	1900	5,492,000	1,000,000(8)	.....	....	William A. Hall	Bellows Falls, Vt.
Celluloid Co., N. J.	1890	5,925,000(7)	.....	.....	....	M. C. Lefferts	36 Washington place, New York.
Central & So. Am. Telegraph Co., N. Y.	....	7,725,600(7)	.....	.....	....	James A. Scrymser	39 Wall st., New York.
Central Coal & Coke Co., Mo.	1893	1,875,000	1,875,000(5)	.....	....	R. H. Keith	Kansas City, Mo.
Central Fireworks Co., N. J.	1896	1,406,150(2)	1,267,200(7)	.....	....	Charles G. Street	11 Park place, New York.
Central Foundry Co., N. J.	1899	7,000,000	7,000,000	3,863,000(6)	1919	Alfred Fowle, Jr	116 Nassau st., New York.
Central Railway & Bridge Co.	....	1,500,000	.....	1,000,000(5)	1940	.....	Newport, Ky.
Chicago Breweries, Lt., Eng.	1888	£400,000(3)	.....	£389,600(6)	....	Charles A. Dingwall	Chicago, Ill., and London, Eng.
Chicago Edison Co., Ill.	1887	7,590,000(8)	.....	5,508,000(5-6)	....	Samuel Insull	Chicago, Ill
Chicago Junc. Ry. & Stk. Yd. Co., N.J.	1890	6,500,000(8)	6,500,000(6)	14,000,000(4-5)	....	Chauncey M. Depew	40 Wall st., New York.
Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co., N. J.	....	5,300,000(8)	.....	2,300,000(5)	1921	J. W. Duntley	Chicago, Ill.
Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co., Ohio.	1901	28,000,000(4)	.....	1,300,000(5)	1917	Andrew Hickenlooper	Cincinnati, Ohio.
City of Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co., Eng.	1890	£625,000	£625,000	3,166,000 (6)	1910	John A. Orb	Chicago, Ill., and London, Eng.
Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., Col.	1892	23,931,000	2,000,000(8)	20,417,000(5-6)	....	J. C. Osgood (chairman)	Denver, Col.
Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron Co.	1883	6,978,600	.....	859,000(5)	1917	W. H. Ziegler	Columbus, Ohio.
Commercial Cable Co., N. Y.	1883	13,333,300(8)	.....	20,000,000	2397	.....	253 Broadway, New York.
Commonwealth Electric Co., Ill.	1898	5,000,000	.....	3,100,000(5)	1943	Samuel Insull	Chicago, Ill.
Composite Type Bar Co., N. J.	1897	10,000,000	.....	.....	1920	Leonard D. Baldwin	35 Nassau st., New York.
Compressed Air Co., N. Y.	1900	6,401,300	775,000	155,000	....	Henry D. Cook	24 State St., New York.

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Name of Company and Where Incorporated.	Date Incorp.	Common Stock.	Preferred Stock.	Bonds.	Due.	President.	Main Office.
Compressed Gas Capsule Co., N. J.	1899	13,000,000	815,000(8)	.....	....	Francis G. Brown	1 Madison ave., New York.
Comstock Tunnel Co., N. Y.	1899	4,000,000	.....	2,769,000(4)	1919	Franklin Leonard	25 Broad st., New York.
Conn. Ry. & Lighting Co., Conn.	1895	11,000,000	4,000,000	8,355,000(4½)	1951	A. M. Young	Bridgeport, Conn.
Consolidated Car Heating Co., W. Va.	1889	1,130,000(6)	.....	.....	....	Robert C. Pruyn	Albany, N. Y.
Consolidated Gas Co. of N. Y., N. Y.	1884	72,916,500(8)	.....	70,863,391	....	Hawson E. Gawting	4 Irving place, New York.
Consolidated Lake Superior Co., Conn.	1897	73,427,700	26,444,700(7)	.....	....	E. V. Douglas	Philadelphia, Pa.
Con. Ry. Elec. Light'g & Eqp. Co., N.J	1900	16,000,000	.....	.....	....	Isaac L. Rice	100 Broadway, New York.
Con. Ry. Light'g & Ref. Co., N. J.	1901	17,500,000	.....	.....	....	Isaac L. Rice	100 Broadway, New York.
Consolidated Lime Co., N. J.	1899	1,250,000	1,250,000	.....	....	A. M. Baldwin	Montgomery, Ala.
Consolidated Rosendale C'm't Co., N.J.	1902	500,000	1,000,000	.....	....	Van H. Cartwell	Newark, N. J.
Consolidated Rubber Tire Co., N. J.	1899	4,000,000	1,169,500	3,000,000(4)	....	Isaac L. Rice	40 Wall st., New York.
Consolidated Tobacco Co., N. J.	1901	30,000,000	.....	157,844,600(4)	1951	James B. Duke	111 5th ave., N. Y.
Consolidated Wagon & Mach. Co., Utah	1901	400,000	800,000	.....	....	Joseph F. Smith	Salt Lake City, Utah.
Consolidation Coal Co., Md.	1864	10,250,000	.....	508,000(4½)	•1922	C. K. Lord	Baltimore, Md.
Continental Tobacco Co., N. J.	1898	48,846,100(9½)	48,844,600(7)	1,581,100(7)	1905	James B. Duke	111 5th ave., N. Y.
Corn Products Co., N. J.	1902	44,541,700	27,097,110(7)	10,067,000	....	C. H. Matthesen	25 Broad st., New York.
Cotton Oil & Fibre Co., N. J.	1900	1,500,000	1,500,000	.....	....	James Pollock	Philadelphia, Pa.
Coxe Bros. & Co., Pa.	1882	3,320,100	.....	.....	....	Irving A. Stearns	143 Liberty st., New York.
Crucible Steel Co. of America, N. J.	1900	25,000,000	25,000,000(7)	.....	....	Reuben Miller	Pittsburg, Pa.
Development Co. of America, Del.	1901	3,000,000	850,000	.....	....	F. M. Murphy	Park Row Building, New York.
Diamond Match Co., Ill.	1889	15,000,000(10)	.....	.....	....	O. C. Barber	Chicago, Ill.
Diamond State Steel Co., Del.	1901	2,000,000	2,250,000	1,000,000(4)	2001	H. A. Wallace	Wilmington, Del.
Distillers' Securities Corp., N. J.	1902	32,500,000	.....	20,452,960	....	.....	.....
Eastman Kodak Co., N. J.	1901	3,000,000	4,673,100(6)	.....	....	George Eastman	Rochester, N. Y.
Electric Boat Co., N. J.	1899	4,999,600	1,745,000	.....	....	Isaac L. Riche	100 Broadway, New York.
Electric Co. of America, N. J.	1899	20,368,400	.....	.....	....	A. L. Snowden	Philadelphia, Pa.
Electric Storage Battery Co., N. J.	1888	11,750,000	4,500,000(5)	.....	....	Henry Lloyd	Philadelphia, Pa.
Electric Vehicle Co., N. J.	1897	10,450,000	8,125,000(2)	1,675,000(6)	1904	George H. Day	100 Broadway, New York.
Elgin Nat. Watch Co., Ill.	1865	4,000,000	.....	.....	....	Charles L. Hulburd	Elgin, Ill.
Empire Steel & Iron Co., N. J.	1899	2,281,400	2,361,100(3)	.....	....	Leonard Peckitt	Catasauqua, Pa.
Federal Cereal & Baking Co., N. J.	1902	3,000,000	.....	.....	....	.....	Newark, N. J.
Fisheries Co., N. J.	1900	532,767	2,000,000(7)	500,000(6)	1905	N. B. Church	135 Front st., New York.
Flint, Eddy & Am. Trading Co., Me.	1900	2,150,000	2,150,000(8)	.....	....	W. D. Eddy	39 Broad st., New York.
Fore River Ship & Engine Co., N. J.	1901	2,000,000	1,063,000(7)	.....	....	Thomas A. Watson	Quincy, Mass.
Francis H. Leggett Co., N. Y.	1902	3,000,000	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
Fuller Co., (Geo. A.), N. J. (building).	1901	10,000,000	5,000,000(7)	.....	....	H. S. Black	135 Broadway, New York.
General Aristo Co., N. Y.	1899	2,400,000(15)	2,400,000(7)	.....	....	George Eastman	Rochester, N. Y.
General Chemical Co., N. Y.	1899	7,410,300	9,416,000(6)	.....	....	William H. Nichols	25 Broad st., New York.
General Electric Co., N. Y.	1892	42,031,600(8)	.....	2,010,300(3½)	1942	C. A. Coffin	Schenectady, N. Y.
General Fire Extinguisher Co., N. Y.	....	2,000,000	1,000,000	.....	....	Frederick Grinnell	45 Cedar st., New York.
Gold & Stock Tel. (quotations) Co., N.Y	1867	5,000,000	.....	.....	....	T. T. Eckert	195 Broadway, New York.
Great Lakes Towing Co., N. J.	1899	1,675,000	1,952,850(7)	.....	....	T. F. Newman	Cleveland, Ohio.
Great Western Cereal Co., N. J.	1901	3,000,000	.....	1,500,000(6)	1921	P. F. Sawyer	Chicago, Ill.
Gulf Coast Shipb'd'g & Dry D'k Co., Ala	1901	4,000,000	.....	4,000,000(5)	....	Charles M. Jesup	.....
Gutta Percha & Rubber Mfg. Co., N. Y	1865	1,000,000	.....	.....	....	Amadee Spadone	126 Duane st., New York.
Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co., Cal	1882	10,000,000	.....	2,356,328(5)	1919	H. P. Baldwin	San Francisco, Cal.
Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Co., N. J.	1900	1,650,000	1,650,000(7)	.....	....	H. A. Tenny	400 Broadway, New York.
Heyward Bros. & Wakefield Co. (furn.)	1897	2,000,000(8)	4,000,000(6)	.....	....	Henry Heyward	Gardner, Mass.
Hydraulic Pressed Brick Co., Mo.	....	3,000,000	.....	.....	....	E. C. Sterling	St. Louis, Mo.
Illinois Brick Co., Ill.	1900	4,000,000	3,500,000(6)	.....	....	L. H. Harland	Chicago, Ill.
Int. Automobile & Veh. Tire Co., N. J.	1899	1,500,000	1,500,000(7)	.....	....	E. E. McCall	346 Broadway, New York.
International Cigar Machinery Co., N. J	1901	10,000,000	.....	.....	....	R. L. Patterson	111 5th ave., New York.
International Elevating Co., N. J.	1891	2,200,000	.....	.....	....	E. G. Burgess	Produce Exchange, New York.
Int'l Emery & Corundum Co., N. J.	1900	1,150,000	.....	500,000(6)	1920	Frank M. Peet	25 Broad st., New York.
International Fire Engine Co., N. J.	1899	3,750,000	2,750,000	.....	....	J. E. French	149 Broadway, New York.
International Harvester Co., N. J.	1902	120,000,000	.....	.....	....	Cyrus H. McCormick	.....
Int'l Mercantile Marine Co., N. J.	1902	53,357,000	59,214,000	88,686,000	....	Clement A. Griscom	71 Broadway, New York.
International Nickel Co., N. J.	1902	9,000,000	9,000,000	10,000,000	1932	Ambrose Monell	72 Broadway, New York.
International Paper Co., N. Y.	1898	11,442,800	22,406,700(6)	9,169,000(6)	1918	H. J. Chisholm	30 Broad st., New York.
International Power Co., N. Y.	1899	5,047,000	600,000(6)	340,000	1919	J. H. Hoadley	253 Broadway, New York.
International Pulp Co., N. Y.	1893	3,000,000	2,000,000(8)	.....	....	Augustus G. Paine	41 Park row, New York.
International Salt Co., N. J.	....	18,750,000	.....	7,500,000(5)	1957	Edward L. Fuller	Scranton, Pa.
International Silver Co., N. J.	1898	9,994,700	5,107,500(4)	3,800,000(6)	1921	Samuel Dodd	11 Maiden lane, New York.
International Steam Pump Co., N. J.	1899	12,262,500	8,850,000(6)	579,900(5)	1948	John W. Dunn	120 Liberty st., New York.
International Umbrella Co., N. J.	1901	1,500,000	.....	.....	....	.....	66 Broadway, New York.

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Keystone Watch Case Co., Pa.	1899	1,080,000	2,160,000(5)			John Lowber Welsh	Philadelphia, Pa.
Lackawanna Iron & Steel Co., Pa.	1884	20,000,000	.....	1,800,000	1926	Walter Scranton	Scranton, Pa.
Lanston Monotype Co., Va.	1892	3,387,240	.....		....	J. Mauray Dore	Washington, D. C.
Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co., Pa.	1822	14,366,550(6)	.....	18,251,283	....	L. A. Riley	Philadelphia, Pa.
Locomobile Co. of America, W. Va.	1899	5,000,000	.....	.....	....	S. S. Davis, Jr.	7 East 42d st., New York.
Macbeth-Evans Glass Co.	1899	2,000,000	.....	600,000(6)	....	.....	Pittsburg, Pa.
Magnus Metal Co., N. J.	1899	1,000,000(10)	1,000,000(8)	.....	....	H. H. Hewitt	Buffalo, N. Y.
Malta-Vita Pure Food Co., N. J.	1902	5,000,000	.....	.....	....	H. N. Higinbotham	Battle Creek, Mich.
Manhattan Transit Co., N. J.	1902	10,000,000	.....	800,000(4)	1952	.....	.....
Marsden Co. (fibre and explosives), N. J	1897	33,962,200	1,546,200	.....	....	E. G. Buckner	Philadelphia, Pa.
Medina Quarry Co., N. Y.	....	2,000,000	.....	1,140,500(5)	1903	Bird S. Coler	80 Broadway, New York.
Mergenthaler Linotype Co., N. Y.	1895	10,000,000	.....	.....	....	Philip T. Dodge	154 Nassau st., New York.
Mexican Nat. Construction Co., Col.	1880	1,000,000	7,000,000	.....	....	.....	Colorado Springs, Col.
Monongahela River Cons. C. & C. Co., Pa	1899	20,000,000	10,000,000(7)	2,479,000(6)	1949	John B. Finley	Pittsburg, Pa.
National Asphalt Co., N. J.	1900	11,573,500	8,025,000	35,420,775(5)	....	In hands of receivers	Jersey City, N. J.
National Biscuit Co., N. J.	1898	29,236,000	23,825,100(7)	1,542,000(5)	1910	B. F. Crawford	Chicago, Ill.
National Carbon Co., N. J.	1899	5,500,000	4,500,000(7)	.....	....	James Parmelee	Cleveland, Ohio.
National Cash Register Co., N. J.	1899	4,000,000	1,000,000(7)	.....	....	J. H. Patterson	Dayton, Ohio.
National Casket Co., N. Y.	....	6,000,000	.....	.....	....	William Hamilton	48 Great Jones st., New York.
National Enamelling & St'p'g Co., N. J.	1899	15,441,800(4)	8,396,600(7)	2,250,000	1911	F. G. Niedringhaus	81 Fulton st., New York.
National Fireproofing Co., Pa.	1899	2,000,000	3,000,000(7)	.....	....	D. F. Henry	Pittsburg, Pa.
National Glass Co., Pa.	1899	2,250,000	.....	2,500,000(6)	....	A. W. Herron	Pittsburg, Pa.
National Gramophone Corp., N. Y.	1899	800,000(8)	.....	.....	....	Edw. R. Johnes	874 Broadway, New York.
National Lead Co., N. J.	1891	14,905,400(1)	14,905,400(7)	.....	....	L. A. Cole	100 William st., New York.
National Rice Milling Co., N. J.	1892	327,560	652,000	.....	....	Henry Kahn	New Orleans, La.
Nat'l Roofing & Corrugating Co., W. Va.	1900	5,000,000	.....	.....	....	G. E. Needham	Wheeling, W. Va.
National Ship Copper Plating Co., W. Va	1896	1,500,000	.....	.....	....	James H. George	253 Broadway, New York.
National Typographical Co., W. Va.	....	2,000,000	.....	.....	....	R. F. Rogers	Charleston, W. Va.
New England Cotton Yarn Co., N. J.	1899	5,000,000	5,000,000(7)	5,577,000(5)	1929	A. G. Pierce	New Bedford, Mass.
New England Gas & Coke Co.	....	17,500,000	.....	14,000,000(5)	1937	H. M. Whitney	Boston, Mass.
New Jersey Zinc Co., N. J.	1880	10,000,000(12)	.....	4,000,000(4)	1926	S. S. Palmer	11 Broadway, New York.
New York Air Brake Co., N. J.	1890	8,012,500(8)	.....	.....	....	C. A. Starbuck	66 Broadway, New York.
N. Y. Auto Truck Co., N. J.	1899	10,000,000	.....	.....	....	J. H. Hoadley	253 Broadway, New York.
N. Y. Dock Co., N. Y.	1901	7,000,000	10,000,000(5)	11,580,000(4)	1951	David H. King	66 Broad st., New York.
N. Y. Steam Co., N. Y.	1880	7,500,000	.....	.....	....	G. C. St. John	143 Liberty st., New York.
Niagara Falls Power Co., N. Y.	1896	3,331,000	.....	10,000,000(5)	....	D. O. Mills	Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Niles-Bement-Pond Co., N. J.	1899	5,000,000(6½)	2,000,000(6)	.....	....	R. C. McKinney	136 Liberty st., New York.
North American Co., N. J.	1890	12,000,000	.....	.....	....	C. W. Wetmore	30 Broad st., New York.
Northern Commercial Co., N. J.	1901	1,622,800	.....	2,620,000(5)	....	Leon Sloss	San Francisco, Cal.
Northern Pacific Terminal Co., Ore.	1882	3,000,000	.....	3,741,000(6)	1933	C. A. Dolph	Portland, Ore.
Northern Securities Co., N. J.	1901	350,000,000	.....	.....	....	James J. Hill	27 Pine st., New York.
Ohio & Indiana Consolidated Natural & Illuminating Gas Co., N. J.	1899	9,000,000(4)	.....	7,350,000	....	Charles F. Dieterich	45 Broadway, New York.
Otis Elevator Co., N. J.	1898	5,589,800	5,589,800(6)	1,250,000(4)	....	.....	71 Broadway, New York.
Pacific Coast Co., N. J.	1897	6,738,800(4)	5,525,000(4-5)	4,446,000(5)	1946	J. D. Farrell	10 Wall st., New York.
Pacific Hardware & Steel Co., N. J.	1902	7,000,000	3,000,000	.....	....	C. E. Miller	San Francisco, Cal.
Pacific Mail Steamship Co., N. Y.	1848	20,000,000	.....	.....	....	E. H. Harriman	120 Broadway, New York.
Page Woven Wire Fence Co., N. J.	1902	5,000,000	1,000,000(7)	1,750,000	1922	J. W. Page	Adrian, Mich.
Palmetto Co., W. Va.	1898	3,500,000	.....	.....	....	A. A. Rutis	Philadelphia, Pa.
Patten Vacuum Ice Co., Ltd., N. J.	1901	10,000,000	.....	.....	....	S. Mehrbach	19 Liberty st., New York.
Pennsylvania Furnace Co., Pa.	1899	2,100,000	.....	.....	....	E. Burd Grubb	Boston, Mass.
People's Gaslight & Coke Co., Ill.	1897	32,960,100(6)	.....	34,496,000	....	George O. Knapp	Chicago, Ill.
Philadelphia Co., Pa. (natural gas, street railways, etc.	1884	14,752,918	3,998,350(5)	20,150,000	....	J. H. Reed	Pittsburg, Pa.
Pittsburg Plate Glass Co., Pa.	1882	9,850,000(6)	150,000(12)	.....	....	John Pitcairn	Pittsburg, Pa.
Pittsburg Stove & Range Co., Pa.	1899	1,000,000	1,000,000(7)	.....	....	J. D. Nicholson	Allegheny, Pa.
Planters Compress Co., W. Va.	1899	5,781,250	2,312,500	.....	....	A. R. Marsh	Boston, Mass.
Pneumatic Signal Co., N. Y.	1902	3,000,000	.....	.....	....	J. N. Bechley	Rochester, N. Y.
Postum Cereal Co., Mich. (health foods)	1899	4,000,000	1,000,000(4)	.....	....	C. W. Post (chairman)	Battle Creek, Mich.
Pressed Steel Car Co., N. J.	1899	12,500,000(4)	12,500,000(7)	4,735,000(4-5)	....	F. N. Hoffstot	Pittsburg, Pa.
Proctor & Gamble, N. J. (soups, etc.)	1890	5,250,000(12)	2,250,000(8)	.....	....	W. A. Proctor	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Pullman Co., Ill. (passenger cars)	1867	74,000,000(8)	.....	.....	....	Robert T. Lincoln	Chicago, Ill.
Pure Oil Co., N. J.	1896	8,000,000	2,000,000(6)	.....	....	Michael Murphy	13 William st., New York.
Quaker Oats Co., N. J.	1901	4,000,000	7,500,000(6)	.....	....	H. P. Crowell	Chicago, Ill.
Railway Steel Spring Co., N. J.	1902	13,500,000	13,500,000(7)	.....	....	J. E. French	Pittsburg, Pa.
Railroad Securities Co., N. J.	1896	5,200,000	2,800,000(4)	16,000,000(3½-4)	1951	William C. Lane	120 Broadway, New York.

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Name of Company and Where Incorporated.	Date Incorp.	Common Stock.	Preferred Stock.	Bonds.	Due.	President.	Main Office.
Rapid Transit Sub. Construc. Co., N. Y.	1900	6,000,000	.....	.....	....	August Belmont	23 Nassau st., New York.
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe Co., N. J.	1891	1,000,000	1,750,000(7)	.....	....	F. W. Carpenter	Providence, R. I.
Rochester Optical & Camera Co., N. J.	1899	1,250,000	1,350,000(7)	.....	....	H. B. Carlton	Rochester, N. Y.
Royal Baking Powder Co., N. J.	1899	10,000,000	10,000,000(6)	.....	....	Charles O. Gates	100 William st., New York.
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co., N. J.	1899	16,941,700	8,051,400(7)	.....	....	Alden S. Swan	New Brunswick, N. J.
Safety Car Heating & Lighting Co., N.J.	1887	4,849,600(8)	.....	.....	....	Robert Andrews	160 Broadway, New York.
St. John Typobar Co., N. J.	1900	7,500,000	1,250,000(6)	.....	....	J. J. Little	26 Cortlandt st, New York.
Sea Coast Packing Co., N. J. (sardines)	1899	5,000,000	3,000,000(7)	.....	....	C. H. Randall	Chicago, Ill.
Simpson, Crawford & Simpson, N. Y.	1901	2,500,000	.....	.....	....	Henry Siegel	311 6th ave., New York.
Singer Mfg. Co., N.J. (sewing machines)	1873	30,000,000(7)	.....	.....	....	F. G. Bourne	149 Broadway, New York.
South Yuba Water Co., Cal. (irrigation).	1854	2,000,000	.....	1,000,000(6)	....	Warner Van Norden	Nevada City, Cal.
Squires (John P.) & Co., N. J. (pork).	1901	6,000,000	1,500,000(6)	.....	....	C. Minot Weld	Boston, Mass.
Standard Carbide Co., W. Va.	1900	5,000,000	.....	.....	....	.....	New York City.
Standard Chain Co., N. J.	1900	1,277,200	1,031,400(7)	568,000(6)	1920	John C. Schmidt	Pittsburg, Pa.
Standard Coupler Co., N. J.	1893	1,200,000(1)	300,000(8)	.....	....	George A. Post	160 Broadway, New York.
Standard Milling Co., N. J.	1900	4,600,000	6,900,000(5)	5,750,000(5)	1930	Brayton Ives (chairman)	Produce Exchange, New York.
Standard Oil Co., N. J.	1882	97,500,000(45)	.....	.....	....	John D. Rockefeller	26 Broadway, New York.
Standard Rope & Twine Co., N. J.	1895	12,000,000	.....	9,545,330(5-6)	1946	Thomas Russell	17 State st., New York.
Standard Screw Co., N. J.	1900	1,500,000	.....	.....	....	C. E. Roberts	Chicago, Ill.
Standard Shoe Machinery Co., N. J.	1899	2,500,000	1,500,000(7)	.....	....	E. B. Beecher	29 Broad st., New York.
Standard Table Oilcloth Co., N. J.	1901	4,000,000	4,000,000(7)	.....	....	H. M. Garlick	320 Broadway New York.
Standard Underground Cable Co., Pa.	....	1,500,000(8)	.....	.....	....	Mark W. Watson	Pittsburg, Pa.
Steel Steamship Co., Ohio.	1901	720,000	.....	625,000(5)	1913	J. C. Gilchrist	Mentor, Ohio.
Steel Tired Wheel Co., N. J.	1897	4,000,000	.....	.....	....	J. E. French	71 Broadway, New York.
Stetson (John B.) Co., Pa. (hats)	1891	1,500,000(17)	1,500,000(8)	.....	....	John B. Stetson	Philadelphia, Pa.
Storage Power Co., W. Va.	1898	5,000,000	.....	.....	....	W. Seward Webb	30 Broad st., New York.
Strohm Automatic Electric Safety Block Signal Co., Pa.	1899	4,500,000	.....	.....	....	S. D. Strohm	Philadelphia, Pa.
Tennessee Coal, Iron & R.R. Co., Tenn	1860	22,801,000	.....	12,898,500	....	Don H. Bacon (chairman)	100 Broadway, New York.
Texas Pacific Land Trust, Tex.	1888	8,595,656	.....	.....	....	.....	11 Pine st., New York.
Trenton Potteries Co., N. J.	1892	1,750,000	1,250,000(8)	.....	....	Daniel K. Bayne	Trenton, N. J.
Tripler Liquid Air Co., Ariz.	1899	10,000,000	.....	.....	....	Charles E. Tripler	11 Broadway, New York.
Trow Directory, Ptg. & B'kb'd'g Co., N.J	1891	850,000	.....	.....	....	R. W. Smith	213 East 12th st., New York.
Union Bag & Paper Co., N. J.	1899	16,000,000	11,000,000(7)	.....	....	L. G. Fisher	Chicago, Ill.
Union Steel & Chain Co., Del.	1899	335,100	766,800(7)	.....	....	William Rotch	71 Broadway, New York.
Union Typewriter Co., N. J.	1893	10,000,000	8,000,000(7-8)	.....	....	C. W. Seamans	Jersey City, N. J.
United Box Board & Paper Co., N. J.	1902	14,018,500	14,946,900(7)	.....	....	James A. Roberts	11 Broadway, New York.
United Fruit Co., N. J.	1899	12,369,500(7)	.....	5,516,000(5)	....	A. W. Preston	Boston, Mass.
United Gas Improvement Co., Pa.	1888	28,125,000(8)	.....	.....	....	Thomas Dolan	Philadelphia, Pa.
United Mattress Machinery Co., W. Va.	....	800,000	210,000(8)	.....	....	Harlan P. Whitcomb	Boston, Mass.
United Power & Transportation Co., N.J.	1899	3,125,000(4)	8,787,630	.....	....	John A. Rigg	Philadelphia, Pa.
United States Casualty Co.	....	300,000	.....	.....	....	James W. Hinkley	141 Broadway, New York.
United States Coal & Oil Co.	1902	6,000,000	.....	.....	....	Albert F. Holden	Cleveland, Ohio.
United States Projectile Co., N. Y.	1890	500,000(8)	.....	.....	....	E. W. Bliss	53d st. and 1st ave., Brooklyn.
United States Voting Mach. Co., N. Y.	1900	1,000,000	.....	.....	....	Arthur O. Wade	Rochester, N. Y.
United Zinc & Chemical Co., Kan.	1901	1,500,000	1,500,000(7)	.....	....	A. R. Meyer	59 Wall st., New York.
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & F'dry Co., N. J.	1899	12,500,000	12,500,000(7)	1,194,000(6)	....	Geo. Hayes	80 Broadway, New York.
U. S. Cotton Duck Corporation, N. J.	1901	10,000,000	2,750,000(6)	14,000,000	....	T. L. Park	Baltimore, Md.
U. S. Envelope Co., Me.	1898	750,000	3,750,000(7)	2,000,000(6)	1918	C. H. Hutchins	Springfield, Mass.
U. S. Finishing Co., N. J. (cotton goods)	1899	1,000,000	2,000,000(7)	1,750,000(5)	1919	J. H. Wright	320 Broadway, New York.
U. S. Gypsum Co., N. J.	1901	3,000,000	4,500,000(7)	.....	....	B. W. McCausland	Chicago, Ill.
U. S. Leather Co., N. J.	1893	62,882,300	62,282,300(6)	5,280,000(6)	1913	E. C. Hoyt	26 Ferry st., New York.
U. S. Playing Card Co., N. J.	1894	3,012,000(4)	.....	.....	....	John Omwake	Cincinnati, Ohio.
U. S. Printing Co., Ohio.	1891	3,376,300(5)	.....	.....	....	John Frey	Cincinnati, Ohio.
U. S. Realty & Construction Co., N. J.	1902	33,500,000	27,500,000(6)	.....	....	Bradish Johnson	137 Broadway, New York.
U. S. Reduction & Refining Co., N. J.	1901	5,885,000(4)	3,923,300(6)	3,000,000(6)	1931	Charles L. Tutt	Colorado Springs, Col.
U. S. Rubber Co., N. J.	1892	23,666,000	23,525,500(8)	.....	....	Samuel P. Colt	9 Murray st., New York.
U. S. Steel Corporation, N. J.	1901	508,495,200(4)	510,314,100(7)	342,105,656	....	Charles M. Schwab	71 Broadway, New York.
Walter Baker & Co., Ltd., Mass. (choc'te)	1898	2,750,000	.....	.....	....	J. Frank Howland	105 Hudson st., New York.
Washburn Wire Co., Me.	1900	1,250,000	2,500,000(7)	.....	....	C. G. Washburn	Phillipsdale, R. I.
Welsbach Co., N. J. (gas burners)	1900	3,500,000(2)	.....	6,574,940(5)	1930	Sidney Mason	Philadelphia, Pa.
Westchester Lighting Co., N. Y.	1900	10,000,000	2,500,000	3,990,000(5)	1950	W. W. Scrugham	Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Western Union Telegraph Co., N. Y.	1851	97,340,504(5)	.....	21,504,000(5-4½)	....	T. T. Eckert	195 Broadway, New York.
Westinghouse Air Brake Co., Pa.	....	11,000,000(10)	.....	.....	....	George Westinghouse	Pittsburg, Pa.

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Telegraph Systems of the World.

(Compiled by the United States Bureau of Statistics.)

Countries.	Number of offices.	Miles of lines.	Miles of wire.	Number of messages sent.	Population.	Messages per capita.	Area (square miles).
United Kingdom	11,512	46,296	347,680	89,576,961	41,605,323	2.15	120,979
United States	26,068	219,938	1,156,998	83,555,122	77,647,000	1.08	3,025,600
France	12,786	90,170	330,100	48,144,151	38,595,500	1.25	204,092
Germany	24,456	81,303	300,512	38,342,455	56,367,178	.68	208,781
Austria-Hungary	8,730	47,804	222,581	29,427,615	45,357,700	.65	240,942
Russia	.....	98,570	290,634	18,376,969	129,004,514	.14	8,660,395
Japan	1,644	14,734	66,833	16,737,150	44,260,604	.38	147,655
Com'wealth of Australia	3,027	44,501	106,543	8,987,846	3,767,443	2.39	2,972,573
New Zealand	991	7,249	20,682	3,898,128	772,719	5.05	104,471
Italy	6,035	26,427	102,470	7,896,081	32,449,754	.24	110,646
Belgium	1,128	3,975	24,940	a14,411,487	6,693,810	2.15	11,373
Spain	1,470	19,885	46,670	b5,058,104	18,089,500	.28	197,670
Argentine	1,544	27,584	58,656	3,427,664	4,794,149	.71	1,113,849
India	1,851	52,909	170,766	6,237,301	c231,085,132	.03	c985,002
Netherlands	d659	d3,831	d14,210	d5,393,872	5,179,160	1.04	12,648
Mexico	e349	f32,486	.....	2,604,710	13,545,462	.19	767,005
Canada	2,922	35,628	g82,335	5,181,680	5,371,051	.96	3,653,946
Switzerland	2,108	5,698	22,432	3,950,162	3,315,443	1.19	15,976
Turkey	750	23,440	38,400	3,024,775	24,931,000	.14	1,115,046
Bulgaria	192	3,270	6,740	1,356,041	3,733,189	.36	38,080
Egypt	.....	2,365	9,934	4,250,571	9,734,405	.44	400,000
Roumania	613	4,344	11,246	2,224,539	5,912,520	.38	50,720
Cape Colony	494	7,467	22,597	3,562,039	2,350,000	1.51	221,311
Sweden	182	5,958	17,810	2,580,258	5,136,441	.50	172,876
Denmark	d170	d2,413	d8,601	d2,317,979	2,464,770	.94	15,360
Norway	881	h9,040	h52,360	2,267,915	2,239,880	1.01	124,445
Portugal	443	5,180	11,460	3,420,453	5,428,659	.63	36,038
Brazil	369	12,630	25,220	2,662,711	14,333,915	.02	3,218,130
Chili	.....	14,592	.....	11,286,936	3,128,095	.41	279,901
Greece	225	k5,300	k6,200	1,771,506	2,433,806	.73	25,014
Servia	143	2,550	5,170	1,079,435	2,493,770	.43	18,630
Guatemala	150	3,400	.....	796,192	1,574,340	.51	48,290
Cuba	153	2,300	3,450	.....	1,572,797	.....	35,994
Uruguay	101	4,601	.....	397,493	936,120	.42	72,210
Colombia	448	8,600	.....	1555,000	3,878,600	.14	504,773
Persia	85	4,800	7,000	152,837	9,000,000	.08	628,000
Peru	48	1,993	.....	121,492	4,609,999	.03	695,773
Paraguay	.....	600	.....	83,560	530,103	.16	157,000

(a) Including official dispatches.
(b) Including international and official messages.
(c) Exclusive of feudatory States.
(d) State offices and State lines, respectively, only.
(e) Federal offices only.
(f) Of which 19,085 miles were owned by the Federal Government.
(g) Exclusive of miles of wire on Government lines.
(h) Including telephone lines and wires.
(i) Sent over State lines only.
(k) Including submarine lines.
(l) Estimated.

MILEAGE OF LINES AND WIRES, NUMBER OF OFFICES, AND TRAFFIC IN THE UNITED STATES OF THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY FROM 1866 TO 1901.

Year ending June 30.	Miles of lines.	Miles of wire.	Number of offices.	Number of messages sent.	Receipts.	Expenses.	Profits.	Average Per Message.	
								Toll.	Cost.
					Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Cents.	Cents.
1866	37,380	75,686	2,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1867	46,270	85,291	2,565	5,879,282	6,568,925	3,944,006	2,624,920	.....	.....
1868	50,183	97,594	3,219	6,404,595	7,004,560	4,362,849	2,641,711	104.7	63.4
1869	52,099	104,584	3,607	7,934,933	7,316,918	4,568,117	2,748,801	89.3	54.2
1870	54,109	112,191	3,972	9,157,646	7,138,738	4,910,772	2,227,966	75.5	51.2
1871	56,032	121,151	4,606	10,646,077	7,637,449	5,104,787	2,532,662	69.5	45.7
1872	62,033	137,190	5,237	12,444,499	8,457,096	5,666,863	2,790,233	66.2	43.8
1873	65,757	154,472	5,740	14,456,832	9,333,019	6,575,056	2,757,963	62.5	43.4
1874	71,585	175,735	6,188	16,329,256	9,262,654	6,755,734	2,506,920	54.9	39.5
1875	72,833	179,496	6,565	17,153,710	9,504,575	6,335,415	3,229,158	54.0	35.2
1876	73,532	183,832	7,072	18,729,567	10,034,984	6,635,474	3,399,510	50.9	33.5
1877	76,955	194,323	7,500	21,158,941	9,812,353	6,672,225	3,140,128	43.6	29.8
1878	81,002	206,202	8,014	23,918,894	9,861,355	6,309,813	3,551,543	38.9	25.0
1879	82,987	211,566	8,534	25,070,106	10,960,640	6,160,200	4,800,440	38.6	25.2
1880	85,645	233,534	9,077	29,215,509	12,782,895	6,948,957	5,833,938	38.5	25.4
1881	110,340	327,171	10,737	32,500,000	14,393,544	8,485,264	5,908,280	38.4	25 6
1882	131,060	374,368	12,068	38,842,247	17,114,166	9,998,096	7,118,070	38.2	25.8
1883	144,294	432,726	12,917	41,181,177	19,454,903	11,784,553	7,660,350	38.0	26.0
1884	145,037	450,571	13,761	42,076,226	19,632,940	13,022,504	6,610,436	36.5	25.2
1885	147,500	462,283	14,184	42,096,583	17,706,834	12,005,910	5,700,924	32.1	24.9

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MILES OF LINES AND WIRES, ETC., OF WESTERN UNION IN THE UNITED STATES.—Continued.

Year ending June 30	Miles of lines.	Miles of wire.	Number of offices.	Number of messages sent.	Receipts.	Expenses	Profits.	Average Per Message. Toll.	Cost.
					Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Cents.	Cents.
1886	151,832	489,607	15,142	43,289,807	16,298,639	12,378,783	3,919,855	31.3	23.4
1887	156,814	524,641	15,658	47,394,530	17,191,910	13,154,629	4,037,281	30.4	23.0
1888	171,375	616,248	17,241	51,463,955	19,711,164	14,640,592	5,070,572	31.2	23.2
1889	178,754	647,697	18,470	54,108,326	20,783,194	14,565,153	6,218,041	31.2	22.4
1890	183,917	678,997	19,382	55,878,762	22,387,029	15,074,304	7,312,725	32.4	22.7
1891	187,981	715,591	20,098	59,148,343	23,034,827	16,428,742	6,605,585	32.5	23.2
1892	189,576	739,105	20,700	62,387,298	23,706,405	16,307,857	7,398,548	31.6	22.3
1893	189,936	769,201	21,078	66,591,558	24,978,443	17,482,406	7,496,037	31.2	22.7
1894	190,303	790,792	21,166	58,632,237	21,852,655	16,060,170	5,792,485	30.5	23.3
1895	189,714	802,651	21,360	58,307,315	22,218,019	16,076,630	6,141,389	30.7	23.3
1896	189,918	826,929	21,725	58,760,444	22,612,736	16,714,756	5,897,980	30.9	24.0
1897	190,614	841,002	21,769	58,151,684	22,638,859	16,906,656	5,732,203	30.5	24.3
1898	189,847	874,420	22,210	62,173,749	23,915,733	17,825,582	6,090,151	30.1	24.7
1899	189,856	904,633	22,285	61,398,157	23,954,312	18,085,579	5,868,733	30.8	25.1
1900	192,705	933,153	22,900	63,167,783	24,758,570	18,593,206	6,165,364	30.8	25.1
1901	193,589	972,766	23,238	65,657,049	26,354,151	19,668,903	6,685,248	30.9	25.1

Note—The greatly increased mileage since 1880 is principally due to the fact that in 1881 the Western Union Telegraph Company absorbed by purchase all the lines of the American Union and the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph companies, the former having previously in operation over 12,000 miles of lines, and the latter 8,706 miles.

MILEAGE OF LINES OPERATED, NUMBER OF MESSAGES SENT, AND NUMBER OF OFFICES OF POSTAL TELEGRAPH CABLE COMPANY.

Years.	Miles of pole and cable lines.	Miles of wire.	Number of offices.	Number of messages sent.	Years.	Miles of pole and cable lines.	Miles of wire.	Number of offices.	Number of messages sent.
1885	2,811	23,587	260	1,428,690	1894	17,715	108,695	1,759	10,965,509
1886	4,391	36,960	411	3,055,922	1895	19,477	117,844	2,067	12,493,892
1887	5,653	38,412	568	4,199,585	1896	20,165	165,013	9,074	13,461,452
1888	7,102	40,811	690	4,983,452	1897	21,098	178,438	9,875	13,628,064
1889	8,554	51,016	808	6,078,361	1898	24,547	191,834	11,098	15,407,018
1890	11,142	67,751	1,050	7,380,000	1899	25,560	209,373	12,663	15,958,351
1891	12,739	76,365	1,187	8,271,768	1900	26,042	226,465	13,100	16,528,444
1892	13,363	88,646	1,412	9,335,291	1901	26,349	243,422	14,877	17,898,073
1893	16,201	101,807	1,605	10,251,194					

STATISTICS OF THE AMERICAN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY ON JANUARY 1, FROM 1892 TO 1901.

In the United States.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Exchanges	788	812	838	867	927	967	1,025	1,126	1,239	1,348
Branch offices	509	539	571	572	686	832	937	1,008	1,187	1,427
Miles of wire on poles..	180,139	201,259	214,676	232,008	260,324	286,632	327,315	396,503	509,036	627,897
Miles of wire on build'gs	14,954	14,980	16,492	14,525	12,861	12,594	13,776	15,329	15,087	16,533
Miles of wire undergr'nd	70,334	90,216	120,675	148,285	184,515	234,801	282,634	358,184	489,250	705,2 9
Miles of wire submarine.	1,029	1,336	1,637	1,856	2,028	2,818	2,675	2,973	3,404	4,203
Total miles of exchange-service wire	266,456	307,791	353,480	396,674	459,728	536,845	626,400	772,989	1,016,777	1,354,202
Total circuits	186,462	201,322	205,891	212,074	237,837	264,645	295,904	338,293	422,620	508,262
Total employes	8,376	9,970	10,421	11,094	11,930	14,425	16,682	19,668	25,741	32,837
Total subscribers	216,017	232,140	237,186	243,432	281,695	325,244	384,230	465,180	632,946	800,880

THE TELEGRAPH.

Telegraphy has been known since the days of the Roman Empire, when its generals spelled words by means of fires of different substances. Through all ages since then there have been different ways of sending messages, even the North American Indians having made use of regular stations over the Western country for such signals. The modern means of telegraphing by means of electricity was first put into practicable shape by Professor Morse, who sent a dispatch from Washington to Baltimore May 27, 1844. His system, with certain modifications and improvements, is the one now in use in this country. The local circuit gave to the Morse system its great importance of value. Various efforts at bettering this system have been tried, but none of them has been entirely successful. Among them were the fac-simile, the printing and the dial. It is thought that the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy will revolutionize the system as at present practised, but until it shall be perfected this remains a matter of conjecture. All nations are watching the progress of his experiments with much interest. They are conducting extensive experiments and testing the claims of rival systems. No less progress has been made in the commercial application of wireless telegraphy than on its experimental and theoretical side, and companies for long-distance wireless communication are being considered as financial propositions in several instances.

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Declaration of Independence of the Thirteen United States of America.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect for the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature, a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected, whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the State remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in time of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States;

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world;

For imposing taxes on us without our consent;

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury;

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offenses;

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule in these colonies;

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments;

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by authority of the good people of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that as free and independent States they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

JOHN HANCOCK.

Georgia—Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, Geo. Walton. North Carolina—Wm. Hooper, Joseph Hewes, John Penn. South Carolina—Edward Rutledge, Thomas Heyward, Jr., Thomas Lynch, Jr., Arthur Middleton. Maryland—Samuel Chase, Wm. Paca, Thos. Stone, Charles Carroll of Carrollton. Virginia—George Wythe, Richard Henry Lee, Thos. Jefferson, Benja. Harrison, Thos. Nelson, Jr., Francis Lightfoot Lee, Carter Braxton. Pennsylvania—Robt. Morris, Benjamin Rush, Benja. Franklin, John Morton, Geo. Clymer, Jas. Smith, Geo. Taylor, James Wilson, Geo. Ross. Delaware—Caesar Rodney, Geo. Read, New York—Wm. Floyd, Phil. Livingston, Fra's Lewis, Lewis Morris. New Jersey—Richd. Stockton, Jno. Witherspoon, Fra's Hopkins, John Hart, Abra Clark. Massachusetts Bay—Saml. Adams, John Adams, Robt. Treat Paine, Elbridge Gerry. New Hampshire—Josiah Bartlett, Wm. Whipple, Matthew Thornton. Rhode Island and Providence, etc.—Step. Hopkins, William Ellery. Connecticut—Roger Sherman, Saml. Huntington, Wm. Williams, Oliver Wolcott.

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Constitution of the United States.

Preamble.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

Legislative powers.

Section I. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

House of Representatives.

Section II. 1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

Qualifications of Representatives.

2. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Apportionment of Representatives.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose 3; Massachusetts, 8; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, 1; Connecticut, 5; New York, 6; New Jersey, 4; Pennsylvania, 8; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 6; Virginia, 10; North Carolina, 5; South Carolina, 5, and Georgia, 3.*

Vacancies.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

Officers.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Senate.

Section III. 1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Classification of Senators.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointment until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

Qualifications of Senators.

3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

President of Senate.

4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

Other Officers.

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

Senate to try impeachments.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment upon conviction.

7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

Elections.

Section IV. 1. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to places of choosing Senators.

Meeting of Congress.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Organization of Congress.

Section V. 1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

Rule of proceedings.

2. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member.

Journals of each House.

3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Adjournment of Congress.

4. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Compensation and privileges.

Section VI. 1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same, and for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Other offices prohibited.

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

Revenue bills.

Section VII. 1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

Bills and laws.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that

*See Article XIV., Amendments.

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House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of that House it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law.

Approval and veto powers of the President.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and the House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Powers vested in Congress.

Section VIII. 1. The Congress shall have power

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States, but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.

4. To establish an uniform rule of naturalization and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcy throughout the United States.

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

7. To establish post-offices and post-roads.

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive rights to their respective writings and discoveries.

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations.

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

12. To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

13. To provide and maintain a navy.

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

16. To provide for organising, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

17. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dry-docks, and other needful buildings.

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers, vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Immigrants, how admitted.

Section IX. 1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

Habeas corpus.

2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

Attainder.

3. No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

Direct taxes.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

Regulations regarding customs duties.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

6. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another, nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

Moneys, how drawn.

7. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

Titles of nobility prohibited.

8. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States. And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince, or foreign state.

Powers of States defined.

Section X. 1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation, grant letters of marque and reprisal, coin money, emit bills of credit, make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any impost or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States, and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

Executive power, in whom vested.

Section I. 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together, with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Electors.

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector.

Proceedings of electors.

3. [The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify and transmit, sealed, to the seat

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of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. A quorum, for this purpose, shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.]*

Proceedings of House of Representatives.

Time of choosing electors.

4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

Qualifications of the President.

5. No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

Provision for disability.

6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

Salary.

7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Oath.

8. Before he enter on the execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Duties.

Section II. 1. The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States except in cases of impeachment.

May make treaties, appoint officials, etc.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

May fill vacancies.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

May convene Congress and make recommendations.

Section III. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

May be impeached.

Section IV. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

Judicial power.

Section I. The judical power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall at stated times receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

To what cases it extends.

Section II. 1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens, or subjects.

Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before-mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

Rules respecting trials.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Treason defined.

Section III. 1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

How punished.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attained.

ARTICLE IV.

Rights of States.

Section I. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by gen-

*This clause is superseded by Article XII., Amendments.

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eral laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Privileges of citizens. Section II. 1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

Executive requisitions. 2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

Laws regulating labor. 3. No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

New States, how admitted. Section III. 1. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union, but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

Disposal of public lands. 2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Republican government guaranteed. Section IV. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

Constitution, how amended. The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the Ninth Section of the First Article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

Certain debts valid. 1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

Supreme law defined. 2. This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

Oath: of whom required. 3. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

Ratification of Constitution. The ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.
(Declared in force December 15, 1791.)

ARTICLE I.

Religion and free speech. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

Right to bear arms. A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

Soldiers in time of peace. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

Right of search. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

Arrest for capital crimes. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

Right to speedy trial. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ARTICLE VII.

Trial by jury. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

Constitutional rights. The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

Rights of States. The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

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ARTICLE XI.

(Declared in Force January 8, 1798.)

Judicial power. The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

ARTICLE XII.

(Ratified by all States with the exception of Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Declared in Force September 25, 1804.)

Method of choosing President. The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of a choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. **Vice-President.** The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

(Ratified by 31 of the 36 States; rejected by Delaware and Kentucky; conditionally ratified by Alabama and Mississippi; Texas refrained from taking action. Proclaimed December 18, 1865.)

Slavery abolished. 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

(Ratified by 23 Northern States; rejected by Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland and 10 Southern States; California refrained from taking action. The amendment was subsequently ratified by the Southern States and was proclaimed July 28, 1868.)

Citizenship. 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Representation. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male members of such State, being of twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Rebellion against the United States. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or holding any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Public debt. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection and rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

(Ratified by 30 States; rejected by California, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey and Oregon; Tennessee refrained from taking action. On January 5, 1870, New York rescinded its ratification. Proclaimed March 30, 1870.)

Right of suffrage. 1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

2. The Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of this article by appropriate legislation.

RATIFICATION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The thirteen original States ratified the Constitution in the following order:

Delaware, December 7, 1787, unanimously; Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787, by vote of 46 to 23; New Jersey, December 18, 1787, unanimously; Georgia, January 2, 1788, unanimously; Connecticut, January 9, 1788, by vote of 128 to 40; Massachusetts, February 6, 1788, by vote of 187 to 168; Maryland, April 28, 1788, by vote of 63 to 12; South Carolina, May 23, 1788, by vote of 149 to 73; New Hampshire, June 21, 1788, by vote of 57 to 46; Virginia, June 25, 1788, by vote of 89 to 79; New York, July 26, 1788, by vote of 30 to 28; North Carolina, November 21, 1789, by vote of 193 to 75; Rhode Island, May 29, 1790, by vote of 34 to 32.

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The Presidents of the United States.

No.	Name in Full.	Born.	Birthplace.	Paternal Ancestry.
1.	George Washington	February 22, 1732.	Near Bridges Creek, Westmoreland Co., Va	English.
2.	John Adams	October 30, 1735.	Quincy, Norfolk County, Mass	English.
3.	Thomas Jefferson	April 13, 1743	Shadwell, Albemarle County, Va	Welsh.
4.	James Madison	March 16, 1751	Port Conway, King George County, Va	English.
5.	James Monroe	April 28, 1758	Head of Monroe's Creek, Westmoreland Co., Va	Scotch.
6.	John Quincy Adams	July 11, 1767	Quincy, Norfolk County, Mass	English.
7.	Andrew Jackson	March 15, 1767	Near Cureton's Pond, Union County, N. C.†	Scotch-Irish.
8.	Martin Van Buren	December 5, 1782.	Kinderhook, Columbia County, N. Y	Dutch.
9.	William Henry Harrison	February 9, 1773.	Berkeley, Charles City County, Va	English.
10.	John Tyler	March 29, 1790	Greenway, Charles City County, Va	English.
11.	James Knox Polk	November 2, 1795.	Near Pineville, Mecklenburg Co., N. C	Scotch-Irish.
12.	Zachary Taylor	November 24, 1784	Near Orange C. H., Orange County, Va	English.
13.	Millard Fillmore	January 7, 1800	Summerhill, Cayuga County, N. Y	English.
14.	Franklin Pierce	November 23, 1804	Hillsborough, Hillsborough County, N. H.	English.
15.	James Buchanan	April 23, 1791	Cove Gap, Franklin County, Pa	Scotch-Irish.
16.	Abraham Lincoln	February 12, 1809.	Near Hodgenville, Larue County, Ky	English.
17.	Andrew Johnson	December 29, 1808	Raleigh, Wake County, N. C	English.
18.	Ulysses Simpson Grant	April 27, 1822	Point Pleasant, Clermont County, O	Scotch.
19.	Rutherford Birchard Hayes	October 4, 1822	Delaware, Delaware County, O	Scotch.
20.	James Abram Garfield	November 19, 1831	Orange Township, Cuyahoga County, O	English.
21.	Chester Alan Arthur	October 5, 1830	Fairfield, Franklin County, Vt	Scotch-Irish.
22. 24.	Grover Cleveland	March 18, 1837	Caldwell, Essex County, N. J	English.
23.	Benjamin Harrison	August 20, 1833	North Bend, Hamilton County, O	English.
25.	William McKinley	January 29, 1843	Niles, Trumbull County, O	Scotch-Irish.
26.	Theodore Roosevelt	October 27, 1858	New York City, N. Y	Dutch.

† Jackson claimed to be a native of South Carolina, and Kendall, his biographer, said that he was born in Lancaster County, S. C. Parton, however, claims that he was born in Union County, N. C., which is very near the South Carolina line.

Names.	Father.	Father's Vocation.	Mother.	College.	Vocation.	Religion.
Washington	Augustine Washington	Planter	Mary Ball	None	Planter	Episcopalian.
J. Adams	John Adams	Farmer	Susanna Boylston	Harvard	Lawyer	Congregationalist
Jefferson	Peter Jefferson	Plantgr	Jane Randolph	William and Mary	Lawyer	Liberal (c)
Madison	James Madison	Planter	Nelly Conway	Princeton	Lawyer	Episcopalian.
Monroe	Spence Monroe	Planter	Eliza Jones	William and Mary	Statesman	Episcopalian.
J. Q. Adams	John Adams	Lawyer	Abigail Smith	Harvard	Lawyer	Congregationalist
Jackson	Andrew Jackson	Farmer	Eliz. Hutchinson	None	Lawyer	Presbyterian.
Van Buren	Abraham Van Buren	Farmer	Maria Hoes	None	Lawyer	Reformed Dutch.
Harrison	Benjamin Harrison	Statesman	Elizabeth Bassett	Hampden-Sydney	Farmer	Episcopalian.
Tyler	John Tyler	Jurist	Mary Armistead	William and Mary	Lawyer	Episcopalian.
Polk	Samuel Polk	Farmer	Jane Knox	Uni. of N. Carolina	Lawyer	Presbyterian.
Taylor	Richard Taylor	Planter	Sarah Strother	None	Soldier	Episcopalian.
Fillmore	Nathaniel Fillmore	Farmer	Phebe Millard	None	Lawyer	Unitarian.
Pierce	Benjamin Pierce	Farmer	Anna Kendrick	Bowdoin	Lawyer	Episcopalian.
Buchanan	James Buchanan	Merchant	Elizabeth Speer	Dickinson	Lawyer	Presbyterian.
Lincoln	Thomas Lincoln	Farmer	Nancy Hanks	None	Lawyer	Methodist.
Johnson	Jacob Johnson	Sexton and Constable	Mary McDonough	None	Statesman	Methodist (d)
Grant	Jesse Root Grant	Tanner	Harriet Simpson	West Point	Soldier	Methodist.
Hayes	Rutherford Hayes	Merchant	Sophia Birchard	Kenyon	Lawyer	Methodist.
Garfield	Abram Garfield	Farmer	Eliza Ballou	Williams	Lawyer	Disciples.
Arthur	William Arthur	Clergyman	Malvina Stone	Union	Lawyer	Episcopalian.
Cleveland	Richard Falley Cleveland	Clergyman	Anna Neal	None	Lawyer	Presbyterian.
B. Harrison	John Scott Harrison	Farmer	Elizabeth Irwin	Miami University	Lawyer	Presbyterian.
McKinley	William McKinley	Iron Mfr	Nancy C. Allison	None	Lawyer	Methodist.
Roosevelt	Theodore Roosevelt	Merchant	Martha Bullock	Harvard	Pub. offic'l	Reformed Dutch.

(c) Jefferson was declared by his biographer, Randall, to be a Christian, although not a member of any religious society.

(d) President Johnson was a Christian, although not a church member. His wife was a Methodist.

Name.	Married.	Wife's Name.	Sons.	Dau.	Home When Elected.	Politics.	Inaug.	Age.	Served as President.
Washington	1759	Martha (Dandridge) Custis§	..	..	Mt. Vernon, Va	Fed	1789	57	7 y. 10 mo. 4d.
J. Adams	1764	Abigail Smith	3	2	Quincy, Mass	Fed	1797	62	4 y.
Jefferson	1772	Martha (Wayles) Skelton§	1	5	Monticello, Va	Rep. (a)	1801	58	8 y.
Madison	1794	Dolly (Payne) Todd§	..	..	Montpelier, Va	Rep	1809	58	8 y.
Monroe	1786	Eliza Kortwright	..	2	Oak Hill, Va	Rep	1817	59	8 y.
J. Q. Adams	1797	Louisa Catherine Johnson	3	1	Quincy, Mass	Rep. (b)	1825	58	4 y.
Jackson	1794	Rachel (Donelson) Robards¶	..	..	Hermitage, Tenn	Dem	1829	62	8 y.
Van Buren	1807	Hanna Hoes	4	..	Kinderhook, N. Y	Dem	1837	55	4 y.
Harrison	1795	Anna Symmes	6	4	North Bend, O	Whig	1841	68	1 mo.
Tyler	1813	Letitia Christian	3	4	Williamsburg, Va	Dem	1841	51	3 y. 11 mo.
	1844	Julia Gardiner	5	2					
Polk	1824	Sarah Childress	..	..	Nashville, Tenn	Dem	1845	50	4 y.
Taylor	1810	Margaret Smith	1	3	Baton Rouge, La	Whig	1849	65	1 y. 4 mo. 5d.
Fillmore	1828	Abigail Powers	1	1	Buffalo, N. Y	Whig	1850	50	2 y. 7 mo. 26 d.
	1858	Caroline (Carmich'l) McIntosh§	..	..					
Pierce	1834	Jane Means Appleton	3	..	Concord, N. H	Dem	1853	49	4 y.
Buchanan			..	..	Wheatland, Pa	Dem	1857	66	4 y.
Lincoln	1842	Mary Todd	4	..	Springfield, Ill	Rep	1861	52	4 y. 1 mo. 11 d.
Johnson	1827	Eliza McCardle	3	2	Greenville, Tenn	Rep	1865	57	3 y. 10 mo. 19 d
Grant	1848	Julia Dent	3	1	Washington, D. C	Rep	1869	47	8 y.
Hayes	1852	Lucy Ware Webb	7	1	Fremont, O	Rep	1877	54	4 y.
Garfield	1858	Lucretia Rudolph	4	1	Mentor, O	Rep	1881	49	6½ mo.
Arthur	1859	Ellen Lewis Herndon	1	1	New York City	Rep	1881	51	3 y. 5½ mo.
Cleveland	1886	Frances Folsom	1	3	Buffalo, N. Y	Dem	1885	48	4 y.
B. Harrison	1853	Caroline Lavinia Scott	1	1	Indianapolis, Ind	Rep	1889	55	4 y.
	1896	Mary Scott (Lord) Dimmick§	..	1					
Cleveland		(See above.)	..	..	New York City	Dem	1893	56	4 y.
McKinley	1871	Ida Saxton	..	2	Canton, O	Rep	1897	53	4 y 6 mo. 10 d.
Roosevelt	1883	Alice Lee	..	1	Oyster Bay, N. Y	Rep	1901	43	.....
	1886	Edith Kermit Carow	4	1					

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§ Widows. Their maiden names are in parentheses.

¶ She was the divorced wife of Captain Robards.

(a) The present Democratic party claims to be the lineal successor of the first Republican party, and to have been founded by President Jefferson.

(b) There was little party organization at the time of the election of John Quincy Adams. He claimed to be a Republican, but was really a Federalist. His opponents adopted the name of Democrats and later elected Jackson President.

Name.	Died.	Age.	Cause of Death.	Place of Death.	Place of Burial.
Washington	Dec. 14, 1799	67	Pneumonia	Mount Vernon, Va.	Mount Vernon, Va.
J. Adams	July 4, 1826	90	Debility	Quincy, Mass.	First Cong. Church, Quincy, Mass.
Jefferson	July 4, 1826	83	Chronic Diarrhoea	Monticello, Va.	Monticello, Albemarle Co., Va.
Madison	June 28, 1836	85	Debility	Montpelier, Va.	Montpelier, Hanover Co., Va.
Monroe	July 4, 1831	73	Debility	New York City	Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va.
J. Q. Adams	Feb. 23, 1848	80	Paralysis	Washington, D. C.	First Cong. Church, Quincy, Mass.
Jackson	June 8, 1845	78	Consumption	Hermitage, Tenn.	Hermitage, near Nashville, Tenn.
Van Buren	July 24, 1862	79	Asthmatic Catarrh	Lindenwold, N. Y.	Cemetery, Kinderhook, N. Y.
Harrison	April 4, 1841	68	Bilious Pleurisy	Washington, D. C.	North Bend, Hamilton Co., O.
Tyler	Jan. 17, 1862	71	Bilious Attack	Richmond, Va.	Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va
Polk	June 15, 1849	53	Chronic Diarrhoea	Nashville, Tenn.	Polk Place, Nashville, Tenn.
Taylor	July 9, 1850	65	Bilious Fever	Washington, D. C.	Springfield, 5 miles from Louisville, Ky.
Fillmore	March 9, 1874	74	Debility	Buffalo, N. Y.	Forest Lawn Cemetery, Buffalo, N. Y.
Pierce	Oct. 8, 1869	64	Inflam. of Stomach	Concord, N. H.	Minot Lot, Old Cem., Concord, N.H.
Buchanan	June 1, 1868	77	Rheumatic Gout	Wheatland, Pa.	Woodward Hill Cem., Lancaster, Pa.
Lincoln	April 15, 1865	56	Assassination	Washington, D. C.	Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Ill.
Johnson	July 31, 1875	66	Paralysis	Carter's Depot, Tenn	Greenville, Greene Co., Tenn.
Grant	July 23, 1885	63	Cancer	Mt. McGregor, N. Y.	Riverside Park, New York City.
Hayes	Jan. 17, 1893	70	Paralysis of Heart	Fremont, O.	Cemetery, Fremont, O.
Garfield	Sept. 19, 1881	49	Assassination	Long Branch, N. J.	Lake-View Cemetery, Cleveland, O.
Arthur	Nov. 17, 1886	56	Bright's Disease	New York City	Rural Cemetery, Albany, N. Y.
Cleveland					
B. Harrison	March 13, 1901	67	Pneumonia	Indianapolis, Ind.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Indianapolis, Ind
McKinley	Sept. 14, 1901	57	Assassination	Buffalo, N. Y.	Cemetery, Canton, O.
Roosevelt					

Washington was first inaugurated in New York. His second inauguration took place in Philadelphia. John Adams was inaugurated in Philadelphia. Jefferson and each succeeding President elected by the people were inaugurated in Washington. Grant was christened Hiram Ulysses, but changed his name to Ulysses Simpson. Cleveland was christened Stephen Grover, but dropped the Stephen.

W. H Harrison was the oldest man elected President, and Grant the youngest, but Roosevelt was the youngest to become President. Cleveland was the only President who was married in the White House.

WAR RECORDS OF THE PRESIDENTS.

Revolutionary War—Washington, Monroe and Jackson.

War of 1812-15—Jackson, W. H. Harrison, Tyler, Taylor and Buchanan.

Black Hawk War—Lincoln.

Mexican War—Taylor, Pierce and Grant.

Civil War—Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Benjamin Harrison and McKinley.

War with Spain—Roosevelt.

THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

Succession to the Presidency is fixed by the acts of the Forty-ninth Congress, Chapter IV., which provide that in case of the removal, death, resignation or inability of both the President and the Vice-President, then the Secretary of State shall act as President until the disability of the President or Vice-President is removed or a President is elected. If there be no Secretary of State, then the Secretary of the Treasury will act; and the order of succession is: Secretary of War, Attorney-General, Postmaster-General, Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Interior. The Secretary of Agriculture cannot succeed to the Presidency, as his office was created after the passage of this act

This act applies only to such Cabinet officers as shall have been appointed by the consent of the Senate and are eligible under the Constitution to the Presidency.

Upon taking office, the acting President must convene Congress, if it is not at that time in session, in extraordinary session, giving notice of twenty days.

Vice-Presidents of the United States.

	Name.	Born.	Birthplace.	Paternal Ancestry.	Residence.	Qualified.	Politics.	Died.
1	John Adams	1735	Quincy, Mass.	English	Va.	1797	Fed.	1826
2	Thomas Jefferson	1743	Shadwell, Va.	Welsh	Mass.	1789	Rep.	1826
3	Aaron Burr	1756	Newark, N. J.	English	N. Y.	1801	Rep.	1836
4	George Clinton	1739	Ulster Co., N. Y.	English	N. Y.	1805	Rep.	1812
5	Elbridge Gerry	1744	Marblehead, Mass.	English	Mass.	1813	Rep.	1814
6	Daniel D. Tompkins	1774	Scarsdale, N. Y.	English	N. Y.	1817	Rep.	1825
7	John C. Calhoun	1782	Abbeville, S. C.	Scotch-Irish	S. C.	1825	Rep.	1850
8	Martin Van Buren	1782	Kinderhook, N. Y.	Dutch	N. Y.	1833	Dem.	1862
9	Richard M. Johnson	1780	Louisville, Ky.	English	Ky.	1837	Dem.	1850
10	John Tyler	1790	Greenway, Va.	English	Va.	1841	Dem.	1862
11	George M. Dallas	1792	Philadelphia, Pa.	English	Pa.	1845	Dem.	1864
12	Millard Fillmore	1800	Summer Hill, N. Y.	English	N. Y.	1849	Whig	1874
13	William R. King	1786	Sampson Co., N. C.	English	Ala.	1853	Dem.	1853
14	John C. Breckinridge	1821	Lexington, Ky.	Scotch	Ky.	1857	Dem.	1875
15	Hannibal Hamlin	1809	Paris, Me.	English	Me.	1861	Rep.	1891
16	Andrew Johnson	1808	Raleigh, N. C.	English	Tenn.	1865	Rep.	1875
17	Schuyler Colfax	1823	New York City, N. Y.	English	Ind.	1869	Rep.	1885
18	Henry Wilson	1812	Farmington, N. H.	English	Mass.	1873	Rep.	1875
19	William A. Wheeler	1819	Malone, N. Y.	English	N. Y.	1877	Rep.	1887
20	Chester A. Arthur	1830	Fairfield, Vt.	Scotch-Irish	N. Y.	1881	Rep.	1886
21	Thomas A. Hendricks	1819	Muskingum Co., O.	Scotch-Irish	Ind.	1885	Dem.	1885
22	Levi P. Morton	1824	Shoreham, Vt.	Scotch	N. Y.	1889	Rep.	....
23	Adlai E. Stevenson	1835	Christian Co., Ky.	Scotch-Irish	Ill.	1893	Dem.	....
24	Garret A. Hobart	1844	Long Branch, N. J.	English	N. J.	1897	Rep.	1899
25	Theodore Roosevelt	1858	New York City, N. Y.	Dutch	N. Y.	1901	Rep.	....

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Presidents Pro Tempore of the United States Senate.

Name.	State.	Born	Died	Cong'ss.	Years.	Name.	State.	Born	Died	Cong'ss.	Years.
John Langdon	N. H.	1739	1819	1, 2	1789-92	Nathaniel Macon	N. C.	1757	1837	19, 20	1826-28
Richard H. Lee	Va.	1732	1794	2	1792	Samuel Smith	Md.	1752	1839	20, 22	1828-32
John Langdon	N. H.	1739	1819	2, 3	1792-94	L. W. Tazewell	Va.	1774	1860	22	1832
Ralph Izard	S. C.	1742	1804	3	1794-95	Hugh L. White	Tenn	1773	1840	22, 23	1832-34
Henry Tazewell	Va.	1753	1799	3, 4	1795-96	Geo. Poindexter	Miss	1779	1853	23	1834-35
Samuel Livermore	N. H.	1732	1803	4	1796-97	John Tyler	Va.	1790	1862	24	1835-36
William Bingham	Pa.	1751	1804	4, 5	1797	William R. King	Ala.	1786	1853	24, 26	1836-41
William Bradford	R. I.	1729	1808	5	1797	Saml. L. Southard	N. J.	1787	1842	26, 27	1841-42
Jacob Read	S. C.	1752	1816	5	1797-98	W. P. Mangum	N. C.	1792	1861	27, 29	1842-46
Theo. Sedgwick	Mass.	1746	1813	5	1798	D. R. Atchison	Mo.	1807	1886	29, 30	1846-49
John Laurence	N. Y.	1750	1810	5	1798-99	William R. King	Ala.	1786	1853	31, 32	1850-52
James Ross	Pa.	1762	1847	5	1799	D. R. Atchison	Mo.	1807	1886	32, 33	1852-54
Samuel Livermore	N. H.	1732	1803	6	1799-1800	Jesse D. Bright	Ind.	1812	1875	33, 34	1854-57
Uriah Tracy	Conn.	1755	1807	6	1800	James M. Mason	Va.	1798	1871	34	1857
John E. Howard	Md.	1752	1827	6	1800-1801	Benj. Fitzpatrick	Ala.	1802	1869	35, 36	1857-61
James Hillhouse	Conn.	1754	1832	6	1801	Solomon Foot	Vt.	1802	1866	36, 38	1861-64
Abraham Baldwin	Ga.	1754	1807	7	1801-02	Daniel Clark	N. H.	1809	1891	38	1864-65
Stephen R. Bradley	Vt.	1754	1830	7	1802-03	Lafayette S. Foster	Conn	1806	1880	39	1865-67
John Brown	Ky.	1757	1837	8	1803-04	Benjamin F. Wade	Ohio	1800	1878	40	1867-69
Jesse Franklin	N. C.	1758	1823	8	1804-05	Henry B. Anthony	R. I.	1815	1884	41, 42	1869-73
Joseph Anderson	Tenn	1757	1837	8	1805	M. H. Carpenter	Wis.	1824	1881	43	1873-75
Samuel Smith	Md.	1752	1839	9, 10	1805-08	Thomas W. Ferry	Mich	1827	1896	44, 45	1875-79
Stephen R. Bradley	Vt.	1754	1830	10	1808-09	A. G. Thurman	Ohio	1813	1895	46	1879-81
John Milledge	Ga.	1757	1818	10, 11	1809	Thomas F. Bayard	Del.	1828	1898	47	1881
Andrew Gregg	Pa.	1755	1835	11	1809-10	David Davis	Ill.	1815	1886	47	1881-83
John Gaillard	S. C.	1765	1826	11	1810-11	Geo. F. Edmunds	Vt.	1828	....	48	1883-85
John Pope	Ky.	1770	1845	11, 12	1811-12	John Sherman	Ohio	1823	1901	49	1885-87
Wm. H. Crawford	Ga.	1772	1834	12, 13	1812-13	John J. Ingalls	Kan	1833	1900	49, 51	1887-91
Joseph B. Varnum	Mass	1750	1821	13	1813-14	C. F. Manderson	Neb.	1837	....	52	1891-93
John Gaillard	S. C.	1765	1826	13, 15	1814-18	Isham G. Harris	Tenn	1818	1897	53	1893-95
James Barbour	Va.	1775	1842	15, 16	1818-19	William P. Frye	Me.	1831	....	54, 57	1895-
John Gaillard	S. C.	1765	1826	16, 19	1820-26						

Presidential Cabinet Officers.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Date of Appointment.	Presidents.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Date of Appointment.	Presidents.
Thomas Jefferson	Va	1789	Washington.	Daniel Webster	Mass.	1850	Fillmore.
Edmund Randolph	"	1794	"	Edward Everett	"	1852	"
Timothy Pickering	Mass.	1795	"	William L. Marcy	N. Y.	1853	Pierce.
"	"	1797	Adams.	Lewis Cass	Mich.	1857	Buchanan.
John Marshall	Va	1800	"	Jeremiah S. Black	Pa	1860	"
James Madison	"	1801	Jefferson.	William H. Seward	N. Y.	1861	Lincoln.
Robert Smith	Md.	1809	Madison.	"	"	1865	Johnson.
James Monroe	Va	1811	"	Elihu B. Washburn	Ill.	1869	Grant.
John Quincy Adams	Mass	1817	Monroe.	Hamilton Fish	N. Y.	1869	"
Henry Clay	Ky	1825	J. Q. Adams.	William M. Evarts	"	1877	Hayes.
Martin Van Buren	N. Y.	1829	Jackson	James G. Blaine	Me.	1881	Garfield.
Edward Livingston	La.	1831	"	F. T. Frelinghuysen	N. J.	1881	Arthur.
Louis McLane	Del.	1833	"	Thomas F. Bayard	Del.	1885	Cleveland.
John Forsyth	Ga.	1834	"	James G. Blaine	Me.	1889	B. Harrison.
"	"	1837	Van Buren	John W. Foster	Ind.	1892	"
Daniel Webster	Mass.	1841	Harrison.	Walter Q. Gresham	Ill.	1893	Cleveland.
"	"	1841	Tyler.	Richard Olney	Mass.	1895	"
Hugh S. Legare	S. C.	1843	"	John Sherman	Ohio	1897	McKinley.
Abel P. Upshur	Va	1843	"	William R. Day	"	1897	"
John C. Calhoun	S. C.	1844	"	John Hay	"	1898	"
James Buchanan	Pa.	1845	Polk.	"	"	1901	Roosevelt.
John M. Clayton	Del.	1849	Taylor.				

SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY.

Alexander Hamilton	N. Y.	1789	Washington.	James Guthrie	Ky.	1853	Pierce.
Oliver Wolcott	Conn	1795	"	Howell Cobb	Ga.	1857	Buchanan.
"	"	1797	Adams.	Philip F. Thomas	Md.	1860	"
Samuel Dexter	Mass.	1801	"	John A. Dix	N. Y.	1861	"
"	"	1801	Jefferson.	Salmon P. Chase	Ohio	1861	Lincoln.
Albert Gallatin	Pa.	1801	"	William P. Fessenden	Me.	1864	"
"	"	1809	Madison.	Hugh McCulloch	Ind.	1865	"
George W. Campbell	Tenn.	1814	"	"	"	1865	Johnson.
Alexander J. Dallas	Pa.	1814	"	George S. Boutwell	Mass.	1869	Grant.
William H. Crawford	Ga.	1816	"	William A. Richardson	"	1873	"
"	"	1817	Monroe.	Benjamin H. Bristow	Ky.	1874	"
Richard Rush	Pa.	1825	J. Q. Adams.	Lot M. Morrill	Me.	1876	"
Samuel D. Ingham	"	1829	Jackson.	John Sherman	Ohio	1877	Hayes.
Louis McLane	Del.	1831	"	William Windom	Minn.	1881	Garfield.
William J. Duane	Pa.	1833	"	Charles J. Folger	N. Y.	1881	Arthur.
Roger B. Taney	Md.	1833	"	Walter Q. Gresham	Ind.	1884	"
Levi Woodbury	N. H.	1834	"	Hugh McCulloch	"	1884	"
"	"	1837	Van Buren.	Daniel Manning	N. Y.	1885	Cleveland.
Thomas Ewing	Ohio	1841	Harrison.	Charles S. Fairchild	"	1887	"
"	"	1841	Tyler.	William Windom	Minn.	1889	B. Harrison.
Walter Forward	Pa.	1841	"	Charles Foster	Ohio	1891	"
John C. Spencer	N. Y.	1843	"	John G. Carlisle	Ky.	1893	Cleveland.
George M. Bibb	Ky	1844	"	Lyman J. Gage	Ill.	1897	McKinley.
Robert J. Walker	Miss	1845	Polk.	"	Ill.	1901	Roosevelt
William M. Meredith	Pa.	1849	Taylor.	Leslie M. Shaw	Iowa	1902	"
Thomas Corwin	Ohio	1850	Fillmore.				

SECRETARIES OF WAR.

Henry Knox	Mass.	1789	Washington.	Roger Griswold	Conn.	1801	Adams.
Timothy Pickering	"	1795	"	Henry Dearborn	Mass	1801	Jefferson.
James McHenry	Md.	1796	"	William Eustis	"	1809	Madison.
"	"	1797	Adams.	John Armstrong	N. Y.	1813	"
John Marshall	Va.	1800	"	James Monroe	Va.	1814	"
Samuel Dexter	Mass.	1800	"	William H. Crawford	Ga.	1815	"

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SECRETARIES OF WAR.—Continued.

Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Date of Appointment.	Presidents.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Date of Appointment.	Presidents.
Isaac Shelby	Ky.	1817	Monroe.	Simon Cameron	Pa.	1861	Lincoln.
George Graham (ad in.)	Va.	1817	"	Edwin M. Stanton	Ohio	1862	"
John C. Calhoun	S. C.	1817	Monroe.	"	"	1865	Johnson.
James Barbour	Va.	1825	J. Q. Adams.	U. S. Grant (ad in.)	Ill.	1867	"
Peter B. Porter	N. Y.	1828	"	Lor. Thomas (ad in.)	"	1868	"
John H. Eaton	Tenn.	1829	Jackson.	John M. Schofield	N. Y.	1868	"
Lewis Cass	Ohio	1831	"	John A. Rawlins	Ill.	1869	Grant.
Benjamin F. Butler	N. Y.	1837	"	William T. Sherman	Ohio	1869	"
Joel R. Poinsett	S. C.	1837	Van Buren.	William W. Belknap	Iowa	1869	"
John Bell	Tenn.	1841	Harrison.	Alphonso Taft	Ohio	1876	"
"	"	1841	Tyler.	James Don. Cameron	Pa.	1876	"
John McLean	Ohio	1841	"	George W. McCrary	Iowa	1877	Hayes.
John C. Spencer	N. Y.	1841	"	Alexander Ramsey	Minn	1879	"
James M. Porter	Pa.	1843	"	Robert T. Lincoln	Ill.	1881	Garfield.
William Wilkins	"	1844	"	"	"	1881	Arthur.
William L. Marcy	N. Y.	1845	Polk.	William C. Endicott	Mass.	1885	Cleveland.
George W. Crawford	Ga.	1849	Taylor.	Redfield Proctor	Vt.	1889	B. Harrison.
Edward Bates	Mo.	1850	"	Stephen B. Elkins	W. Va.	1891	"
Charles M. Conrad	La.	1850	Fillmore.	Daniel S. Lamont	N. Y.	1893	Cleveland.
Jefferson Davis	Miss	1853	Pierce.	Russell A. Alger	Mich.	1897	McKinley.
John B. Floyd	Va.	1857	Buchanan.	Elihu Root	N. Y.	1899	"
Joseph Holt	Ky.	1861	"	"	N. Y.	1901	Roosevelt.

SECRETARIES OF THE INTERIOR.

Thomas Ewing	Ohio.	1849	Taylor.	Zachariah Chandler	Mich.	1875	Grant.
James A. Pearce	Md.	1850	Fillmore.	Carl Schurz	Mo.	1877	Hayes.
Thomas M. T. McKennon	Pa.	1850	"	Samuel J. Kirkwood	Iowa.	1881	Garfield.
Alexander H. H. Stuart	Va.	1850	"	Henry M. Teller	Col.	1882	Arthur.
Robert McClelland	Mich.	1853	Pierce.	Lucius Q. C. Lamar	Miss.	1885	Cleveland.
Jacob Thompson	Miss.	1857	Buchanan.	William F. Vilas	Wis.	1888	"
Caleb B. Smith	Ind.	1861	Lincoln.	John W. Noble	Mo.	1889	B. Harrison.
John P. Usher	"	1863	"	Hoke Smith	Ga.	1893	Cleveland.
"	"	1865	Johnson.	David R. Francis	Mo.	1896	"
James Harlan	Iowa	1865	"	Cornelius N. Bliss	N. Y.	1897	McKinley.
Orville H. Browning	Ill.	1866	"	Ethan A. Hitchcock	Mo.	1899	"
Jacob D. Cox	Ohio	1869	Grant.	"	"	1901	Roosevelt.
Columbus Delano	"	1870	"				

SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY.

George Cabot*	Mass.	1798	Adams.	John Y. Mason	Va.	1844	Tyler.
Benjamin Stoddert	Md.	1798	"	George Bancroft	Mass	1845	Polk.
"	"	1801	Jefferson.	John Y. Mason	Va.	1846	"
Robert Smith	"	1801	"	William B. Preston	"	1849	Taylor.
Jacob Crowninshield	Mass	1805	"	William A. Graham	N. C.	1850	Fillmore.
Paul Hamilton	S. C.	1809	Madison.	John P. Kennedy	Md.	1852	"
William Jones	Pa.	1813	"	James C. Dobbin	N. C.	1853	Pierce.
B. W. Crowninshield	Mass	1814	"	Isaac Toucey	Conn.	1857	Buchanan.
"	"	1817	Monroe.	Gideon Welles	"	1861	Lincoln.
Smith Thompson	N. Y.	1818	"	"	"	1865	Johnson.
Samuel L. Southard	N. J.	1823	"	Adolph E. Borie	Pa.	1869	Grant.
"	"	1825	J. Q. Adams.	George M. Robeson	N. J.	1869	"
John Branch	N. C.	1829	Jackson.	Richard W. Thompson	Ind.	1877	Hayes.
Levi Woodbury	N. H.	1831	"	Nathan Goff, Jr.	W. Va.	1881	"
Mahlon Dickerson	N. J.	1834	"	William H. Hunt	La.	1881	Garfield.
"	"	1837	Van Buren.	William E. Chandler	N. H.	1882	Arthur.
James K. Paulding	N. Y.	1838	"	William C. Whitney	N. Y.	1885	Cleveland.
George E. Badger	N. C.	1841	Harrison.	Benjamin F. Tracy	"	1889	B. Harrison.
"	"	1841	Tyler.	Hilary A. Herbert	Ala.	1893	Cleveland.
Abel P. Upshur	Va.	1841	"	John D. Long	Mass	1897	McKinley.
David Henshaw	Mass	1843	"	"	"	1901	Roosevelt.
Thomas W. Gilmer	Va.	1844	"	William H. Moody	"	1902	"

*Appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, but did not act.

SECRETARIES OF AGRICULTURE.

Norman J. Colman	Mo.	1889	Cleveland.	James Wilson	Iowa	1897	McKinley.
Jeremiah M. Rusk	Wis.	1889	Harrison.	"	"	1901	Roosevelt.
J. Sterling Morton	Neb.	1893	Cleveland.				

POSTMASTERS-GENERAL.*

Samuel Osgood	Mass	1789	Washington.	Horatio King	Me.	1861	Buchanan.
Timothy Pickering	"	1791	"	Montgomery Blair	Md.	1861	Lincoln.
Joseph Habersham	Ga.	1795	"	William Dennison	Ohio	1864	"
"	"	1797	Adams.	"	"	1865	Johnson.
"	"	1801	Jefferson.	Alexander W. Randall	Wis.	1866	"
Gideon Granger	Conn	1801	"	John A. J. Cresswell	Md.	1869	Grant.
"	"	1809	Madison.	James W. Marshall	Va.	1874	"
Return J. Meigs, Jr.	Ohio	1814	"	Marshall Jewell	Conn	1874	"
"	"	1817	Monroe.	James N. Tyner	Ind.	1876	"
John McLean	"	1823	"	David McK. Key	Tenn	1877	Hayes.
"	"	1825	J. Q. Adams.	Horace Maynard	"	1880	"
William T. Barry	Ky.	1829	Jackson.	Thomas L. James	N. Y.	1881	Garfield.
Amos Kendall	"	1835	"	Timothy O. Howe	Wis.	1881	Arthur.
"	"	1837	Van Buren.	Walter Q. Gresham	Ind.	1883	"
John M. Niles	Conn	1840	"	Frank Hatton	Iowa	1884	"
Francis Granger	N. Y.	1841	Harrison.	William F. Vilas	Wis.	1885	Cleveland.
"	"	1841	Tyler.	Don M. Dickinson	Mich	1888	"
Charles A. Wickliffe	Ky.	1841	"	John Wanamaker	Pa.	1889	B. Harrison.
Cave Johnson	Tenn.	1845	Polk.	Wilson S. Bissell	N. Y.	1893	Cleveland.
Jacob Collamer	Vt.	1849	Taylor.	William L. Wilson	W. Va.	1895	"
Nathan K. Hall	N. Y.	1850	Fillmore.	James A. Gary	Md.	1897	McKinley.
Samuel D. Hubbard	Conn	1852	"	Charles Emory Smith	Pa.	1898	"
James Campbell	Pa	1853	Pierce.	"	Pa.	1901	Roosevelt.
Aaron V. Brown	Tenn	1857	Buchanan.	Henry C. Payne	Wis.	1902	"
Joseph Holt	Ky.	1859	"				

*The Postmaster-General was not considered a Cabinet officer until 1829

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ATTORNEYS-GENERAL.

Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Date of Appointment.	Presidents.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Date of Appointment.	Presidents.
Edmund Randolph	Va.	1789	Washington.	Reverdy Johnson	Md.	1849	Taylor.
William Bradford	Pa.	1794	"	John J. Crittenden	Ky.	1850	Fillmore.
Charles Lee	Va.	1795	"	Caleb Cushing	Mass	1853	Pierce.
"	"	1797	Adams.	Jeremiah S. Black	Pa.	1857	Buchanan.
Theophilus Parsons	Mass	1801	"	Edwin M. Stanton	Ohio	1860	"
Levi Lincoln	"	1801	Jefferson.	Edward Bates	Mo.	1861	Lincoln.
Robert Smith	Md.	1805	"	Titian J. Coffey (ad in.)	Pa.	1863	"
John Breckinridge	Ky.	1805	"	James Speed	Ky.	1864	"
Caesar A. Rodney	Del.	1807	"	"	Ky.	1865	Johnson.
"	"	1809	Madison.	Henry Stanbery	Ohio	1866	"
William Pinkney	Md.	1811	"	William M. Evarts	N. Y.	1868	"
Richard Rush	Pa.	1814	Madison.	Ebenezer R. Hoar	Mass.	1869	Grant.
"	"	1817	Monroe.	Amos T. Ackerman	Ga.	1870	"
William Wirt	Va.	1817	"	George H. Williams	Ore.	1871	"
"	"	1825	J. Q. Adams.	Edwards Pierrepont	N. Y.	1875	"
John McP. Berrien	Ga.	1829	Jackson.	Alphonso Taft	Ohio	1876	"
Roger B. Taney	Md.	1831	"	Charles Devens	Mass.	1877	Hayes.
Benjamin F. Butler	N. Y.	1833	"	Wayne MacVeagh	Pa.	1881	Garfield.
"	"	1837	Van Buren.	Benjamin H. Brewster	Pa.	1881	Arthur.
Felix Grundy	Tenn	1838	"	Augustus H. Garland	Ark	1885	Cleveland.
Henry D. Gilpin	Pa.	1840	"	William H. H. Miller	Ind.	1889	B. Harrison.
John J. Crittenden	Ky.	1841	Harrison.	Richard Olney	Mass.	1893	Cleveland.
"	"	1841	Tyler.	Judson Harmon	Ohio	1895	"
Hugh S. Legare	S. C.	1841	"	Joseph McKenna	Cal.	1897	McKinley.
John Nelson	Md.	1843	"	John W. Griggs	N. J.	1897	"
John Y. Mason	Va.	1845	Polk.	Philander C. Knox	Pa.	1901	"
Nathan Clifford	Me.	1846	"	"	Pa.	1901	Roosevelt.
Isaac Toucey	Conn	1848	"				

Speakers of the U. S. House of Representatives.

Name.	State.	Born	Died	Cong'ss.	Years.	Name.	State.	Born	Died	Cong'ss.	Years.
F. A. Muhlenburg	Pa.	1750	1801	1	1789-91	John W. Jones	Va.	1805	1848	28	1843-45
Jonathan Trumbull	Conn.	1740	1809	2	1791-93	John W. Davis	Ind.	1799	1850	29	1845-47
F. A. Muhlenburg	Pa.	1750	1801	3	1793-95	Robert C. Withrop	Mass.	1809	1894	30	1847-49
Jonathan Dayton	N. J.	1760	1824	4, 5	1795-99	Howell Cobb	Ga.	1815	1868	31	1849-51
Theo. Sedgwick	Mass.	1746	1813	6	1799-1801	Linn Boyd	Ky.	1800	1859	32, 33	1851-55
Nathaniel Macon	N. C.	1757	1837	7, 9	1801-07	Nathaniel P. Banks	Mass.	1816	1894	34	1855-57
Joseph B. Varnum	Mass.	1750	1821	10, 11	1807-11	James L. Orr	S. C.	1822	1873	35	1857-59
Henry Clay	Ky.	1777	1852	12, 13	1811-14	Wm. Pennington	N. J.	1796	1862	36	1859-61
Langdon Cheves	S. C.	1776	1857	13	1814-15	Galusha A. Grow	Pa.	1823	..	37	1861-63
Henry Clay	Ky.	1777	1852	14, 16	1815-20	Schuyler Colfax	Ind.	1823	1885	38, 40	1863-69
John W. Taylor	N. Y.	1784	1854	16	1820-21	James G. Blaine	Me.	1830	1893	41, 43	1869-75
Philip P. Barbour	Va.	1783	1841	17	1821-23	Michael C. Kerr	Ind.	1827	1876	44	1875-76
Henry Clay	Ky.	1777	1852	18	1823-25	Samuel J. Randall	Pa.	1828	1890	44, 46	1876-81
John W. Taylor	N. Y.	1784	1854	19	1825-27	John W. Keifer	Ohio	1836	..	47	1881-83
Andrew Stevenson	Va.	1784	1857	20, 23	1827-34	John G. Carlisle	Ky.	1835	..	48, 50	1883-89
John Bell	Tenn.	1797	1869	23	1834-35	Thomas B. Reed	Me.	1839	..	51	1889-91
James K. Polk	Tenn.	1795	1849	24, 25	1835-39	Charles F. Crisp	Ga.	1845	1896	52, 53	1891-95
R. M. T. Hunter	Va.	1809	1887	26	1839-41	Thomas B. Reed	Me.	1839	1902	54, 55	1895-99
John White	Ky.	1805	1845	27	1841-43	David B. Henderson	Iowa	1840	..	56, 57	1899-

United States Supreme Court Justices.

Name.	Born.	Died.	Service. Term.	Years.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Service. Term.	Years.
John Jay, N. Y.*	1745	1829	1789-1795	6	Samuel Nelson, N. Y.	1792	1873	1845-1872	27
John Rutledge, S. C.	1739	1800	1789-1791	2	Levi Woodbury, N. H.	1789	1851	1845-1851	6
William Cushing, Mass.	1733	1810	1789-1810	21	Robert C. Grier, Pa.	1794	1870	1846-1870	23
James Wilson, Pa.	1742	1798	1789-1798	9	Benj. R. Curtis, Mass.	1809	1874	1851-1857	6
John Blair, Va.	1732	1800	1789-1796	7	John A. Campbell, Ala.	1811	1889	1853-1861	8
Robert H. Harrison, Md.	1745	1790	1789-1790	1	Nathan Clifford, Me.	1803	1881	1858-1881	23
James Iredell, N. C.	1751	1799	1790-1799	9	Noah H. Swayne, Ohio	1804	1884	1861-1881	20
Thomas Johnson, Md.	1732	1819	1791-1793	2	Samuel F. Miller, Iowa	1816	1890	1862-1890	28
William Paterson, N. J.	1746	1806	1793-1806	13	David Davis, Ill.	1815	1886	1862-1877	15
John Rutledge, S. C.*	1739	1800	1795-1795	..	Stephen J. Field, Cal.	1816	1899	1863-1897	34
Samuel Chase, Md.	1741	1811	1796-1811	15	Salmon P. Chase, Ohio*	1808	1873	1864-1873	9
Oliver Ellsworth, Conn.*	1745	1807	1796-1800	4	William Strong, Pa.	1808	1895	1870-1880	10
Bushrod Washington, Va.	1762	1829	1798-1829	31	Joseph P. Bradley, N. J.	1813	1892	1870-1892	22
Alfred Moore, N. C.	1755	1810	1799-1804	5	Ward Hunt, N. Y.	1811	1886	1872-1882	10
John Marshall, Va.*	1755	1835	1801-1835	34	Morrison R. Waite, Ohio*	1816	1888	1874-1888	14
William Johnson, S. C.	1771	1834	1804-1834	30	John M. Harlan, Ky.	1833	....	1877-	..
Brock Livingston, N. Y.	1757	1823	1806-1823	17	William B. Woods, Ga.	1824	1887	1880-1887	7
Thomas Todd, Ky.	1765	1826	1807-1826	19	Stanley Matthews, Ohio	1824	1889	1881-1889	8
Joseph Story, Mass.	1779	1845	1811-1845	34	Horace Gray, Mass.	1828	1902	1881-1902	21
Gabriel Duval, Md.	1752	1844	1811-1836	25	Samuel Blatchford, N.Y.	1820	1893	1882-1893	11
Smith Thompson, N. Y.	1767	1843	1823-1843	20	Lucius Q. C. Lamar, Miss.	1825	1893	1888-1893	5
Robert Trimble, Ky.	1777	1828	1826-1828	2	Melville W. Fuller, Ill.*	1833	....	1888-	..
John McLean, Ohio	1785	1861	1829-1861	32	David J. Brewer, Kan.	1837	....	1889-	..
Henry Baldwin, Pa.	1779	1844	1830-1844	14	Henry B. Brown, Mich.	1836	....	1890-	..
James M. Wayne, Ga.	1790	1867	1835-1867	32	George Shiras, Jr., Pa.	1832	....	1892-	..
Roger B. Taney, Md.*	1777	1864	1836-1864	28	Howell E. Jackson, Tenn.	1832	1895	1893-1895	2
Philip P. Barbour, Va.	1783	1841	1836-1841	5	Edward D. White, La.	1845	....	1893-	..
John Catron, Tenn.	1786	1865	1837-1865	28	Rufus W. Peckham, N. Y.	1837	....	1895-	..
John M. Kinley, Ala.	1780	1852	1837-1852	15	Joseph McKenna, Cal.	1843	....	1898-	..
Peter V. Daniel, Va.	1785	1860	1841-1860	19	Oliver Wendell Holmes	1841	....	1902-	..

*Chief Justices.

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Diplomatic Representatives.

Ministers from the United States to the principal European countries and Ministers from those countries to the United States.

Unless otherwise stated, each representative was entitled Minister Plenipotentiary or Envoy Extraordinary, or both.

GREAT BRITAIN.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Ministers.	States	Date.*	Presidents.	Ministers	States	Date.*	Presidents.
Thomas Pinckney	S. C.	1792	Washington.	Joseph R. Ingersoll	Pa.	1852	Filmore.
Rufus King	N. Y.	1796	"	James Buchanan	"	1853	Pierce.
" "	"	1796	John Adams.	George M. Dallas	"	1856	"
†James Monroe†	Va.	1803	Jefferson.	" "	"	1856	Buchanan.
†William Pinkney	Md.	1806	"	Charles Francis Adams	Mass.	1861	Lincoln
Jonathan Russell, ch. d'aff	R. I.	1811	Madison.	" "	"	1869	Johnson.
John Quincy Adams	Mass.	1815	"	Reverdy Johnson	Md.	1868	"
J. Adams Smith, ch. d'aff.	"	1817	Monroe.	John Lothrop Motley	Mass.	1869	Grant.
Richard Rush	Pa.	1817	"	Robert C. Schenck	Ohio	1870	"
Rufus King	N. Y.	1825	J. Q Adams.	Edwards Pierrepont	N. Y.	1876	"
Albert Gallatin	Pa.	1826	"	John Welsh	Pa.	1877	Hayes.
W. B. Lawrence, ch. d'aff.	N. Y.	1827	"	Wm. J. Hoppin, ch. d'aff.	N. Y.	1879	"
James Barbour	Va.	1828	"	James Russell Lowell	Mass.	1880	"
Louis McLane	Del.	1829	Jackson.	" " "	"	1880	Garfield.
Wash'n Irving, ch. d'aff.	N. Y.	1831	"	" " "	"	1880	Arthur.
Martin Van Buren	"	1831	"	Edward J. Phelps	Vt.	1885	Cleveland.
Aaron Vail, ch. d'aff.	"	1832	"	Robert T Lincoln	Ill.	1889	B. Harrison.
Andrew Stevenson	Va.	1836	"	T. F. Bayard, ambas-ador	Del.	1893	Cleveland.
Edward Everett	Mass.	1841	Tyler.	John Hay, ambassador	Ohio	1897	McKinley.
Louis McLane	Md.	1845	Polk.	Henry White, ch. d'aff.	R. I.	1898	"
George Bancroft	N. Y.	1846	"	J. H. Choate, ambassador	N. Y.	1899	"
J. C. B. Davis, ch. d'aff.	Mass.	1849	Taylor.	" " "	"	1899	Roosevelt.
Abbott Lawrence	Mass.	1849	Taylor.				

BRITISH MINISTERS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Ministers.	Date.*	Sovereigns.	Ministers.	Date.*	Sovereigns.
George Hammond	1791	George III.	Richard Pakenham	1844	Victoria.
Phineas Bond, ch. d'aff.	1795	"	John F. T. Crampton, ch. d'aff.	1847	"
Robert Liston	1796	"	Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer	1849	"
Edward Thornton, ch. d'aff.	1800	"	John F. T. Crampton, ch. d'aff.	1851	"
Anthony Merry	1803	"	J. F. T. Crampton, en. & min.	1852	"
David M. Erskine	1806	"	Philip Griffith, ch. d'aff.	1853	"
Francis James Jackson	1809	"	John Savile Lumley, ch. d'aff.	1855	"
John Philip Morier, ch. d'aff.	1810	"	Lord Napier	1857	"
Augustus John Foster	1811	"	Lord Lyons	1859	"
Anthony St. J. Baker, ch. d'aff.	1815	"	Joseph Hume Burnley, ch. d'aff.	1864	"
Charles Bagot	1816	"	Sir Frederick W. A. Bruce	1865	"
Gibbs C. Antrobus, ch. d'aff.	1819	George IV.	Francis Clark Ford, ch. d'aff.	1867	"
Sir Stratford Canning	1820	"	Sir Edward Thornton	1868	"
Henry U. Addington, ch. d'aff.	1823	"	Lionel S. Sackville West	1881	"
Charles Richard Vaughan	1825	"	Sir Julian Pauncefote‡	1889	"
" " "	1825	William IV.	" " " ambassador.	1893	"
Charles Bankhead, ch. d'aff.	1835	"	Michael Henry Herbert, amb.	1902	Edward VII.
Henry Stephen Fox	1836	Victoria			

*Date of appointment. †Mr. Monroe was appointed in 1803. In 1806 Mr. Pinkney was made joint Minister. ‡Afterward Lord Pauncefote.

FRANCE.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS TO FRANCE.

Ministers	States.	Date.	Presidents.	Ministers.	States.	Date.	Presidents.
Thomas Jefferson	Va.	——	Confederation.	Lewis Cass	Ohio	1836	Tyler.
William Short, ch. d'aff.	"	1790	Washington.	Henry Ledyard, ch. d'aff.	Mich.	1842	"
Gouverneur Morris	N. Y.	1792	"	William R. King	Ala.	1844	"
James Monroe	Va.	1794	"	J. L. Martin, ch d'aff.	N. C.	1846	Polk.
Charles C. Pinckney	S. C.	1796	"	Richard Rush	Pa.	1847	"
Charles C. Pinckney	"	1797	John Adams.	William C. Rives	Va.	1849	Taylor.
John Marshall	Va.	1797	"	" "	"	1849	Fillmore.
Elbridge Gerry	Mass.	1797	"	H. S. Sanford, ch. d'aff.	Ct.	1853	Pierce.
Oliver Ellsworth	Ct.	1799	"	John Y. Mason	Va.	1853	"
William Vans Murray	Md.	1799	"	W. R. Calhoun, ch d'aff.	S. C.	1859	Buchanan.
William R Davie	N. C.	1799	"	Charles J. Faulkner	Va.	1860	"
Robert R. Livingston	N. Y.	1801	Jefferson.	William L. Dayton	N. J.	1861	Lincoln.
John Armstrong	"	1804	"	John Bigelow	N. Y.	1864	"
Jonathan Russell, ch. d'aff.	R. I.	1810	Madison.	John Hay, ch. d'aff.	Ill.	1866	Johnson.
Joel Barlow	Ct.	1811	"	John A. Dix	N. Y.	1866	"
William H. Crawford	Ga.	1813	"	Elihu B. Washburn	Ill.	1869	Grant.
Henry Jackson, ch. d'aff.	Ky.	1815	"	Edward F. Noyes	Ohio	1877	Hayes.
Albert Gallatin	Pa.	1816	"	Levi P. Morton	N. Y.	1881	Garfield.
James Brown	La.	1823	Monroe.	" "	"	1881	Arthur
William C. Rives	Va.	1829	Jackson.	Robert M McLane	Md.	1885	Cleveland.
Nathaniel Niles, ch. d'aff	Vt.	1832	"	Whitelaw Reid	N. Y.	1889	B. Harrison.
Edward Livingston	La.	1833	"	T. Jefferson Coolidge	Mass.	1892	"
Thos. P. Barton, ch. d'aff.	Pa.	1835	"	J. B. Eustis, ambassador.	La.	1893	Cleveland.
Lewis Cass	Ohio	1836	"	Horace Porter, ambassador	N. Y.	1897	McKinley.
" "	"	1836	Van Buren.	" "	"	1897	Roosevelt.

FRENCH MINISTERS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Ministers.	Date.	Government.	Ministers.	Date	Government
Count de Moustier	1788	Louis XVI.	M. Serurier	1811	Louis XVIII.
M. Otto, ch. d'aff.	1789	"	G. Hyde de Neuville	1816	"
Colonel Ternant	1791	"	Count de Menou, ch. d'aff.	1822	"
Edmond C. Genet	1793	Convention.	Baron de Mareuil	1824	Charles X.
Joseph Fauchet	1794	Directory.	Count de Menou, ch. d'aff.	1827	"
Pierre Auguste Adet	1795	"	Roux de Rochelle	1830	"
" "	1795	Consulate.	M. Serurier	1831	L. Philippe.
L. A. Pichon, ch. d'aff.	1801	"	Alphonse Pageot, ch. d'aff.	1835	"
General Turreau	1805	Napoleon I.	Edouard Pontois	1837	"
M. Serurier	1811	"	Alphonse Pageot, ch. d'aff.	1839	"

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FRENCH MINISTERS TO THE UNITED STATES.—Continued.

Ministers.	Date.	Government.
L. A. Aime Fourier de Bacourt..	1840	L. Philippe.
Alphonse Joseph Yver Pageot...	1842	"
Guillaume Tell Lavallee Poussin.	18 8	L. Napoleon.
E. A. Olivier Sain de Boislecomte	1850	"
Count de Sartiges.....	1851	Napoleon III.
Viscount J. Treilhard, ch. d'aff.	1859	"
Henri Mercier.....	1860	"
Viscount J. Treilhard, ch. d'aff..	1863	"
Louis de Geofroy, ch. d'aff.....	1864	"
Marquis de Montholon.....	1865	"
Jules Berthemy.....	1866	"
Count de Faverney, ch. d'aff....	1869	"
Prevost Paradol.....	1870	"
Jules Berthemy.....	1870	"

Ministers.	Date.	Government.
Viscount Jules Treilhard.....	1870	Nat. Defence.
Henry de Bellonnet, ch. d'aff...	1871	Pres. Thiers.
Marquis de Noailles.....	1872	"
A. Bartholdi.....	1874	Pr. MacMahon.
F. de Vaugelas, ch. d'aff.....	1876	"
Mamime Outrey.....	1877	"
Theodore J. D. Roustan.....	1882	"
J. Patenotre.....	1891	Pres. Grevy.
" ambassador.....	1891	Pres. Carnot.
" "	1893	"
" "	1893	Pres. Faure.
Jules Cambon, ambassador.....	1898	"
" " "	1898	Pres. Loubet.

AUSTRIA AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS TO AUSTRIA.

Ministers	States.	Date.	Presidents.
Henry A. Muhlenberg....	Pa. ...	1838	Van Buren.
J. R. Clay, ch. d'aff....	" ...	1840	"
Daniel Jenifer.....	Md. ..	1841	Tyler.
Wm. H. Stiles, ch. d'aff..	Ga. ..	1845	Polk.
J. Watson Webb, ch.d'aff.	N. Y..	1849	Taylor.
C. J. McCurdy, ch. d'aff.	Ct. ...	1850	Fillmore.
T. M. Foote, ch. d'aff....	N. Y..	1852	"
H. R. Jackson, min res.	Ga. ...	1853	Pierce.
J. Glancy Jones.....	Pa. ...	1858	Buchanan.
Anson Burlingame.....	Mass..	1861	Lincoln.
John Lothrop Motley....	" ...	1861	"
G. W. Lippitt, ch. d'aff.	R. I.	1867	Johnson.
John Hay, ch. d'aff.....	Ill. ...	1867	"
Henry M. Watts.....	Pa. ...	1868	"
John Jay.....	N. Y..	1869	Grant.

Ministers.	States.	Date.	Presidents.
Godlove S. Orth.....	Ind. ..	1875	Grant.
Edward F. Beale.....	D. C..	1876	"
John A. Kasson.....	Iowa ..	1877	Hayes.
William Walter Phelps..	N. J...	1881	Garfield.
Alphonso Taft.....	Ohio ..	1882	Arthur.
John M. Francis.....	N. Y..	1884	"
A. M. Kiely.....	Va. ...	1885	Cleveland.
Jas. Fenner Lee, ch. d'aff.	Md. ...	1885	"
Alexander R. Lawton.....	Ga. ...	1887	"
Frederick D. Grant.....	N. Y..	1889	B. Harrison.
Bartlett Tripp.....	S. Dak.	1893	Cleveland.
Charlemagne Tower.....	Pa. ...	1897	McKinley.
Addison C. Harris.....	Ind. ...	1899	"
Robert S. McCormick...	Ill. ...	1901	"
" " " ...	" ...	1901	Roosevelt.

AUSTRIAN MINISTERS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Ministers.	Date	Emperors.
Baron de Mareschal.....	1838	Ferdinand I.
Chevalier Hulsemann, ch. d'aff.	1841	"
" " min. res.	1841	Franz Joseph.
	1855	"
Count Nicholas Giorgi, min res...	1863	"
Count Wydenbruck.....	1865	"
Baron de Frankenstein, ch. d'aff.	1867	"
Baron Charles de Lederer.....	1868	"
Baron von Schwarz Senborn....	1874	"

Ministers.	Date	Emperors.
Count Ladislaus Hoyos.....	1875	Franz Joseph.
Chev. E. S. von Tavera, ch. d'aff	1877	"
Baron Ernest von Mayr.....	1879	"
C'nt Lippe-Weissenfeld, ch. d'aff.	1881	"
Baron Ignatz von Schaeffer....	1882	"
C'nt Lippe-Weissenfeld, ch. d'aff.	1885	"
Chevalier E. S. von Tavera.....	1887	"
L. Hengelmuller von Hengervar..	1895	"

RUSSIA.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS TO RUSSIA.

Ministers.	States.	Date.	Presidents.
John Quincy Adams.....	Mass. .	1809	Madison.
Levett Harris, ch. d'aff.	Pa. ...	1814	"
William Pinkney.....	Md. ...	1816	"
George W. Campbell.....	Tenn. .	1818	Monroe.
Henry Middleton.....	S. C..	1820	"
" "	" ...	1820	J. Q. Adams.
John Randolph.....	Va. ...	1830	Jackson.
James Buchanan.....	Pa. ...	1832	"
John R. Clay, ch. d'aff..	" ...	1833	"
William Wilkins.....	" ...	1834	"
John R. Clay, ch. d'aff...	" ...	1835	"
George M. Dallas.....	" ...	1837	Van Buren.
W. W. Chew, ch. d'aff....	" ...	1839	"
Churchill C. Cambreleng.	N. Y..	1840	"
Charles S. Todd.....	Ky. ...	1841	Tyler.
Ralph J. Ingersoll.....	Ct. ...	1846	Polk.
Arthur P. Bagby.....	Ala. ..	1848	"
Neil S. Brown.....	Tenn. .	1850	Fillmore.
Thomas H. Seymour.....	Ct. ...	1853	Pierce.
Francis W. Pickens.....	S. C..	1858	Buchanan.
John Appleton.....	Me. ...	1860	"
Cassius M. Clay.....	Ky. ...	1861	Lincoln.
Simon Cameron.....	Pa. ...	1862	"
Bayard Taylor.....	N. Y..	1862	"

Ministers.	States.	Date.	Presidents.
Cassius M. Clay.....	Ky. ...	1863	Lincoln.
Andrew G. Curtin.....	Pa. ..	1869	Grant.
James L. Orr.....	S. C..	1872	"
Marshall Jewell.....	Ct. ...	1873	"
Eugene Schuyler, ch. d'aff.	N. Y..	1874	"
George H. Boker.....	Pa. ...	1875	"
E. W. Stoughton.....	N. Y..	1878	Hayes.
W. Hoffman, ch. d'aff....	" ..	1879	"
John Wickham Foster...	Ind. ..	1880	"
" " " ...	" ...	1880	Garfield.
W. Hoffman, ch. d'aff...	N. Y..	1881	Arthur.
William H. Hunt.....	La. ...	1882	"
Alphonso Taft.....	Ohio ..	1884	"
George V. M. Lothrop...	Mich. .	1885	Cleveland.
Lambert Tree.....	Ill. ...	1888	"
Geo. W. Wurts, ch. d'aff.	Pa. ...	1889	B. Harrison.
Charles Emory Smith....	" ...	1890	"
Andrew D. White.....	N. Y..	1892	"
Clifton R. Breckinridge..	Ark. ..	1894	Cleveland.
Ethan A. Hitchcock.....	Mo. ..	1897	McKinley.
" " amb..	" ...	1898	"
Charlemagne Tower, amb.	Pa. ...	1899	"
" " " " ...	" ...	1899	Roosevelt.

RUSSIAN MINISTERS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Ministers.	Date	Emperors.
Andre de Daschkoff, ch. d'aff...	1809	Alexander I.
Count Theodore de Pahlen.....	1810	"
Andre de Daschkoff.....	1811	"
Chevalier Pierra de Poletica....	1819	"
George Ellis-en, ch. d'aff.....	1822	"
Baron de Tuyll.....	1823	"
Baron de Mahlitz, ch. d'aff....	1826	Nicholas I.
Baron de Krudener.....	1827	"
Georg Kirchner, ch. d'aff.....	1838	"
Alexander de Bodisco.....	1838	"
Edvard de Stoeckl.....	1854	Alex. II
Waldemar Bodisco, ch. d'aff....	1868	"

Ministers.	Date	Emperors.
Constantine Catacazy.....	1869	Alex. II.
Alexander Gorloff, ch. d'aff....	1871	"
Baron Henri d'Offenberg.....	1872	"
Nicholas de Voigt, ch. d'aff....	1874	"
Nicholas Shishkin.....	1875	"
Michel Bartholomei.....	1880	"
Charles de Struve.....	1882	Alex. III.
Baron G. Schilling, ch. d'aff....	1892	"
Prince Cantacuzene.....	1893	"
" "	1893	Nicholas II.
E. de Kotzebue.....	1896	"
Count Cassini, ambassador.....	1898	"

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GERMANY.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS TO THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

Ministers.	States.	Date.	Presidents.
George Bancroft	N. Y.	1871	Grant.
Nicholas Fish, ch. d'aff.	" "	1874	"
J. C. Bancroft Davis	" "	1874	"
H. S. Everett, ch d'aff.	Mass.	1877	Hayes.
Bayard Taylor	Pa.	1878	"
H. S. Everett, ch. d'aff.	Mass.	1878	"
Andrew D. White	N. Y.	1879	"
H. S. Everett, ch. d'aff.	Mass.	1881	Garfield.
A. A. Sargent	Cal.	1882	Arthur.
John A. Kasson	Iowa	1884	"
George H. Pendleton	Ohio	1885	Cleveland.
William Walter Phelps	N. J.	1889	B. Harrison.
Theodore Runyon, amb.	" "	1893	Cleveland.
Edwin F. Uhl, amb.	Mich.	1896	"
Andrew D. White, amb.	N. Y.	1897	McKinley.
" " "	" "	1897	Roosevelt.

GERMAN MINISTERS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Ministers.	Date	Emperors.
Baron Alvensleben, ch. d'aff.	1871	William I.
Kurd von Schlozer	1871	"
Count von Beust, ch. d'aff.	1882	"
Karl von Elsendecher	1883	"
H. von Alvensleben	1884	"
Count Arco Valley	1888	William II.
A. von Mumm, ch. d'aff.	1891	William II.
Theodore von Holleben	1892	"
Baron von Saurma-Jeltsch, amb.	1893	"
Baron M. von Thielmann, amb.	1895	"
Herr von Holleben, amb.	1898	"

ITALY.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS TO ITALY.

Ministers.	States.	Date.	Presidents.
George P. Marsh	Vt.	1861	Lincoln.
" "	"	1861	Johnson.
" "	"	1861	Grant.
" "	"	1861	Hayes.
" "	"	1861	Garfield.
" "	"	1861	Arthur.
William Waldorf Astor	N. Y.	1882	"
John B. Stallo	Ohio	1885	Cleveland.
Albert G. Porter	Ind.	1889	B. Harrison.
William Potter	Pa.	1892	"
J. J. Van Alen, amb.*	R. I.	1893	Cleveland.
Wayne MacVeagh, amb.	Pa.	1893	"
William F. Draper, amb.	Mass.	1897	McKinley.
Geo. L. Von Meyer, amb.	" "	1901	"
" " "	" "	1901	Roosevelt.

*The appointment of Mr. Van Alen was confirmed by the Senate, but he declined to serve. Mr. MacVeagh was then appointed.

ITALIAN MINISTERS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Ministers.	Date	Kings.
Chevalier Joseph Bertinatti	1861	V. Emmanuel.
Romeo Cantagalli, ch. d'aff.	1866	"
Chevalier Marcello Cerruti	1867	"
Count Luigi Colobiano, ch. d'aff.	1869	"
Count Luigi Corti	1870	"
Count Litta, ch. d'aff.	1874	"
Baron Alberto Blanc	1875	"
Prince Camporeale, ch. d'aff.	1880	Humbert.
Baron de Fava	1881	"
Marquis Imperiali, ch. d'aff.	1891	"
Baron de Fava	1892	"
" " ambassador	1893	"
" " "	1893	V. Emman. II.
F. Mayor des Planches, amb.	1901	"

SPAIN.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS TO SPAIN.

Ministers.	States.	Date.	Presidents.
W. Carmichael, ch. d'aff.	Md.	1790	Washington.
William Short, min. res.	Va.	1794	"
Thomas Pinckney	S. C.	1794	"
David Humphreys	Ct.	1796	"
Charles Pinckney	S. C.	1801	Jefferson.
G. W. Erving, ch. d'aff.	Mass.	1805	"
Official relations with Spain were broken off from 1808 to 1814.			
G. W. Erving	Mass.	1814	Madison.
John Forsyth	Ga.	1819	Monroe.
Hugh Nelson	Va.	1823	"
Alexander H. Everett	Mass.	1825	J. Q. Adams.
Cornelius P. Van Ness	Vt.	1829	Jackson.
A. Middleton, Jr., ch. d'aff.	S. C.	1836	"
John H. Eaton	Tenn.	1837	Van Buren.
Aaron Vail, ch. d'aff.	N. Y.	1840	"
Washington Irving	"	1842	Tyler.
Romulus M. Saunders	N. C.	1846	Polk.
Daniel M Barringer	"	1849	Taylor.
Pierre Soule	La.	1853	Pierce.
Augustus C. Dodge	Ia.	1855	"
William Preston	Ky.	1858	Buchanan.
Carl Schurz	Wis.	1861	Lincoln.
Gustavus Koerner	Ill.	1862	Lincoln.
H. J. Perry, ch. d'aff.	N. H.	1864	"
John P. Hale	"	1865	"
Daniel E. Sickles	N. Y.	1869	Grant.
Alvey A. Adee, ch d'aff.	"	1873	"
Caleb Cushing	Mass.	1874	"
James Russell Lowell	"	1877	Hayes.
Lucius Fairchild	Wis.	1880	"
"	"	1880	Garfield.
Hannibal Hamlin	Me.	1881	Arthur.
John W. Foster	Ind	1883	"
Jabez L. M. Curry	Va.	1885	Cleveland.
Perry Belmont	N. Y.	1889	"
Thomas W. Palmer	Mich.	1889	B. Harrison.
E. Burd Grubb	N. J.	1890	"
A. Loudon Snowden	Pa.	1892	"
Hannis Taylor	Ala.	1893	Cleveland.
Stewart L Woodford	N. Y.	1897	McKinley.
Official relations with Spain were broken off, April 1898, to April, 1899.			
Bellamy Storer	Ohio	1899	McKinley.
" "	"	1899	Roosevelt.

SPANISH MINISTERS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Ministers.	Date	Sovereigns.
Diego de Gardoqui, ch. d'aff.	1785	Carlos IV.
Jose Ignacio de Viar, ch. d'aff.	1789	"
Jose Ignacio de Viar (joint) / Jose de Jaudenes (ch. d'aff.)	1791	"
Carlos M. de Irujo	1796	"
Valentin de Foronda, ch. d'aff.	1807	"
Official relations with Spain were broken off from 1808 to 1814.		
Luis de Onis	1809	Fernan. VII.
Mateo de la Serna, ch. d'aff.	1819	"
Francisco Dionisio Vives	1820	"
Joaquin de Anduaga	1821	"
F. H. Rivas y Salmon, ch. d'aff.	1823	"
Francisco Tacon	1827	"
" "	1827	M. Christina.
Angel Calderon de la Barca	1835	Isabella II.
Pedro Alcantara Argaiz	1839	"
Fidencio Bourman, ch. d'aff.	1844	"
A. Calderon da la Barca, min. res.	1844	"
Jose Maria Magallon, ch. d'aff.	1853	"
Leopoldo Augusto de Cueto	1854	"
Alfonso Escylanta	1855	"
Gabriel Garcia y Tassara	1857	Isabella II.
Facundo Goni	1867	"
Mauricio Lopez Roberts	1869	Provis. Gov.
Adm. Don Jose Polo de Bernabe	1872	Amadeo I.
" " " " "	1872	Pr. Figueras.
" " " " "	1872	" Castelar.
Antonio Mantilla	1874	" Serrano.
Jose Brunetti, ch. d'aff.	1878	Alphonso XII.
Felipe Mendez de Vigo y Osorio	1879	"
Francisco Barca del Corral	1881	"
Enrique Dupuy de Lome, ch. d'aff	1883	"
Juan Velera y Alcala Galiano	1884	"
Emilio de Muruaga	1886	Alph. XIII.
Miguel Suarez Guanes	1890	"
Jose Felipe Segario, ch. d'aff.	1891	"
Enrique Dupuy de Lome	1892	"
Emilio de Muruaga	1893	"
Enrique Dupuy de Lome	1896	"
Louis Polo y Bernabe	1898	"
Diplomatic intercourse broken off by the war.		
Jose Brunetti, Duke of Arcos	1899	"

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Platform Adopted by the Democratic Party.

CHICAGO, ILL., JULY 9, 1896.

We, the Democrats of the United States in National Convention assembled, do reaffirm our allegiance to those great essential principles of justice and liberty, upon which our institutions are founded, and which the Democratic party has advocated from Jefferson's time to our own—freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law, and the faithful observance of constitutional limitations.

During all these years the Democratic party has resisted the tendency of selfish interests to the centralization of governmental power and steadfastly maintained the integrity of the dual scheme of government established by the founders of this Republic of republics. Under its guidance and teachings the great principle of local self-government has found its best expression in the maintenance of the rights of the States and in its assertion of the necessity of confining the General Government to the exercise of powers granted by the Constitution of the United States.

The Constitution of the United States guarantees to every citizen the rights of civil and religious liberty. The Democratic party has always been the exponent of political liberty and religious freedom, and it renews its obligations and reaffirms its devotion to these fundamental principles of the Constitution.

The Money Question.—Recognizing that the money question is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the Constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States, and that the first coinage law passed by Congress under the Constitution made the silver dollar the money unit of value and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio based upon the silver dollar unit.

Demonetization Act of 1873 Condemned.—We declare that the Act of 1873 demonetizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people; a heavy increase in the burden of taxation and of all debts, public and private; the enrichment of the money-lending class at home and abroad; the prostration of industry and impoverishment of the people.

Opposed to Gold Monometallism.—We are unalterably opposed to monometallism which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold monometallism is a British policy, and its adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only un-American, but anti-American, and it can be fastened on the United States only by the stifling of that indomitable spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776 and won it in the War of the Revolution.

Free Silver Coinage.—We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender equally with gold for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract.

We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the Government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin.

The Bond Issues.—We are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace and condemn the trafficking with banking syndicates which in exchange for bonds and at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the Federal Treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism.

National Bank Currency Opposed.—Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to corporations or individuals. We, therefore denounce the issuance of notes intended to circulate as money by National banks as in derogation of the Constitution, and we demand that all paper which is made a legal tender for public and private debts, or which is receivable for duties to the United States shall be issued by the Government of the United States, and shall be redeemable in coin.

The Tariff.—We hold that tariff duties should be levied for purposes of revenue, such duties to be so adjusted as to operate equally throughout the country and not discriminate between class or section, and that taxation should be limited by the needs of the Government, honestly and economically administered. We denounce as disturbing to business the Republican threat to restore the McKinley law, which has twice been condemned by the people in National elections, and which, enacted under the false plea of protection to home industry, proved a prolific breeder of trusts and monopolies, enriched the few at the expense of the many, restricted trade, and deprived the producers of the great American staples of access to their natural markets.

The Supreme Court Criticized.—Until the money question is settled we are opposed to any agitation for further changes in our tariff laws, except such as are necessary to meet the deficit in revenue caused by the adverse decision of the Supreme Court on the income tax. But for this decision by the Supreme Court, there would be no deficit in the revenue under the law passed by a Democratic Congress in strict pursuance of the uniform decisions of that court for nearly 100 years, that court having in that decision sustained constitutional objections to its enactment which had previously been overruled by the ablest judges who have ever sat on that bench. We declare that it is the duty of Congress to use all the Constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted, so that the burdens of taxation may be equally and impartially laid, to the end that wealth may bear its due proportion of the expenses of the Government.

Regulation of Immigration.—We hold that the most efficient way of protecting American labor is to prevent the importation of foreign pauper labor to compete with it in the home market, and that the value of the home market to our American farmers and artisans is greatly reduced by a vicious monetary system which depresses the prices of their products below the cost of production, and thus deprives them of the means of purchasing the products of our home manufactories; and as labor creates the wealth of the country, we demand the passage of such laws as may be necessary to protect it in all its rights.

Arbitration in Railway Labor Disputes.—We are in favor of the arbitration of differences between employers engaged in interstate commerce and their employes, and recommended such legislation as is necessary to carry out this principle.

Trusts and Pools.—The absorption of wealth by the few, the consolidation of our leading railroad systems, and the formation of trusts and pools require a stricter control by the Federal Government of those arteries of commerce. We demand the enlargement of the powers of the Inter-State Commerce Commission and such restrictions and guarantees in the control of railroads as will protect the people from robbery and oppression.

Economy in Public Expenditures.—We denounce the profligate waste of money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation and the lavish appropriations of recent Republican Congresses, which have kept taxes high, while the labor that pays them is unemployed and the products of the people's toil are depressed in price till they no longer repay the cost of production. We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which befit a democratic Government and a reduction in the number of useless offices, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people.

Federal Intervention in Local Affairs.—We denounce arbitrary interference by Federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the Constitution of the United States, and a crime against free institutions, and we especially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression by which Federal judges, in contempt of the laws of the States and rights of citizens, become at once legislators, judges, and executioners, and we approve the bill passed at the last session of the United States Senate, and now pending in the House of Representatives, relative to contempts in Federal Courts and providing for trials by jury in certain cases of contempt.

The Pacific Railroad.—No discrimination should be indulged by the Government of the United States in favor of any of its debtors. We approve of the refusal of the Fifty-third Congress to pass the Pacific

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Railroad Funding Bill, and denounce the efforts of the present Republican Congress to enact a similar measure.

Soldiers' Pensions.—Recognizing the just claims of deserving Union soldiers, we heartily indorse the rule of the present Commissioner of Pensions that no names shall be arbitrarily dropped from the pension roll; and the fact of enlistment and service should be deemed conclusive evidence against disease and disability before enlistment.

Admission of Territories.—We favor the admission of the Territories of New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Arizona into the Union as States, and we favor the early admission of all the Territories having the necessary population and resources to entitle them to Statehood, and, while they remain Territories, we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any Territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the Territory or District in which the duties are to be performed. The Democratic party believes in home rule and that all public lands of the United States should be appropriated to the establishment of free homes for American citizens.

We recommend that the Territory of Alaska be granted a delegate in Congress, and that the general land and timber laws of the United States be extended to said Territory.

The Monroe Doctrine.—The Monroe Doctrine, as originally declared and as interpreted by succeeding Presidents, is a permanent part of the foreign policy of the United States, and must at all times be maintained.

Sympathy for Cuba.—We extend our sympathy to the people of Cuba in their heroic struggle for liberty and independence.

Rotation in Office.—We are opposed to life tenure in the public service. We favor appointments based upon merit, fixed terms of office, and such an administration of the civil service laws as will afford equal opportunities to all citizens of ascertained fitness.

Presidential Third Term.—We declare it to be the unwritten law of this Republic, established by custom and usage of 100 years and sanctioned by the examples of the greatest and wisest of those who founded and have maintained our Government, that no man should be eligible for a third term of the Presidential office.

Improvement of Waterways.—The Federal Government should care for and improve the Mississippi River and other great waterways of the Republic, so as to secure for the interior States easy and cheap transportation to tide water. When any waterway of the Republic is of sufficient importance to demand aid of the Government, such aid should be extended upon a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

Confiding in the justice of our cause and the necessity of its success at the polls, we submit the foregoing declarations of principles and purposes to the considerate judgment of the American people. We invite the support of all citizens who approve them and who desire to have them made effective through legislation for the relief of the people and the restoration of the country's prosperity.

Platform Adopted by the Republican Party.

ST. LOUIS, MO., JUNE 18, 1896.

The Republicans of the United States, assembled by their representatives in National Convention, appealing for the popular and historical justification of their claims to the matchless achievements of thirty years of Republican rule, earnestly and confidentially address themselves to the awakened intelligence, experience, and conscience of their countrymen in the following declaration of facts and principles:

The Democratic Administration.—For the first time since the Civil War the American people have witnessed the calamitous consequences of full and unrestricted Democratic control of the Government. It has been a record of unparalleled incapacity, dishonor, and disaster. In administrative management it has ruthlessly sacrificed indispensable revenue, entailed an unceasing deficit, eked out ordinary current expenses with borrowed money, piled up the public debt by $262,000,000 in time of peace, forced an adverse balance of trade, kept a perpetual menace hanging over the redemption fund, pawned American credit to alien syndicates, and reversed all the measures and results of successful Republican rule. In the broad effect of its policy it has precipitated panic, blighted industry and trade with prolonged depression, closed factories, reduced work and wages, halted enterprise, and crippled American production while stimulating foreign production for the American market. Every consideration of public safety and individual interest demands that the Government shall be rescued from the hands of those who have shown themselves incapable to conduct it without disaster at home and dishonor abroad, and shall be restored to the party which for thirty years administered it with unequalled success and prosperity. And in this connection we heartily indorse the wisdom, patriotism, and the success of the Administration of President Harrison.

The Tariff.—We renew and emphasize our allegiance to the policy of protection as the bulwark of American industrial independence and the foundation of American development and prosperity. This true American policy taxes foreign products and encourages home industry; it puts the burden of revenue on foreign goods; it secures the American market for the American producer; it upholds the American standard of wages for the American workingman; it puts the factory by the side of the farm and makes the American farmer less dependent on foreign demand and price; it diffuses general thrift and founds the strength of all on the strength of each. In its reasonable application it is just, fair, and impartial, equally opposed to foreign control and domestic monopoly, to sectional discrimination, and individual favoritism.

We denounce the present Democratic tariff as sectional, injurious to the public credit, and destructive to business enterprise. We demand such an equitable tariff on foreign imports which come into competition with American products as will not only furnish adequate revenue for the necessary expenses of the Government, but will protect American labor from degradation to the wage level of other lands. We are not pledged to any particular schedules. The question of rates is a practical question, to be governed by the conditions of the time and of production; the ruling and uncompromising principle is the protection and development of American labor and industry. The country demands a right settlement, and then it wants rest.

Reciprocity and Protection.—We believe the repeal of the reciprocity arrangements negotiated by the last Republican Administration was a national calamity, and we demand their renewal and extension on such terms as will equalize our trade with other nations, remove the restrictions which now obstruct the sale of American products in the ports of other countries, and secure enlarged markets for the products of our farms, forests, and factories.

Protection and reciprocity are twin measures of Republican policy, and go hand in hand. Democratic rule has recklessly struck down both, and both must be re-established. Protection for what we produce; free admission for the necessaries of life which we do not produce; reciprocal agreements of mutual interests which gain open markets for us in return for our open market to others. Protection builds up domestic industry and trade and secures our own market for ourselves; reciprocity builds up foreign trade and finds an outlet for our surplus.

Protection for Sugar Growers.—We condemn the present Administration for not keeping faith with the sugar producers of this country. The Republican party favors such protection as will lead to the production on American soil of all the sugar which the American people use, and for which they pay other countries more than $100,000,000 annually.

Wool and Woollens.—To all our products—to those of the mine and the field as well as those of the shop and the factory—to hemp, to wool, the product of the great industry of sheep husbandry, as well as to the finished woollens of the mills, we promise the most ample protection.

The Merchant Marine.—We favor restoring the early American policy of discriminating duties for the upbuilding of our merchant marine and the protection of our shipping in the foreign carrying trade, so that American ships—the product of American labor employed in American shipyards, sailing under the Stars and Stripes, and manned, officered and owned by Americans—may regain the carrying of our foreign commerce.

The Currency Question.—The Republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1879; since then every dollar has been as good as gold. We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair

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the credit of our country. We are therefore opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved. All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States, and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth.

Liberal Pensions for Soldiers.—The veterans of the Union armies deserve and should receive fair treatment and generous recognition. Whenever practicable they should be given the preference in the matter of employment, and they are entitled to the enactment of such laws as are best calculated to secure the fulfilment of the pledges made to them in the dark days of the country's peril. We denounce the practice in the Pension Bureau, so recklessly and unjustly carried on by the present Administration, of reducing pensions and arbitrarily dropping names from the rolls, as deserving the severest condemnation of the American people.

Foreign Relations.—Our foreign policy should be at all times firm, vigorous, and dignified, and all our interests in the Western Hemisphere carefully watched and guarded. The Hawaiian Islands should be controlled by the United States, and no foreign power should be permitted to interfere with them; the Nicaraguan Canal should be built, owned, and operated by the United States, and by the purchase of the Danish islands we would secure a proper and much-needed naval station in the West Indies.

The Armenian Massacres.—The massacres in Armenia have aroused the deep sympathy and just indignation of the American people, and we believe that the United States should exercise all the influence it can properly exert to bring these atrocities to an end. In Turkey, American residents have been exposed to the gravest dangers and American property destroyed. There and everywhere American citizens and American property must be absolutely protected at all hazards and at any cost.

The Monroe Doctrine.—We reassert the Monroe Doctrine in its full extent, and we reaffirm the right of the United States to give the doctrine effect by responding to the appeal of any American States for friendly intervention in case of European encroachment. We have not interfered, and shall not interfere, with the existing possessions of any European power in this hemisphere, but these possessions must not, on any pretext, be extended. We hopefully look forward to the eventual withdrawal of the European powers from this hemisphere, and to the ultimate union of all of the English-speaking part of the continent by the free consent of its inhabitants.

Sympathy for Cuba.—From the hour of achieving their own independence the people of the United States have regarded with sympathy the struggles of other American peoples to free themselves from European domination. We watch with deep and abiding interest the heroic battle of the Cuban patriots against cruelty and oppression, and our best hopes go out for the full success of their determined contest for liberty.

The Government of Spain, having lost control of Cuba, and being unable to protect the property or lives of resident American citizens, or to comply with its treaty obligations, we believe that the Government of the United States should actively use its influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island.

Enlargement of the Navy.—The peace and security of the Republic and the maintenance of its rightful influence among the nations of the earth demand a naval power commensurate with its position and responsibility. We therefore favor the continued enlargement of the navy and a complete system of harbor and seacoast defences.

Foreign Immigration.—For the protection of the quality of our American citizenship, and of the wages of our workingmen against the fatal competition of low-priced labor, we demand that the immigration laws be thoroughly enforced, and so extended as to exclude from entrance to the United States those who can neither read nor write.

Civil Service Reform.—The Civil Service law was placed on the statute book by the Republican party, which has always sustained it, and we renew our repeated declarations that it shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable.

Free and Unrestricted Ballot.—We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestricted ballot, and that such ballot shall be counted and returned as cast.

Lynchings.—We proclaim our unqualified condemnation of the uncivilized and barbarous practice, well known as lynching or killing of human beings, suspected or charged with crime, without process of law.

Labor Arbitration.—We favor the creation of a National Board of Arbitration to settle and adjust differences which may arise between employers and employed engaged in interstate commerce.

Free Homesteads.—We believe in an immediate return to the free homestead policy of the Republican party, and urge the passage by Congress of a satisfactory free homestead measure such as has already passed the House and is now pending in the Senate.

Admission of Territories.—We favor the admission of the remaining Territories at the earliest practicable date, having due regard to the interests of the people of the Territories and of the United States. All the Federal officers appointed for the Territories should be selected from bona fide residents thereof, and the right of self-government should be accorded as far as practicable.

Alaska in Congress.—We believe the citizens of Alaska should have representation in the Congress of the United States, to the end that needful legislation may be intelligently enacted.

The Liquor Traffic.—We sympathize with all wise and legitimate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intemperance and promote morality.

Woman's Rights.—The Republican party is mindful of the rights and interests of women. Protection of American industries includes equal opportunities, equal pay for equal work, and protection to the home. We favor the admission of women to wider spheres of usefulness, and welcome their co-operation in rescuing the country from Democratic and Populistic mismanagement and misrule.

Such are the principles and policies of the Republican party. By these principles we will abide, and these policies we will put into execution. We ask for them the considerate judgment of the American people. Confident alike in the history of our great party and in the justice of our cause, we present our platform and our candidates in the full assurance that the election will bring victory to the Republican party and prosperity to the people of the United States.

Platform Adopted by the Democratic Party.

KANSAS CITY, MO., JULY 5, 1900.

Declaration of Principles.—We, the representatives of the Democratic party of the United States, assembled in National Convention on the anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, do reaffirm our faith in that immortal proclamation of the inalienable rights of man, and our allegiance to the Constitution framed in harmony therewith by the fathers of the Republic. We hold with the United States Supreme Court that the Declaration of Independence is the spirit of our Government, of which the Constitution is the form and letter. We declare again that all governments instituted among men derive their just powers from the consent of the governed; that any government not based upon the consent of the governed is a tyranny; and that to impose upon any people a government of force is to substitute the methods of imperialism for those of a republic. We hold that the Constitution follows the flag and denounce the doctrine that an Executive or Congress, deriving their existence and their powers from the Constitution, can exercise lawful authority beyond it, or in violation of it. We assert that no nation can long endure half republic and half empire, and we warn the American people that imperialism abroad will lead quickly and inevitably to despotism at home.

Porto Rican Law Denounced.—Believing in these fundamental principles, we denounce the Porto Rican law, enacted by a Republican Congress against the protest and opposition of the Democratic minority, as a bold and open violation of the Nation's organic law and a flagrant breach of National good faith. It imposes upon the people of Porto Rico a government without their consent, and taxation without representation. It dishonors the American people by repudiating a solemn pledge made in their behalf by the commanding general of our army, which the Porto Ricans welcomed to a peaceful and unresisted occupation of

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their land. It dooms to poverty and distress a people whose helplessness appeals with peculiar force to our justice and magnanimity. In this, the first act of its imperialistic programme, the Republican party seeks to commit the United States to a Colonial policy inconsistent with republican institutions and condemned by the Supreme Court in numerous decisions.

Pledge to the Cubans.—We demand the prompt and honest fulfilment of our pledge to the Cuban people and the world, that the United States has no disposition nor intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over the island of Cuba, except for its pacification. The war ended nearly two years ago, profound peace reigns over all the island, and still the Administration keeps the government of the island from its people, while Republican carpetbag officials plunder its revenues and exploit the Colonial theory to the disgrace of the American people.

The Philippine Question.—We condemn and denounce the Philippine policy of the present Administration. It has embroiled the Republic in an unnecessary war, sacrificed the lives of many of its noblest sons, and placed the United States, previously known and applauded throughout the world as the champion of freedom, in the false and un-American position of crushing with military force the efforts of our former allies to achieve liberty and self-government. The Filipinos cannot be citizens without endangering our civilization; they cannot be subjects without imperilling our form of government; and as we are not willing to surrender our civilization, or to convert the Republic into an empire, we favor an immediate declaration of the Nation's purpose to give to the Filipinos, first, a stable form of government; second, independence; and third, protection from outside interference such as has been given for nearly a century to the republics of Central and South America. The greedy commercialism which dictated the Philippine policy of the Republican Administration attempts to justify it with the plea that it will pay, but even this sordid and unworthy plea fails when brought to the test of facts. The war of "criminal aggression" against the Filipinos, entailing an annual expense of many millions, has already cost more than any possible profit that could accrue from the entire Philippine trade for years to come. Furthermore, when trade is extended at the expense of liberty the price is always too high.

Territorial Expansion.—We are not opposed to territorial expansion, when it takes in desirable territory which can be erected into States in the Union, and whose people are willing and fit to become American citizens. We favor trade expansion by every peaceful and legitimate means. But we are unalterably opposed to the seizing or purchasing of distant islands to be governed outside the Constitution and whose people can never become citizens. We are in favor of extending the Republic's influence among the nations, but believe that influence should be extended not by force and violence, but through the persuasive power of a high and honorable example.

The Paramount Issue.—The importance of other questions now pending before the American people is in nowise diminished and the Democratic party takes no backward step from its position on them; but the burning issue of imperialism, growing out of the Spanish war, involving the very existence of the Republic and the destruction of our free institutions, we regard as the paramount issue of the campaign.

The Monroe Doctrine.—The declaration of the Republican platform adopted at the Philadelphia Convention, held in June, 1900, that the Republican party "steadfastly adheres to the policy announced in the Monroe Doctrine," is manifestly insincere and deceptive. This profession is contradicted by the avowed policy of that party, in opposition to the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine, to acquire and hold sovereignty over large areas of territory and large numbers of people in the Eastern Hemisphere. We insist on the strict maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine in all its integrity, both in letter and in spirit, as necessary to prevent the extension of European authority on these continents and as essential to our supremacy in American affairs. At the same time we declare that no American people shall ever be held by force in unwilling subjection to European authority.

Opposition to Militarism.—We oppose militarism. It means conquest abroad and intimidation and oppression at home. It means the strong arm which has ever been fatal to free institutions. It is what millions of our citizens have fled from in Europe. It will impose upon our peace loving people a large standing army, an unnecessary burden of taxation, and would be a constant menace to their liberties. A small standing army and a well disciplined State militia are amply sufficient in time of peace. This Republic has no place for a vast military establishment, a sure forerunner of compulsory military service and conscription. When the Nation is in danger the volunteer soldier is his country's best defender. The National Guard of the United States should ever be cherished in the patriotic hearts of a free people. Such organizations are ever an element of strength and safety. For the first time in our history and coeval with the Philippine conquest has there been a wholesale departure from our time-honored and approved system of volunteer organization. We denounce it as un-American, undemocratic and unrepublican and as a subversion of the ancient and fixed principles of a free people.

Trusts and Monopolies.—Private monopolies are indefensible and intolerable. They destroy competition, control the price of raw material and of the finished product, thus robbing both producer and consumer. They lessen the employment of labor and arbitrarily fix the terms and conditions thereof; and deprive individual energy and small capital of their opportunity for betterment. They are the most efficient means yet devised for appropriating the fruits of industry to the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and, unless their insatiate greed is checked, all wealth will be aggregated in a few hands and the Republic destroyed. The dishonest paltering with the trust evil by the Republican party in its State and National platforms is conclusive proof of the truth of the charge that trusts are the legitimate product of Republican policies, that they are fostered by Republican laws, and that they are protected by the Republican Administration in return for campaign subscriptions and political support. We pledge the Democratic party to an unceasing warfare in Nation, State and city against private monopoly in every form. Existing laws against trusts must be enforced and more stringent ones must be enacted providing for publicity as to the affairs of corporations engaged in interstate commerce and requiring all corporations to show, before doing business outside of the State of their origin, that they have no water in their stock, and that they have not attempted and are not attempting to monopolize any branch of business or the production of any articles of merchandise; and the whole constitutional power of Congress over interstate commerce, the mails and all modes of interstate communication shall be exercised by the enactment of comprehensive laws upon the subject of trusts. Tariff laws should be amended by putting the products of trusts upon the free list, to prevent monopoly under the plea of protection. The failure of the present Republican Administration, with an absolute control over all the branches of the National Government, to enact any legislation designed to prevent or even curtail the absorbing power of trusts and illegal combinations, or to enforce the anti-trust laws already on the statute books, proves the insincerity of the high sounding phrases of the Republican platform. Corporations should be protected in all their rights and their legitimate interests should be respected, but any attempt by corporations to interfere with the public affairs of the people or to control the sovereignty which creates them should be forbidden under such penalties as will make such attempts impossible. We condemn the Dingley tariff law as a trust breeding measure skilfully devised to give to the few favors which they do not deserve, and to place upon the many burdens which they should not bear. We favor such an enlargement of the scope of the Interstate Commerce law as will enable the Commission to protect individuals and communities from discrimination and the public from unjust and unfair transportation rates.

American Financial System.—We reaffirm and indorse the principles of the National Democratic platform adopted at Chicago in 1896 and we reiterate the demand of that platform for an American financial system made by the American people for themselves, which shall restore and maintain a bimetallic price level, and as part of such system the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation.

Currency Law Denounced.—We denounce the currency bill enacted at the last session of Congress as a step forward in the Republican policy which aims to discredit the sovereign right of the National Government to issue all money, whether coin or paper, and to bestow upon National banks the power to issue and control the volume of paper money for their own benefit. A permanent National bank currency, secured by Government bonds, must have a permanent debt to rest upon, and, if the bank currency is to increase with population and business, the debt must also increase. The Republican currency scheme is, therefore, a scheme for fastening upon the taxpayers a perpetual and growing debt for the benefit of the banks. We are opposed to this private corporation paper circulated as money, but without legal tender qualities, and

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demand the retirement of National bank notes as fast as Government paper or silver certificates can be substituted for them. We favor an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people, and we favor direct legislation wherever practicable. We are opposed to government by injunction; we denounce the blacklist, and favor arbitration as a means of settling disputes between corporations and their employes.

Department of Labor.—In the interest of American labor and the upbuilding of the workingman as the cornerstone of the prosperity of our country, we recommend that Congress create a Department of Labor, in charge of a Secretary, with a seat in the Cabinet, believing that the elevation of the American laborer will bring with it increased production and increased prosperity to our country at home and to our commerce abroad. We are proud of the courage and fidelity of the American soldiers and sailors in all our wars; we favor liberal pensions to them and their dependents; and we reiterate the position taken in the Chicago platform in 1896, that the fact of enlistment and service shall be deemed conclusive evidence against disease and disability before enlistment.

Nicaraguan Canal.—We favor the immediate construction, ownership and control of the Nicaraguan Canal by the United States, and we denounce the insincerity of the plank in the Republican National platform for an Isthmian canal, in the face of the failure of the Republican majority to pass the bill pending in Congress. We condemn the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as a surrender of American rights and interests, not to be tolerated by the American people. We denounce the failure of the Republican party to carry out its pledges to grant Statehood to the Territories of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma, and we promise the people of those Territories immediate Statehood, and home rule during their condition as Territories; and we favor home rule and a Territorial form of government for Alaska and Porto Rico. We favor an intelligent system of improving the arid lands of the West, storing the waters for the purposes of irrigation, and the holding of such lands for actual settlers. We favor the continuance and strict enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion law and its application to the same classes of all Asiatic races.

Alliance with England.—Jefferson said: "Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none." We approve this wholesome doctrine and earnestly protest against the Republican departure which has involved us in so-called world politics, including the diplomacy of Europe and the intrigue and land grabbing in Asia, and we especially condemn the ill concealed Republican alliance with England, which must mean discrimination against other friendly nations, and which has already stifled the Nation's voice while liberty is being strangled in Africa.

South African Republics.—Believing in the principles of self-government and rejecting, as did our forefathers, the claims of monarchy, we view with indignation the purpose of England to overwhelm with force the South African Republics. Speaking, as we believe, for the entire American Nation, except its Republican officeholders, and for all free men everywhere, we extend our sympathy to the heroic burghers in their unequal struggle to maintain their liberty and independence.

Republican Appropriations.—We denounce the lavish appropriations of recent Republican Congresses, which have kept taxes high and which threaten the perpetuation of the oppressive war levies. We oppose the accumulation of a surplus to be squandered in such barefaced frauds upon the taxpayers as the Shipping Subsidy bill, which, under the false pretence of fostering American shipbuilding, would put unearned millions into the pockets of favorite contributors to the Republican campaign fund. We favor the reduction and speedy repeal of the war taxes, and a return to the time honored Democratic policy of strict economy in governmental expenditures.

Appeal to the People.—Believing that our most cherished institutions are in great peril, that the very existence of our constitutional Republic is at stake, and that the decision now to be rendered will determine whether or not our children are to enjoy those blessed privileges of free government which have made the United States great, prosperous and honored, we earnestly ask for the foregoing declaration of principles the hearty support of the liberty loving American people, regardless of previous party affiliations.

Platform Adopted by the Republican Party.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., JUNE 20, 1900.

Party Achievements.—The Republicans of the United States, through their chosen representatives, met in National Convention, looking back upon an unsurpassed record of achievement and looking forward into a great field of duty and opportunity, and appealing to the judgment of their countrymen, make these declarations: The expectation in which the American people, turning from the Democratic party, intrusted power four years ago to a Republican Chief Magistrate and a Republican Congress has been met and satisfied. When the people then assembled at the polls, after a term of Democratic legislation and administration, business was dead, industry paralyzed and the National credit disastrously impaired. The country's capital was hidden away, and its labor distressed and unemployed. The Democrats had no other plan with which to improve the ruinous conditions which they had themselves produced than to coin silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The Republican party, denouncing this plan as sure to produce conditions even worse than those from which relief was sought, promised to restore prosperity by means of two legitimate measures—a protective tariff and a law making gold the standard of value. The people by great majorities issued to the Republican party a commission to enact these laws. This commission has been executed, and the Republican promise is redeemed. Prosperity more general and more abundant than we have ever known has followed these enactments. There is no longer controversy as to the value of any Government obligation. Every American dollar is a gold dollar, or its assured equivalent, and American credit stands higher than that of any nation. Capital is fully employed and labor everywhere is profitably occupied. No single fact can more strikingly tell the story of what Republican government means in the country than this—that while during the whole period of one hundred and seven years, from 1790 to 1897, there was an excess of exports over imports of only $383,028,497, there has been in the short three years of the present Republican Administration an excess of exports over imports in the enormous sum of $1,483,537,094. And while the American people, sustained by this Republican legislation, have been achieving these splendid triumphs in their business and commerce, they have conducted, and in victory concluded, a war for liberty and human rights. No thought of national aggrandizement tarnished the high purpose with which American standards were unfurled. It was a war unsought and patiently resisted, but when it came the American Government was ready. Its fleets were cleared for action. Its armies were in the field, and the quick and signal triumph of its forces on land and sea bore equal tribute to the courage of American soldiers and sailors and to the skill and foresight of Republican statesmanship. To ten millions of the human race there was given "a new birth of freedom," and to the American people a new and noble responsibility.

The Administration Indorsed.—We indorse the Administration of William McKinley. Its acts have been established in wisdom and in patriotism, and at home and abroad it has distinctly elevated and extended the influence of the American Nation. Walking untried paths and facing unforeseen responsibilities, President McKinley has been in every situation the true American patriot and the upright statesman, clear in vision, strong in judgment, firm in action, always inspiring and deserving the confidence of his countrymen. In asking the American people to indorse this Republican record and to renew their commission to the Republican party, we remind them of the fact that the menace to their prosperity has always resided in Democratic principles, and no less in the general incapacity of the Democratic party to conduct public affairs. The prime essential of business prosperity is public confidence in the good sense of the Government and in its ability to deal intelligently with each new problem of administration and legislation. That confidence the Democratic party has never earned. It is hopelessly inadequate, and the country's prosperity when Democratic success at the polls is announced halts and ceases in mere anticipation of Democratic blunders and failures.

Gold Standard Upheld.—We renew our allegiance to the principle of the gold standard, and declare our confidence in the wisdom of the legislation of the LVIth Congress, by which the parity of all our money and stability of our currency upon a gold basis have been secured. We recognize that interest rates are a potent factor in production and business activity, and for the purpose of further equalizing and of further lowering the rates of interest we favor such monetary legislation as will enable the varying needs of the season and of all sections to be promptly met, in order that trade may be evenly sustained,

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labor steadily employed and commerce enlarged. The volume of money in circulation was never so great per capita as it is to-day. We declare our steadfast opposition to the free and unlimited coinage of silver. No measure to that end could be considered which was without the support of the leading commercial countries of the world. However firmly Republican legislation may seem to have secured the country against the peril of base and discredited currency, the election of a Democratic President could not fail to impair the country's credit and to bring once more into question the intention of the American people to maintain upon the gold standard the parity of their money circulation. The Democratic party must be convinced that the American people will never tolerate the Chicago platform.

Trade Conspiracies Condemned.—We recognize the necessity and propriety of the honest co-operation of capital to meet new business conditions, and especially to extend our rapidly increasing foreign trade, but we condemn all conspiracies and combinations intended to restrict business, to create monopolies, to limit production or to control prices, and favor such legislation as will effectively restrain and prevent all such abuses, protect and promote competition and secure the rights of producers, laborers and all who are engaged in industry and commerce.

Protection.—We renew our faith in the policy of protection to American labor. In that policy our industries have been established, diversified and maintained. By protecting the home market competition has been stimulated and production cheapened. Opportunity for the inventive genius of our people has been secured and wages in every department of labor maintained at high rates, higher now than ever before, and always distinguishing our working people in their better conditions of life from those of any competing country. Enjoying the blessings of the American common school, secure in the right of self-government and protected in the occupancy of their own markets, their constantly increasing knowledge and skill have enabled them finally to enter the markets of the world.

Reciprocity.—We favor the associated policy of reciprocity so directed as to open our markets on favorable terms for what we do not ourselves produce in return for free foreign markets.

Immigration.—In the further interest of American workmen we favor a more effective restriction of the immigration of cheap labor from foreign lands, the extension of opportunities of education for working children, the raising of the age limit for child labor, the protection of free labor as against contract convict labor, and an effective system of labor insurance.

Shipping.—Our present dependence upon foreign shipping for nine-tenths of our foreign carrying is a great loss to the industry of this country. It is also a serious danger to our trade, for its sudden withdrawal in the event of European war would seriously cripple our expanding foreign commerce. The National defence and naval efficiency of this country, moreover, supply a compelling reason for legislation which will enable us to recover our former place among the trade-carrying fleets of the world.

Pensions.—The Nation owes a debt of profound gratitude to the soldiers and sailors who have fought its battles, and it is the Government's duty to provide for the survivors and for the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in the country's wars. The pension laws, founded in this just sentiment, should be liberal, and should be liberally administered, and preference should be given wherever practicable with respect to employment in the public service to soldiers and sailors and to their widows and orphans.

Civil Service.—We commend the policy of the Republican party in maintaining the efficiency of the Civil Service. The Administration has acted wisely in its effort to secure for public service in Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands only those whose fitness has been determined by training or experience. We believe that employment in the public service in these territories should be confined as far as practicable to their inhabitants.

Fifteenth Amendment.—It was the plain purpose of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution to prevent discrimination on account of race or color in regulating the elective franchise. Devices of State governments, whether by statutory or constitutional enactment, to avoid the purpose of this amendment are revolutionary and should be condemned.

Public Works.—Public movements looking to a permanent improvement of the roads and highways of the country meet with our cordial approval, and we recommend this subject to the earnest consideration of the people and of the Legislatures of the several States. We favor the extension of the rural free delivery service wherever its extension may be justified. In further pursuance of the constant policy of the Republican party to provide free homes on the public domain, we recommend adequate National legislation to reclaim the arid lands of the United States, reserving control of the distribution of water for irrigation to the respective States and Territories. We favor home rule for and the early admission to Statehood of the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma.

War Taxes.—The Dingley act, amended to provide sufficient revenue for the conduct of the war, has so well performed its work that it has been possible to reduce the war debt in the sum of $40,000,000. So ample are the Government's revenues and so great is the public confidence in the integrity of its obligations that its newly funded 2 per cent bonds sell at a premium. The country is now justified in expecting, and it will be the policy of the Republican party to bring about, a reduction of the war taxes.

Isthmian Canal.—We favor the construction, ownership, control and protection of an isthmian canal by the Government of the United States. New markets are necessary for the increasing surplus of our farm products. Every effort should be made to open and obtain new markets, especially in the Orient, and the Administration is warmly to be commended for its successful effort to commit all trading and colonizing nations to the policy of the open door in China. In the interest of our expanding commerce we recommend that Congress create a department of commerce and industries in the charge of a secretary with a seat in the Cabinet.

Consuls.—The United States consular system should be reorganized under the supervision of this new department, upon such a basis of appointment and tenure as will render it still more serviceable to the Nation's increasing trade. The American Government must protect the person and property of every citizen wherever they are wrongfully violated or placed in peril.

Women in War.—We congratulate the women of America upon their splendid record of public service in the Volunteer Aid Association, and as nurses in camp and hospital during the recent campaign of our armies in the Eastern and Western Indies, and we appreciate their faithful co-operation in all works of education and industry.

Foreign Affairs.—President McKinley has conducted the foreign affairs of the United States with distinguished credit to the American people. In releasing us from the vexatious conditions of a European alliance for the government of Samoa his course is especially to be commended. By securing to our undivided control the most important island of the Samoan group and the best harbor in the Southern Pacific, every American interest has been safeguarded. We approve the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States. We commend the part taken by our Government in the Peace Conference at The Hague. We assert our steadfast adherence to the policy announced in the Monroe Doctrine. The provisions of The Hague Convention were wisely regarded when President McKinley tendered his friendly offices in the interest of peace between Great Britain and the South African republics. While the American Government must continue the policy prescribed by Washington, affirmed by every succeeding President and imposed upon us by The Hague Treaty, of non-intervention in European controversies, the American people earnestly hope that a way may soon be found, honorable alike to both contending parties, to terminate the strife between them. In accepting by the Treaty of Paris the just responsibility of our victories in the Spanish war the President and the Senate won the undoubted approval of the American people. No other course was possible than to destroy Spain's sovereignty throughout the West Indies and in the Philippine Islands. That course created our responsibility before the world, and, with the unorganized population whom our intervention had freed from Spain, to provide for the maintenance of law and order, and for the establishment of good government and for the performance of international obligations. Our authority could not be less than our responsibility, and wherever sovereign rights were extended it became the high duty of the Government to maintain its authority, to put down armed insurrection and to confer the blessings of liberty and civilization upon all the rescued peoples. The largest measure of self-government consistent with their welfare and our duties shall be secured to them by law. To Cuba independence and self-government were assured in the same voice by which war was declared, and to the letter this pledge will be performed. The Republican party upon its history, and upon this declaration of its principles and policies, confidently invokes the considerate and approving judgment of the American people.

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Presidential Elections, 1789 to 1900.

Year.	Presidential Candidates.	States.	Party.	Vote. States Voting	Vote. Total Vote.	Vote. Electoral Vote.	Vote. Popular Vote.	Candidates for Vice-President. Name.	State.	Electoral Vote.
1789*	George Washington.	Va.	.....	10†	73	69	.....	John Adams.	Mass.	34
	John Adams.	Mass.	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	...
	John Jay.	N. Y.	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	...
	R. H. Harrison.	Md.	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	...
	John Rutledge.	S. C.	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	...
	John Hancock.	Mass.	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	...
	George Clinton.	N. Y.	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	...
	Samuel Huntington.	Conn.	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	...
	John Milton.	Ga.	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	...
	James Armstrong.	Ga.	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	...
	Benjamin Lincoln.	Mass.	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	...
	Edward Telfair.	Ga.	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	...
	Vacancies.	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	...
1792	George Washington.	Va.	Fed.	15	135	132	.....	John Adams.	Mass.	77
	John Adams.	Mass.	Fed.	.....	.....	77	.....	.....	.....	...
	George Clinton.	N. Y.	Rep.	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	...
	Thomas Jefferson.	Va.	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	...
	Aaron Burr.	N. Y.	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	...
	Vacancies.	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	...
1796	John Adams.	Mass.	Fed.	16	138	71	.....	Thomas Jefferson.	Va.	68
	Thomas Jefferson.	Va.	Rep.	.....	.....	68	.....	.....	.....	...
	Thomas Pinckney.	S. C.	Fed.	.....	.....	59	.....	.....	.....	...
	Aaron Burr.	N. Y.	Rep.	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	...
	Samuel Adams.	Mass.	Rep.	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	...
	Oliver Ellsworth.	Conn.	Ind.	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	...
	George Clinton.	N. Y.	Rep.	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	...
	John Jay.	N. Y.	Fed.	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	...
	James Iredell.	N. C.	Fed.	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	...
	George Washington.	Va.	Fed.	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	...
	John Henry.	Md.	Fed.	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	...
	S. Johnson.	N. C.	Fed.	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	...
	C. C. Pinckney.	S. C.	Fed.	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	...
1800	Thomas Jefferson.	Va.	Rep.	16	138	73§	.....	Aaron Burr.	N. Y.	73
	Aaron Burr.	N. Y.	Rep.	.....	.....	73§	.....	.....	.....	...
	John Adams.	Mass.	Fed.	.....	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	...
	C. C. Pinckney.	S. C.	Fed.	.....	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	...
	John Jay.	N. Y.	Fed.	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	...
1804	Thomas Jefferson.	Va.	Rep.	17	176	162	.....	George Clinton.	N. Y.	162
	C. C. Pinckney.	S. C.	Fed.	.....	.....	14	.....	Rufus King.	N. Y.	14
1808	James Madison.	Va.	Rep.	17	176	122	.....	George Clinton.	N. Y.	113
	C. C. Pinckney.	S. C.	Fed.	.....	.....	47	.....	Rufus King.	N. Y.	47
	George Clinton.	N. Y.	Rep.	.....	.....	6	.....	John Langdon.	N. H.	9
	Vacancy.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	...
								James Madison.	Va.	3
								James Monroe.	Va.	3
1812	James Madison.	Va.	Rep.	18	218	128	.....	Elbridge Gerry.	Mass.	131
	De Witt Clinton.	N. Y.	Fed.	.....	.....	89	.....	Jared Ingersoll.	Pa.	86
1816	James Monroe.	Va.	Rep.	19	221	183	.....	D. D. Tompkins.	N. Y.	183
	Rufus King.	N. Y.	Fed.	.....	.....	34	.....	John E. Howard.	Md.	22
	Vacancies.	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	...
								James Rose.	Pa.	5
								John Marshall.	Va.	4
1820	James Monroe.	Va.	Rep.	24	235	228	.....	Robert G. Harper.	Md.	3
	John Q. Adams.	Mass.	Rep.	.....	.....	1	.....	D. D. Tompkins.	N. Y.	215
	Vacancies.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	...
								Richard Stockton.	N. J.	8
								Daniel Rodney.	Del.	4
								Robert G. Harper.	Md.	1
								Richard Rush.	Pa.	1
1824	John Q. Adams.	Mass.	Rep.	24	261	84§	108,740	John C. Calhoun.	S. C.	182
	Andrew Jackson.	Tenn.	Rep.	.....	.....	99§	153,544	Nathan Sanford.	N. Y.	30
	Henry Clay.	Ky.	Rep.	.....	.....	37	47,136	Nathaniel Macon.	N. C.	24
	W. H. Crawford.	Ga.	Rep.	.....	.....	42	46,618	Andrew Jackson.	Tenn.	13
								Mar'n Van Buren.	N. Y.	9
								Henry Clay.	Ky.	2
	Vacancy.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1828	Andrew Jackson.	Tenn.	Dem.	24	261	178	647,286	John C. Calhoun.	S. C.	171
	John Q. Adams.	Mass.	Nat. Rep.	.....	.....	83	508,064	Richard Rush.	Pa.	83
								William Smith.	S. C.	7
1832	Andrew Jackson.	Tenn.	Dem.	24	288	219	687,502	Mar'n Van Buren.	N. Y.	189
	Henry Clay.	Ky.	Nat. Rep.	.....	.....	49	530,189	John Sergeant.	Pa.	49
	John Floyd.	Ga.	Ind.	.....	.....	11	.....	Henry Lee.	Mass.	11
	William Wirt.	Md.	Anti-M.	.....	.....	7	.....	Amos Ellmaker.	Pa.	7
	Vacancies.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	William Wilkins.	Pa.	30
1836	Martin Van Buren.	N. Y.	Dem.	26	294	170	762,678	R. M. Johnson.	Ky.	147
	Wm. H. Harrison.	O.	Whig.	.....	.....	73	} 735,651	Francis Granger.	N. Y.	77
	Hugh L. White.	Tenn.	Whig.	.....	.....	26		John Tyler.	Va.	47
	Daniel Webster.	Mass.	Whig.	.....	.....	14		William Smith.	Ala.	23
	W. P. Mangum.	N. C.	Whig.	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	...
1840	Wm. H. Harrison.	O.	Whig.	26	294	234	1,275,016	John Tyler.	Va.	234
	Martin Van Buren.	N. Y.	Dem.	.....	.....	60	1,129,102	R. M. Johnson.	Ky.	48
	James G. Birney.	N. Y.	Lib.	.....	.....	—	7,069	L. W. Tazewell.	Va.	11
								James K. Polk.	Tenn.	1
								Thomas Earle.	Pa.	...
1844	James K. Polk.	Tenn.	Dem.	26	275	170	1,337,243	George M. Dallas.	Pa.	170
	Henry Clay.	Ky.	Whig.	.....	.....	105	1,299,062	T. Frelinghuysen.	N. J.	105
	James G. Birney.	N. Y.	Lib.	.....	.....	—	62,300	Thomas Morris.	O.	...
1848	Zachary Taylor.	La.	Whig.	30	290	163	1,360,099	Millard Fillmore.	N. Y.	163
	Lewis Cass.	Mich.	Dem.	.....	.....	127	1,220,544	Wm. O. Butler.	Ky.	127
	Martin Van Buren.	N. Y.	F. S.	.....	.....	—	291,263	Chas. F. Adams.	Mass.	...
1852	Franklin Pierce.	N. H.	Dem.	31	296	254	1,601,274	William R. King.	Ala.	254
	Winfield Scott.	N. J.	Whig.	.....	.....	42	1,386,580	Wm. A. Graham.	N. C.	42
	John P. Hale.	N. H.	F. D.	.....	.....	—	155,825	George W. Julian.	Ind.	...
	Daniel Webster.	Mass.	Whig.	.....	.....	—	1,670	.....	.....	...
1856	James Buchanan.	Pa.	Dem.	31	296	174	1,838,109	J. C. Breckenridge.	Ky.	174
	John C. Fremont.	Cal.	Rep.	.....	.....	114	1,341,264	Wm. L. Dayton.	N. J.	114

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PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS, 1789 TO 1900.—Continued.

Year.	Presidential Candidates.	States.	Party.	Vote. States Voting.	Vote. Total Vote.	Vote. Electoral Vote.	Vote. Popular Vote.	Candidates for Vice-President. Name.	State	Electoral Vote.
	Millard Fillmore	N. Y.	Amer.			8	874,534	A. J. Donelson	Tenn.	8
1860	Abraham Lincoln	Ill.	Rep.	33	303	180	1,866,452	Hannibal Hamlin	Me.	180
	J. C. Breckenridge	Ky.	Dem.			72	847,953	Joseph Lane	Ind.	72
	Stephen A. Douglas	Ill.	Union D.			39	1,375,157	H. V. Johnson	Ga.	39
	John Bell	Tenn.	Amer.			12	590,631	Edward Everett	Mass.	12
1864	Abraham Lincoln	Ill.	Rep.	36	314	212	2,213,665	Andrew Johnson	Tenn.	212
	Geo. B. McClellan	N. J.	Dem.			21	1,802,237	G. H. Pendleton	O.	21
1868	Ulysses S. Grant	Ill.	Rep.	37	317	214	3,012,833	Schuyler Colfax	Ind.	214
	Horatio Seymour	N. Y.	Dem.			80	2,703,249	F. P. Blair, Jr.	Mo.	80
1872	Ulysses S. Grant	Ill.	Rep.	37	366	286	3,597,132	Henry Wilson	Mass.	286
	Horace Greeley	N. Y.	D. & L.				2,834,125	B. Gratz Brown	Mo.	47
	Charles O'Conor	N. Y.	Dem.			—	29,489	John Q. Adams	Mass.	...
	James Black	Pa.	Temp.			—	5,608	John Russell	Mich.	...
	Thos. A. Hendricks	Ind.	Dem.			42		Geo. W. Julian	Ind.	5
	B. Gratz Brown	Mo.	Dem.			18		A. H. Colquitt	Ga.	5
	Charles J. Jenkins	Ga.	Dem.			2		J. M. Palmer	Ill.	3
	David Davis	Ill.	Ind.			1		T. E. Bramlette	Ky.	3
	Not counted					17		W. S. Groesbeck	O.	1
								W. B. Machen	Ky.	1
								N. P. Banks	Mass.	1
1876	Ruth'd B. Hayes	O.	Rep.	38	369	185	4,036,298	Wm. A. Wheeler	N. Y.	185
	Samuel J. Tilden	N. Y.	Dem.			184	4,300,590	T. A. Hendricks	Ind.	184
	Peter Cooper	N. Y.	Grb.				81,737	Samuel F. Cary	O.	...
	Green Clay Smith	Ky.	Pro.				9,522	G. T. Stewart	O.	...
	James B. Walker	Ill.	Amer.				2,636	D. Kirkpatrick	N. Y.	...
1880	James A. Garfield	O.	Rep.	38	369	214	4,454,416	Chester A. Arthur	N. Y.	214
	Win'd S. Hancock	Pa.	Dem.			155	4,444,952	Wm. H. English	Ind.	155
	James B. Weaver	Iowa	Grb.				308,578	B. J. Chambers	Tex.	...
	Neal Dow	Me.	Pro.				10,305	H. A. Thompson	O.	...
	John W. Phelps	Vt.	Amer.				707	S. C. Pomeroy	Kan.	...
1884	Grover Cleveland	N. Y.	Dem.	38	401	219	4,874,986	T. A. Hendricks	Ind.	219
	James G. Blaine	Me.	Rep.			182	4,851,981	John A. Logan	Ill.	182
	John P. St. John	Kan.	Pro.				150,369	William Daniel	Md.	...
	Benj'min F. Butler	Mass.	Peoples'				175,370	A. M. West	Miss.	...
	P. D. Wigginton	Cal.	Amer.							
1888	Benjamin Harrison	Ind.	Rep.	38	401	233	5,439,853	Levi P. Morton	N. Y.	233
	Grover Cleveland	N. Y.	Dem.			168	5,540,309	A. G. Thurman	O.	168
	Clinton B. Fisk	N. J.	Pro.				249,506	John A. Brooks	Mo.	...
	Alson J. Streeter	Ill.	U. L.				146,935	C. E. Cunningham	Ark.	...
	R. H. Cowdry	Ill.	N'd L.				2,808	W. H. Wakefield	Kan.	...
	James L. Curtis	N. Y.	Amer.				1,591	James B. Greer	Tenn.	...
1892	Grover Cleveland	N. Y.	Dem.	44	444	277	5,554,437	A. E. Stevenson	Ill.	277
	Benjamin Harrison	Ind.	Rep.			145	5,175,287	Whitelaw Reid	N. Y.	145
	James B. Weaver	Iowa	People's			22	1,041,028	James G. Field	Va.	22
	John Bidwell	Cal.	Pro.				264,133	James R. Cranfill	Tex.	...
	Simon Wing	Mass.	S. L.				21,164	C. H. Matchett	N. Y.	...
1896	William McKinley	O.	Rep.	45	447	271	7,102,272	Garret A. Hobart	N. J.	271
	William J. Bryan	Neb.	Dem.)			176	6,273,624	Arthur Sewell	Me.	176
	William J. Bryan	Neb.	Peoples' (					Th. E. Watson	Iowa	...
	John M. Palmer	Ill.	Nat. Dem.				133,148	Sim. B. Buckner	Ky.	...
	Joshua Levering	"	Pro.				132,007	Hale Johnson	Ill.	...
	Chas. H. Matchett	N. Y.	So. L.				36,274	Matthew McGuire	N. J.	...
	Chas. E. Bentley	Neb.	Nat.				13,969	J. H. Southgate	N. C.	...
1900	William McKinley	O.	Rep.	45	447	292	7,219,101	Theo. Roosevelt	N. Y.	292
	William J. Bryan	Neb.	Dem. & P.			155	6,357,054	A. E. Stevenson	Ill.	155
	John G. Wooley	Ill.	Pro.				208,187	Henry B. Metcalf	R. I.	...
	Eugene V. Debs	Ind.	S. D.					Job Harriman	Cal.	...
	Wharton Barker	Pa.	M. R. P.				51,585	Ignatius Donnelly	Minn.	...
	Jos. F. Malloney	Mass.	S. L.				39,613	Val. Remmel	Pa.	...
	Seth H. Ellis	O.	U. R.				33,413	Sam. T. Nicholas	Pa.	...
	J. F. R. Leonard	Iowa	U. C.				1,059	John G. Woolley	Ill.	...

*Prior to 1804 each elector was entitled to vote for two candidates for President. The candidate receiving the greatest number of votes was declared elected, while the candidate receiving the next highest vote was declared Vice-President. †Three States not voting. ‡It is claimed that the first Republican party was the progenitor of the present Democratic party. §As there was no election the choice was decided by the House of Representatives. ||Owing to the death of Horace Greeley the Democratic electors scattered their vote.

Territorial Expansion of the United States.

(Prepared for The American Almanac for 1903 by the United States Land Office.)

Territory.	Year.	Square Miles.	Price.
Territory of the original Thirteen States as recognized by Great Britain	1783	909,050	....
Louisiana purchase	1803	875,025	$15,000,000
Oregon*	1819	288,689	....
Florida, ceded to Spain	1819	70,107	5,499,768†
Texas, annexed	1845	389,795	....
Mexico, ceded	1848	523,802	18,250,000‡
Gadsden purchase, from Mexico	1853	36,211	10,000,000
Alaska, ceded by Russia	1867	599,446	7,200,000
Hawaii	1897	6,740	....
Porto Rico	1898	3,600	....
Pine Island	1898	882	....
Guam Island	1898	175	....
Tutuila group of the Samoan Islands	1899	73	....
Philippine Islands, ceded by Spain	1899	143,000	20,000,000
Totals	....	3,846,595	$75,949,768

*Oregon was acquired by discovery in 1792; exploration, 1805; by Antonia Settlement, 1811, and by Florida Treaty, in 1819. †Includes all interest payments. ‡$3,250,000 was expended in payment of claims of American citizens against Mexico.

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Legal-Tender Currency.

Legal-tender is a term used to designate currency which may lawfully be used in the payment of debts. Gold coin is the one element in the currency of the United States which is legal-tender under all circumstances. It may be lawfully used at the nominal value of each piece when such piece is not below the standard weight and limit of tolerance provided by law, in which case it is still legal-tender at a value determined by its actual weight. Of silver coinage the dollar of 412 1-2 grains is legal-tender for all debts and dues, public or private, unless otherwise stipulated in the contract. The trade dollar, although containing 420 grains of silver, is not legal-tender; nor is any of the commemorative coinage, such as the Columbian and Lafayette issues. Silver half-dollar, quarter-dollar and dime coins are legal-tender in sums not exceeding ten dollars, in payment of all public or private dues. All United States coins of smaller denominations are legal-tender for single payments not exceeding twenty-five cents. United States notes issued under the legal-tender law of 1862, authorizing the issue of greenbacks, are legal-tender for all debts and dues, public or private, except duties on imports, interest on the public debt, and obligations contracted prior to the enactment of the law, with an expressed stipulation for payment in gold or silver. The interest-bearing treasury notes, under the act of March 3, 1863, were legal-tender, for their face value only, and not for the accrued interest, in the payment of all public and private obligations except for duties on imports and interest on the public debt; those issued under the act of June 30, 1864, are further restricted, and are not legal-tender in redemption of bank notes or bankers' notes circulated as money; those issued under the act of July 14, 1890, are a legal-tender in payment of public and private debts, except when contracts stipulate otherwise; when received for customs, taxes and other public dues, they may be reissued. Gold and silver certificates are legal-tender under the same conditions as noted in regard to the coinage, and when received in payment of any public dues they may be reissued. Notes issued for circulation by national banks are legal-tender in payment of taxes, excises, purchase of public lands and all other dues to the United States, except duties on imports, and also for all salaries and other debts and dues owing by the United States to individuals, corporations and associations within the United States, except interest on the public debt and in redemption of the national currency; nor are they legal-tender for any debt or liability to any national banking association, except gold-note banks.

The Latin Union.

The Latin Union, consisting of France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland and Greece, was formed December 22, 1865, in order to remedy evils resulting from the substitution of gold for silver coins, and to establish a uniform metallic currency system for these countries. The contracting states maintained the double standard and the then existing ratio of 1 to 15½, but limited the silver coins to be stamped to the 5-franc pieces. By the convention of 1865 each of the contracting countries obligated itself to receive into its treasury coins manufactured by the others, without limitation as to value in the case of gold coins and 5-franc silver pieces and to the amount of 100 francs in the case of other silver pieces in any one payment. It was furthr stipulated that the latter should be legal-tender in the country that issued them to the amount of 50 francs between private parties in any one payment, and that they should be taken back by such country and exchanged for gold or 5-franc silver pieces.

The convention of 1865 expired in 1880. A new convention in 1878 prolonged the duration of the Latin Union for five years. The convention now in force is dated November 6, 1885. By its terms the suspension of the coinage of the 5-franc piece is maintained in the countries of the union, but any of the contracting states may resume the free coinage of silver on condition of exchanging, during the entire duration of the convention, the 5-franc silver pieces bearing its stamp and circulating in other states of the union, for gold or silver on demand. It was also stipulated that the union might be terminated at any time after January 1, 1891, by giving one year's notice.

The coins of the Latin Union are: Gold pieces, 100, 50, 20, 10 and 5 francs; silver pieces, 5, 2 and 1 francs, 50 and 20 centimes.

The last meeting of the union was held in 1897 to grant permission to the several countries to increase the coinage of subsidiary coins.

The Presidential Election of 1904.

A general election will be held in all the States of the United States on Tuesday, November 8, 1904, for the choice of electors upon whom will devolve the duty of naming two citizens who are to serve respectively as President and Vice-President of the United States for a term of four years, beginning on March 4, 1905. The number of electors to be thus chosen in each State will correspond with the representation of that State in the two branches of Congress. No Senator, Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States Government at the time of such election will be eligible as an elector.

The choice of electors will be made by the people direct, voting a general State ticket. In the earlier years of the Government the choice was made by the Legislatures in most of the States, and South Carolina adhered to the practice until the beginning of the Civil War. This matter has been adjusted by the people themselves, acting through their State Legislatures, the Constitution of the United States prescribing that the method of choice shall be determined by those bodies, and requiring only that in all the States the choice shall be made on the same day. The Constitution also directs, in Article XII., the manner in which the electors shall perform the duty for which they are chosen.

A law passed by the Forty-ninth Congress, and known as the "electoral count" act, directs that the time for the meeting of the electors, styled in some States the "Electoral College," shall be the second Monday in January next following their election. The same act specifies the second Wednesday in February succeeding the meeting of the electors as the time when Congress shall be in session to count the ballots cast at that meeting. The manner in which this shall be done is provided for as follows in Article XII. of the Constitution:

"The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice."

Under the Constitution only a native born citizen who shall have attained the age of thirty-five years is eligible for the office of President or Vice-President. It is a curious fact, however, that the language of this provision opened both offices to any foreign-born resident of the country who was a citizen at the time when the Constitution was adopted. While it is no longer possible that the United States should ever have any but a native ruler, the possibility existed in the early days of the Republic.

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Voting Population and Qualifications of Each State and Territory.

(The Population Figures Are Based Upon the Results of the 1900 Census.) Revised by JEROME H. BUCH, of the New York Bar.

States and Territories.	Total.	Native White.	Colored.	Naturalized.	1st Papers Filed before 1900.	Requirements as to Voters.[1]	Excluded from Suffrage.	Previous Residence Required. In State.	In County.	In Town.	In Prec't.
Alabama[6]	413,862	224,212	181,568	4,935	619	Citizen of the United States by nativity or one who has declared intentions.	Idiots, the insane, or those convicted of treason or felonies, unless pardoned.	1 year	3 mos.	30 days	30 days
Arizona[6]	44,081	22,750	9,170	4,801	661	Citizen of the United States by nativity, one who has declared intentions, or one who has elected to become a citizen under the 1848 and 1854 treaties with Mexico.	Same as Alabama	1 year	30 days	30 days	30 days
Arkansas	313,836	218,319	87,239	4,754	528	Same as Alabama, upon payment of poll tax.	Same as Arizona	1 year	6 mos.	30 days	30 days
California[6]	544,087	309,251	54,542	114,545	9,547	Citizenship by nativity, treaty or naturalization effected 90 days prior to election.	Idiots, insane, embezzlers of public moneys, persons convicted of infamous crimes, or those unable to read the Constitution in English and write their names.	1 year	90 days	30 days	30 days
Colorado[6]	185,708	130,454	4,092	29,730	7,326	Citizen by nativity or treaty, or one who has declared intentions 4 months prior to election, whether male or female.	Idiot, insane, while confined in prison or under guardianship.	6 mos	90 days	.....	10 days
Connecticut[6]	280,340	168,723	5,214	52,766	4,979	Citizens who can read English and are of good moral character....	Those convicted of heinous crime and not pardoned.	1 year	.....	6 mos.	.....
Delaware[6]	54,018	38,845	8,426	4,116	277	Citizens who have paid the county tax, except those under 22 years old	Paupers, insane or felons.....	1 year	3 mos.	.....	30 days
District of Columbia....	83,823	50,718	23,505	6,437	508	.....	Residents do not vote.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida[6]	139,601	68,237	61,639	5,297	653	Citizens by nativity or naturalization, who have paid poll tax....	Idiots, persons convicted of felony or heinous crime, or duelists, or those interested in a bet on elections.	1 year	6 mos.	.....	.....
Georgia[6]	500,752	270,793	233,256	4,008	374	Same as Florida, and all taxees, but no soldier, sailor or marine.	Idiots, insane, and those convicted of felony, treason, bribery or larceny, unless pardoned.*	1 year	6 mos	.....	.....
Idaho[6]	53,932	36,837	3,604	9,129	1,402	Citizen, whether male or female....	Idiots, insane, those convicted of felony, of buying and selling votes, or those under guardianship.	6 mos.	30 days	30 days	.....
Illinois[6]	1,401,456	903,086	31,247	326,709	16,211	Same as Florida	Those convicted of felony or bribery at elections and not restored to citizenship.*	1 year	90 days	30 days	30 days
Indiana	720,206	628,674	18,445	44,397	9,840	Citizen or one who has declared intention and resided not less than one year in the United States.	Same as Georgia. Those imprisoned for crime shall be disfranchised while under imprisonment.	6 mos.	60 days	60 days	30 days
Iowa[11]	635,298	472,759	4,633	117,524	5,634	Same as Florida	Same as Georgia. Additional: Dishonorably discharged soldiers.*	6 mos,	60 days	.....[5]	.....
Kansas[14]	413,786	331,614	15,234	41,293	7,327	Same as Alabama	Same as Alabama. Additional: Those under guardianship. No person who has ever voluntarily borne arms against the United States, unless such disability be removed by a vote of two-thirds of the Legislature.	6 mos.	30 days	30 days	30 days
Kentucky[13]	543,996	444,067	74,790	18,754	685	Same as Florida	Same as Alabama	1 year	6 mos.	60 days	60 days
Louisiana[6]	325,943	152,538	148,065	12,979	980	Citizens who can read and write, or who pay taxes on $300 worth of property, assessed in their own names, or whose father or grandfather was qualified to vote on Jan. 1, 1867.	Idiots, insane, those under indictment for felony, or inmates of prisons or any charitable institution, except the Soldiers' Home.	2 yrs.	1 year	.....	6 mos.

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Maine[16]	217,663	178,341	807	13,271	784	Same as Florida, and citizens who had the right to vote on Jan. 4, 1893, who were 60 years of age on that date, and who can read the Constitution.	Insane, paupers and untaxed Indians*	3 mos.	3 mos.	3 mos.	3 mos.
Maryland[6]	321,903	218,968	60,924	28,605	1,295	Same as Florida	Idiots, insane and unpardoned felons and those who gave money for casting or refraining from a vote.	1 year	6 mos.	6 mos.	.....
Massachusetts[6]	843,465	486,527	13,416	151,285	14,808	Citizens by nativity or naturalization who can read and write. Women may vote on school questions.	Paupers or those under guardianship, except veterans of the Civil War.	1 year	6 mos.	6 mos.	6 mos.
Michigan[6]	719,478	450,830	7,233	153,662	31,154	Citizen by nativity, or one who declared intentions prior to May 8, 1894. Women may vote on school questions.	Indians still under tribal rule; duelists or accessories.*	6 mos.	20 days	20 days	20 days
Minnesota[6]	506,797	241,631	4,410	166,418	35,694	Citizen, or those who have declared their intention of becoming such.	Same as Kansas. Additional: Uncivilized Indians *	1 year	10 days	10 days	10 days
Mississippi[7]	349,177	145,815	198,647	2,704	142	Citizen by nativity or naturalization who can read and understand the Constitution.	Idiots, insane, convicted felons, bigamists, persons who have not paid taxes and untaxed Indians.	2 yrs.	1 year	1 year	1 year[2]
Missouri[19]	856,684	697,314	46,887	78,889	5,226	Citizen by nativity, or one who has declared intentions not less than one or more than five years prior to election.	Persons in charitable institutions or prisons.*	1 year	60 days	60 days	60 days
Montana[6]	101,931	54,890	7,058	26,335	.4,035	Same as Florida, except that women may vote on school questions.	Idiots, insane, unpardoned felons, and Indians.*	1 year	30 days	30 days	30 days
Nebraska[12]	301,091	206,892	3,274	54,267	14,372	Citizen by nativity or one who has declared intentions at least 30 days before election.	Same as Maryland. Additional: U. S. soldiers, sailors and marines.	6 mos.	40 days	10 days	10 days
Nevada[6]	17,710	8,855	3,058	3,759	256	Same as Florida	Same as Maryland. Additional: Indians, Chinese and those convicted of treason, unless pardoned.	6 mos.	30 days	30 days	30 days
New Hampshire	130,987	95,879	339	14,028	959	Same as Florida. Women may vote upon school questions.	Paupers and those excused from paying taxes at their own request.	6 mos.	6 mos.	6 mos.	6 mos.
New Jersey[6]	555,608	336,152	22,858	109,571	12,784	Same as Florida	Same as Maryland. Paupers*	1 year	5 mos.	.....	.....
New Mexico[6]	55,067	43,553	4,263	3,585	441	Same as Florida, except as to poll taxes.	Unpardoned felons, Indians or U. S. soldiers, sailors or camp followers.	6 mos.	3 mos.	30 days	30 days
New York[8]	2,184,965	1,315,583	39,908	482,058	59,923	Same as California, except that women may vote at village elections on questions relating to tax or assessment providing they own property in the village.	Persons convicted of bribery or any infamous crime and not pardoned; persons betting on elections, or any offender against the elective franchise rights.	1 year	4 mos.	30 days	60 days
North Carolina[6]	417,578	286,812	128,315	1,466	71	Same as Florida	Same as Maryland	1 year	6 mos.	4 mos.	4 mos.
North Dakota[17]	95,217	37,679	1,980	31,549	5,226	Citizens by nativity or naturalization and civilized Indians. Women may vote upon school questions.	Same as Kansas*	1 year	6 mos.	.....	90 days
Ohio[15]	1,212,223	954,911	31,624	150,457	7,080	Same as Montana.	Same as Nebraska	1 year	30 days	20 days	20 days
Oklahoma	109,191	92,946	7,648	5,239	1,237	Same as North Dakota	Same as Alabama	6 mos.	60 days	60 days	30 days
Oregon[6]	146,446	99,775	13,185	21,856	3,589	Citizen by nativity or naturalization, or one who has declared intentions at least one year prior to election.	Same as Alabama. Additional: Chinese.	6 mos.	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania[9]	1,817,239	1,278,697	53,757	234,709	27,615	Citizen by nativity or by naturalization at least one month prior to election. If 22 years old or more, must have paid tax within two years.	Persons convicted of perjury and election frauds or bribery.	1 year	.....	.....	2 mos
Rhode Island[18]	127,144	70,233	3,143	27,885	2,075	Same as Florida	Idiots, insane, paupers; those under guardianship, or those convicted of bribery or other infamous crime.*	1 yr.[3]	.....	6 mos.	.....
South Carolina[6]	283,325	127,396	152,950	1,833	82	Citizen by nativity or naturalization who can read and write any section of the Constitution, and who has paid all taxes, including the tax on property assessed at $300, which must be paid six months before election.	Idiots, insane, paupers, felons, unless pardoned, or those convicted of crimes against the election laws.*	2 yrs.[4]	1 year	4 mos.	4 mos.

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States and Territories.	Total.	Native White.	Colored.	Naturalized.	1st papers Filed before 1900.	Requirements as to Voters.[1]	Excluded from Suffrage.	Previous Residence Required. In State.	In County.	In Town.	In Prec't.
South Dakota[21]	112,681	61,907	5,328	26,720	7,927	Citizens by nativity or naturalization; those who have declared intentions, or civilized Indians. Women may vote upon school questions.	Same as Nevada. Additional: Those under guardianship.	6 mos.	30 days	10 days	10 days
Tennessee[6]	487,380	365,537	112,334	5,766	282	Citizen by nativity or naturalization who has paid poll tax of preceding year.	Persons convicted of bribery or other felony.	1 year	6 mos.	.....	.....
Texas[20]	737,768	514,188	137,807	37,577	15,588	Citizens by nativity or naturalization, or those who have declared intentions prior to election.	Idiots, insane, paupers, those convicted of felony, or U. S. soldiers, sailors and marines.	1 year	6 mos.	.....	.....[3]
Utah[6]	67,172	40,799	1,967	15,828	1,334	Males and females over 21 who have been citizens for 90 days.	Idiots, insane, and those convicted of treason or crimes against the election laws, unless pardoned.	1 year	4 mos.	60 days	.....
Vermont[10]	108,356	87,181	329	9,564	639	Same as Florida, except as to poll taxes.	All who have not obtained the approbation of the local board of civil authority.	1 year	.....	3 mos.	.....
Virginia[6]	447,815	290,294	146,436	6,848	488	Same as Florida, except as to poll taxes.	Idiots, insane, or those convicted of treason, bribery, embezzlement of public funds, duelling or abetting duelling, unless pardoned by act of Legislature.	1 year	3 mos.	3 mos.	30 days
Washington[22]	195,572	122,254	11,573	39,562	5,544	Citizens by nativity or naturalization and all residents prior to Statehood. Women may vote upon school questions.*	Idiots, insane, untaxed Indians and those convicted of infamous crimes.	1 year	90 days	30 days	30 days
West Virginia	247,970	220,251	14,841	6,437	508	Citizens of the State	Same as South Carolina	1 year	60 days	.....	.....[5]
Wisconsin[13]	570,715	309,909	3,502	121,085	77,270	Citizens by nativity or naturalization, or those who have declared intentions. Women may vote upon school questions.	Idiots, insane, those convicted of treason or other crimes, or of betting on election; those under guardianship.	1 year	.....	10 days	10 days
Wyoming[6]	37,898	25,651	1,636	6,260	1,114	Same as Idaho*	Idiots, insane, unpardoned felons, or those unable to read the State Constitution in English.	1 year	60 days	.....	.....

[1] While naturalization is conferred by the United States the right to vote is the gift of the State, and, as the result, in many States aliens who have declared their intentions to become citizens enjoy the right to vote.

The Australian ballot law, or some modification of it, is in force in all the States and Territories except New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina and parts of Georgia.

Women are permitted equal suffrage with men in four States: Colorado, Idaho, Utah and Wyoming. In New York they may vote at village elections upon questions of local taxation, providing they are property owners in the village affected, while in Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Washington and Wisconsin women may vote at school elections.

[2] Clergymen are required to reside but six months in the precinct. [3] Owners of real estate secure the voting right by one year's residence in the State. [4] Pastors of organized churches and teachers in the public schools require but six months' residence in the State. [5] Only actual residence required by law. [6] The registration of voters is required. [7] Registration required at least four months before election. [8] Registration required in cities or in villages containing a population of more than 5,000. [9] Voters registered by the assessors, but a voter missed by the assessors may swear in his vote. [10] A freeman's oath required before first vote. [11] Registration required in cities of more than 3,500 population. [12] Registration required in cities of more than 7,000 population. [13] Registration required in cities of 3,000 or more population. [14] Registration required in cities of the first and second class, and in Sumner and Montgomery Counties. [15] Registration required in cities of the first and second class only. [16] Registration required in all cities and towns having 500 or more voters. [17] Registration required in cities, towns or villages having a population of 800 or more. [18] Non-taxpayers must register on or before December 31 of the year preceding election. [19] Registration required in cities of 100,000 or more population. [20] Registration required in cities of 10,000 or more inhabitants. [21] If a voter has not registered he must establish his qualifications before he can vote. [22] Registration required in towns or precincts containing 250 or more voters. [23] If a voter proves that he was ill on the day of registration, he may register on election day.

* A residence of one year for general elections and three months in town for town elections is required. Residence is neither gained nor lost by military or naval service for the United States, when stationed in the State, nor by attendance on an institution of learning, nor by those engaged in navigation, nor those in an almshouse or public asylum. In all States persons must be 21 years old before they can vote.

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Organizations in the United States.

THE PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

The Society of the Cincinnati is the oldest of the patriotic orders in the United States. Like the Order of Maria Theresa in Austria, it is a military society. Its principles, as formulated by the Continental officers of the Revolution in their cantonments on the Hudson in May, 1783, at the close of hostilities in the war for independence, inculcate not only patriotism, but benevolence. Organization was effected on June 24, 1783, at Saratoga Barracks, on the Hudson (Schuylerville, N. Y.), American and French officers joining in the movement. They declared as the object of the association that it was "to perpetuate as well the remembrance of this vast event as the mutual friendships which have been formed under the pressure of common danger, and, in many instances cemented by the blood of the parties." To this end, the declaration adds, "the officers of the American Army do hereby, in the most solemn manner, associate, constitute and combine themselves into one Society of Friends, to endure as long as they shall endure, or any of their eldest male posterity, and in failure thereof, the collateral branches who may be judged worthy of becoming its supporters and members."

Thirteen State societies were formed, representing the colonies which had won independence; and one was formed in France under the direct patronage of Louis XVI. The right of original membership was restricted to Continental officers who had served with honor and resigned, or who had been honorably discharged, after at least three years' service as officers, and all those who had served as officers in the co-operating army under Count d'Estaing, or in the auxiliary army under Count de Rochambeau, if they had held or attained the rank of colonel for such service, or who had commanded a ship of war along the American coast. The original members were required to contribute a month's pay to the treasury of the society, and this money formed for each State society a permanent fund, which has been so greatly increased from time to time that, in a manner so quiet and unobtrusive that the world outside of the organization knows nothing of it, a large work of benevolence has been carried on. Pensions are paid every year to necessitous descendants of original members, including many old ladies who might otherwise be compelled to depend upon more public charities. The Pennsylvania State Society erected a monument to General Washington in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, at a cost of $250,000, raised by contributions wholly distinct from the permanent fund. It was dedicated in 1897.

Of the thirteen original State societies several became dormant in the early part of the nineteenth century, and the society in France was dispersed during the reign of terror in 1793. All these, with the exception of those in Georgia and France, have been revived, while these two are in process of reorganization. The general society is composed of the general officers and five delegates from each society. Its meetings are held triennially, and the last was at Hartford, Conn., in May, 1902. The next will be at Richmond, Va., in May, 1905.

Membership descends to the eldest lineal male descendant, if judged worthy, and, in failure of direct male descent, to male descendants through intervening female descendants. It was ruled in 1854 that proper descendants of revolutionary officers who were entitled to original membership, but who never could avail themselves of it, are qualified for hereditary membership if found worthy on application. Provision is made for honorary membership, and under this provision former President Grover Cleveland, Admiral Dewey, Lieutenant-General Miles and Major-General Howard are enrolled with the New York State Society, and Lieutenant-General John M. Schofield with the New Jersey State Society. The total membership at present is 650.

Upon the roll of original members of the Society of the Cincinnati there were borne the names of all the great historic and naval characters of the Revolution, while many of the signers of the Declaration of Independence were honorary members, elected for their own lives only. The following is a list of the general officers from the beginnig of the organization:

PRESIDENTS-GENERAL.

1783—Gen. George Washington, LL. D., Va.
1800—Major-Gen. Alexander Hamilton, LL. D., N. Y.
1805—Major-Gen. C. Cotesworth Pinckney, LL. D., S. C.
1827—Major-Gen. Thomas Pinckney, A. M., S. C.
1829—Major-Gen. Aaron Ogden, LL. D., N. J.
1839—Major-Gen. Morgan Lewis, A. M., N. Y.
1844—Brevet Major William Popham, N. Y.
1848—Brig.-Gen. H. A. Scammell Dearborn, A. M., Mass.
1854—Hon. Hamilton Fish, LL. D., N. Y.
1896—Hon. William Wayne, Pa.

VICE-PRESIDENTS-GENERAL.

1784—Major-Gen. Horatio Gates, LL. D., Va.
1787—Major-Gen. Thomas Mifflin, A. M., Pa.
1790—Major-Gen. Alexander Hamilton, LL. D., N. Y.
1800—Major-Gen. C. Cotesworth Pinckney, LL. D., S. C.
1805—Major-Gen. Henry Knox, A. M., Mass.
1811—Brig.-Gen. John Brooks, M. D., LL. D., Mass.
1825—Major-Gen. Aaron Ogden, LL. D., N. J.
1829—Major-Gen. Morgan Lewis, A. M., N. Y.
1839—Major the Hon. William Shute, N. J.
1844—Hon. Horace Binney, LL. D., Pa.
1848—Hon. Hamilton Fish, LL. D., N. Y.
1854—Hon. Charles Stewart Davies, LL. D., Mass.
1866—Mr. James Warren Sever, A. M., Mass.
1872—Hon. James Simons, A. M., S. C.
1881—William Armstrong Irvine, M. D., Pa.
1887—Hon. Robert Milligan McLane, Md.
1896—Hon. Winslow Warren, Mass.

SECRETARIES-GENERAL.

1783—Major-Gen. Henry Knox, A. M., Mass.
1799—Major the Hon. William Jackson, Pa.
1829—Mr. Alexander W. Johnston, Pa.
1857—Mr. Thomas McEwen, A. M., M. D., Pa.
1875—Mr. George Washington Harris, Pa.
1884—Hon. Asa Bird Gardiner, LL. D., R. I.

GENERAL OFFICERS, 1902-1905.

President-General, Hon. Winslow Warren, Massachusetts; vice-president-general, Hon. James Simons, LL.D., South Carolina; secretary-general, Hon. Asa Bird Gardiner, LL.D., L. H. D., Rhode Island; treasurer-general, Hon. Frederick Walcott Jackson, A. M., New Jersey; assistant secretary-general, Hon. Nicholas Fish, A. M., New York; assistant treasurer-general, Hon. John Cropper, A. M., LL.B., Virginia.

PRESIDENTS OF STATE SOCIETIES.

New Hampshire, Hon. John Gardiner Gilman, Exeter. Massachusetts, Hon. Winslow Warren, Boston. Rhode Island, Hon. Asa Bird Gardiner, New York City. Connecticut, Colonel George Bliss Sanford, Litchfield. New York, Hon. Nicholas Fish, New York City. New Jersey, Rev. Frank Landon Humphreys, S. T. D., Morristown. Pennsylvania, Mr. Richard Dale, Philadelphia. Delaware, Hon. Thomas David Pearce, Wilmington. Maryland, Mr. Otho Holland Williams, Baltimore. Virginia, Hon. John Cropper, Washington, D. C. North Carolina, Hon. Wilson Gray Lamb, Williamston. South Carolina, Hon. James Simons, Charleston. Georgia, reorganizing.

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SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The Society of Sons of the Revolution originated in New York in 1875, when John Austin Stevens and other gentlemen whose ancestors were identified with the American Revolution planned an organization to keep alive among themselves and their descendants "the patriotic spirit of the men who in military, naval or civil service, by their acts or counsel, achieved American independence." The practical work designed for the society includes the collection and preservation of manuscripts, records and other documents relating to the War of the Revolution. Eligibility to membership is confined to male descendants above the age of twenty-one years from an ancestor who as either a military, naval or marine officer, soldier, sailor or marine or official in the service of any one of the thirteen original colonies or States, or of the National Government representing or composed of those colonies or States, assisted in establishing American independence during the War of the Revolution, between April 19, 1775, when hostilities commenced, and April 19, 1783, when they were ordered to cease. The New York society was the parent organization, its institution occurring on February 22, 1876. It was reorganized December 3, 1883, and incorporated May 3, 1884. Other societies were organized as follows: Pennsylvania, April 3, 1888; District of Columbia, March 11, 1889; Iowa, April 19, 1890; New Jersey, January 6, 1891; Georgia, May 22, 1891; Massachusetts, October 1, 1891; Colorado, February 22, 1892; Maryland, April 11, 1892; Minnesota, April 17, 1893; Ohio, May 2, 1893; California, May 8, 1895; Connecticut, May 24, 1893; New Hampshire, June 19, 1893; North Carolina, October 24, 1893; Illinois, December 4, 1893; Missouri, February 22, 1894; Alabama, April 16, 1894; West Virginia, April 19, 1894; Florida, April, 1894; Tennessee, November 24, 1894; South Carolina, September 3, 1894; Kentucky, January 26, 1895; Montana, February 22, 1895; Texas, March 12, 1895; Washington, March 26, 1895; Virginia, June 7, 1895; Michigan, April 17, 1896; Rhode Island, September 26, 1896; North Dakota, February 12, 1897; Indiana, September 30, 1897; Arkansas, February 22, 1901. All of these societies are represented by delegates at the triennial meetings of the General Society Sons of the Revolution, the most recent being held at Mount Vernon, Washington, D. C., on April 19, 1902. The aggregate membership of the societies at that date was 6,087. The list of officers elected follows:

General president, Hon. John Lee Carroll, Ellicott City (Maryland society); general vice-president, Garret Dorset Wall Vroom, Trenton (New Jersey society); second general vice-president, Pope Barrow, Savannah (Georgia society); general secretary, James Mortimer Montgomery, No. 102 Front street, New York City (New York society); assistant general secretary, William Hall Harris, No. 216 St. Paul street, Baltimore (Maryland society); general treasurer, Richard McCall Cadwallader, No. 138 South Twelfth street, Philadelphia (Pennsylvania society); assistant general treasurer, Henry Cadle, Bethany (Missouri society); general chaplain, Rev. Thomas Edward Green, D. D., S. T. D., Cedar Rapids (Iowa society); general registrar, Walter Gilman Page, No. 90 Westland avenue, Boston (Massachusetts society); general historian, Henry Walbridge Dudley, No. 23 Michigan avenue, Chicago (Illinois society).

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Among things undertaken by this society during the two most recent meetings of the general body and reported at the last meeting one of the most important is the purchase of a site on the south side of Fifty-fifth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, in New York City, where it is proposed to erect a building for the society, to serve as a museum and library as well as for the purposes of headquarters, meeting place and banquet hall. The lot is 50x100 feet in size, and the price paid was $62,000. The work of raising funds for the erection of the building is being pushed forward vigorously.

Following is the list of officers of the New York society, the total membership of which is 2,035:

President, Frederick Samuel Tallmadge, New York City; vice-president, Charles R. Henderson, New York City; secretary, Morris Patterson Ferris, No. 32 Broadway, New York City; treasurer, Arthur Melvin Hatch, No. 96 Broadway, New York City; registrar, Henry Phelps Johnston, No. 17 Lexington avenue, New York City; historian, Talbot Olyphant, No. 21 Cortlandt street, New York City; chaplain, Rev. Morgan Dix, S. T. D., D. C. L., D. D. Oxon., New York City; assistant chaplain, Rev. Frank L. Humphreys, S. T. D., Morristown, N. J.

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The Society of the Sons of the American Revolution is composed of the lineal male descendants of soldiers, sailors and conspicuous patriots of the American Revolution. Men of collateral descent are not eligible to membership. The society was originally instituted in October, 1875, and was organized July 4, 1876. Its national organization was formed in New York on April 30, 1889. The national society has under its direction and control the various State societies, several of which had been organized before it came into existence. The objects of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution are to perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men who achieved American independence by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the revolution and the publication of its results; the preservation of documents and relics and of the records of individual services of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots and the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries; to carry out the injunctions of Washington in his farewell address to the American people; to promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the diffusion of knowledge, thus developing an enlightened public opinion, and affording to young and old such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens; to cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom; to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for all mankind the blessings of liberty.

The officers of the National Society, elected at the annual congress held in Washington, D. C., April 30 and May 1 and 2, 1902, are as follows:

President-general, Hon. Edwin Warfield, Baltimore, Md.; vice-presidents-generals, Hon. Cornelius Amory Pugsley, New York; Captain Samuel Eberly Gross, Chicago, Ill.; Hon. Noble D. Larner, Washington, D. C.; Hon. Howard DeHaven Ross, Wilmington, Del.; Colonel Albert J. Logan, Pittsburg, Pa.; secretary-general, Charles Waldo Haskins, New York City; treasurer-general, Nathan Warren, Boston, Mass.; registrar-general, A. Howard Clark, Washington, D. C.; historian-general, George William Bates, Detroit, Mich.; chaplain-general, Rev. Rufus W. Clark, D. D., Detroit, Mich.

EMPIRE STATE SOCIETY, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution was organized February 11, 1899. Its objects are to perpetuate the memory of the men who, by their services or sacrifices during the War of the American Revolution, achieved the independence of the American people; to promote fellowship among their descendants; to inspire a more profound reverence for the principles of government founded by our forefathers; to acquire and preserve the records of the individual services and sacrifices of the patriots of that war, as well as documents, relics and landmarks; to encourage historical research in relation to the American Revolution and the study of America history; to mark the scenes of the Revolution by appropriate memorials; to celebrate the anniversaries of the prominent events of the war; to foster true patriotism; to maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom, and to carry out the purposes expressed in the preamble to the constitution and the injunctions of Washington in his farewell address to the American people.

The total membership of the society, July 31, 1902, was 1,300. The officers elected at the last annual meeting were as follows:

President, William Seth Logan; First Vice-President, Edward Payson Cone; Second Vice-President, William A. Marble; Third Vice-President, Charles W. Wood; Secretary, Louis H. Cornish; Treasurer, Richard T. Davis; Registrar, Tennis D. Huntting; Historian, General Horatio C. King; Chaplain, Rev. Henry Elliott Mott, D. D.

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized in Washington, D. C., October, 11, 1890, "to perpetuate the memory of the spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence, by the acquisition and protection of historical spots and the erection of monuments; by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution and the publication of its results; by the preservation of documents and relics, and of the records of the individual services of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots, and by the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries." The society was incorporated June 8, 1891, under the Congressional laws applying to the District of Columbia, and on February 20, 1896, it received a national charter, granted by special act of Congress, under which it is authorized to hold real and personal estate necessary to its lawful ends. Under this charter it is required to make an annual report to the Smithsonian Institution, covering its proceedings, and the secretary of that institution is required to communicate to Congress such portions of the report as he may deem of national interest or importance. The headquartes of the society are in Washington, D. C. There are local bodies, designated Chapters, in each of the States of the Union and one in the District of Columbia. The total membership is about 40,000. Membership is open to any woman of acceptable character, above the age of eighteen years, descended from an ancestor who, "with unfailing loyalty rendered material aid to the cause of independence as a recognized patriot, as soldier or sailor, or as a civil officer in one of the several colonies or States, or of the United Colonies or States." All the legislative and judicial power of the society is vested in its Continental Congress, composed of all the active officers of the national society, a State Regent from each State and the Regents and delegates of each organized Chapter in the United States.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

President-General, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, Indianapolis, Ind.; Vice-President-General, in charge of organization of Chapters, Mrs. Miranda Barney Tulloch, Washington, D. C. (there are ten other Vice-Presidents-General, whose term of office expires in 1905, and ten whose term expires in 1904); Chaplain-General, Mrs. William A. Smoot, Alexandria, Va.; Recording Secretary-General, Mrs. Eleanor S. Washington Howard, Virginia; Corresponding Secretary-General, Mrs. Robert Stockwell Hatcher, Lafayette, Ind.; Register-General, Mrs. Ruth M. Griswold Pealer, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer-General, Mrs. Gertrude B. Darwin, Washington, D. C.; Historian-General, Miss Susan Riviere Hetzel, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Historian-General, Mrs. Green Clay Goodloe, Washington, D. C.; Librarian-General, Miss Julia Ten Eyck McBlair, Washington, D. C.. There are also a State Regent and Vice-Regent for every State in the Union, and one for the District of Columbia.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS.

Lineal descendants of persons who were passengers on the Mayflower on the first trip of that historic vessel to America in 1620 organized a society in New York City December 22, 1894 (Forefathers' Day), which, with similar associations formed subsequently, joined in instituting at Plymouth, Mass., the General Society of Mayflower Descendants. The entire membership of the constituent societies is included in that of the General Society, which holds a congress at Plymouth, Mass., triennially on September 6, O. S., the anniversary of the Pilgrim departure from Plymouth, England. The constituent societies hold their annual meetings and election of officers on December 21, the anniversary of the signing of the "compact" in the cabin of the Mayflower. These societies, with the respective dates of organization and the number of members in each, are as follows: New York (1894), 694 members; Connecticut (1896), 228 members; Massachusetts (1896), 712 members; Pennsylvania (1896), 142 members; Illinois (1897), 92 members; District of Columbia (1898), 145 members; Ohio (1898), 45 members; New Jersey (1900), 34 members; Wisconsin (1901), 40 members; Rhode Island (1901), 41 members; Michigan (1901), 31 members; Minnesota (1901), 20 members; Maine (1901), 25 members. Membership in the several societies is open to both sexes. Every lineal descendant over eighteen years old of any of the Mayflower passengers, or of any signer of the "compact" is eligible. The officers of the General Society are as follows: Governor-general, Hon. Henry E. Howland, New York City; secretary-general, Richard Henry Greene, 235 Central Park West, New York City.

SOCIETY OF MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

This society is, as shown in the sketch of the General Society of Mayflower Descendants, the parent organization of a federation of associations formed by lineal descendants of the Mayflower Pilgrims for the purpose of preserving the memory, records and history of the men, women and children who landed at Plymouth Bay on December 22, 1620. The officers of the society are as follows: Governor, Hon. William Winton Goodrich; deputy-governor, Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D.; captain, J. Bayard Backus; elder, Rev. Daniel F. Warren, D. D.; treasurer, William Lanman Bull; secretary, Ashbel P. Fitch, Jr.; historian, Richard Henry Greene; surgeon, Gorham Bacon.

HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

Descendants of the Huguenots living in the United States are associated in a patriotic and historic organization under the name of the Huguenot Society of America, which was founded in 1883. It is national in its scope, and maintains headquarters at No. 105 East Twenty-second street, New York City, where there is kept a library for Huguenot books, manuscripts, etc. The objects of the organization as set forth in the amended constitution, adopted January 7, 1901, are as follows: "First, to perpetuate the memory and to foster and promote the principles and virtues of the Huguenots; second, to publicly commemorate the principal events in the history of the Huguenots; third, to discover, collect and preserve all existing documents, monuments, etc., relating to the genealogy or history of the Huguenots of America; fourth, to gather by degrees a library, for the use of the society, composed of all obtainable books, monographs, pamphlets, manuscripts, etc., relating to the Huguenots; fifth, to cause to be prepared and read before the society papers, essays, etc., on questions in the history or genealogy of the Huguenots, their settlements, biographies, public acts, influence on the society, arts, commerce and politics of America especially and of other countries where they settled; sixth, to cause to be prepared and published a series of volumes entitled 'Collections of the Huguenot Society of America;' seventh, to establish branches of this soicety in nots have taker refuge." Eligibility for membership includes four classes, as here specified: First, descendants in the male or female line of the Huguenot families who emigrated to America prior to the promulgation of the Edict of Toleration, November 28, 1787, or who left France for other countries than America prior to that date, may be elected as regular members; second, persons who have made the history, genealogy, principles, etc., of the Huguenots a special subject of study and research and have written and published the same, may be elected as regular members; third, persons who have rendered some conspicuous service in the advancement of Huguenot interests may be elected as honorary members; fourth, persons who are residents of foreign countries may be elected corresponding members. Honorary and corresponding members have no vote. The society has subscribed for several memorial tablets, one of which has been placed on the site of the first French Huguenot Church in New York, now comprised in the ground covered by the Produce Exchange Building. The tablet is on the east wall of that edifice. A second tablet was placed in the present church building known as L'Eglise du St. Esprit in the Fall of 1902, the Bayard family at the same time placing there a tablet in memory of the Huguenot refugee, Rev. Nicolas Bayard; his son, Rev. Lazare Bayard, and the latter's son, Hon. Samuel Bayard, a former Mayor of New York. The officers of the society are as follows:

President, Frederic J. De Peyster; vice-presidents (one for each centre of Huguenot settlement), Colonel William Jay, Manhattan; Henry M. Lester, New Rochelle; Rev. Leo Luquer, Long Island; Hon. A. T. Clearwater, New Paltz; Nathaniel Thayer, Boston; Richard Olney, New Oxford; William Ely, Narragansett; Professor Allan Marquand, New Jersey; Colonel Henry A. Dupont, Delaware; Herbert Du Puy, Pennsylvania; Richard L. Maury, Virginia; Rev. Robert Wilson, South Carolina; secretary, Mrs. James M. Lawton, New York City; assistant secretary, Mrs. L. Holbrook; treasurer, T. J. Oakley Rhinelander.

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GENERAL SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812.

The General Society of the War of 1812 was organized on September 14, 1814. What it represents is set forth as follows in the "Preamble" to the constitution which was adopted: "Whereas, In the Providence of God, victory having crowned the forces of the United States of America in upholding the principles of the Nation against Great Britain in the conflict known as the War of 1812; we, the survivors and descendants of those who participated in that contest, have joined together to perpetuate its memories and victories, to collect and secure for preservation, rolls, records, books and other documents relating to that period to encourage research and publication of historical data, including memorials of patriots of that era in our National history; to care for and, when necessary, assist in burying actual veterans of that struggle; to cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom, and foster true patriotism and love of country." As it exists at present the society was formally organized by the combination of the societies of the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland. At the first meeting held in Philadelphia on June 19, 1895, the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Massachusetts and Connecticut were represented. Since that date six other societies have been organized, including one in the District of Columbia. The General Society holds its meetings bi-ennially, while the State societies meet annually, or oftener. Those eligible to membership are male persons above the age of twenty-one who participated in, or are lineal descendants of such as participated in the War of 1812, in the army, navy, revenue marine or privateer service of the United States. In case of the failure of lineal descendants of an actual participant in the war on behalf of the United States one collateral descendant may be admitted; but it is proposed to amend the constitution to provide that such representation of lineal descendants shall be limited to descendants of either brothers or sisters of actual participants in the war.

General Officers, 1902-1904.—President-General, John Cadwalader (Pennsylvania Society). Vice-Presidents-General—Captain Henry Hobart Bellas, U. S. A. (Pennsylvania Society); James Edward Carr, Jr. (Maryland Society); Charles William Galloupe, M. D. (Massachusetts Society); Colonel George Bliss Sanford, U. S. A. (Connecticut Society); George Mitchell Wright (Ohio Society); Hon. Charles Page Bryan (Illinois Society); Marcus Benjamin, Ph. D. (District of Columbia Society); Hon. George Comstock Baker (New York Society); Hon. Appleton Morgan, LL. D. (New Jersey Society); James Griffith Longfellow (Delaware Society). Secretary-General—Henry Randall Webb (District of Columbia Society), Washington, D. C. Assistant Secretary-General—Henry Harmon Noble (New York Society), Albany, N. Y. Treasurer-General—Frederick Bacon Philbrook (Massachusetts Society), Boston, Mass. Assistant Treasurer-General—William Porter Adams (Illinois Society), Chicago, Ill. Registrar-General—Albert Kimberly Hadel, M. D. (Maryland Society), Baltimore, Md. Surgeon-General—George Horace Burgin, M. D. (Pennsylvania Society). Judge Advocate-General—Hon. Aloysius Leo Knott (Maryland Society). Chaplain-General—Right Rev. Leighton Coleman, S. T. D., LL. D., Bishop of Delaware (Delaware Society). Executive Committee—Hon. Robert Adams, Jr. (Pennsylvania Society); James Davidson Iglehart, M. D. (Maryland Society); James Brown Thornton, M. D. (Massachusetts Society); Rev. Alexander Hamilton (Connecticut Society); Daniel Hosmer Gard (Ohio Society); Charles Cromwell (Illinois Society); James Malcolm Henry (District of Columbia Society); Henry Ketchum Averill, Jr. (New York Society); Oscar Halstead Condit (New Jersey Society); Edward Porter Stacey (Delaware Society).

State Presidents and Secretaries.—Pennsylvania—President, John Cadwalader; secretary, Samuel Babcock Crowell, Philadelphia. Maryland—President, John Mason Dulany; secretary, Charles Edward Teale, Govanstown, Md. Massachusetts—President, Charles William Galloupe, M. D.; secretary, Joseph Hiram Starr Pearson, Boston, Mass. Connecticut—President, Hon. Morgan Gardner Bulkeley; secretary, James Barton Bowen, Putnam, Conn. Ohio—President, Orlando W. Aldrich, Ph. D., LL. D., D. C. L.; secretary, Wordsworth Gard, Columbus, Ohio. Illinois—President, William Porter Adams; secretary, Theron Royall Woodward, Chicago, Ill. District of Columbia—President, Marcus Benjamin, Ph. D.; secretary, Henry Randall Webb, Washington, D. C. New York—President, Hon. George Comstock Baker; secretary, Henry Harmon Noble, Albany, N. Y. New Jersey—President, Harry Ferdinand Barrell, Ph. D.; secretary, Adelbert Bancroft Hunt, Ph. D., Bloomfield, N. J. Delaware—President, James Griffith Longfellow; secretary, Fred Holmes Megaw, Wilmington, Del.

THE VETERAN CORPS OF ARTILLERY.

(Military Society of the War of 1812.)

The Veteran Corps of Artillery, constituting the Military Society of the War of 1812, is an association historically connected with the military history of the United States from the beginning of our national existence. The Veteran Corps of Artillery was organized in the city of New York as an independent military organization on November 25, 1790, by officers and soldiers of the War of the Revolution. It was the first organization in the State of New York to volunteer for field service under the Act of Congress of February 24, 1807, and the Act of the State Legislature of March 29, 1809, offering its services on October 19, 1809, in view of the then expected breaking out of hostilities with Great Britain. The Corps entered the military service of the United States June 25, 1812, serving until July 2, the same year, and serving again from September 2, 1814, until March 2, 1815. From 1790 until 1814 the Corps was composed entirely of veterans of the Revolution. Subsequently veterans of the War of 1812 were enrolled, providing they had honorable records. The Military Society of the War of 1812 was instituted in New York City January 3, 1826, by officers of the War of 1812, and was consolidated with the Veteran Corps of Artillery January 8, 1848. The Corps was incorporated as a military society January 8, 1892, under the laws of the State of New York and in conformity with the joint resolution of Congress as to military societies, approved September 25, 1890. Membership is limited by law to acceptable male descendants of either veteran original members or of commissioned officers of honorable records in the War of 1812. Annual meetings are held on the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, this date being fixed by law. The rolls of the Corps show that since 1790 there have been 734 veteran original members, of whom 71 were veterans of the War of the Revolution. The last surviving original member is Hiram Cronk, of Northwestern, N. Y., who entered the United States service August 2, 1814, as a private in Captain Edward Fuller's company, which was detached from the 157th Regiment of Infantry, 13th Brigade, N. Y. State Militia, and served in a battalion of detached militia under Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant Erastus Cleaveland, in defence of the northern frontier at Sackett's Harbor, then blockaded by a British squadron. Mr. Cronk's term of enlistment expired while he was at this point, but he volunteered to remain, and was honorably discharged, with his regiment and brigade, November 16, 1814. Mr. Cronk was born in Frankfort, N. Y., April 29, 1800, and is therefore 103 years old.

The officers of the Veteran Corps of Artillery constituting the Military Society of the War of 1812 are:

Commandant and ex-officio president, Morgan Dix, S. T. D., D. D. (Oxon.), D. C. L.; vice-commandant and ex-officio vice-president, Asa Bird Gardiner, L.L. D., L. H. D.; adjutant and ex-officio secretary, Howland Pell, room 1001, 25 Broad street, New York City; quartermaster and ex-officio treasurer, Charles Augustus Schermerhorn, 1286 Broadway, New York City; chaplain, Frank Landon Humphreys, S. T. D.; surgeon, George Gregory Shelton, M. D.; paymaster and ex-officio assistant secretary, Charles Isham; commissary and ex-officio registrar, Morris Patterson Ferris; council of administration, Morgan Dix, Asa Bird Gardiner, James Mortimer Montgomery, David Banks, Charles Augustus Schermerhorn, Frederic Gallatin, John Hone, George De Forest Barton, Howland Pell, Thomas Jackson Oakley Rhinelander, Paul Gibert Thebaud, John Butterfield Holland.

NAVAL ORDER OF ST. LOUIS.

This Order was instituted May 1, 1898, off the Island of Martinique, West Indies, by commissioned officers of the U. S. S. St. Louis, with the object of perpetuating the friendships formed during the participation of that ship in the Spanish-American War, and to place on record the story of those events. The Order was incorporated at Albany, N. Y., July 26, 1899. There is a membership at present of thirteen. The officers are:

Senior member, Captain Caspar F. Goodrich, U. S. N.; treasurer, P. A. Paymaster T. Kinsey, late U. S. N.; secretary, P. A. Surgeon R. Lloyd Parker, late U. S. N.

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NATIONAL SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA.

An association of women under the name of the Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America was organized in Philadelphia on April 8, 1891, with an understanding that it was to be part of a national organization of similar character, eventually to be formed. This national society was organized on May 19, 1892, by women representing the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey and Delaware, the meeting being held in Wilmington, Del., and adjourned, to be renewed in Washington, D. C., on January 11, 1893, when the States of Virginia and Rhode Island were admitted. State societies were formed in Massachusetts, New York, South Carolina, Connecticut, Georgia, New Hampshire and North Carolina, in time to be admitted in April, 1894. It was decided in April, 1896, to admit societies composed of women of Colonial ancestry, organized in non-colonial States, with the result that at the present time there are societies in every State excepting Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North and South Dakota, New Mexico, Nebraska, Oregon, Utah and Washington. The national society is composed of delegates from these societies, which have an aggregate membership of 4,651. The constitution of the society requires that the members shall be women "who are descended in their own right from some ancestor of worthy life who came to reside in an American colony prior to 1750, which ancestor, or some one of his descendants, being a lineal descendant of the applicant, shall have rendered efficient service to his country during the Colonial period, either in the founding of a commonwealth or of an institution which has survived and developed into importance, or who shall have held an important position in the Colonial government, and who, by distinguished services, shall have contributed to the founding of this great and powerful nation."

Among the doings of the various State societies have been the giving of lectures and talks upon American history; the institution of lectures in the public schools, upon Colonial history; inauguration of observances of Flag Day on June 14; the offering of prizes for original pictures upon Colonial subjects, for historical essays by students, etc.; the endowment of lectureships and scholarships in institutions of learning, and the preservation of historic mementos, landmarks, etc. A long list might be made of the historic buildings which this society has saved from obliteration, and of historic sites which it has caused to be suitably marked with tablets. One of these is the old Van Cortlandt mansion, in New York City, built in 1748, which has been restored and suitably furnished as a Colonial museum.

On May 21, 1902, the day after the free Republic of Cuba took her place among nations, there was unveiled at Arlington a beautiful shaft, erected by the society to the memory of the soldiers and sailors who fell in the Spanish-American war. The inscription, written by Mr. Richard Watson Gilder, reads: "To the soldiers and sailors of the United States who gave up their lives for their country in the war of 1898-99, with Spain, this monument is dedicated in sorrow, gratitude and pride by the National Society of Colonial Dames of America in the name of all the women of the nation." The ceremonies, which were most impressive in their character, were presided over by Major-General John R. Brooke, U. S. A., and the address was delivered by President Roosevelt. The society is now preparing a book to be placed at Arlington, which shall contain the record of all those who lost their lives during the conflict. The officers of the society are: Honorary President, Mrs. Howard Townsend, New York; president, Mrs. Herbert A. Claiborne, Virginia; vice-presidents, Mrs. Samuel Colt, Connecticut; Mrs. Henry F. Le Hunte Lyster, Michigan; Mrs. William Reed, Maryland; secretary, Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar, Georgia; assistant secretary, Mrs. Rosa Wright, Smith, Maryland; treasurer, Mrs. Alexander J. Cassatt, Pennsylvania; registrar, Mrs. Emil Richter, New Hampshire; historian, Miss Annie Hollingsworth Wharton, Pennsylvania.

UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812.

The United States Daughters of 1812 is an organization banding in fraternal interests women whose lineal ancestors served in the civil government, the army or the navy of the United States during the thirty-two years subsequent to the War of the American Revolution. Eighteen years is the age at which women are eligible to membership, but any girl between ten and eighteen years old, eligible in other respects, can be admitted as a "junior" member, sharing in all privileges except that of voting. There are a national society and a number of State societies, organized or organzing. The New York society was formed in 1892, and that of Louisiana in 1893. For several years these were the only societies. Each of them undertakes some definite work of a patriotic character, and the national society has begun work looking toward the establishing of a home for women, eligible to membership in the organization, helpless and needy in their old age. The insignia of the society consists of a badge of gold and blue enamel, combining in design the star and anchor, and suspended from a gray and blue ribbon, representative of the army and navy.

Headquarters of the National Society of United States Daughters of 1812 are at No. 332 West Thirty-seventh street, New York City. Officers: Charter trustees, Mrs. William Gerry Slade, Mrs. George B. Woodward, Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, Mrs. Jacob George Ullery, Mrs. Edward Roby, chairman; Mrs. William Gerry Slade, New York, president national; Mrs. Western Bascome, Missouri, first vice-president national; Mrs. Sullivan Johnson, Pennsylvania, second vice-president national; Mrs. Nelson V. Titus, Massachusetts, third vice-president national; Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, founder general, director general; Mrs. Leroy Sunderland Smith, New York, recording secretary national; Miss M. Louise Edge, New Jersey, corresponding secretary national; Mrs. Clarence F. Jenne, Vermont, treasurer national; Mrs. Robert C. Barry, Maryland, curator national; Mrs. John B. Richardson, Louisiana, historian national; Mrs. Edward Roby, Illinois, charter trustee national; Mrs. George A. Ludin, New York, special secretary national.

STATE SOCIETIES.

New York, organized 1892, Mrs. William Gerry Slade, president; Louisiana, organized 1893, Mrs. John B. Richardson, president; Michigan, organized 1896, Mrs. John V. Moran, president; Pennsylvania, organized 1896, Mrs. Sullivan Johnson, president; Massachusetts, organized 1897, Mrs. Nelson V. Titus, president; Maine, organized 1900, Mrs. Charles A. Dyer, president; Ohio, organized 1900, Mrs. T. L. A. Grere, president; Maryland, organized 1901, Mrs. Robert C. Barry, president; Wisconsin, organized 1901, Mrs. Charles Catlin, president; Georgia, organized 1901, Mrs. V. A. Arnold, president; Vermont, organized 1901, Mrs. C. F. Jenne, president; Missouri, organized 1901, Mrs. Western Bascome, president; New Jersey, organized 1901, Miss M. Louise Edge, president; Colorado, organized 1902, Mrs. William T. Gauss, president; Mississippi, organizing, Mrs. Mary L. Howe, president; West Virginia, organizing, Mrs. Everett Brosius, president; Illinois, organizing, Mrs. Etta Ayres Read, president; Delaware, organizing, Mrs. Mary F. Ridgeley, president; Washington, organizing, Mrs. Esther Allen Jobes, president; California, organizing, Mrs. Cabell Maddox, president; Texas, organizing, Mrs. Bretton Dans, president.

DAUGHTERS OF LIBERTY.

The Order of Daughters of Liberty is an organization social and patriotic in its character, and including in its work a beneficiary feature for such members as desire to take advantage of it. This feature is in the form of a funeral benefit. In general the objects of the Order are to promote social intercourse and mutual improvement, visit the sick and distressed, and perpetuate American principles in harmony and conjunction with the Order of United American Mechanics and Junior American Mechanics, to which associations it is auxiliary by adoption. Its motto is "Fidelity, Patriotism, Integrity," and it has adopted as its principle that of "America for Americans," taking a strong position in favor of restricting naturalization of foreigners to a more worthy class of emigrants than now avail themselves of it; in favor of compulsory education, in favor of freedom of worship, and in favor of temperance. Sixteen is the age at which a woman is eligible to membership, and she must be a white woman, born in the United States or its Territories, or under its flag. The Order originated with the organization of Liberty Council No. 1, in January, 1875, for the sole purpose of assisting Columbia Council No. 5, O. U. A. M., of Meriden, Conn., in its work. The idea was taken up by other councils of the O. U. A. M., and the new Order spread rapidly. There are at the present time upward of 600 councils, located in twenty-six different States, and having a total membership of more than 50,000. The national officers are:

National councillor, Herman W. Rellstat, Trenton, N. J.; national vice-councillor, Judge H. E. McKenzie, Port Ewen, N. Y.; national secretary, W. V. Edkin, Philadelphia, Pa.; national treasurer, G. H. Burton, New York City.

The State Council of New York was instituted in 1895 at Newburg, and its officers are: State councillor, Hattie M. Bruen, Brooklyn; State vice-councillor, Louisa Van Zandt, Syracuse; State secretary, J. S. Rose, Brooklyn; State Treasurer, Edward J. Bridges, Brooklyn.

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GENERAL SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS.

The General Society of Colonial Wars, instituted in 1892, is a historical and patriotic association designed to commemorate the early struggles out of which the American nation grew. It aims to collect and preserve manuscripts, rolls and records relative to the events and the men assisting in the establishment, defence and preservation of the American Colonies; to provide suitable commemorations or memorials relating to the Colonial period of the country's history, and to inspire in its members the patriotic spirit of their forefathers. Those who may become members are adult male descendants of men who fought in battle under Colonial authority, from the settlement of Jamestown, Va., in 1607, to the battle of Lexington, in 1775, or who served as Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, member of the Council, or as a military, naval or marine officer in the service of the Colonies, or under the British flag, or was conspicuous in military, official or legislative affairs during the Colonial period. There are State societies in California, Connecticut, Delaware, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Vermont, and one also in the District of Columbia. The total membership is about 3,000. The fourth triennial assembly will be held at Detroit, Mich., in 1905.

Governor-general, Frederic J. De Peyster; vice-governor-general, Howland Pell; secretary-general, Samuel V. Hoffman; deputy secretary-general, William Bleecker Seaman; treasurer-general, Edward Shippen; deputy treasurer-general, Seymour Morris; registrar-general, George Norbury Mackenzie; historian-general, Rev. Charles E. Stevens; chaplain-general, Right Rev. William Lawrence; surgeon-general, V. Mott Francis, M. D.; chancellor-general, Professor Theodore S. Woolsey.

Deputy Governors-General for the State societies: California, Spencer R. Thorpe; Connecticut, Charles E. Gross; Delaware, Hon. George Gray; District of Columbia, William Thompson; Iowa, Samuel F. Smith; Maine, Colonel John M. Glidden; Maryland, General Joseph L. Brent; Massachusetts, Arthur J. C. Sowdon; Michigan, Samuel T. Douglas; New Hampshire, Professor Charles L. Parsons; New Jersey, General E. Burd Grubb; New York, Walter L. Suydam; Ohio, Achilles C. Pugh; Pennsylvania, Richard M. Cadwalader; Rhode Island, Hunter C. White; Vermont, Robert Noble.

AZTEC CLUB OF 1847.

The Aztec Club of 1847 is a historic association which grew out of the war between the United States and Mexico. Following the capture of the Mexican capital a meeting of officers in the American army of occupation was held on October 13, 1847, with a view to forming a club for the entertainment of its members and their guests while in the city. As no satisfactory plan could be devised for continuing the existence of the club after returning to the United States, it was resolved at a subsequent meeting to continue its organization, as then constituted, for a period of five years, from September 14, 1847. When the army withdrew from Mexico the club had 160 active and two honorary members, General Winfield Scott being one of the latter. New officers were elected in 1852, but the club held no regular meeting until September, 1867, when there was another election of officers, and steps were taken which resulted in a decision to continue the Aztec Club of 1847 in perpetuity, "to preserve for all time some lasting memorial to serve as an additional bond of friendship and brotherhood among its members." As the club is now constituted, those who are eligible to membership are commissioned officers of the army, navy or marine corps who served in Mexico, or the eldest son or nearest blood relative of any such officer. The club was incorporated December 29, 1892, and holds its meetings annually. On July 31, 1902, there had been 309 members enrolled, of whom 216 were still living. The officers are as follows:

President, General W. H. H. Davis, Doylestown, Pa.; vice-president, Dr. John W. Brannan, 11 West Twelfth street, New York City; treasurer, William Turnbull, 24 and 26 Thomas street, New York City; secretary, Macrae Sykes, Kingsbridge, New York City.

SOCIETY OF TAMMANY, OR COLUMBIAN ORDER.

The name "Tammany" is now so generally associated with the organization that plays such an important part in New York's political life that it is often forgotten that, while these Democratic leaders are merely occupants of the Wigwam, the real Society of Tammany is the Columbian Order, a secret society which exerts considerable influence outside of that which is due to its affiliations with politicians or political affairs.

The Columbian Order was organized in 1789, its institution being the result of a popular movement against the so-called "aristocratic" Society of the Cincinnati. William Mooney, its founder and first Grand Sachem, was an upholsterer, an American of Irish parentage, and a strong anti-Federalist in politics. As it was the belief of the time that the new Society of the Cincinnati was nothing more than an attempt to establish an American aristocracy, Mooney found it an easy matter to secure the co-operation of many others who, like himself, believed that the Democratic principles of the nation were threatened. At the first meeting on May 12, 1789, therefore, many of the most prominent anti-Federalists in New York were present, and from that day the society has exerted more or less power in the affairs of the city. The members, who are known as Sons of Liberty, have met frequently as a secret organization, and once a year, on Independence Day, they have held a patriotic meeting to which the public has been invited.

The name Tammany was selected in honor of that wise and friendly Chief of the Delaware tribe of Indians who was canonized by the soldiers during the Revolution as being worthy of the name of America's patron saint, and the officials of the society were a Grand Sachem, who represented the President, and thirteen subordinate Sachems, who typified the Governors of the thirteen original States. From its institution the society has been a charitable and social organization, and its chief connection with the political association which now bears its name is due to the fact that most of those who are high in that body are also members of the Columbian Order and that the political organization could not remain as the occupant of Tammany Hall without the consent of the society. The officers of the order are as follows:

Grand Sachem, James A. O'Gorman; Sachems, Patrick Keenan, John F. Carroll, Daniel F. McMahon, John W. Keller, John J. Scannell, Charles F. Murphy, Randolph Guggenheimer, Maurice Featherston, Asa Bird Gardiner, George W. Plunkitt, George C. Clausen, John Fox and Thomas J. Dunn; Secretary, Thomas F. Smith; Treasurer, Peter F. Meyer; Sagamore, Bryan P. Henry; Wiskinkie, John A. Boyle.

Since the organization of the Columbian Order many men of high standing in the community have held the office of Grand Sachem, as may be seen from the following list of those who have occupied that position:

William Mooney	1789 to 1790	William J. Waldron	1835 to 1837
William Pitt Smith	1790 to 1791	George G. Warner	1837 to 1840
Josiah Ogden Hoffman	1791 to 1793	Samuel Hopkins	1840 to 1844
John R. B. Rogers	1793 to 1794	James Connor	1844 to 1845
William Pitt Smith	1794 to 1795	Daniel E. Delevan	1845 to 1850
John Little	1795 to 1796	Lorenze B. Shepard	1850 to 1856
Peter R. Livingston	1796 to 1797	William D. Kennedy	1856 to 1861
Nicholas Ebertson	1797 to 1798	Nelson J. Waterbury	1861 to 1863
Benjamin Romaine	1798 to 1808	Elijah F. Purdy	1863 to 1864
Clarkson Crollius	1808 to 1811	John A. Dix	1864 to 1866
William Mooney	1811 to 1812	John T. Hoffman	1866 to 1868
Clarkson Crollius	1812 to 1819	August Belmont	1868 to 1870
Walter Bowne	1819 to 1820	Augustus Schell	1870 to 1876
George Seaman	1820 to 1822	Charles H. Haswell	1876 to 1882
Samuel B. Romaine	1822 to 1824	P. Henry Dugro	1882 to 1885
Matthew L. Davis	1824 to 1825	A. B. Tappan	1885 to 1890
Samuel Hopkins	1825 to 1827	Thomas F. Gilroy	1890 to 1892
Shrives Parker	1827 to 1829	Thomas L. Feitner	1892 to 1895
Mordecai M. Noah	1829 to 1830	Frederick Smyth	1895 to 1897
Robert B. Boyd	1830 to 1834	Thomas L. Feitner	1897 to 1902
William McMurray	1834 to 1835	James A. O'Gorman	1902

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GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

The Grand Army of the Republic is a secret order, patriotic in character, composed entirely of men who served in the army and navy of the United States during the civil war of 1861-1865. Only such as were honorably discharged are eligible. In its organization it is composed of "Posts" or local organizations; "Departments," which are the State bodies, some of them including two States or Territories; and the "National Encampment," which is the supreme body. The first Post was organized at Decatur, Ill., on April 6, 1866, and the first National Encampment was held at Indianapolis, Ind., on November 20, 1866. The thirty-sixth meeting of this body was held in Washington, D. C., October 9 and 10, 1902. The reports then presented gave a total membership of 265,212, enrolled in 6,716 posts. Officers were elected and appointed as follows: Commander-in-Chief, General Thomas G. Stewart, Pennsylvania; Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, William M. Olin, Massachusetts; Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, James M. Averill, Georgia; Surgeon-General, A. W. Atchison, Texas; Chaplain-in-Chief, Rev. D. B. Shuey, Kansas; Adjutant-General, Silas H. Towler, Minneapolis, Minn.

There is also a National Council of Administration composed of one member from each of the forty-five Departments.

The following table gives the number of Posts and the membership embraced in each Department, together with the names and residences of Department commanders and assistant adjutant-generals:

Departments.	Posts	Members.	Department Commanders.	Assistant Adjutant-Generals.
1 Alabama	13	139	E. D. Bacon, Birmingham	Thomas R. Goebel, Birmingham.
2 Arizona	9	209	C. F. Schumacher, Tucson	W. F. R. Schindler, Phoenix.
3 Arkansas	29	471	John H. Avery, Hot Springs	Samuel Hambler, Hot Springs.
4 California and Nevada	98	5,086	W. G. Hawley, San Jose	T. C. Masteller, San Francisco.
5 Colorado and Wyoming	41	1,866	J. W. Huff, Victor, Colo	W. W. Ferguson, Victor, Colo.
6 Connecticut	66	4,537	N. Burton Rogers, Danbury	John H. Thacher, Hartford
7 Delaware	22	658	John C. Garner, Smyrna	J. S. Litzenberg, Wilmington.
8 Florida	21	383	S. Herbert Lancey, Maitland	E. A. Richards, Orlando.
9 Georgia	16	455	W. M. Scott, Atlanta	James P. Averill, Atlanta.
10 Idaho	18	421	George M. Parsons, Boise	George Hoskins, Boise.
11 Illinois	558	22,132	H. M. Trimble, Princeton	C. A. Partridge, Chicago.
12 Indiana	425	15,414	Benjamin Starr, Richmond	R. M. Smock, Indianapolis.
13 Indian Territory	16	234	B. F. Harris, Muskogee	Samuel H. Smith, Muskogee.
14 Iowa	382	16,299	John Lindt, Council Bluffs	George A. Newman, Cedar Falls.
15 Kansas	421	10,784	H. C. Loomis, Winfield	W. W. Denison, Topeka.
16 Kentucky	119	2,497	T. F. Beyland, Bellevue	T. A. Casey, Dayton.
17 Louisiana and Mississippi	46	1,094	Chas. W. Keeting, New Orleans, La	R. B. Baquie, New Orleans, La.
18 Maine	158	6,678	James L. Merrick, Waterville	Silas Adams, Waterville.
19 Maryland	56	2,519	John W. Worth, Baltimore	Hugh A. Maughlin, Baltimore.
20 Massachusetts	211	18,037	Wilmon W. Blackmar, Boston	Edward P. Preble, Boston.
21 Michigan	369	14,608	Edward C. Anthony, Negaunee	Fayette Wyckoff, Lansing.
22 Minnesota	174	6,006	Perry Starkweather, Minneapolis	Orton S. Clark, Minneapolis.
23 Missouri	234	5,802	Ira T. Bronson, Sedalia	Thomas B. Rodgers, St. Louis.
24 Montana	14	307	Alanson N. Bull, Bozeman	W. Y. Smith, Bozeman.
25 Nebraska	250	4,094	C. F. Steele, Fairbury	Mart Howe, Lincoln.
26 New Hampshire	88	3,272	William S. Carter, Lebanon	Frank Battles, Concord.
27 New Jersey	110	5,537	Enos F. Hann, Atlantic City	Levi C. Albertson, Atlantic City.
28 New Mexico	5	83	J. W. Edwards, Albuquerque	W. W. McDonald, Albuquerque.
29 New York	626	30,881	Allen C. Bakewell, N. Y. City	Wilbur F. Brown, Albany.
30 North Dakota	21	424	J. C. Gipson, Valley City	C. W. Barrett, Tower City.
31 Ohio	594	26,108	Walton Weber, Columbus	John W. Chapin, Columbus.
32 Oklahoma	81	1,551	Wesley Taylor, Perry	S. P. Strahan, Perry.
33 Oregon	62	1,852	M. L. Pratt, Portland	J. E. Mayo, Portland
34 Pennsylvania	557	28,572	R. P. Scott, Butler	Chas. A. Snydam, Philadelphia.
35 Potomac	17	2,362	Benj. F. Bingham, Wash'ton, D. C	B. F. Chase, Washington, D. C.
36 Rhode Island	26	1,733	George H. Chenery, Providence.	Philip S. Chase, Providence.
37 South Dakota	90	1,901	T. E. Blanchard, Pierre	S. J. Moore, Mitchell.
38 Tennessee	67	1,502	George W. Patten, St. Elmo	Walter W. French, Chattanooga.
39 Texas	38	811	C. C. Haskell, Denison	H. A. Johnson, Sherman.
40 Utah	4	220	W. M. Bostaph, Ogden	Thomas Maloney, Ogden.
41 Vermont	107	3,585	Ransom E. Hathon, Ludlow	E. A. Howe, Ludlow.
42 Virginia and N. Carolina	50	710	C. D. Grew, Portsmouth, Va	A. A. Hager, Nat. Sol. Home, Vt.
43 Washington and Alaska	85	2,501	B. C. Bedell, Walla Walla, Wash	E. W. Eliot, Walla Walla, Wash.
44 West Virginia	60	1,356	C. C. Mathews, Moundsville	Smith Risinger, Moundsville.
45 Wisconsin	262	9,431	James H. Agen, West Superior	Fred A. Bird, Madison.
Total	6,716	265,212		

SONS OF VETERANS U. S. A.

With a view to perpetuate the memory of the services and sacrifices of Union soldiers in the War of 1861-1865, the organization known as Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., was brought into existence in 1879. Camp No. 1 was organized in Philadelphia on September 20, in that year. The order extended rapidly all over the country, consisting at the present time of twenty-seven divisions, each representing the State or States where its headquarters are located. About 2,000 Camps are included in the several divisions, each having its own officers, the chief being styled Captain. The chief officer of a division bears the title of Commander. The national organization of the order is headed by a Commander-in-Chief, and the headquarters of the Commandery-in-Chief, as the supreme body is designated, are at Washington, D. C. The membership of the order numbers about 100,000. Those eligible to membership are all male descendants, not less than eighteen years old, of soldiers, sailors or marines who served with the Union forces in the Civil War, dying in or receiving honorable discharge from the service, or whose ancestors are or were eligible for admission to the Grand Army of the Republic. No person, however, who has ever borne arms against the United States Government, or whose father has so done, is eligible. The objects of the order are to extend aid and protection to the widows and orphans of Union soldiers, sailors and marines, and to honor the memory of the heroic dead through historical exercises and the proper observance of Memorial Day and Union Defenders' Day. The order also aids and assists its own worthy and needy members.

Commander-in-Chief, E. R. Campbell, Washington, D. C.; senior vice-commander-in-chief, S. S. Horn, Easton, Pa.; junior vice-commander-in-chief, Herbert S. Thompson, Providence, R. I.; adjutant-general, Charles S. Davis, Washington, D. C.; assistant adjutant-general, Clay G. Collette, Washington, D. C.; quartermaster-general, Fred E. Bolton, Boston, Mass.; assistant quartermaster-general, Thomas J. Hannon, Boston, Mass.; judge advocate general, Raphael Tobias, New York City; chaplain-in-chief, Rev. Howard Wilbur Ennis, Brooklyn, N. Y.; council-in-chief, E. F. Buck, Peoria, Ill.; C. J. Post, Grand Rapids, Mich.; James B. Adams, Atlantic City, N. J.

Division Commanders—Alabama and Tennessee, J. F. Ehrhart, Birmingham; California, Frank R. Handley, San Francisco; Colorado, Lathrop M. Taylor, Fort Collins; Connecticut, Frank R. Upson, Southington; Illinois, James E. Seabert, Dwight; Indiana, George F. Ogden, Laketon; Iowa, W. T. Mollison, Ottumwa; Kansas, W. P. Wilcox, Topeka; Kentucky, William H. Kennedy, Newport; Maine, J. Warren Phinney, Cumberland Mills; Maryland, F. T. F. Johnson, Washington, D. C.; Massachusetts, D. Murray Travis, South Framingham; Michigan, Carl A. Wagner, Port Huron; Minnesota, C. E. Casler, St. Paul; Missouri, S. Ed. Blumer, Cape Girardeau; Nebraska, I. E. Young, Lushton; New Hampshire, L. B. Emery, Troy; New Jersey, Frank M. Cunningham, Atlantic City; New York, Isaac H. Smith, Peekskill; Pennsylvania, William P. Baker, Philadelphia; Rhode Island, Charles A. Hammond, Providence; South Dakota, William F. Allison, Brookings; Vermont, Fred J. Spear, Manchester Depot; Washington, Albert T. Bedell, Walla Walla; West Virginia, George M. White, Wellsburg; Wisconsin, Gustav A. Geisler.

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AMERICAN SCENIC AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION SOCIETY.

A national organization of men and women, animated by a love of the beautiful in art and nature, added to which is public spirit and pride in the achievements which have made American history, was incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York, in 1895, as the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. Its aims are to protect beautiful features of the natural landscape from disfigurement; to preserve from destruction remarkable geological formations and organic growths possessing an artistic or scientific value; to save from obliteration names, places and objects identified with local, State and national history; to promote the beautification of cities and villages by landscape adornment of open spaces, the creation of new parks, the erection of historical memorials, the bestowal of significant and appropriate names upon new thoroughfares, bridges, parks, reservoirs and buildings; and by free lectures, literature correspondence, etc., to awaken and cultivate popular sentiment in these directions. In pursuance of its objects it is empowered to receive by purchase, gift, or otherwise, and to hold in fee, or trust, real or personal property necessary thereto; and it is required to make to the Legislature an annual report of its affairs. The society has three classes of members—annual, life and a class designated "patrons."

At the instance of the society the State of New York purchased in 1897 a tract of 33 acres included in the historic Stony Point battlefield on the Hudson, placing it in charge of the society. This tract was publicly dedicated as a State Reservation on July 16, 1902, the 123d anniversary of the battle, the Empire State Society of Sons of the American Revolution and a committee of Rockland County citizens co-operating. Another valuable historic reservation created by the State at the suggestion of the society consists of about 35 acres at the head of Lake George, made famous by events during the French-Indian and Revolutionary wars, purchased in 1808 and 1900. The society, at the request of Governor Roosevelt, in 1900, was represented by a commission which, in conjunction with a commission representing the State of New Jersey, secured the creation of the Interstate Palisades Commission, now engaged in preventing further destruction and disfigurement of the grand scenery which makes the Hudson River one of the most beautiful streams in the world. The society was largely instrumental in securing the passage of a bill by the New York Legislature, in 1902, under which the jurisdiction of the Palisades Commissioners is extended so as to include Hook Mountain, and to permit the extension of the Palisades drive to Stony Point Park. This bill, vetoed on a technicality, will doubtless be re-enacted in approvable form and become law. Chiefly through the influence of the society and its women's auxiliary, the Municipal Assembly of New York City, in 1901, passed an ordinance for the creation of a park in the Twelfth Ward, to include the Colonial mansion used by Washington as headquarters during a portion of 1776. While the ordinance, for a technical reason, failed to receive the Mayor's signature, its re-enactment is expected. The beautiful monument marking the site of Fort Washington was donated to the public by Mr. James Gordon Bennett, at the request of the society, and was dedicated on November 16, 1901, under the auspices of this organization and the Empire State Society of Sons of the American Revolution.

In the New York Legislature of 1902 the society made the first definite attempt in the United States to secure legislation to restrain by taxation the disfigurement of urban and rural scenery by posters and billboards. During the same year it called attention to the fact of the gradual disappearance of the island upon which Jamestown, the first American city, was founded; and it secured the introduction in Congress of a bill for the acquisition of the island as a national park; and of a bill to create a Federal Reservation in New York State, embracing the ruins of Forts Frederick, Crown Point and Ticonderoga, on Lake Champlain, all interesting in connection with Colonial and Revolutionary history. In various other ways the society has been active and its attention is at present directed to the matters of preserving Fraunce's Tavern, Alexander Hamilton's Home, Poe's Cottage and the old Hall of Records (Revolutionary prison), in New York City, and the Philipse Manor Hall in Yonkers; of securing the creation of a State Reservation at Watkins Glen, N. Y.; the rescue of the giant sequoias of California from threatened destruction; the maintenance of natural conditions in the Yosemite Valley; the protection of the prehistoric ruins of New Mexico, the creation of an international commission to consider the damage done by diversion of the waters of the great lakes; the identification of historic sites, and a number of others, interesting and valuable. The work of the society has grown to such proportions that it now maintains permanent headquarters in the Tribune Building, New York City.

The officers of the society are: President, Hon. Andrew H. Green, New York; Vice-Presidents, Frederick W. Devoe, New York; Hon. Charles S. Francis, Troy; J. Pierpont Morgan and Walter S. Logan, New York; Treasurer, Edward Payson Cone, No. 314 West Ninetieth street, New York; Counsel, Colonel Henry W. Sackett, Tribune Building, New York; Landscape Artist, Samuel Parsons, Jr., New York; Secretary, Edward Hagaman Hall, Tribune Building, New York; Trustees, Samuel P. Avery, Reginald Pelham Bolton, H. K. Bush-Brown, Edward Payson Cone, Richard T. Davis, Frederick W. Devoe, Hon. Charles S. Francis, Hon. Robert L. Fryer, Hon. Andrew H. Green, Francis Whiting Halsey, Hon. Hugh Hastings, Edward P. Hatch, Hon. Henry E. Howland, George F. Kunz, Frederick S. Lamb, Hon. Francis G. Landon, Walter S. Logan, Colonel Abraham G. Mills, J. Pierpont Morgan, Hon. John Hudson Peck, Mrs. M. Fay Pelree, Hon. George W. Perkins, Edward T. Potter, Thomas R. Proctor, William H. Russell, Colonel Henry W. Sackett, Albert Ulmann, Hon. William Van Valkenburgh, Hon. Thomas V. Welch, Charles F. Wingate, Frank S. Witherbee.

MILITARY AND NAVAL SOCIETY OF THE PORTO RICAN EXPEDITION.

An association to bring into permanent relationship the men connected with those military and naval operations during the Spanish-American War, which led to the acquisition of Porto Rico by the United States, was formed during the year 1900. The preliminary meetings began on April 1, and the first annual meeting of the Military and Naval Society of the Porto Rican Expedition was held in Columbus, Ohio, June 6, 7 and 8. Lieutenant-General Nelson A. Miles was the first president of the organization. Its objects, in addition to the perpetuation of comradeship, are to acquire and preserve the records of individual service; to advance the interests of American soldiers and seamen; to conserve national honor and union through unqualified allegiance to the general Government; and to protect the constitutional rights and liberties of American citizens. There are three classes of members. Active members are those who, as officers and enlisted men in any branch of the United States service were with the Porto Rican expedition, or on the island before or on October 18, 1900, the date of its evacuation by the Spanish soldiers and the raising of the American flag over the capitol at San Juan. The associate members are soldiers or sailors of good reputation belonging to organizations or vessels which composed the expedition, who were detained in the United States by sickness or disability, or on detailed service; and members of the Red Cross Society, volunteer nurses, press correspondents, etc., etc., who served with the army in Porto Rico. The honorary members are such persons as for good and sufficient reasons may be elected by the National or any Department Commandery. In the machinery of the organization provision is made for local commanderies in addition to the Department and National Commanderies. The several Departments are constituted as follows: Department of Ohio—Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and West Virginia; Department of Pennsylvania—Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and Delaware; Department of New York—New York, New Jersey and Canada; Department of Massachusetts—Massachusetts and the other New England States; Department of Illinois—Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska; Department of Kentucky—Kentucky and all Southern States not otherwise assigned; Department of Wisconsin—Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and other Western States not otherwise assigned; Department of the District of Columbia—District of Columbia, and all regular officers of the army and navy wherever located, including Cuba, Porto Rico, Philippine Islands and other island possessions.

National Commander, Major General John R. Brooke, U. S. A.; First Vice-Commander, Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, U. S. N.; Second Vice-Commander, Brigadier-General Eugene Griffin, New York City; Third Vice-Commander, Captain Charles D. Sigsbee, U. S. N.; Fourth Vice-Commander, Colonel A. B. Colt, Columbus, Ohio; National Secretary, Colonel George B. Donavin, Columbus, Ohio; National Treasurer, Major Malcolm H. Crump, Bowling Green, Ky.; National Registrar, Major James Johnston, M. D., Bradford, Pa.; National Chaplain, Rev. Dr. J. C. Schindel, Newark, Ohio; Advisory Board, Brigadier-General Peter C. Haines, Baltimore, Md.; Brigadier-General John B. Castleman, Louisville, Ky.; Brigadier-General Theo. Schwan, Washington, D. C.; Brigadier-General Albert Sulliday, Watertown, Wis.; Major Edward B. Eckman, Columbia, Pa.

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THE SOCIETY OF THE CARIBBEAN.

The extension of American political and commercial influence in the West Indies and among the countries of the old Spanish Main following the Spanish-American war, has given a wonderful impetus to the growth and influence of the Society of the Caribbean, a patriotic organization.

Founded originally by the American war correspondents who participated in the naval and military campaigns in Cuba and Porto Rico, to cherish the memories and associations of that war and to promote the ties of good fellowship between themselves and their brother veterans of the army and navy, it has extended its scope until now it includes not only one hundred and eighteen American newspaper and magazine writers who were in the war, but officers of the army and navy who distinguished themselves by gallantry, and diplomats, scientists, explorers, travellers and others who have added to our knowledge of and interest in the peoples and countries of that region of the earth.

On the night of July 3, 1899, just one year after our victorious squadron had driven Cervera's ships upon the rocky south coast of Cuba, there met at Mouquin's, in Fulton street, this city, a few of the war correspondents who had witnessed that memorable fight. They dined together and then formed the organization which has since grown to such proportions.

The late "Jersey" Chamberlin, of the New York Sun, presided at this first meeting. Colonel Augustus P. Dunlop, a veteran of two wars, acted as secretary. Alexander C. Kenealy was elected treasurer. To Harry Elwood MacNichol was entrusted the task of completing the permanent organization and of drawing up the constitution and by-laws.

On account of the anniversary of the Battle of Santiago coming during the heated season, when New York is deserted by all who can get away, it was decided that the annual meeting and banquet should in the future be held on April 22 of each year, the anniversary of the opening of the war.

Accordingly, on April 22, 1900, the second annual banquet of the society was held. Mouquin's was also the scene of this memorable gathering. This time there was a large attendance and a permanent organization having been effected, the society sprang into a prominent place among the patriotic orders of the country.

The fourth gathering of the war correspondents took place on April 21, 1902, at the annual banquet of the society, held on board the American line steamship St. Paul, at Pier 14, North River, this city. The St. Paul had played a prominent part in the naval campaign as a scout ship off Santiago, and this was also the fourth anniversary of her entry into war service.

This novel war banquet attracted much attention all over the country as well as in naval and military circles abroad. A solemn and imposing feature of the banquet was the investing with honorary membership of an infant daughter of the late Stevens Vail, one of the members of the society who had died within the year.

The officers elected for 1902-1903 were: Colonel Augustus P. Dunlop, president; Walter S. Merriwether, secretary; Carlton T. Chapman, treasurer; H. M. Stegman, registrar; Harry Elwood MacNichol, historian, and these vice presidents: Nicholas Biddle, Richard Harding Davis, James Creelman, E. K. Coulter, Lucien Adkins, Joseph Johnson, Jr., and J. F. McGrath.

The roll call showed that there were 118 war correspondents enrolled as members.

Since the annual meeting there have been elected to associate membership in the society a distinguished company of army and navy officers, scientists and writers who took part in the Dixie expedition to St. Pierre, Martinique.

The constitution of the society now provides for three classes of membership—active, associate and honorary. The active membership consists of the war correspondents themselves. Associate membership is conferred upon officers of the army and navy and marine corps who served in the Cuban and Porto Rican campaigns or who have especially distinguished themselves in the Caribbean since the war. It may also be conferred upon citizens of the United States who have distinguished themselves in "promoting the best interests of the army and navy, who have contributed to the wider knowledge of the history, geography and commercial resources of the West Indies and the Spanish Main, and who have aided in the promotion of American influence and trade in those islands."

Honorary membership is reserved for those: (1) "Citizens of the United States, of military, naval or civil life, who have especially distinguished themselves in promoting those objects for which the Society of the Caribbean was founded;" (2) "Citizens of the nations and colonies of the West Indies and the Spanish Main who have especially distinguished themselves in promoting the cause of good government, in fostering the love of liberty, in stimulating wider knowledge of those lands, in acts of friendship to the United States of America."

Membership in the society is hereditary, and passes, upon the death of any original member, to his oldest son or oldest male descendant in the order of primogeniture.

THE SETTLERS AND DEFENDERS OF AMERICA.

An association, hereditary in its membership, aiming to perpetuate names and the history of events connected with the early settlement of this country, and with the birth of the Republic, was incorporated in 1899, under the name of The Settlers and Defenders of America. Its objects, fully stated, are "to stimulate genealogical, biographical and historical research; to publish patriotic manuscripts and records; to collect Colonial and Revolutionary relics; to preserve tradition; to mark patriotic graves; to locate and protect historic sites; to erect tablets and monuments; to aid in founding and erecting libraries, museums and memorial buildings, and in all other fitting ways, through broad fellowship and co-operation, to perpetuate the memory of the Settlers and Defenders of the nation, and to exemplify and teach in all later generations their spirit of wise patriotism, to the end that we may loyally advance the purpose for which they struggled." The conditions for eligibility to membership involve descent from three classes of ancestors. Both males and females are admitted, the requirements being that the person shall be eighteen years old, or over, and lineally descended (1) from a settler in one of the thirteen original colonies, during the first thirty-three years of its settlement; (2) from one who is also lineally descended from an ancestor who, between May 13, 1697, and April 19, 1775, inclusive, rendered civil or military service in the general government of such colony; and (3) who is likewise lineally descended from an ancestor who, between April 19, 1775, and September 13, 1783, inclusive, rendered actual service to the cause of American Independence, either as a military or naval officer, soldier, seaman, privateer, militia or minute man, associator, signer of the Declaration of Independence, member of a Continental, Provincial or Colonial Congress, or Colonial or State Legislature, or as a recognized patriot who performed or actually counselled or abetted acts of resistance to the authority of Great Britain; but no claim of eligibility through descent from a settler or from an ancestor who rendered Colonial service to be valid unless the descendant of such ancestor in the line of descent of the applicant were patriots of the War of the Revolution. The officers of the society are: President-General, Walter S. Carter, New York; Vice-President-General, Robert D. Benedict, New York; Secretary-General, Grenville B. Winthrop, New York; Treasurer-General, Rodney S. Dennis, New York; Registrar General, Everett V. Abbot, New York; President of Executive Council, Ralph E. Prime, Yonkers, N. Y.

ELEVENTH CORPS ASSOCIATION.

Commemorative of the services of the Eleventh Army Corps in the war for the preservation of the Union, this association was organized at Portland, Me., July 5, 1890. It has about one hundred members, including such distinguished veterans as Generals O. O. Howard, U. S. A.; Carl Schurz, Stewart L. Woodford, Orland Smith, John T. Lochman and Luis P. di Cesnola, with others of minor rank. The officers of the association are:

President, General Orland Smith, Chicago, Ill.; Vice-President, General John T. Lochman, New York; Vice-President to Army of Potomac, Colonel Aug. C. Hamlin, Bangor, Me.; Vice-President of the First Division, General Stewart L. Woodford, New York; Vice-President of the Second Division, Major-Surgeon W. C. Hagen, Newark, N. J.; Vice-President of the Third Division, General Carl Schurz, New York City; Secretary, Captain Francis Ince, New York City; Historian, Colonel Aug. C. Hamlin, Bangor, Me.; Treasurer, Captain Louis Lenbuscher, New York City.

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MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States was instituted April 15, 1865, by officers and ex-officers of the army, navy and marine corps of the United States who rendered service during the war of 1861-1865. It is composed of State Commanderies and a national body designated the Commandery-in-Chief. True allegiance to the United States of America is one of its fundamental principles; and its objects are to cherish the memories and associations of the war for the preservation of the Union; advance the best interests of the American soldier and sailor, especially of those associated as companions of the order; extend all possible relief to the widows and children of such; foster the cultivation of military and naval science, and enforce unqualified allegiance to the general government. Its membership comprises three classes, but the constitution of the order prohibits the election of any companion of the third class after April 15, 1890. This class consists of gentlemen who, in civil life, during the Civil War, were specially distinguished for conspicuous and consistent loyalty and were active in maintaining the supremacy of the National Government. Companions of the first class are elected from among commissioned officers of the army, navy and marine corps, regular or volunteer, who served during the war, and remain in service or have been honorably discharged, including men who served as non-commissioned officers, warrant officers or enlisted men during the war and have since that period been commissioned as officers in army, navy or marine corps. Companions of the second class are elected from among the eldest male heirs of those who were, or could rightfully have been companions of the first class. The parent commandery represents the State of Pennsylvania. Ten other commanderies, including that of the District of Columbia, had been organized when the Commandery-in-Chief was instituted on October 21, 1885. Its headquarters are in Philadelphia.

Commander-in-Chief, Lieut.-Gen. John M. Schofield; Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, Rear-Admiral George Brown: Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, Brevet Col. Horatio C. King; Recorder-in-Chief, Brevet Lieut.-Col. John P. Nicholson; Registrar-in-Chief, Brevet Major William P. Huxford; Treasurer-in-Chief, Paymaster George De F. Barton; Chancellor-in-Chief, Brevet Brig.-Gen. William L. James; Chaplain-in-Chief, Brevet Major Henry S. Burrage, D. D.; Council-in-Chief, Brevet Major George W. Chandler, Capt. Roswell H. Mason, Brevet Major Henry L. Swords, Brevet Major A. M. Van Dyke, First Lieut. W. L. Greenleaf.

ROLL OF COMMANDERIES IN ORDER OF SENIORITY.

No.	Commandery of the State of	Headquarters.	Instituted.	Recorders.	Address.
1	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	Apr. 15, 1865	Brev. Lieut.-Col. J. P. Nicholson	139 South 7th St., Phila.
2	New York	N. Y. City	Jan. 17, 1866	Asst. Paymaster A. N. Blakeman	140 Nassau St., New York.
3	Maine	Portland	Apr. 25, 1866	Brevet Major Henry S. Burrage	Oxford Bldg., Portland.
4	Massachusetts	Boston	Mar. 4, 1868	Col. Arnold A. Rand	19 Milk St., Boston.
5	California	S. Francisco	Apr. 12, 1871	Brev. Lieut.-Col. W. R. Smedberg	224 Sansome St., S. Fran.
6	Wisconsin	Milwaukee	May 15, 1874	Capt. A. Ross Houston	Milwaukee.
7	Illinois	Chicago	May 8, 1879	Capt. Roswell H. Mason	76 Monroe St., Chicago.
8	D. of Columbia	Washington	Feb. 1, 1882	Brevet Major Wm. P. Huxford	Atlantic Bldg., Wash.
9	Ohio	Cincinnati	May 3, 1882	Major W. R. Thrall	Cincinnati.
10	Michigan	Detroit	Feb. 4, 1885	Brevet Brig.-Gen. F. W. Swift	Detroit.
11	Minnesota	St. Paul	May 6, 1885	Lieut. David L. Kingsbury	St. Paul.
12	Oregon	Portland	May 6, 1885	Capt. Gavin E. Caukin	Portland.
13	Missouri	St. Louis	Oct. 21, 1885	Capt. William R. Hodges	Laclede Bldg., St. Louis.
14	Nebraska	Omaha	Oct. 21, 1885	Lieut. F. B. Bryant	Omaha.
15	Kansas	Leavenworth	Apr. 22, 1886	Brevet Capt. George Robinson	Fort Leavenworth.
16	Iowa	Des Moines	Oct. 20, 1886	First Lieut. and Adj. J. W. Muffly	Des Moines.
17	Colorado	Denver	June 1, 1887	Brevet Capt. James R. Saville	95 Kittredge B., Denver.
18	Indiana	Indianapolis	Oct. 17, 1888	Brevet Col. Z. A. Smith	Indianapolis.
19	Washington	Tacoma	Jan. 14, 1891	Lieut.-Commander J. E. Noel	Tacoma.
20	Vermont	Burlington	Oct. 14, 1891	First Lieut. Wm. L. Greenleaf	Burlington.

SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

One of the most inclusive of the associations which grew out of the Civil War of 1861-1865 is the Society of the Army of the Potomac, which was organized in New York City, July 5 and 6, 1869. Its membership is open to every officer and enlisted man who served at any time in that army, receiving an honorable discharge or continuing in service in the regular army; and also to all officers and men who served on vessels which were in active and immediate co-operation with that army, receiving honorable discharge or remaining in regular service. Practically membership is open to all honorable veterans who served east of the Alleghany Mountains. Provision is made for the election to honorary membership of those who served with distinction in any of the other armies or in the navy, and also of persons who have served as orator or poet at the annual reunions. Among the many distinguished officers who have been president of the society were Lieut.-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, U. S. A., the first on the list; Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, and the present senior officer of the United States Army, Lieut.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles. The objects of the society are to cherish the memories and associations of the Army of the Potomac, perpetuate the name and fame of those who have fallen, either in battle or in the line of duty with that army, and collect and preserve records of its achievements. The membership numbers 2,500.

President, Brevet Brig.-Gen. Henry E. Tremain, U. S. V. Vice-Presidents—First Corps, Capt. Patrick De Lacy, U. S. V.; Second Corps, Gen. Orland Smith, U. S. V.; Third Corps, Chaplain Joseph H. Twichell, U. S. V.; Fourth Corps, Gen. George D. Ruggles, U. S. A.; Fifth Corps, Gen. James G. Grindlay, U. S. V.; Sixth Corps, Gen. J. Ford Kent, U. S. A.; Ninth Corps, Gen. Henry C. Dwight, U. S. V.; Eleventh Corps, Col. Augustus C. Hamlin, U. S. V.; Twelfth Corps, Col. C. W. Boyce, U. S. V.; Eighteenth Corps, Col. George M. Lane, U. S. V.; Nineteenth Corps, Gen. Emory Smith, U. S. V.; Cavalry Corps, Gen. J. P. Cilley, U. S. V.; General Staff, Gen. Martin T. McMahon, U. S. V.; Signal Corps, Col. Samuel T. Cushing, U. S. V. Treasurer, Lieut. Frank S. Halliday, U. S. V., 69 Hicks street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Recording Secretary, Brevet Col. Horatio C. King, U. S. V., 46 Willow street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Corresponding Secretary, Col. William L. Fox, Albany, N. Y.

ARMY AND NAVY UNION, U. S. A.

The Army and Navy Union of the United States is formed of men who have served in any branch of the United States army and navy, and has for its object "to bring together and unite in benevolent and social fellowship those who have served honorably in the army, navy and marine corps of the United States; to provide for the sick and distressed and assist in the burial of the dead, and to extend a helping hand to the family of a deceased comrade or shipmate."

A man of good moral character and who possesses an honorable discharge from the United States service on land or sea, is eligible to membership. The endowment insurance benefit is $100 in case of death. The office of the Adjutant-General is at 401 Pulaski street, Brooklyn, N. Y., and there are garrisons in nearly every city in the country.

The officers of the national corps are: Russel C. Paris, national commander, Sandy Hill, N. Y.; William Budy, Sr., vice national commander, St. Paul, Minn.; Hugh H. Henry, Jr., vice national commander, Phoebus, Va.; John Schumacher, adjutant-general, 401 Pulaski street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; M. J. Hackett, inspector-general, Washington, D. C.; Jacob D. Pennell, judge advocate general, Newburgh, N. Y.; John E. Cox, national chaplain, Providence, Ky.; Grant A. Forbes, special inspector, Manila, P. Isl.

Garrisons of Greater New York: Captain F. M. Gibson Garrison 12, Borough Manhattan; Captain William F. Flanagan Garrison 42, Borough Manhattan; General Franz Siegel Garrison 62, Borough Bronx; General George A. Custer Garrison 2, Borough Brooklyn; Captain Emmet Crawford Garrison 22, Borough Brooklyn; General James Shields Garrison 21, New Rochelle, N. Y.; General Thomas Ewing Garrison 55, Yonkers, N. Y.

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SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

The Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba is a military association which was projected before the sailing of the expedition which it aims to commemorate. In the camps at Tampa and on the transports which conveyed the troops to the scene of their achievements under the American Flag for the liberation of a people struggling under foreign oppression, the matter was discussed. It was not until the surrender of the city and province, however, that the project took definite form. With the approval of the Commanding General a call was issued by Major-Gen. H. W. Lawton, pursuant to which about seventy-five officers, representing all the troops then in front of Santiago, met in the Governor's Palace on July 31, 1898, and took preliminary steps for organizing the society. The organization was effected August 7, 1898, by electing Major-Gen. William R. Shafter, President; Major-Gen. Joseph Wheeler, First Vice-President, and Major Alfred C. Sharp, Secretary. The organization was completed at Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, L. I., on September 15, 1898, by the adoption of a constitution and the election of officers provided for therein. The motto of the society, recommended by a committee of which the late Brig.-Gen. William Ludlow, U. S. V., was chairman, is, "As He Died to Make Men Holy, Let Us Die to Make Men Free." Its purpose, as set forth in the constitution is "To record the history and conserve the memory of the events of the campaign which resulted in the surrender on the 17th day of July, 1898, of the Spanish army, the city of Santiago de Cuba and the military province to which it pertained." Persons eligible to membership are all those officers and soldiers of the United States Army, including acting assistant surgeons and authorized volunteer aides who constituted the expeditionary force to Santiago de Cuba, and who worthily participated in the campaign between the dates of June 14 and July 17, 1898. Provision is made for perpetuation of the society through the admission of lineal descendants of persons eligible for original membership, and of those blood relatives of either of these two classes to whom, in the absence of lineal descendants, the right of inheritance to one membership may be devised by a decedent member. Besides the central society there are branches in New York City, Chicago, Detroit, Boston, Worcester, Mass., Washington, D. C., and San Francisco. The total membership is upward of 3,000.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY.

President, Major-Gen. Wm. R. Shafter, U. S. A., retired; First Vice-President, Major-Gen. Joseph Wheeler, U. S. V. (Brigadier-General, U. S. A., retired); Second Vice-President, Major-Gen. J. Ford Kent, U. S. V. (Brigadier-Genral, U. S. A., retired); Third Vice-President, Major-Gen. John C. Bates, U. S. A.; Fourth Vice-President, Major-Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U. S. A.; Secretary and Treasurer, Major Alfred C. Sharpe, Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. V. (Major of Infantry and A. A. G., U. S. A.); Historian, Major G. Creighton Webb, Inspector-General, U. S. V.; Registrar-General, Major Philip Reade, Inspector-General, U. S. V. (Lieutenant-Colonel, Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry); First Division Registrar, Capt. L. W. V. Kennon, Sixth United States Infantry (Major Tenth U. S. Infantry); Second Division Registrar, Capt. James T. Kerr, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry (Lieutenant-Colonel and A. A. G., U. S. A.); Third Division Registrar, Capt. Charles Morton, Third U. S. Cavalry (Lieutenant-Colonel, Eighth U. S. Cavalry); Fourth Division Registrar, Lieut.-Col. John Jacob Astor, Inspector-General, U. S. V. These officers are ex-officio members of a council composed of Major-Generals S. B. M. Young, U. S. A.; H. S. Hawkins, U. S. V., and S. S. Sumner, U. S. V.; Brig.-Gens. Adelbert Ames, U. S V.; Wallace F. Randolph, U. S. V., and Chambers McKibbin, U. S. V.; Col. Theodore Roosevelt, First U. S. Vol. Cavalry; Capt. E. D. Dimmick, Ninth U. S. Cavalry (Lieutenant-Colonel, Second U. S. Cavalry), and Lieut.-Col. Charles Dick, Eighth Ohio Vol. Infantry; one vacancy existing.

OFFICERS OF THE NEW YORK BRANCH.

President, Brig.-Gen. Hamilton S. Hawkins, U. S. V.; First Vice-President, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, U. S. V.; Second Vice-President, Col. Albert L. Mills, U. S. A.; Third Vice-President, Major G. Creighton Webb, U. S. V.; Fourth Vice-President, Capt. Woodbury Kane, U. S .V.; Secretary, Capt. Arthur F. Cosby, U. S. V., 62 William st., New York City; Treasurer, Capt. Anthony J. Bleecker, U. S. V.; Council, Major Stephen Baker, U. S. A.; Capts. William H. Linson, U. S. V., and Stewart M. Brice, U. S. V.; Lieutenants A. L. Robertson, L. W. McLeod, R. M. Ferguson and George H. Wilson, all U. S. V.; Capt. William Astor Chanler, U. S. V.; Lieutenants Alfred H. Abeel, U. S. V., and Harris B. Fisher, U. S. V.; Sergeants Henry Bull, Henry S. Van Schaick and John List, all U. S. V., and Corporal John F. Jenkins, U. S. V.

MEDAL OF HONOR LEGION.

The Medal of Honor Legion is a patriotic social organization composed of officers and enlisted men who have received medals of honor for distinguished conduct in action. The greater number of these medals were awarded to participants in the war for the preservation of the Union, under an act of Congress providing for this recognition. Veterans of the Spanish-American War and of the war in China have also been made recipients of the honor, and to these is open the privilege of membership in the legion. There are 550 members.

Commander, Moses Veale, Philadelphia, Pa.; Senior Vice-Commander, Patrick J. Kyle, Charlestown, Mass.; Junior Vice-Commander, Charles A. Orr, Buffalo, N. Y.; Chaplain, James Miller, Philadelphia, Pa.; Adjutant, Wm. J. Wray, Philadelphia, Pa.; Judge Advocate, Charles A. Clark, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Surgeon, Gabriel Grant, M. D., New York City; Quartermaster, Noble D. Preston, Philadelphia, Pa.; Inspector, Wm. L. Hill, Portsmouth, N. H.; Historian, J. Madison Drake, Elizabeth, N. J.

AMERICAN FLAG ASSOCIATION.

From time to time one and another of the patriotic societies of the United States has appointed a committee charged with the duty of seeing that the flag of the nation receives that honor to which the emblem is entitled. The American Flag Association grew out of a growing perception of the necessity for such work as these committees were able to perform. Representatives of several of the Flag Committees held a meeting in New York City on July 15, 1897, and after considering the matter determined upon steps for the organization of such an association. Several other meetings were held, and the formal organization was completed at a mass meeting of all the Flag Committees then existing, which was held at the City Hall, New York City, on February 17, 1898. The object of the association is the fostering of public sentiment in favor of honoring the flag of our country, preserving it from desecration, and initiating and forwarding legal measures to prevent such desecration. The organization consists of the Flag Committee of patriotic societies, Grand Army Posts, etc., admitted by vote of the association or its Executive Committee, and any such society or organization not represented is invited to appoint a Flag Committee of thirteen members in order to be represented. There is also provision made for the admission of members at large, persons of any age or either sex being eligible. A fee of $5 secures life membership, and $1 is the fee for annual membership, except in the case of school children under eighteen years old, who are required to pay an annual fee of 10 cents only. As regards the membership of Flag Committees there are no compulsory dues, the association depending for support of its work upon the voluntary contributions of societies represented. These number about sixty at the present time. In voting every member has a voice, whether present or absent, as votes may be cast by proxy, if a member is unable to attend a meeting. The annual meeting is held on or about the 14th day of June, and officers are elected for one year or until their successors are chosen.

President, Colonel Ralph Earl Prime, Yonkers, N. Y.; Vice-Presidents, Lieutenant-General Nelson A. Miles, Washington, D. C.; Major-General O. O. Howard, Rutland, Vt.; Major-General J. C. Breckinridge, Washington, D. C.; Brigadier-General Frederick D. Grant, New York; Rear Admiral B. Gherardi, Stratford, Conn.; Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, Washington, D. C.; Hon. Franklin Murphy, Trenton, N. J.; Major J. Langdon Ward, New York; Edward Hagaman Hall, New York; Mrs. Stephen V. White, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Charles W. Lippitt, Providence, R. I.; Miss Mary V. B. Vanderpoel, New York; Secretaries, Theodore Fitch, No. 120 Broadway, New York; Mrs. J. Wells Wentworth, No. 251 West Eighty-seventh street, New York; Treasurer, Edward Payson Cone, No. 314 West Ninetieth street, New York. There is also an Executive Committee composed of the officers of the association and twenty other members.

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NAVAL ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Naval Order of the United States developed from a meeting held informally on July 4, 1890, by a few gentlemen interested in naval history, an organization being effected under the title, Naval Commandery of the United States, on November 10, 1890. In conjunction with another society, since dissolved, a provisional organization of broader scope was effected on June 19, 1893, and the General Commandery of the Naval Order of the United States was fully constituted on August 15, 1893, the parent body becoming the Massachusetts Commandery. Commanderies have since then been instituted in Pennsylvania, New York, Illinois, District of Columbia and California. As now constituted the machinery of the order comprises these several bodies, together with a legislative body designated the Congress, composed of the general officers and six delegates from each commandery. This congress meets triennially on October 5, the anniversary of the adoption by Congress, in 1775, of the resolutions formally authorizing the fitting out of the first ships of the navy. The objects of the order are to transmit to latest posterity the glorious names and memories of the officers and men who have served the United States in battles fought on the water; to encourage research and publication of data pertaining to naval art and science, and to establish libraries in which to preserve all documents, rolls, books, portraits and relics relating to the navy and its heroes. The companions of the order are of two classes. The first class comprises commissioned officers, midshipmen and naval cadets, or corps or staff officers with relative rank as such, or appointed volunteer officers in line of promotion who were in actual service in the navy, marine corps or revenue marine under the authority of any of the thirteen original colonies, or of the Continental Congress during the War of the Revolution, or in any of the subsequent wars of the United States, remaining in service or receiving honorable discharge. This class of membership is hereditary in accordance with the usual rules of primogeniture, passing along male lines of succession. No person who has ever borne arms against the United States, however, is eligible. The second class companionsship covers only the life of the recipient, and is open to enlisted men who have received the United States Naval medal of honor.

OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL COMMANDERY, 1901-1904.

General Commander, Rear Admiral John Grimes Walker, U. S. N., retired, Pennsylvania Commandery; Vice-General Commanders, Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N., New York Commandery; Rear Admiral George Eugene Belknap, U. S. N., retired, Massachusetts Commandery; Rear Admiral Smith Barker, U. S. N., New York Commandery; General Recorder, Lieutenant-Commander S. Hubbard, U. S. N., retired, New York Commandery; Assistant General Recorder, Rodney McDonough, Massachusetts Commandery; General Treasurer, Jarvis Bonesteel Edson, late U. S. N., New York Commandery; General Registrar, James Varnum Peter Turner, late U. S. N., Pennsylvania Commandery; General Historian, Major Richard Strader Collum, U. S. M. C., retired, Pennsylvania Commandery; General Chaplain, Rev. George Williamson Smith, D. D., LL.D., late chaplain U. S. N., New York Commandery. There is also a General Council, consisting of nine members.

NEW YORK COMMANDERY.

The New York Commandery of the Naval Order of the United States was incorporated March 4, 1896, and is the largest one in the order, having 153 members. Its officers are as follows: Commander, Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N.; Vice-Commander, Lieutenant-Commander Leonard Chenery, U. S. N., retired; Recorder, Lieutenant-Commander Socrates Hubbard, U. S. N., retired; Treasurer, Jarvis Bonesteel Edson, late U. S. N.; Registrar, William Tibbits Salter; Historian, Medical Director George Worth Woods, U. S. N.; Chaplain, Rev. Frank Landon Humphreys, S. T. D.

MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States is an association, historical in character and patriotic in aim, having for its scope the period of American history since national independence was achieved, and standing for the honorable principle of national defence against foreign aggression. It was founded in 1894 to perpetuate the names and services of commissioned officers who served either in the War of the Revolution, the war with Tripoli, the War of 1812, the Mexican War or the war with Spain. There are twenty-one State commanderies and a national commandery. The members, of whom there are about 1,600, are styled "Companions," and are in three classes—veteran, hereditary and honorary. In order to make membership a greater dignity the right is reserved to confer companionship upon only those officers of the army and navy and their direct descendants as shall be selected by formal action of the State commanderies. In other words, the order seeks the man, not the man the order. The organization has received the recognition of the United States Government, which authorizes the officers of the army and navy who have been admitted to companionship to wear the insignia of the order on all occasions of ceremony.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL COMMANDERY.

Commander-General, Major-General A. S. Webb, late U. S. A.; Vice-Commanders-General, Major-General Charles F. Roe, N. G. N. Y.; Brigadier-General W. W. H. Davis, U. S. V.; A. Floyd Delafield, Hon. Horace Davis, LL. D.; W. De Lancy Howe, Brigadier-General George M. Moulton, Colonel T. V. Kessler, Major-General H. A. Axline, U. S. V.; Colonel Milton Moore, U. S. V.; Captain Frank L. Green, U. S. V.; Colonel H. Ashton Ramsay, M. N. G.; Rear Admiral John G. Walker, U. S. N.; Dr. George B. Johnston, Captain Stephen Waterman, U. S. V.; Commander J. W. Bostwick, U. S. N.; Brigadier-General William J. McKee, U. S. V.; General Edward A. Campbell, U. S. V.; Colonel H. M. Seeman, U. S. V.; Captain Francis C. Kelley, U. S. V.; Brigadier-General W. W. Gordon, U. S. V.; Major-General L. N. Oppenheimer, U. S. V.; Secretary-General, James H. Morgan, New York City; Treasurer-General, Colonel O. C. Bosbyshell, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rgistrar-General, Rev. Henry N. Wayne; Historian-General, Captain Samuel E. Gross, U. S. V.; Judge-Advocate-General, Hon. Frank M. Avery; Chaplain-General, Rev. Dr. S. Ellis Stevens; Deputy Secretary-General, Major David Banks, Jr.; Deputy Treasurer-General, James T. Sands.

MOUNT VERNON LADIES' ASSOCIATION.

With a view to the preservation and care of the estate at Mount Vernon, Va., which was the home of Washington and where the great soldier-statesman died, the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union was founded in 1854 by Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham, of South Carolina, who was its first regent. The sum of $200,000 was raised by popular subscription, although not without difficulty, and in 1858 the association was able to purchase 200 acres of the estate, including the mansion and the tomb wherein rests all that is mortal of the first President. The Civil War interrupted the work of restoration which was contemplated, but it has been carried to completion since then, and the association adds yearly to its attractiveness and interest as an object to be visited by the tourist, influenced either by patriotism or by the spirit of historical research. The officers of the association are:

Regent, Mrs. Justine van Rensselaer Townsend, New York City; vice-regents, Mrs. Letitia H. Walker, North Carolina; Mrs. Mary T. Barnes, District of Columbia; Mrs. Margaret J. M. Sweat, Maine; Mrs. S. E. Johnson Hudson, Connecticut; Mrs. Emma R. Ball, Virginia; Miss Alice M. Longfellow, Massachusetts; Mrs. Jennie Meeker Ward, Kansas; Mrs. Ida A. Richardson, Louisiana; Mrs. Elizabeth B. A. Rathbone, Michigan; Mrs. Mary T. Leiter, Illinois; Mrs. Alice H. Hill, Colorado; Miss Harriet Clayton Comegys, Delaware; Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, California; Mrs. Rebecca B. Flandrau, Minnesota; Mrs. A. R. Winder, New Hampshire; Mrs. Georgia P. Wilder, Georgia; Mrs. George R. Goldsborough, Maryland; Mrs. Helen Field Conover, New Jersey; Mrs. Christine Blair Graham, Missouri; Mrs. Mary Yeatman Webb, Tennessee; Miss Amy Townsend, New York; Mrs. William Ames, Rhode Island; Mrs. Chas. C. Harrison, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Frances C. Maxey, Texas; Mrs. Robert D. Johnston, Alabama; Mrs. Eugene van Rensselaer, West Virginia; Mrs. Charles F. Manderson, Nebraska; Mrs. John Julius Pringle, South Carolina; Mrs. William F. Barret, Kentucky, Mrs. Charles Danby, Indiana; secretary, Mrs. Jennie Meeker Ward, Ottawa, Kan.; treasurer, Mr. E. Francis Riggs, Washington, D. C.; resident superintendent, Mr. Harrison H. Dodge, Mount Vernon, on the Potomac, Va.; assistant superintendent, Mr. James Young, Mount Vernon, on the Potomac, Va.; advisory committee, Chief Justice Fuller, United States Supreme Court, Washington, D. C.; Mr. James Carter, New York.

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UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY.

The United Daughters of the Confederacy is a social, literary, historical, monumental and benevolent association, composed of the widows, wives, mothers, sisters and lineal descendants of men who rendered honorable service in the army and navy of the Confederate States, or who served in the civil service of the Confederacy or of any of the States embraced therein, or who gave personal service to the Confederate cause. It was organized at Nashville, Tenn., September 10, 1894, Mrs. M. C. Goodlett, of that city, being the prime mover. In recognition of this service Mrs. Goodlett was subsequently made a permanent official of the organization, with the title of honorary president and founder. Mrs. Stonewall Jackson, of Charlotte, N. C., is also an honorary president for life. The organization has 555 chapters, located in all parts of the United States, and has a total membership of 26,227. The objects of the organization are in no sense political, but cover a range indicated by the characterization herein given to it. The duties it undertakes are to extend all necessary charity to the survivors of the war between the States, and those dependent upon them; to collect and preserve the material for a truthful history of the war; to protect historic places of the Confederacy; to record the part taken by Southern women, as well in untiring effort after the war in the reconstruction of the South as in patient endurance of hardship and in patriotic devotion during the struggle; to honor the memory of those who served and those who fell in the service of the Confederate States; and to cherish the ties of friendship among the members of the society. One great work which the society has set before itself to be accomplished is the erection of a monument to the memory of President Jefferson Davis, to be placed in Monroe Park, Richmond, Va. Following is a list of the officers of the association:

President, Mrs. James A. Rounsaville, Rome, Ga.; First Vice-President, Mrs. M. R. M. Rosenberg, Galveston, Texas; Second Vice-President, Mr. T. J. Latham, Memphis, Tenn.; Recording Secretary, Mrs. John P. Hickman, Nashville, Tenn.; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Virginia F. McSherry, Martinsburg, W. Va.; Treasurer, Mrs. James Y. Leigh, Norfolk, Va.; Custodian, Mrs. S. E. Gabbett, Atlanta, Ga.

UNITED SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

Simultaneously with the twelfth annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans the General Society of United Sons of Confederate Veterans held its seventh annual reunion in the city of Dallas, Texas, on April 22, 23, 24 and 25, 1902. This organization is designed to perpetuate the memory of the events and men connected with the struggle to establish the Confederate States of America, which continued through the years 1861 to 1865. Its several constituted bodies consist of Camps, each designated by a name and number; sub-divisions of States, known as Brigades; State organizations, styled Divisions, and Organizations of States, known as Departments. The chief body is designated the Confederation. The Departments are: Army of Northern Virginia Department, formed of the States of Virginia, Maryland, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Kentucky; Army of Tennessee Department, comprising the States of Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida, and the Trans-Mississippi Department, composed of the States of Arkansas, Texas, Missouri, and the Indian Territory. There are 372 Camps, with a total membership of more than 15,000.

Commander-in-Chief, Thomas P. Stone, Waco, Texas; Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, Homer D. Wade, Waco, Texas; Inspector-General, N. R. Tisdal, Fort Worth, Texas; Quartermaster-General, R. Hayne King, Waco, Texas; Commissary-General, M. O'Marra, Savannah, Ga.; Judge Advocate-General, Robert E. Lee, Burkes Station, Fairfax County, Va.; Chaplain-General, Bishop Thomas F. Gailor, Sewanee, Tenn.

ORDER OF FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS OF AMERICA.

This is a patriotic and historical association which was organized on May 13, 1896, the anniversary of the founding of Jamestown, Va. That anniversary is fixed as the date for its annual meetings. The objects of the order are to associate men whose ancestors struggled together for life and liberty, home and happiness in this land when it was a new and unknown country, and whose line of descent from them comes through patriots who sustained the colonies in the struggle for independence; to teach reverent regard for the names, patriotism and deeds of the founders of the country and their patriot descendants; to inculcate patriotism; to collect and preserve records and other historical matter relating to the first colonists and their ancestors and descendants; to commemorate and celebrate events in the history of the colonies and the Republic; and to carry out other patriotic and historical purposes. Membership is open to any man of good character, twenty-one years old, or older, and a citizen of the United States "who is lineally descended in the male line of either parent from an ancestor who settled prior to May 13, 1657, in any of the colonies now included in the United States of America, and one or all of whose intermediate ancestors in the same line, who lived in the period of the Revolution, from 1775 to 1783, adhered to the cause of the colonies." There are 454 members. The General Court of the order has supreme control, and is composed of seven Founders, the past and present general officers, nine councillors-general and the present officers of the State societies.

Governor-General, Ralph E. Prime, Yonkers, N. Y.; deputy governor-general, Gen. William F. Draper, Hopedale, Mass.; chaplain-general, Rev. Dryden William Phelps, New Haven, Conn.; secretary-general, Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle, New York City; treasurer-general, George Clinton Batcheller, New York City; attorney-general, Edward Lang Perkins, Philadelphia, Pa.; registrar-general, Teunis Dimon Hunting, New York City; genealogist-general, Hon. James Jerome Belden, New York City; historian-general, Franklin Whetstone Hopkins, Alpine, N. Y.

SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Commemorative of the good comradeship developed by service in the Union Army during the Civil War the Society of the Army of the Tennessee was organized at Raleigh, N. C., April 14, 1865. It is composed entirely of commissioned officers who served with honor in the Army of the Tennessee, and provision for its perpetuation is made by making their descendants eligible to membership. In its constitution its object is defined as being "to keep alive and preserve that kindly and cordial feeling which has been one of the characteristics of this army during its career in the service, and which has given it such harmony of action, and contributed, in no small degree, to its glorious achievements in our country's cause." The society usually holds a meeting annually, the last one at Indianapolis, Ind., November 13 and 14, 1901. No meeting was held in 1902, as it was decided to hold a reunion, the thirty-fourth, in May, 1903, at Washington, D. C., where the society will dedicate the statue of General Sherman, now in course of erection.

President, Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, New York City; Vice-Presidents, Gen. L. F. Hubbard, Red Wing, Minn.; Capt. Henry A. Castle, Washington, D. C.; Capt. Henry H. Rood, Mt. Vernon, Ia.; Major A. W. Edwards, Fargo, N. D.; Gen. Fred. W. Moore, Cincinnati, O.; Capt. F. H. Madgeburg, Milwaukee, Wis.; Capt. S. S. Tripp, Peoria, Ill.; Capt. N. T. Spoor, St. Louis, Mo.; Col. Fred Welker, Montreal, Canada; Captain H. C. Adams, Indianapolis, Ind.; Capt. G. A. Busse, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Charles H. Smith, Cleveland, O.; Corresponding Secretary, Gen. A. Hickenlooper, Cincinnati, O.; Recording Secretary, Col. Cornelius Cadle, Cincinnati, O.; Treasurer, Major A. M. Van Dyke, Cincinnati, O.

SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

This society, composed of veterans of the Civil War, was organized in February, 1868. Its objects are mainly social, to preserve the fellowship and the history of the Army of the Cumberland. Any officer or soldier of honorable record in that army is eligible for membership. The members number about four hundred, and the society has lost more than that number by death. Meetings are held annually and an annual volume of proceedings and historical matter is published. Gen. David S. Stanley, who was re-elected president at the last annual meeting, has since died, and the office will remain vacant until the annual meeting of 1903.

President, ———— ————; Corresponding Secretary, Gen. H. V. Boynton; Treasurer, Major John A. Tweedale, U. S. A.; Recording Secretary, Col. J. W. Steele; Historian, Major Charles E. Belknap; Executive Committee, Gen. J. Barnett, Capt. J. W. Foley, Gen. W. A. Robinson, Gen. Paul A. Oliver, Major W. F. Goodspeed, Gen. J. G. Parkhurst and the officers of the society, ex-officio.

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SPANISH WAR VETERANS.

The Spanish War Veterans was the first society organized by men who participated in the Spanish-American War in any branch of the armed forces of the United States. It was incorporated November 28, 1899, its object being to keep alive the memories of the war with Spain, to promote the best interest of those who took part in it, in the service of the United States, and of their dependents; and to encourage and spread universal liberty and equal rights and justice to all men, as well as to inculcate the principles of freedom, patriotism and humanity. Those eligible to membership are soldiers and sailors of the regular and volunteer army, navy and marine corps who served honorably during the war with Spain or the insurrection in the Philippines. The society has members in every part of the country, and among those who are enrolled are President Theodore Roosevelt, Lieut.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, General Joe Wheeler, Major-Gen. Brooke, General Fitzhugh Lee and others prominently representative of all sections. The uniform of the society is of mixed blue and gray, typical of the complete refraternization of North and South under the flag of the Union. General J. Warren Keifer, of Ohio, was the first Commander-in-Chief and was succeeded by Lieut.-Gen. Miles. Gen. William H. Hubbell, of New York, was elected to the position in August, 1902, but has since died, leaving a vacancy.

Commander-in-Chief, ———— ————; Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, M. Emmet Urell, Washington, D. C.; Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, Harold C. Megrew, Indianapolis, Ind.; Inspector-General, Bernard A. Reinold, New York City; Judge Advocate-General, Charles R. Miller, Cleveland, O.; Surgeon-General, Dr. S. Clifford Cox, Washington, D. C.; Chaplain, Rev. W. H. I. Reaney, U. S. N.; Adjutant-General, L. C. Dyer, Washington, D. C.; Quartermaster-General, Robert A. Brunner, Rutherford, N. J.; Sponsor, Miss Clara Barton, Glen Echo, Md.

SOCIETY OF VETERANS OF INDIAN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Society of Veterans of Indian Wars of the United States was organized in Philadelphia on April 23, 1896, by officers of the United States Army, to perpetuate the services, heroism and privations of officers and soldiers of the army, as well as of the auxiliary forces of the several States of the Union in wars with the Indians since the close of the War of the Revolution. One of its objects is to collect and preserve for publication a record of those services and historical data relating thereto. Membership is divided into three classes. The first class includes commissioned officers of the United States Army, active, retired, or honorably discharged, and officers of any State National Guard or militia, who have actually served or may hereafter serve in a strictly military capacity in the country occupied by hostile Indians. Those eligible for second class membership are lineal male descendants of members of the first class, or of those officers who would have been eligible, but who died without having become members. The third class is open to non-commissioned officers and soldiers who have received the medal of honor or certificate of merit from the United States Government, or who have been proffered, or recommended for, a commission, or who have been specially mentioned in orders by the War Department or their immediate commanding officer for services rendered against hostile Indians. No honorary membership is permitted.

Commander, Brevet Brig.-Gen. Judson D. Bingham, U. S. A., retired; Vice-Commander, Col. John V. Furye, Assistant Q.-M. General, U. S. A.; Recorder and Treasurer, Capt. Henry Hobart Bellas, U. S. A., retired; Assistant Recorder, Lieut. George R. Burnett, U. S. A., retired; Historian, Brig.-Gen. Charles King, U. S. A., retired; Council, Lieut.-Col. John A. Wilcox, U. S. A., retired; Major John Brooke, Surgeon, U. S. A., retired; Major Gonsalez S. Bingham, Quartermaster, U. S. A.; Capt. John M. Walton, U. S. A., retired; Major Henry E. Smith, late U. S. A.

UNITED STATES VETERAN NAVY.

The United States Veteran Navy was organized September 21, 1899, for the purpose of bettering the condition of all classes of naval veterans by providing for them a fraternal brotherhood which should extend a helping hand to all deserving and needy shipmates and their widows and orphans. Those who are eligible to membership are any commissioned officer or enlisted man who has served in the United States Navy, United States Marine Corps, United States Revenue Cutter Service, Naval Militia, or who has been sworn into the naval service, and whose name appears on the United States Navy pay rolls during any portion of the time between April 12, 1861, and August 25, 1865, or during the Spanish-American War, from the blowing up of the United States Battleship Maine to April 11, 1899, who has not being convicted of any crime against the Government of the United States of America, and who is now in the naval service, or who has been honorably discharged, or resigned by an honorable acceptance of resignation, or any commissioned officer or enlisted man of the United States Navy who, in years to come, may be in the United States Navy in time of war against an enemy of this Government.

The members of the society, now more than 2,900 in number, are divided among the eleven squadrons, which are located in New York City, Brooklyn, Providence, R. I.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Rochester, N. Y.; St. Paul, Minn.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Soldiers' Home, California; Jersey City, N. J.; San Francisco, Cal., and Norfolk, Va. The officers are:

Commodore, F. H. Gove, No. 39 Burling Slip, New York City; Fleet Captain, W. E. Atkins, Cincinnati, Ohio; Fleet Commander, Charles Leimbeck, Brooklyn; Fleet First Lieutenant, Joseph A. McGuinness, St. Paul, Minn.; Fleet Second Lieutenant, Ole T. Rund, Brooklyn; Fleet Secretary, James S. Drew, No. 745 Columbus avenue, New York City; Fleet Paymaster, Erdix F. Dustin, Providence, R. I.; Fleet Chaplain, Robert Edwards, Brooklyn; Fleet Surgeon, Dr. Lorenzo Traver, Providence, R. I.; Fleet Engineer, J. C. Cilley, Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.—Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic.

The Woman's Relief Corps was organized by the wives, daughters, mothers and sisters of the Union soldiers of the Civil War to assist the members of the Grand Army of the Republic in the perpetuation of the memory of their heroic dead; to extend needful aid to their widows and orphans by finding them homes and employment and insuring them of sympathy and friends; to cherish and emulate the deeds of the army nurses and all loyal women who rendered loving service to the country in her hour of peril, and to maintain true allegiance to the United States by inculcating lessons of patriotism and love of country in all communities and by encouraging the spread of universal liberty and equal rights to all.

The organization is divided into departments and corps, with detached corps in those States where no departments exist. In 1902 the society consisted of 35 departments, 13 detached corps and 3,080 corps, in which there was a membership of 145,000. Its headquarters is at Bradford, Vt., and the national officers are:

National President, Calista R. Jones, Bradford, Vt.; National Senior Vice-President, Belle C. Harris, Emporia, Kan.; National Junior Vice-President, Minnie M. Kyle, Chicago, Ill.; National Secretary, Mary Ellen Conant, Bradford, Vt.; National Treasurer, Sarah E. Phillips, Syracuse, N. Y.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE PHILIPPINES.

The National Society of the Army of the Philippines is composed of soldiers and sailors who have served during the war in the Philippine Islands, and are either honorably discharged or are still in active service. The objects of the order are to promote sociability among its members and to assist those who need help. Annual reunions and meetings are held, that for 1903 to be at St. Paul the first Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday in September.

The officers elected at the annual meeting in 1902 are: President, General Irving Hale, Denver; first vice-president, Lieutenant Donald McRae, Council Bluffs; second vice-president, Brevet Brigadier-General Alfred Frost, Evanston, Ill.; third vice-president, General Charles King, Milwaukee; fourth vice-president, Colonel J. W. Pope, Colorado; fifth vice-president, Brevet Brigadier-General Wilder S. Metcalf, Lawrence, Kan.; sixth vice-president, H. A. Crow, Connellsville, Pa.; secretary, F. M. Schutte, St. Paul; treasurer, C. B. Lewis, Colorado; chaplain, Rev. Charles Mailley, Nebraska.

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NAVAL AND MILITARY ORDER OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

The Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War was organized in New York City, February 2, 1899, with an original membership of ninety-eight men, who served as commissioned officers of the United States in the war with Spain. Its objects are to cherish the memories and associations of that war; to unite and promote the ties of fellowship and sympathy formed by those who participated in it; to acquire and preserve records of individual service; to advance the best interests of the sailors and soldiers of the United States; to enforce unqualified allegiance to the general government, and to protect the rights and liberites of American citizenship, and maintain the national honor and union. Officers, regular or volunteer, who were on the active list or served actively in the United States army, navy, marine corps or revenue marine, during the war with Spain or the subsequent insurrection in the Philippines, are eligible to membership, if still in service or honorably discharged. Men who served in the war or during the insurrection as naval or military cadets, prior to April 1, 1901, are also eligible. Upon the death of any member of the order the eldest lineal male descendant, or nearest male heir in collateral branches of the family becomes eligible in successive order. At the present time there are a National Commandery and State Commanderies in New York, Massachusetts, Illinois and Pennsylvania, with a total membership of about 1,000. The New York Commandery has headquarters at No. 170 Fifth avenue, New York City.

Commander, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, U. S. V.; senior vice-commander, Rear Admiral Joseph N. Miller, U. S. N.; junior vice-commander, Brigadier-General J. W. Clous, U. S. A.; recorder, Ensign A. J. Henriques, late U. S. N.; treasurer, Ensign Frank W. Toppan, U. S. N.; registrar, Ensign Eugene N. Robinson, late U. S. N.; chaplain, J. C. Welwood, U. S. V. The Board of Officers consists of these officers, excepting the recorder, and includes a council composed of Lieutenant W. J. Sears, U. S. N.; Brigadier-General W. F. Randolph, U. S. A.; Captain G. N. Whistler, U. S. A.; Major-Surgeon L. L. Seaman, U. S. V.; P. A. Engineer A. B. Fry, late U. S. N.; Ensign A. J. Henriques, late U. S. N.; Captain Champe S. Andrews, U. S. V.; Lieutenant Paul R. Towne, U. S. V., and Lieutenant G. B. Townsend, late U. S. N.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR VETERANS.

The National Association of Spanish-American war veterans was organized and incorporated at Trenton, N. J., December 14, 1899. Its objects are to strengthen the spirit of fraternity engendered among those who served honorably in the military and naval service of the United States during the war with Spain or in the insurrection in the Philippines; to promote loyalty and patriotism and to inculcate the principles of equal rights and free government. All soldiers and sailors, regular or volunteer, who served honorably with army, navy or marine corps in these events are eligible to membership. Camps are organized in all parts of the United States, including Porto Rico and Hawaii, and there are camps in Cuba. There are thirty-eight departments in as many States and Territories, and a national headquarters at Lancaster, Pa. The total membership is about 30,000. Among the members are President Roosevelt, Lieutenant-General Miles, Major-Generals Shafter, Fitzhugh Lee, Joseph Wheeler, MacArthur and Leonard Wood, Adjutant-General Corbin and Brigadier-General Frederick Funston. Colonel William Cary Sanger, Assistant Secretary of War, is department commander for the State of New York. The officers of the national association are as follows:

Commander-in-chief, Colonel Richard Henry Savage, New York; senior vice-commander-in-chief, General Owen Summers, Oregon; junior vice-commander-in-chief, Captain John B. McFarland, Mississippi; adjutant-general, Colonel William C. Liller, Lancaster, Pa.; quartermaster-general, Captain Walter F. Walker, New Hampshire; inspector-general, Major Alexander M. Harvey, Kansas; surgeon-general, Major E. M. Brown, Washington; judge advocate-general, Colonel R. M. Townsend, New York.

ARMY AND NAVY UNION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

This Union, organized at Cincinnati, was incorporated under the laws of Ohio in March, 1888, to bring together in benevolent and social fellowship those who have served honorably in the army, navy or marine corps of the United States, and to foster any proper movement to promote legislation for the benefit of those in service, and to secure employment for those honorably returning to civil life. It is composed of more than sixty garrisons, which are subordinate to the National Corps, organized in August, 1890. There are nearly 3,000 members. Any honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine is eligible to membership, without regard to time or length of his service. During the past year the Union has established an endowment and funeral benefit fund which has already proved a blessing to the families of deceased comrades.

National commander, Russel C. Paris, Sandy Hill, N. Y.; senior vice national commander, William Budy, St. Paul, Minn.; junior vice national commander, Hugh H. Henry, Phoebus, Va.; adjutant-general, John Schumacher, Brooklyn, N. Y.; inspector-general, Michael J. Hackett, Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, LADIES OF NAVAL VETERANS.

The National Association of Ladies of Naval Veterans is an organization formed to assist all families of naval men who may need assistance, and also in general ways to inculcate patriotism, especially in the rising generation. It was instituted May 24, 1894, in Providence, R. I., and its machinery includes, in addition to the National Association, a local organization or "Port," eight in number at present, and located respectively at Providence, R. I. (No. 1); New Bedford, Mass. (No. 2); Salem, Mass. (No. 3); Baltimore, Md. (No. 4); Philadelphia, Pa. (Nos. 5 and 7); Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn. (No. 6), and Detroit, Mich. (No. 8). There are about thirty members attached to each "Port," and the National Association includes a number of members unattached. A beautiful observance recently introduced among the features of the National Memorial Day, originated in the thought of Mrs. Armitage S. C. Forbes, of Los Angeles, Cal., and which this association aims to make permanent, is the strewing of flowers upon the ocean, or other bodies of water, in the memory of sailors and marines who lost their lives in the country's service and are buried in watery graves. In recognition of the worthiness of her thought Mrs. Forbes was made an honorary member of the association by vote passed at the eighth annual convention in Cleveland, Ohio, September 12, 1901. The ninth annual convention was held in Washington, D. C., on October 6, 1902, and the following officers were elected for 1902-1903:

Captain Commander, Mrs. Margaret B. Dixon, Detroit, Mich.; commander, Mrs. M. J. Craig, Philadelphia, Pa.; lieutenant commander, Mrs. Ada L. Shannon, Philadelphia, Pa.; senior lieutenant, Mrs. Cora B. Stone, Baltimore; lieutenant, Mrs. Ellen M. Buxton, Peabody, Mass; fleet paymaster, Mrs. Mary E. Baker, Boston, Mass.; fleet surgeon, Mrs. Margaret Gammons, Minneapolis, Minn.; fleet chaplain, Mrs. Lena Raddatz, Philadelphia, Pa.; national secretary, Mrs. S. E. Reynolds, Eaton, Ohio; chief of staff, Mrs. Annie R. Sears, Baltimore, Md.; national boatswain, Mrs. Agnes Mealon, Philadelphia, Pa.; national historian, Mrs. Jennie Laird, Providence, R. I.

ROUGH RIDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Members of the First Regiment United States Volunteer Cavalry, enlisted for service in Cuba during the Spanish-American War, and known as the "Rough Riders," organized an association, prior to the disbandment of the regiment, with the object of perpetuating the memories of the war and promoting a lasting friendship among the members of the command. The Rough Riders' Association was the name chosen. All members of the regiment are eligible to membership in the association, and provision is made for hereditary membership, descending to the eldest sons of original membership, as in the Society of the Cincinnati and other patriotic organizations. There are at present 100 members, and honorary membership has been conferred on Captain John H. Parker, Twenty-eighth U. S. Infantry; Richard Harding Davis, Edward Marshall and Miguel A. Otero. The next meeting of the association is to be held at San Antonio, Texas, on a date to be fixed by the Executive Committee. Following is the list of officers:

President, Captain Frederick Muller, Santa Fe, N. M.; Vice-President, D. J. Leahy, Raton, N. M.; Secretary, Captain W. E. Dame, Albuquerque, N. M.

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FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.

FREEMASONRY.

Freemasonry is an institution, the origin of which is so veiled in obscurity that even its name is an enigma to philologists. It is stated that the word freemason is derived from the Norman French, Frere Macon (brother mason), but the constituent word, mason, is itself an etymological mystery of which a variety of solutions has been offered, none tracing it to its source with any degree of certainty. The institution of Freemasonry possesses no veritable history extending farther back than to the beginning of the eighteenth century, although it is easy to point out vague analogies between it and the great secret organizations having social aims which existed in antiquity. Esoteric study of it has nothing more convincing upon which to rely than tradition or legend. The ritual of the order teaches that King Solomon was the first Grand Master, and the entire symbolism of the first three degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason, which constitute the work of the lodge, clusters around the story of the building of the Temple at Jerusalem. Students of Freemasonry, pursuing their research or speculation as initiate in its mysteries, profess to have traced its origin to sources much more remote and the Rev. George Oliver, a poular and voluminous Masonic writer in the early part of the nineteenth century, set forth that Moses was a Grand Master, having Joshua as his deputy, with Aholiab and Bezaleel as Grand Wardens.

Coming down to records which can be established, it is found that on June 24, 1717, four Masonic lodges then existing in London, England, erected themselves into a Grand Lodge and elected their first Grand Master. Thereafter new lodges could be formed in England only by warrant from the Grand Lodge. The order extended into the provinces and eventually provincial Grand Masters were appointed. The Grand Lodge extended its jurisdiction beyond England, granting charters to many foreign lodges. Its supremacy was contested in the latter part of the eighteenth century, when the ancient York Lodge, with which were allied Masons who had been irregularly initiating others, claimed to be the Supreme Grand Lodge on the ground, generally regarded as fabulous, that there had been an assembly of Masons at York in the year 926, from which had descended the authority claimed. With this controversy there originated what are now recognized as the capitular degrees, or Royal Arch Masonry, the emblematical color of which is red, that of the lodges, dedicated to the Saints John, being blue, whence the derivation of the descriptive title, "blue lodge," borne by them at the present time. Royal Arch Masonry was introduced by the York Lodge, the ritual being based upon legends dealing with the second building of the Temple. It was a step toward templarism, and out of it grew the Grand Chapter of Harodim, founded in London in 1787. This was a revival in speculative form of the order of Knights Templar, suppressed by decree of the Council of Vienna in 1312, because of the supposed heresies it entertained. The rival grand lodges of London and York united in 1813, the body resulting from this union being known as the United Grand Lodge of England. Freemasonry was transplanted into France in 1725, into Ireland in 1729, and, during the next ten ears, into Holland, Russia, Spain, Italy, Scotland and Germany.

The first attempt to introduce Freemasonry in America was the appointment by the London Grand Lodge of a Provincial Grand Master for New Jersey in 1730, but there is no account of that official having established any lodges. A lodge was opened in Boston, Mass., in 1733, and from that time the order began to make its way in the several colonies, lodges being opened under charters issued, some by the English Grand Lodge and some by the subsequently instituted Grand Lodge of Scotland. After the successful issue of the War of the Revolution, the lodges thus established became independent of their parent Grand Lodges on the other side of the Atlantic, and established Grand Lodges of their own in their respective States. The institution has had greater prosperity in this than in any other country. There are two recognized rites in the United States, one being known as the "York Rite," and the other as the "Scottish Rite." The "blue lodge" degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason are common to both. Many members of the fraternity take all the degrees of both rites, as there is no conflict between them.

Degrees of the York Rite.—In the York Rite there are ten degrees beyond those of the "blue badge," and these are worked in three different bodies, respectively, known as the Chapter (Royal Arch Masons), the Council (Royal and Select Masters), and the Commandery (Knights Templar). The capitular degrees, four in number, are those of Mark Master, Past Master, Most Excellent Master, Royal Arch Mason. Those of the Council, numbering three, consist of Royal Master, Select Master, Super Excellent Master. In passing to the higher degrees of the Commandery many Masons ignore the Council degrees, which they can do in every jurisdiction in the United States excepting that of Virginia, where only Super Excellent Masters are eligible for the chivalric degrees. These consist of Red Cross Knight, Knight Templar, Knight of Malta.

Degrees of the Scottish Rite.—There are thirty degrees in the Scottish Rite, not including those of the "blue lodge," and they are conferred in four different bodies, namely the Lodge of Perfection, the Council of Princes of Jerusalem, the Chapter of Rose Croix, and the Consistory of Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret. The degrees of the Lodge of Perfection number eleven, and are as follows: Secret Master, Perfect Master, Intimate Secretary, Provost and Judge, Intendant of the Building; Elect of Nine, Elect of Fifteen, Sublime Knight Elect, Grand Master Architect, Knight of the Ninth Arch, Grand Elect, Perfect and Sublime Mason. The Council degrees, of which there are two, are Knight of the East or Sword, Prince of Jerusalem. The Rose Croix degrees also are but two, namely, Knight of the East and West, Knight of the Rose Croix de H. R. D. M. Fifteen degrees are comprised in the work of the Consistory, as follows: Grand Pontiff, Master ad Vitam, Patriarch Noachite, Prince of Libanus, Chief of the Tabernacle, Prince of the Tabernacle, Knight of the Brazen Serpent, Prince of Mercy, Commander of the Temple, Knight of the Sun, Knight of St. Andrew, Grand Elect Knight, K. H., or Knight of the Black and White Eagle, Grand Inspector Inquisitor Commander, Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret, Sovereign Grand Inspector-General of the Thirty-third and Last Degree.

Ultra-Masonic Bodies.—There are other rites than the York and Scottish, which, however, are not recognized by the great bodies of Masons in the United States and Great Britain. For instance, the Grand Orient of France is unrecognized because of the fact that it does not demand that postulants for the degrees shall believe in a Supreme Being. The Grand Orient of Spain is also unrecognized. There is a numerous body of colored Free Masons in the United States which traces its origin back to a lodge duly chartered by the English Grand Lodge, but colored Masons are regarded as irregular by all the regular Masonic bodies in this country. Such organizations as the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and the Sheikhs of the Kaaba are not strictly Masonic, although membership in them is limited to Masons who have received certain specified degrees in either the York or the Scottish Rite.

GRAND LODGES IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH AMERICA.

Grand Lodges.	Membership	Grand Secretaries.	Residence.
Alabama	12,788	George A. Beauchamp	Montgomery.
Arizona	939	Geo. James Roskruge	Tucson.
Arkansas	13,305	Fay Hempstead	Little Rock.
British Columbia	1,978	W. J. Quinlan	Nelson.
California	22,776	George Johnson	San Francisco.
Canada	26,939	J. J. Mason	Hamilton.
Colorado	8,895	William D. Todd	Denver.
Connecticut	17,730	John H. Barlow	Hartford.
Delaware	2,364	Benjamin F. Bartram	Wilmington.
District of Columbia	6,257	Arvine W. Johnson	Washington.
Florida	4,623	Wilber P. Webster	Jacksonville.
Georgia	20,844	William A. Wolihin	Macon.
Idaho	1,410	Theophilus W Randall	Boise.
Illinois	59,089	J. H. C. Dill	Bloomington.
Indiana	33,604	Calvin W. Crather	Indianapolis.
Indian Territory	4,024	Joseph S. Morrow	Atoka.

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GRAND LODGES IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH AMERICA.—Continued.

Grand Lodges.	Membership	Grand Secretaries.	Residence.
Iowa	30,324	Newton R. Parvin	Cedar Rapids.
Kansas	22,388	Albert K. Wilson	Topeka.
Kentucky	20,627	Henry B. Grant	Louisville.
Louisiana	6,361	Richard Lambert	New Orleans.
Maine	23,224	Stephen Berry	Portland.
Manitoba	3,238	James A. Ovas	Winnipeg.
Maryland	8,278	Jacob H. Medairy	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	42,093	Sereno D. Nickerson	Boston.
Michigan	45,304	Jefferson S. Conover	Coldwater.
Minnesota	17,528	Thomas Montgomery	St. Paul.
Mississippi	10,531	Frederick Speed	Vicksburg.
Missouri	84,707	John D. Vincil	St. Louis.
Montana	3,325	Cornelius Hedges	Helena.
Nebraska	12,767	Francis E. White	Plattsmouth.
Nevada	885	Chauncey N. Noteware	Carson City.
New Brunswick	1,894	J Twining Hartt	St. John.
New Hampshire	9,387	Frank D. Woodbury	Concord.
New Jersey	19,150	Thomas H. R. Redway	Trenton.
New Mexico	1,079	Alpheus A. Keen	Albuquerque.
New York	111,365	Edward M. L. Ehlers	New York.
North Carolina	12,012	John C. Drewry	Raleigh.
North Dakota	3,742	Frank J. Thompson	Fargo.
Nova Scotia	3,574	Thomas Mowbray	Halifax.
Ohio	48,349	J. H. Bromwell	Cincinnati.
Oklahoma	3,291	James S. Hunt	Stillwater.
Oregon	5,598	James F. Robinson	Eugene.
Pennsylvania	57,266	William A. Sinn	Philadelphia.
Prince Edward Island	559	Neil MacKelvie	Summerside.
Quebec	4,019	Will H. Whyte	Montreal.
Rhode Island	5,471	S. Penrose Williams	Providence.
South Carolina	6,532	Charles Inglesby	Charleston.
South Dakota	4,887	George A. Pettigrew	Flandreau.
Tennessee	17,770	John Berry Garrett	Nashville.
Texas	29,680	John Watson	Houston.
Utah	982	Christopher Diehl	Salt Lake City.
Vermont	10,235	Warren G Reynolds	Burlington
Virginia	13,842	George W. Carrington	Richmond.
Washington	5,795	Thomas M. Reed	Olympia.
West Virginia	7,421	George W. Atkinson	Charleston.
Wisconsin	18,210	William W. Perry	Milwaukee.
Wyoming	1,167	Samuel Carson	Cheyenne.
Total membership	831,022		

OTHER GRAND LODGES.

The following is a list of Grand Lodges comprising all with which the Grand Lodges of the United States and British America maintain fraternal relations:

Grand Lodges.	Grand Secretaries.	Grand Lodges.	Grand Secretaries
Belgium	Charles Marchal, Brussels.	Porto Rico	Federico Yumet, San Juan.
Costa Rica	Edmund A Osborne, San Jose.	Royal York	G. Mitzlaff, Berlin.
Cuba	Aurelio Miranda, Havana.	Saxony	Ernst Hattenius, Dresden.
Denmark	Rasmus O. Nielsen, Copenhagen.	Scotland	David Reid, Edinburgh.
Eclectic Union	Wilhelm Lotz, Frankfort-on-Main.	South Australia	James H. Cunningham, Adelaide.
England	Edward Letchworth, London.	Sweden	S. H. B. Svensson, Stockholm.
Germany	William Wald, Berlin.	Switzerland	Paul Ele Bonjour, Neuchatel.
Hungary	Ignacz Fekete, Budapest.	Tasmania	John Hamilton, Hobart
Ireland	Henry E. Flavelle, D.G.S., Dublin.	Three Globes	Johannes Schumann, Berlin.
New South Wales	Arthur H. Bray, Sydney.	Victoria	John Braim, Melbourne.
New Zealand	Malcolm Nicoll, Auckland	Zur Eintracht	Carl Nies, Worms.
Norway	Theodor Hansen, Christiana.	Zur Sonne	George H. Fischer, Bayreuth.
Peru	J. Benjamin Choza, Lima.		

While the spirit of Freemasonry is that of fraternal obligation among the members of the order, the beneficiary features which are embodied in the general character of other secret orders are not included in its policy. The benefits derived from membership are such as come from recognition of a true Mason by the craft in all parts of the world, and from that aid and assistance, which is the due of "a worthy and distressed brother" wherever he may find himself. Some lodges have beneficiary or charitable funds, but each lodge regulates its own work in connection therewith. As a rule the charities of the lodges are determined by circumstances. They are not confined to members of the particular lodge, but are extended very frequently, when the case is found to be a worthy one, to the sojourning Mason who, through illness or uninvited misfortune, is thrown helpless upon a community wherein the Masonic spirit exists. Such benefits as these, however, and of those which are to be derived in business affairs from connection with the order are not supposed to be included in the aims of those who seek the light of Freemasonry, the theory of the order being that the candidate for the degrees becomes such uninfluenced by the solicitation of friends or by any sordid consideration, but purely as a seeker after that higher knowledge which comes to a man through the mysteries of the lodge room. He becomes a Master Mason, as he avers, in order that he may travel, work and receive a master workman's wages, the better to support himself and family and to assist a worthy brother in distress. There are many very wealthy lodges in various parts of the country, and in some of them liberal appropriations are often made for charitable purposes, but usually in view of some special occasion.

ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

Royal Arch Masonry, embracing the four degrees of Mark Master, Past Master, Most Excellent Master and Royal Arch Mason, is under the supervision of a General Grand Chapter, subordinate to which are 44 grand chapters, each representing a State or Territory, except that Pennsylvania and Virginia are united. There are nearly 2,500 subordinate or local chapters, including about 25 in the Sandwich Islands, Chili and the Chinese Empire, these last being under the immediate jurisdiction of the General Grand Chapter. The total membership is upward of 200,000. The General Grand Chapter meets tri-ennially, and the next convocation will be held in 1903. Following are the officers of this supreme body:

General grand high priest, James W. Taylor, Luthersville, Ga.; deputy general grand high priest, Arthur G. Pollard, Lowell, Mass.; general grand king, Joseph E. Dyas, Paris, Ill.; general grand scribe, William C. Swain, Milwaukee, Wis.; general grand treasurer, John M. Carter, Baltimore, Md.; general grand secretary, Christopher G. Fox, Buffalo, N. Y.; general grand captain of the host, Nathan Kingsley, Austin, Minn.; general grand principal sojourner, Bernard G. Witt, Henderson, Ky.; general grand royal arch captain, George E. Corson, Washington, D. C.; general grand master of the third vail, Frederick W. Craig, Des Moines, Ia.; general grand master of the second vail, William F. Kuhn, Kansas City, Mo.; general grand master of the first vail, Bestor G. Brown, Topeka, Kas.

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KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

The order of Knights Templar is a revival, in connection with Freemasonry, of some of the chivalric orders of the middle ages. Its ritual is pervaded by the same religious spirit which marks the earlier degrees of Freemasonry, and is such that only a believer in the Christian faith can conscientiously accept its degrees. These consist of Red Cross, Knight Templar and Knight of Malta. To be eligible to knighthood the postulant must be a Royal Arch Mason, and a member in good standing of a "blue lodge" and a Chapter. In Virginia it is required that he shall also have taken the Council degrees. The supreme body of the order in this country is the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States of America. There are forty-four Grand Commanderies, each representing individual States and Territories excepting one known as the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The subordinate commanderies number 1,051, and the total membership is 128,073. The next conclave of the Grand Encampment will be held at San Francisco, Cal., September 6, 1904. The present officers are as follows: M. E. Grand Master, Henry Bates Stoddard, Bryan, Texas; R. E. Deputy Grand Master, George M. Moulton, Chicago, Ill.; V. E. Grand Generalissimo, Henry W. Rugg, Providence, R. I.; V. E. Grand Captain-General, William B. Melish, Cincinnati, Ohio; V. E. Grand Senior Warden, Joseph A. Locke, Portland, Me.; V. E. Grand Junior Warden, Frank H. Thomas, Washington, D. C.; V. E. Grand Prelate, Daniel Crane Roberts, D. D., Concord, N. H.; V. E. Grand Standard Bearer, Arthur McArthur, Troy, N. Y.; V. E. Grand Sword Bearer, Charles C. Vogt, Louisville, Ky.; V. E. Grand Warden, Robert Strong, New Orleans, La.; V. E. Grand Captain of the Guard, Charles E. Rosenbaum, Little Rock, Ark.

ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE OF FREEMASONRY.

Scottish Rite Masonry, which comprises twenty-nine degrees, from the fourth degree to the thirty-third degree, inclusive, is under two jurisdictions in the United States, known respectively as the Northern and the Southern Masonic Jurisdiction. For each there is a "Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors-General of the Thirty-third and Last Degree." The two bodies are in amity with each other and also with the Supreme Councils for France, England, Scotland, Ireland, Belgium, Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Italy, Mexico, Colombia, Chili, Central America, Greece, Canada, Cuba, Switzerland, Egypt, Tunis and Spain.

Northern Masonic Jurisdiction.—In this jurisdiction there are 239 subordinate bodies, with a total membership of 34,035. The officers of the Supreme Council are as follows: M. P. Sovereign Grand Commander, Henry L. Palmer, Wisconsin; P. Grand Lieutenant-Commander, Samuel Crocker Lawrence, Massachusetts; Grand Minister of State, John C. Smith, Illinois; Deputy for New York State, William Homan (there are also Deputies for each of thirteen other States included in the jurisdiction); Grand Treasurer-General, Newton Darling Arnold, Rhode Island; Grand Secretary-General, James H. Codding, No. 133 Stewart Building, New York City.

Southern Masonic Jurisdiction.—The number of subordinate bodies in this jurisdiction is 267, divided as follows: Lodges of Perfection, 102; Chapters of Rose Croix, 65; Councils of Kadosh, 52; Particular Consistories, 45; Grand Consistories, 3. The total membership is 14,867. The officers of the Supreme Council, who are elected for life, are as follows: M. P. Sovereign Grand Commander, James D. Richardson, Tennessee; P. Grand Lieutenant-Commander, Samuel E. Adams; Grand Minister of State, Rufus E. Fleming; Grand Treasurer-General, W. Frank Pierce; Grand Secretary-General, Frederick Webber, Washington, D. C.

NOBLES OF THE MYSTIC SHRINE.

The Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine is a body which admits to membership none but Free Masons, this fact leading to an erroneous impression among outsiders that it is a Masonic institution. Those eligible are Masons of the thirty-second degree, A. A. S. Rite (eighteen degrees in England), or Knights Templar in good standing. The order is said to have been originally instituted in the year of the Hegira 25, the year 656 of the Christian era, its founder being the Mohammedan Kalif Alee, cousin german and son-in-law of the Prophet Mohammed. It was established at Mekkah, in Arabia as an organization designed to dispense justice, including the execution of merited punishment, in the case of criminals escaping their just deserts through tardiness of the courts. Another of its aims was to promote religious toleration among cultured men of all nations. The modern order is of recent origin, and has had a rapid growth. The governing body in America is the Imperial Council, and there are eighty-five subordinate bodies, designated Temples. The total membership is 67,354. The next meeting of the Imperial Council will be held at Saratoga, N. Y., July 8 and 9, 1903. The present officers of the Imperial Council are as follows: Imperial Potentate, Henry C. Aikin, Omaha, Neb.; Imperial Deputy Potentate, George H. Green, Dallas, Texas; Imperial Chief Rabban, George L. Brown, Buffalo, N. Y.; Imperial Assistant Rabban, Henry A. Collins, Toronto, Canada; Imperial High Priest and Prophet, Alvah P. Clayton, St. Joseph, Mo.; Imperial Oriental Guide, Frank C. Roundy, Chicago, Ill.; Imperial Treasurer, William S. Brown, No. 520 Wood street, Pittsburg, Pa.; Imperial Recorder, Benjamin W. Rowell, No. 206 Masonic Temple, Boston, Mass.; Imperial First Ceremonial Master, Edwin L. Alderman, Marion, Iowa; Imperial Second Ceremonial Master, George L. Street, Richmond, Va.; Imperial Marshal, Frederick A. Hines, Los Angeles, Cal.; Imperial Captain of Guards, Charles A. Tonsor, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Imperial Outer Guard, J. Frank Treat, Fargo, N. D.

SOVEREIGN COLLEGE OF ALLIED MASONIC AND CHRISTIAN DEGREES OF AMERICA.

This body of Masons confers academic as well as ritualistic degrees, the former being given for honorable cause, and including that of "Doctor of Universal Masonry." Those upon whom this degree, the highest in the gift of the college, has been conferred are Prince Demetrius Rhodocanakis of Greece, the Earl of Euston and William James Hughan, of England; D. Murray Lyon, of Scotland, and Josiah H. Drummond, of Maine. The rites governed by the college comprise the degrees of Ark Mariner, Secret Monitor, Tylers of Solomon, St. Lawrence the Martyr, Knight of Constantinople, Holy and Blessed Order of Wisdom and Trinitarian Knight of St. John of Patmos. This body is in communion with the Grand Council of Allied Masonic Degrees of England and with the Grand Ark Mariners' Council of England. The officers are elected triennially, with the exception of the Sovereign Grand Master, who holds "ad vitam," and the Deputy Grand Master, who also holds for life, with right of succession to the higher office. The following are the principal officers: Sovereign Grand Master, Alfred S. Kimball; Deputy Grand Master, Charles A. Nesbitt; Grand Abbot, Right Rev. A. M. Randolph; Grand Senior Warden, Frederick Webber; Grand Junior Warden, Alfred R. Courtney; Grand Almoner, Josiah H. Drummond; Grand Recorder-General, Howard D. Smith, Norway, Me.; Grand Bursar, Frank N. Barker.

ROYAL ORDER OF SCOTLAND.

A provincial grand lodge of the Royal Order of Scotland was instituted in 1878, with the late Albert Pike as Provincial Grand Master. Its charter was issued by the Grand Lodge of the order at Edinburgh, Scotland. There are no subordinate lodges. The total membership is 271. W. Oscar Roome, Washington, D. C., is secretary.

THE CERNEAU RITE.

A body of Free Masons, holding under the Grand Orient of France, but unrecognized by the general body of Masons in this country, is located in New York City, having two consistories and a "Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors-General of the Thirty-third and Last Degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, as organized by Joseph Cerneau, Thirty-third Degree, in the Year 1807." Judah Moses is Grand Secretary-General.

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ANCIENT AND PRIMITIVE RITE OF MEMPHIS, IN AND FOR THE CONTINENT OF AMERICA.

The Ancient and Primitive Rite of Masonry, Disciples of Memphis, was founded as a Grand Lodge at Montauban, France, in the year 1814, by the Illustrious Brothers Jacques Etienne Marconis, Samuel Honis of Cairo, Baron Dumas, Hypolite Labrunie, Marquis de Laroque, J. Pettit and others. Jacques Etienne Marconis, in person, established the first organization of the Ancient and Primitive Rite in New York City November 9, 1856, under the name and title of "A Supreme Council, Sublime Masters of the Great Work, Ninetieth Degree." On March 1, 1857, Illustrious and Eminent Brother Marconis organized a "Sovereign Grand Council General, Ninety-fourth Degree, with Illustrious Brother David McLellan, Ninety-fifth Degree, Sovereign Grand Master," granting also a charter which gave full authority for the administration and government of the order. April 27, 1861, the then Sovereign Grand Master resigned and appointed his successor in office, who on June 21, 1862, acting in conjunction with the Illustrious Grand Master Marconis, the Marshall Magnan and the Grand Master of the Grand Orient of France, constituted a Sovereign Sanctuary, ninety-fifth degree, in and for the Continent of America.

Officers of the Sovereign Sanctuary, Ninety-fifth Degree, of Ancient and Primitive Freemasonry, according to the Rite of Memphis, in and for the Continent of America, elected, appointed and installed July 3, 1901, for three years: H. G. Goodale, 96., M. Ill. Sov. Grand Master-General; William F. Ford, 95., Grand Administrator General; J. S. Phillips, 95., Grand Chancellor General; L. K. Goldsmith, 95., Grand Expert General; E. T. Stewart, 95., Grand Secretary General; R. H. Fargue, 95., Grand Treasurer General.

Grand Hierophant, Supreme Sovereign Grand Master and Honorary Grand Patron, Professor F. F. degli Oddi, Ninety-seventh Degree.

The Sovereign Sanctuary for Egypt, Illustrious Brother Professor degli Oddi, 97., Grand Master General; Illustrious Brother Joseph Sakakini, 96., Grand Secretary General, Alexandria, Egypt.

The Sovereign Sanctuary of Great Britain and Ireland, Illustrious Brother John Yarker, 96., Sovereign Grand Master General, Manchester, England.

The Sovereign Sanctuary of Roumania, Illustrious Brother, Captain O. Moroiu, 96., Sovereign Grand Master General.

The Sovereign Sanctuary of Naples, Illustrious Brother Gianbatti Pasini, 96., Sovereign Grand Master General.

The Sovereign Sanctuary of Palermo, Illustrious Brother Professor Salvatore Satille, 96., Sovereign Grand Master General.

The Sovereign Sanctuary of India, Illustrious Brother P. C. Dutt, 96., Sovereign Grand Master General.

The Mystic Temple, Grand Council General, Ninety-fourth Degree, in and for the State of New York, held its biennial assembly for the election of officers for the ensuing two years on the 5th of June, 1901, and the following officers were elected: William F. Ford, 95., V. Ill. Grand Master of Light; William H. Small, 95., Grand Orator; G. W. Winterburn, 94., Grand Examiner; E. J. Powers, 94., Grand Keeper of the Rite; E. T. Stewart, 95., Grand Annalist; H. G. Goodale, 96., Grand Treasurer.

Grand Defenders of the Rite, Ninety-first Degree.—John S. Phillips, 95., Grand Judge of the Statutes; G. W. Winterburn, 94., Grand Defender; R. H. Fargue, 95., Grand Arbitrator; H. A. N. Peterson, 95., Grand Orator; E. T. Stewart, 95., Grand Register; H. G. Goodale, 96., Grand Censor.

Alpha Sublime Council, No. 1, Ninetieth Degree, Valley of New York.—Officers for 1902-3: Ill. Bro. William H. Jutsam, Sublime Dai; Ill. Bro. Edward J. Powers, First Mystagogue; Ill. Bro. Pasquale Pepe, Second Mystagogue; Ill. Bro. George W. Winterburn, Orator; Ill. Bro. Charles W. Mussotter, Grand Expert; Ill. Bro. William F. Ford, Secretary; Ill. Bro. Harvey G. Goodale, Treasurer; Ill. Bo. William J. Thompson, Archivist.

Samothrace Senate No. 1, Forty-second Degree.—Officers for 1902-3: Ill. Kt. Joseph Russell, Sublime Grand Commander; Ill. Kt. A. C. Henderson, M. L. Senior Kt. Interpreter; Ill. Kt. J. C. Wilkie, M. L. Junior Kt. Interpreter; Ill. Kt. C. W. Mussotter, Knight Orator; Ill. Kt. William F. Ford, Knight Recorder; Ill. Kt. H. G. Goodale, Knight of Finance; Ill. Kt. W. J. Thompsin, Knight Archivist.

Gramercy Rose Croix Chapter, No. 1, Eighteenth Degree.—Officers for 1902-3: Sir Kt. George W. Winterburn, Most Wise; Sir Kt. H. A. N. Peterson, Senior Knight Warden; Sir Kt. William Langschultz, Junior Knight Warden; Sir Kt. C. W. Mussotter, Knight Orator; Sir. Kt. W. F. Ford, Knight Archivist; Sir Kt. H. G. Goodale, Knight Treasurer.

ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR.

The Order of the Eastern Star is the only body of a Masonic character which admits women as members. It is not itself Masonic except in the restriction which it places upon candidates for admission. Masons in good and regular standing are eligible for membership, and their eligibility extends to their wives, mothers, sisters and daughters. Widows of Masons also are eligible, and the list is confined to these several classes of persons. The order originated in New York City in 1868, and has extended through the country with the result that there are now twenty-four grand lodges in as many States. The objects of the order are to extend to the female members of the families of Masons such social advantages of the ancient fraternity as may be shared with them, and to place them under the protecting care of the older order. New York State has the largest grand chapter and there are a number of subordinate chapters in New York City, the boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn having about thirty chapters, while there are about eighty in the State, all told. The officers of the New York Grand Chapter are as follows: M. W. Grand Matron, Mrs. Annie Vass, Brooklyn; M. W. Grand Patron, John P. Frolich; R. W. Grand Treasurer, Mrs. Lucie A. Buddington, No. 72 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, Manhattan; R. W. Grand Secretary, Mrs. Rebecca Miner, No. 338 West Fifty-first street, Manhattan.

COLORED FREE MASONS.

Freemasonry has existed among the colored people of the United States during the entire period of the nation's history. While the colored Masons are denied recognition by the white members of the order, and by their lodges, grand and subordinate, the regularity of their organization and work is recognized by some of the foreign Grand Lodges. The parent lodge was known as African Lodge, and was opened in Boston, Mass., on March 6, 1775, when fifteen colored men were initiated as charter members. Prince Hall, whose name headed the list, was the first Worshipful Master. African Lodge received a warrant from the Grand Lodge of England in 1784, and upon this fact all the lodges of colored Masons base their claim to regularity. The archives of the order in Massachusetts contain evidence indicating that Prince Hall regarded African Lodge as a Provincial Grand Lodge, and himself as the Provincial Grand Master. The African Grand Lodge of Boston was organized as such in 1808. It is now known as the Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, so named in honor of the man who, in that and other States is regarded as the father of Freemasonry among colored men. There are at the present time twenty-eight Grand Lodges in the United States, and one in Ontario. Those in the United States are in Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania (organized in 1815), Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas and West Virginia.

SONS OF JONADAB.

The order of the Sons of Jonadab is a total abstinence organization, instituted in 1867. Its purpose is to inspire men who have become victims of intemperance with a desire to become and continue to be sober men, by the use of moral and physical forces. Persons becoming members of the organization must subscribe to a life pledge to abstain from the use, manufacture and sale of all intoxicating liquors.

The offices of the national order are at Washington, D. C., and the Sovereign Secretary is William H. Young, No. 1324 Ninth street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

The officers of the Sovereign Council are: Sovereign Chief, J. E. Hibbs; Vice-Sovereign Chief, Joseph R. Murphy; Sovereign Secretary, William H. Young; Sovereign Treasurer, F. J. McQuade; Sovereign Patriarch, Charles Rossiter; Sovereign Guide, Charles A. Cabo; Sovereign Watchman, H. W. Marshall, Past Sovereign Chief, Edward Mullin.

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INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

Odd Fellowship originated in the eighteenth century, and flourished in Great Britain especially, where a number of lodges early in the following century, about the year 1813, consolidated into the Manchester Unity, which is now the principal body representing the Order in that country. There is no affiliation between it and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which represents Odd Fellowship in the United States, the Dominion of Canada, Australasia, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland and the Netherlands. The first permanent lodge was instituted in the United States in 1819, and the objects of the order in this country are "to visit the sick, relieve the distressed, bury the dead, and educate the orphan, to improve and elevate the character of man." In the lodge proper the degree work is based upon the legends of the patriarchal period in Hebrew history. The order has been marked by a series of evolutions, out of which have grown the Encampment branch, the Chevaliers of the Patriarchs Militant and the Rebekah lodges, the latter being made up of both sexes. According to the report of the Grand Secretary of the Sovereign Grand Lodge for the year ended December 31, 1901, the condition of the order on that date is represented by the statistics which follow: Besides the Sovereign Grand Lodge there were 6 quasi-independent grand lodges in foreign countries, 66 grand lodges in the United States and Canada, 55 grand encampments, 12,792 subordinate lodges, 2,780 subordinate encampments, 1,002,272 lodge members, 145,138 encampment members, 40 Rebekah assemblies, the grand bodies of this branch of the order; 5,756 Rebekah lodges and 373,653 Rebekah lodge members. Of the Rebekah lodge members 139,827 were brothers and 233,826 were sisters. The total amount expended by the various bodies during the year was $3,939,785, out of a total revenue of $10,782,562. The total expenses, not including payments on the relief account, were $4,815,508. Funds invested by subordinate lodges, encampments and Rebekah lodges aggregate $29,962,769. Statistics covering the period from 1830 until the close of the year 1901, and including those of the six quasi-independent grand lodges show that there have been 2,544,120 initiations in subordinate lodges; 2,565,905 members relieved; 256,606 widowed families relieved, and a loss of 252,354 members through death. The total revenue for the period was $240,430,422.21; and the total expenditure for relief, $92,665,214.47.

The officers of the Sovereign Grand Lodge are as follows: Grand Sire, John B. Goodwin, Atlanta, Ga.; Deputy Grand Sire, Robert E. Wright, Allentown, Pa.; Grand Secretary, J. Frank Grant, Baltimore, Md.; Grand Treasurer, M. Richards Muckle, Philadelphia, Pa.; Assistant Grand Treasurer, Elvin J. Curry, Baltimore, Md.; Grand Chaplain, J. W. Venable, Hopkinsville, Ky.; Grand Marshal, John B. Cockrum, Indianapolis, Ind.; Grand Guardian, Edwin L. Pilsbury, Boston, Mass.; Grand Messenger, Louis F. Hart, Tacoma, Wash.

GRAND LODGES AND SECRETARIES.

Jurisdiction.	Grand Secretary.	P. O. Address.	Jurisdiction.	Grand Secretary.	P. O. Address.
Alabama	H. C. Weaver	Huntsville.	Maritime Provinces	J. C. P. Frazee	Halifax, N. S.
Arizona	George A Mintz	Phoenix.	Maryland	John M. Jones	Baltimore.
Arkansas	John P. Paul	Gravette.	Massachusetts	John U. Perkins	Boston.
Australasia	John C. Smith	Melbourne.	Michigan	E. H. Whitney	Lansing.
New South Wales	George T. Clarke	Sydney.	Minnesota	A. L. Bolton	St. Paul.
New Zealand	William Reid	Dunedin.	Mississippi	Walter S. P. Doty.	Winona.
South Australia	Alfred Leane	Adelaide.	Missouri	E. M. Swan	St. Louis.
Tasmania	George Coutts	Launceton.	Montana	A. J. White	Butte.
Victoria			Nebraska	I. P. Gage	Fremont.
British Columbia	Fred. Davey	Victoria.	Netherlands	Jean H. Odink	Amsterdam.
California	George T. Shaw	San Francisco.	Nevada	Wm. Sutherland	Virginia City.
Colorado	J. M. Norman	Denver.	New Hampshire	Joseph Kidder	Manchester.
Connecticut	Frederick Botsford	New Haven.	New Jersey	Lewis Parker	Trenton.
Delaware	Isaac W. Hallam	Wilmington.	New Mexico	Alex. Bowie	Gallup.
Denmark	Valdemar Petersen	Copenhagen.	New York	John G. Deubert	New York City.
Dist. of Columbia	Edw. T. Pettingill.	Washington.	North Carolina	B. H. Woodell	Raleigh.
Florida	A. M. Cushman	Gainesville.	North Dakota	Don McDonald	Grand Forks.
Georgia	J. S. Tyson	Savannah.	Ohio	C. H. Lyman	Columbus.
German Empire	F. Myendorf	Berlin, S. O.	Oklahoma	G. W. Bruce	Guthrie.
Brandenburg	Paul Juhre	Berlin.	Ontario	J. B. King	Toronto.
Hannover	Hermann Gerhardt	Hannover.	Oregon	E. E. Sharon	Portland.
Saxony	Oscar Grille	Dresden.	Pennsylvania	Jos. H. Mackey	Philadelphia.
Silesia-Posen	Wilhelm Reimann.	N. Welfsstein bei Waldenburg in Schlesien.	Quebec	T. J. Potter	Montreal.
			Rhode Island	Wm. H. T. Mosley.	Providence.
			South Carolina	W. S. Brown	Columbia.
			South Dakota	Harvey J. Rice	Huron.
Wurtemberg	Dr. August Weiss.	Munchon.	Sweden	Fred Geijer	Stockholm.
Idaho	D. L. Badley	Boise.	Switzerland	E. Knuchel	Basel.
Illinois	John H. Sikes	Springfield.	Tennessee	John R. Harwell	Nashville.
Indiana	W. H. Leedy	Indianapolis.	Texas	G. C. Fahm	Dallas.
Indian Territory	G. H. Alexander	Muscogee.	Utah	F. M. Ulmer	Salt Lake City.
Iowa	R. L. Tilton	Des Moines.	Vermont	H. E. Parker	Bradford.
Kansas	W. H. Kemper	Horton.	Virginia	T. Wiley Davis	Richmond.
Kentucky	R. G. Elliott	Lexington.	Washington	Louis F. Hart	Tacoma.
Louisiana	E. T. Duckert	New Orleans.	West Virginia	Ellis A. Billingslea	Fairmont.
Maine	Russell G. Dyer	Portland.	Wisconsin	Richard Hoe	Milwaukee.
Manitoba	R. H. Shanks	Winnipeg.	Wyoming	Louis Miller	Laramie.

GRAND ENCAMPMENTS AND GRAND SCRIBES.

Jurisdiction.	Grand Scribe.	P. O. Address.	Jurisdiction.	Grand Scribe.	P. O. Address.
Alabama	Robert West	Montgomery.	Louisiana	R. T. Leland	New Orleans.
Arizona	George A. Mintz	Phoenix.	Maine	B. C. Stone	Portland.
Arkansas	John P. Paul	Gravette.	Manitoba	D. E. McKinnon	Winnipeg.
Australasia:			Maritime Provinces	Melville McKean	Moncton, N. B.
New South Wales	John Webb	Sydney.	Maryland	John M. Jones	Baltimore.
South Australia	Alfred Leane	Adelaide.	Massachusetts	John U. Perkins	Boston.
Victoria			Michigan	E. H. Whitney	Lansing.
British Columbia	T. F. Neelands	Vancouver.	Minnesota	S. E. Ferree	Minneapolis.
California	Wm. H. Barnes	San Francisco.	Mississippi	Sam Blumenthal	Holly Springs.
Colorado	J. M. Norman	Denver.	Missouri	E. M. Sloan	St. Louis.
Connecticut	Frederick Botsford	New Haven.	Montana	A. J. White	Butte.
Delaware	Edwin Hirst	Wilmington.	Nebraska	I. P. Gage	Fremont.
Dist. of Columbia	Jos. Burroughs	Washington.	Nevada	Wm. Sutherland	Virginia City.
Florida	A. M. Cushman	Gainesville.	New Hampshire	Joseph Kidder	Manchester.
Georgia	J. S. Tyson	Savannah.	New Jersey	Lewis Parker	Trenton.
Idaho	D. L. Badley	Boise.	New York	John G. Deubert	New York City.
Illinois	H. C. Feltman	Salem.	North Carolina	B. J. Jacobs	Wilmington.
Indiana	W. H. Leedy	Indianapolis.	North Dakota	H. J. Rowe	Casselton.
Indian Territory	Arthur M. Foss	Pauls Valley.	Ohio	F. C. Garrett	Dayton.
Iowa	R. L. Tilton	Des Moines.	Oklahoma	G. W. Bruce	Guthrie.
Kansas	Lewis T. Rees	Leavenworth.	Ontario	M. D. Dawson	London.
Kentucky	R. G. Elliott	Lexington.	Oregon	E. E. Sharon	Portland.

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GRAND ENCAMPMENTS AND GRAND SCRIBES.—Continued.

Jurisdiction.	Grand Scribe.	P. O. Address.	Jurisdiction.	Grand Scribe.	P. O. Address.
Pennsylvania	Usher A. Hall	Philadelphia.	Vermont	Charles W. Farr	St. Johnsbury.
Rhode Island	Wm. H. T. Mosley	Providence.	Virginia	T. V. Turney	Fort Monroe.
South Dakota	Harvey J. Rice	Madison.	Washington	G. W. Stocker	Spokane.
Tennessee	John R. Harwell	Nashville.	West Virginia	G. A. Hiehle	Parkersburg.
Texas	Charles L. Sauer	San Antonio.	Wisconsin	L. O. Holmes	Baraboo.
Utah	S. G. Brinton	Salt Lake City.	Wyoming	Louis Miller	Laramie.

REBEKAH ASSEMBLIES AND SECRETARIES.

Jurisdiction.	Secretary.	P. O. Address.	Jurisdiction.	Secretary.	P. O. Address.
Alabama	Mrs. Lizzie Wegelin	Bessemer.	Nebraska	Mrs. Mary D. Livingston	Fremont.
Arizona	Mrs. Nettie Scott	Phoenix.	Nevada	Mrs. Anna M. Warren	Virginia City.
Arkansas	Mrs. Medora A. Reid	Little Rock.	New Hampshire	Mrs. Annie P. Rogers	Nashua.
California	Mrs. Mary E. Donoho	San Francisco.	New Jersey	Mrs. Mary I. Pullen	Arlington.
Colorado	Mrs. Ernestine V. L. Beggs	Denver.	New York	Mrs. Marion E. Murray	Brooklyn.
Connecticut	Mrs. Jennie A. Sparks	New Haven.	North Dakota	Mrs. Clara Wilson	Minot.
Idaho	Mrs. Carrie E. Myers	Boise.	Ohio	Mrs. Emma M. Bell	Columbus.
Illinois	Mrs. Lola L. Rickard	Decatur.	Oklahoma	Mrs. Nora V. Smith	Ponca City.
Indiana	Mrs. Rose L. Farr	Liberty.	Ontario	Mrs. Alice Young	Thamesford.
Indian Territory	Mrs. Olive Martin	Vinita.	Oregon	Mrs. Ora Cosper	Dallas.
Iowa	Miss S. Elizabeth Matheney	Keokuk.	Pennsylvania	Mrs. Mary N. Joslyn	Philadelphia.
Kansas	Mrs. Evalyn Bradford	Concordia.	Quebec	Mrs. J. W. McKee	Sherbrooke.
Kentucky	Mrs. Corinne C. Graham	Louisville.	Rhode Island	Mrs. Cora A. Aldrich	Providence.
Maine	Miss Grace E. Walton	Belfast.	South Dakota	Mrs. Ella Abbott	Waubay.
Massachusetts	Mrs. Sarah A. Barry	Charlestown.	Tennessee	Miss Theresa Cramer	Nashville.
Michigan	Mrs. Ida M. Davis	Lansing.	Texas	Mrs. J. D. Alexander	Cisco.
Minnesota	Mrs. Eunice Melville	Minneapolis.	Vermont	Mrs. Louise L. Boyce	Barre.
Missouri	Mrs. Allie E. Poundstone	Carterville.	Virginia	Mrs. Bertha E. L. Gary	Phoebus.
Montana	Mrs. Alice Butler	Helena.	Washington	Mrs. Nellie M. Knoff	Seattle.
			West Virginia	Mrs. Hattie Roney	Colliers.
			Wisconsin	Mrs. Sarah E. Hutchinson	Menominee.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

The Knights of Pythias is a fraternal benevolent order, with two branches, the Endowment Rank and the Uniform Rank. It is one of the best known and most popular of secret fraternal orders, as well as one of the oldest in the United States, excepting, of course, the Masons. The principles of Pythianism are Friendship, Charity and Benevolence, and the order stands for the sacredness of the home, the integrity of manhood and the purity of woman. The order claims that "the sun shines on the Pythian banner somewhere in the Supreme Domain every hour in the day." Since its foundation the society has grown to remarkable proportions, and has been widespread in its influence.

On the 31st of December, 1901, the order had 540,138 affiliated members, and to these should be added at least 500,000 more who have been suspended for non-payment of dues or have taken withdrawal cards, making the total more than a million. During 1901, 55,202 were initiated, 7,733 re-instated and 7,677 admitted by card, a total of 70,612. During the same year 4,915 died, 268 were expelled, 8,378 withdrew by card, and 33,857 were suspended, leaving a net gain of 23,194 for the year. The relative rank of the Grand Domains places the domain of West Virginia first and that of Delaware last.

The insurance branch, or Endowment Rank, of the order, provides a life insurance for members of the order at a small premium, and under the usual fraternal insurance system. According to reports made at the biennial session of the Supreme Lodge, held in San Francisco, August 12, 1902, this branch had become, instead of a menace, a benefit to the order and its continuance was recommended. The insurance branch was engrafted upon the order by the adoption of the Supreme Constitution in 1894, and became an integral part of it. The Endowment Rank receives and disburses about $2,000,000 annually. In 1900 and 1901 some bad investments, and, according to the report of the Supreme Chancellor, maladministration of the funds, placed the insurance branch in a bad pecuniary position, but through the efforts of the members, and especially of the officers, the obligations were met and the order placed again upon a sound footing. At the same time, investigation was made of a number of contested death claims, and results justified the order in reducing these from 58 to 16.

The commander-in-chief of the Uniform Rank reported at the biennial session a rapid growth in the military branch, and renewed interest in the rank seems to have extended to all parts of the Supreme Domain. At the beginning of 1902 there were 858 companies of the military branch, with an actual membership of 42,510. At this time warrants had been issued for the organization of twenty-three more companies, which had not yet been formed. Between August, 1900, and June 20, 1902, warrants were issued for 157 companies in all, of which all but the twenty-three above mentioned had been put into commission. Seventy-five defunct companies were reorganized between August, 1900, and June, 1902.

The officers elected in 1902 are: Tracy R. Bangs, Grand Forks, N. D., Supreme Chancellor; Charles E. Shiveley, Richmond, Ind., Supreme Vice-Chancellor; George E. Church, Fresno, Cal., Supreme Prelate; R. L. C. White, Nashville, Tenn., Supreme Keeper of Record and Seal; Thomas D. Meares, Wilmington, N. C., Supreme Master of Exchequer; L. H. Farnsworth, Salt Lake City, Utah, Supreme Master at Arms; Cyrus W. Hall, Charleston, W. Va., Supreme Inner Guard; John W. Thompson, Washington, D. C. Supreme Outer Guard; C. F. S. Neal, Chicago, President Board of Control, Endowment Rank; James R. Carnahan, Major-General of the Uniform Rank.

The membership of subordinate lodges, by States, is as follows:

	No. of members Dec. 31, 1900.	No. of members Jan. 1, 1902.		No. of members Dec. 31, 1900.	No. of members Jan. 1, 1902.
Alabama	7,853	9,570	Kentucky	6,648	7,583
Arizona	1,055	1,289	Louisiana	6,516	7,307
Arkansas	4,568	5,728	Maine	13,101	14,533
British Columbia	1,605	1,893	Manitoba	529	600
California	11,604	13,888	Maritime Provinces	1,515	1,831
Colorado	6,686	7,815	Maryland	7,359	8,043
Connecticut	6,334	6,876	Massachusetts	17,188	18,951
Delaware	983	1,057	Michigan	13,411	15,329
District of Columbia	1,332	1,540	Minnesota	8,561	9,420
Florida	3,468	4,483	Mississippi	5,846	7,139
Georgia	1,374	8,565	Missouri	21,046	24,007
Idaho	1,374	1,761	Montana	2,776	3,285
Illinois	44,103	51,008	Nebraska	6,805	7,757
Indiana	42,937	47,580	Nevada	846	996
Indian Territory	1,962	2,567	New Hampshire	5,555	5,970
Iowa	26,852	29,604	New Jersey	13,239	14,342
Kansas	11,961	13,601	New Mexico	980	1,243

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KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.—Continued.

	No. of Members, Dec. 31, 1900.	No. of Members Jan. 1, 1902.		No. of Members, Dec. 31, 1900.	No. of Members Jan. 1, 1902.
New York	20,276	22,132	Tennessee	9,120	10,449
North Carolina	4,826	5,710	Texas	16,554	20,128
North Dakota	2,156	2,526	Utah	1,066	1,357
Ohio	60,115	66,437	Vermont	1,531	1,722
Oklahoma	1,657	2,814	Virginia	4,949	5,619
Ontario	1,233	1,437	Washington	4,437	5,131
Oregon	4,318	5,007	West Virginia	8,511	10,138
Pennsylvania	42,108	46,566	Wisconsin	8,420	9,394
Rhode Island	2,763	3,053	Wyoming	835	1,011
South Carolina	5,362	6,567	Subordinate lodges	910	1,060
South Dakota	2,305	2,637			
Total				516,944	587,556

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS, ENDOWMENT RANK.

Founded as a branch of the Order of Knights of Pythias in 1877. It has about 5,400 local sections all over the United States, Canada, Mexico and the Hawaiian Islands. Total membership, 58,669. Disbursements during 1902, to August, $905,000; total disbursements since organization, $18,105,000. The officers of the Endowment Rank are as follows: President, Charles F. S. Neal, Chicago, Ill.; Secretary, Samuel M. Smith, Chicago, Ill.; General Counsel, Carlos S. Hardy, Chicago, Ill.; Medical Examiner-in-Chief, George G. McConnell, Chicago, Ill.

THE ORDER OF RATHBONE SISTERS.

The Order of Rathbone Sisters is composed of mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of Knights of Pythias. The object of the order is to promote the moral, mental, social and physical elevation of its members, to cultivate a spirit of fraternal love, to minister to the wants of the sick and distressed, to watch at the bedside of the dying and to pay the last tribute to the dead, to comfort and provide for the widow and to daily exemplify the Golden Rule.

The first temple of the order was instituted in 1888, under the name of the Pythian Sisters. The first grand temple was instituted the year following, and two months later the supreme temple was instituted. The present name of the order was adopted in 1894, in honor of the founder of the Knights of Pythias, Justus H. Rathbone. The membership in the United States numbers about 50,000 ladies and 25,000 knights. The order is affiliated with the National Council of Women.

The grand officers for New York State, elected in 1902, are: Mrs. Amelia Linacre, P. G. C.; Mrs. Lena Meritt, G. C.; Mrs. Harriet Campbell, G. S.; Mrs. Serena Smith, G. J.; Mrs. Rebecca Sandbam, G. M.; Mrs. Lida Palmer, G. M. R.; Mrs. Emma Nichols, G. M. of F.; Mrs. Nellie Smith, G P.; Mrs. Elizabeth Miller, G. S.

SONS OF ST. GEORGE.

The Sons of St. George is the only fraternal benevolent society composed exclusively of Englishmen, their sons and grandsons, in the United States. Its privileges and benefits are available to all worthy Englishmen between the ages of eighteen and fifty. Its objects are to make provision for its members, their widows and families in time of misfortune, sickness or death, to bind in one common brotherhood Englishmen and those of English descent; to perpetuate in them a love for the motherland, while inculcating love and respect for the land of their adoption and the principles of true American citizenship; to aid them to retain their personal independence and habits; to afford opportunity for social intercourse; to welcome and encourage new arrivals to a strange land, and to prevent such as are strangers from becoming stranded or discouraged. Sick benefits of $5 upward are paid to members, and the death benefits are $100 and upward on the death of a beneficial member, and $50 and upward on the death of the wife of a member in good standing.

The Supreme Lodge officers are: John Kenworthy, Pittsburg, Pa., Supreme President; Walter Willis, South Chicago, Ill., Supreme Vice-President; J. Henry Williams, Philadelphia, Pa., Supreme Secretary; George H. Toop, New York City, Supreme Treasurer; Sandy Harrison, Fall River, Mass., Supreme Messenger; George Smales, Pawtucket, R. I., Supreme Chaplain; George Kingston, Bridgeport, Conn., Past Supreme President. The address of the Supreme Secretary is No. 133 South Twelfth street, Philadelphia.

Daughters of St. George.—Founded in 1885. The order has lodges in every part of the United States. Its membership is composed of white English women, daughters and granddaughters of English parents. The Worthy Grand President is Mrs. M. Steele, Pittsburg, Pa.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

The order of Sons of Temperance was instituted in New York September, 29, 1842, and at once assumed a prominent place among the fraternal and benevolent societies having for their foundation principle abstinence from intoxicating beverages. Its objects are to shield its members from the evils of intemperance, to afford mutual assistance in case of sickness, and to elevate the character of its membership, and it purposes to reclaim the inebriate, rescue the moderate drinker, save the young from the power of the drink habit and suppress the drink traffic. The order has three distinct branches, the subordinate division or local society, the grand division, which has supervision over the work in the State or province in which it is located, and the national division, which is the law-making body and exercises general control over the entire order.

The order admits to membership persons of fourteen years of age or over, without regard to sex, social condition or religious belief. It is a secret order, but is destitute of the mystical features of either sign, grip or degree. On March 31, 1902, there were 716 subordinate divisions, with 34,967 members.

Loyal Crusaders, a juvenile branch of the order, are organized by the subordinate divisions. These are open societies for children and are made attractive with a simple ritual, banners and badges.

The national officers elected in 1902 are: William H. Williams, Swampscott, Mass., M. W. P.; William M. Burgoyne, St. Catherine, Ont., M. W. A.; B. R. Jewell, South Hampton, N. H., M. W. S.; M. M. Eavenson, Philadelphia, M. W. T.; Rev. S. Foster Grady, Trenton, N. J., M. W. Chaplain; W. R. Geldert, Truro, N. S., M. W. C.; W. D. McCullon, Auburn, Ohio, M. W. Sentinel; F. M. Bradley, Washington, D. C., M. W. Superintendent; A. G. Lawson, Newark, N. J., P. M. W.

The fifty-ninth annual session will be held in New Haven, Conn., July 8, 1903.

UNITED COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS OF AMERICA.

The order of United Commercial Travellers of America was organized at Columbus, Ohio, July 16, 1888, with eight members. The order has now a membership of about 20,000, and subordinate councils in all but eleven States. Its membership consists entirely of commercial travellers, either actively engaged in that work or who were engaged in it at the time of their affiliation with the order. Its objects are to unite fraternally all commercial travellers of good moral character; to give all moral and material aid in its power to its members and those dependent upon them; to assist the orphans and widows of deceased members; to establish an indemnity fund to indemnify its members for loss of time resulting from accidental injuries; to secure from all transportation companies and hotels just and equitable favors for commercial travellers as a class, and to elevate the moral and social standing of its members. There are 19 Grand Councils and 203 Subordinate Councils in the United States.

The headquarters of the order are in Columbus, Ohio, corner Front and Gay streets. The officers elected in 1902 are: E. F. Mallory, Chicago, Supreme Councillor; B. E. Zartman, Fort Worth, Texas, Past Councillor; Charles C. Daniel, Columbus, Ohio, Secretary; R. N. Hull, Cleveland, Ohio, Treasurer.

The officers of the New York Subordinate Council, which meets at 117 West Twenty-third street, are:

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Henry V. Selde, Councllor, and Will E. Warner, 71 Lenox avenue, Secretary and Treasurer. The Brooklyn Subordinate Council meets in the Johnston Building, Flatbush avenue and Nevins street, and its officers are: W. G. Morford, Councillor, and Charles W. Rice, 12 Duane street, New York, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

The National Grange, or the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry originated in the mind of O. H. Kelley, a man of New England birth, who went to Minnesota in his early manhood, and became a farmer in that section of the country. The idea of giving women full membership originated with Miss Carrie A. Hall, of Boston, Mass., a niece of Mr. Kelley, to whom he had imparted his views of the new association.

The first meeting was held December 4, 1867, and the first Subordinate Grange was organized in Washington, D. C., January 8, 1868. The first dispensation for a Grange was granted at Harrisburg, Pa., April 4, 1868, but the first regular Subordinate Grange to which a charter was issued was organized at Fredonia, N. Y., April 16, 1868.

The first State Grange, that of Minnesota, was organized February 22, 1869.

The first meeting of the National Grange, as a delegate body, was held at Georgetown, D. C., January 8, 1873, with six of the founders and seventeen delegates present, representing in all eleven States.

The object of the Grange is "to develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves; to enhance the comforts and attractions of our homes, and to strengthen our attachment to our pursuits." At the end of June last the society consisted of nearly 30,000 Subordinate Granges, 226 of which were organized during the year just ended. In all the order is represented in 44 States and Territories. Its officers are: Master, Aaron Jones, South Bend, Ind.; Overseer, Obadiah Gardner, Rockland, Me.; Lecturer, N. J. Bachelder, Concord, N. H.; Steward, W. C. Jewett, Worcester, Mass.; Assistant Steward, C. O. Raine, Monticello, Mo.; Chaplain, W. K. Thompson, Liberty Hill, S. C.; Treasurer, Mrs. E. S. McDowell, Columbus, Ohio; Secretary, John Trimble, Washington, D. C.; Gate Keeper, George W. Baird, Edina Mills, Minn.; Ceres, Mrs. Martha M. Wilson, Magnolia, Ill.; Pomona, Mrs. Cordelia Atkeson, Morgantown, W. Va.; Flora, Mrs. S. B. Wolcott, Covington, Ky.; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. Marie A. Hill, Westford, Pa.

The Executive Committee is composed as follows: E. B. Norris, Chairman, Sodus, N. Y.; J. J. Woodman, Secretary, Paw Paw, Mich.; C. J. Bell, East Hardwick, Vt.; Aaron Jones, ex-officio, South Bend, Ind.

The following persons represent the Grange as State Lecturers: Alabama, the Rev. A. Dougherty, Dothen; California, J. D. Cornell, Sacramento; Colorado, J. F. White, Arvada; Connecticut, Frank S. Hopson, Stratford; Delaware, Professor A. T. Neale, Newark; Illinois, E. H. Clark, Dunlap; Indiana, Mrs. L. G. Robertson, South Bend; Iowa, George Van Houden, Lenox; Kansas, A. P. Reardon, McLouth; Kentucky, J. B. Wallser, Hopkinsville; Maine, W. J. Thompson, So. China; Maryland, J. Enos Ray, Sr., Chillum; Massachusetts, Charles H. Rice, Leominster; Michigan, Mrs. F. D. Saunders, Edgerton; Minnesota, George C. Hill, Elk River; Mississippi, H. S. Simrall, Glass; Missouri, T. B. Dunham, New Cambria; Nebraska, A. M. Bovee, Vacoma; New Hampshire, H. H. Metcalf, Concord; New Jersey, G. L. Gillingham, Moorestown; New York, Mrs. S. N. Judd, Canton; Ohio, S. E. Strode, Westland; Oregon, Austin T. Buxton, Forest Grove; Pennsylvania, Albert M. Cornell, Altus; Rhode Island, T. S. Snow, Wakefield; South Carolina, C. J. Rollins, Stokes Bridge; Tennessee, J. M. McCorkle, White Haven; Texas, John B. Long, Rusk; Vermont, R. B. Galusha, So. Royalton; Washington, James Wheelhouse, Columbus; West Virginia, S. W. Moore, Elwell; Wisconsin, S. C. Carr, Milton Junction.

BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS.

The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the United States of America is a strictly fraternal order, the members of which find a brotherly welcome in any part of the country where its lodges exist. It was founded in 1868, and has had a steady and substantial growth. There are 800 lodges, the general legislation for which is done by a Grand Lodge. Its sessions are held annually, the subordinate lodges reporting to it at each session. When the latest reports were made up in April, 1902, the total membership was 124,399. It can be safely estimated that the present membership is upward of 130,000. While the order does not include a department for life insurance, or for indemnity in case of disability, it is eminently a charitable organization, disbursing at least $200,000 annually for the relief of members in need of assistance. The actual disbursements on this account during the last financial year were $1,918,580.16. Many of the lodges hold real estate, and the total value of property owned by them is a little over $3,000,000. The aggregate of cash on hand reported by the various lodges on April 1, 1902, was $785,708.20. Following are the officers of the Grand Lodge for the year 1902-3: Grand Exalted Ruler, George P. Cronk, Omaha, Neb.; Grand Esteemed Leading Knight, William B. Brock, Lexington, Ky.; Grand Esteemed Loyal Knight, A. H. Pickens, Denver, Col.; Grand Esteemed Lecturing Knight, Joseph E. Hennings, Anderson, Ind.; Grand Secretary, George A. Reynolds, Saginaw, Mich.; Grand Treasurer, Sam H. Needs, Cleveland, Ohio; Grand Tiler, Charles W. Kaufmann, Hoboken, N. J.; Board of Grand Trustees, Joseph T. Fanning, Indianapolis, Ind.; John D. O'Shea, Lynn, Mass.; Henry W. Mears, Baltimore, Md.; Grand Chaplain, Rev. Walter Davenport Buckner, Pine Bluff, Ark.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

This order had its origin in Central New York, where the first lodges were instituted in 1851. Both sexes have been admitted to membership on an equal footing since the first organization, and members are obliged to take a pledge that they "will never make, buy, sell, use, furnish nor cause to be furnished to others, as a beverage, any spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider, and will discountenance the manufacture and sale thereof in all proper ways." The order has established itself in every part of the world, and its ritual exists in fifteen different languages. At the triennial session of the Supreme Lodge, held in Stockholm, Sweden, in July, 1902, three interpreters were necessary in the transaction of business. There are more than 100 Grand Lodges, and upward of 10,000 subordinate lodges, with a total membership of 500,000. The order has initiated more than ten millions of people since its inception, and it is estimated that it has reclaimed more than three hundred thousand drunkards. There is a juvenile branch, with a total membership of about two hundred thousand.

The next triennial session of the Supreme Lodge will be held in Belfast, Ireland, beginning on August 1, 1905. The officers elected at the session held in Stockholm last year are: R. W. G. Templar, Councilor Joseph Malins, Birmingham, England; P. R. W. G. Templar, Dr. D. H. Mann, Brooklyn, N. Y.; R. W. G. Councilor, Professor J. Bergman, Stockholm, Sweden; R. W. G. Vice-Templar, Mrs. M. McDonald, Edinburgh, Scotland; R. W. G. S. of Juvenile Templars, Miss Jessie Forsyth, Boston, Mass.; R. W. G. Secretary, Colonel B. F. Parker, Milwaukee, Wis.; R. W. G. Treasurer, Herman Blume, Hamburg, Germany; R. W. G. Assistant Secretary, H. Schmidt, Kimberley, South Africa; R. W. G. Chaplain, Rev. S. J. Chowrryappah, Madras; R. W. G. Marshal, Gustav Thomassen, Bergen, Norway; R. W. G. Deputy Marshal, Mrs. M. Gray, Belfast, Ireland; R. W. G. Guard, Haraldur Nielsson, Reykjavik, Iceland; R. W. G. Sentinel, Robinson Cooke, Perth, West Australia; R. W. G. Messenger, Miss Mamie Fisher, Tacoma, Washington, U. S. A.

AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.

The American Protestant Association, which has for its emblem the "red brick school house," has members in nearly every city in the United States. The officers for 1902 are: Right Worthy Grand Master, Thomas T. Seal, Philadelphia; Right Worthy Vice-Grand Master, William T. Watkins, Wilkesbarre; Right Worthy Grand Secretary, William J. McKee, Philadelphia; Right Worthy Grand Treasurer, L. J. Schleven, Trenton; Right Worthy Grand Conductor, Robert T. Adams, Philadelphia; Right Worthy Grand Assistant Conductor, Charles F. Kupp, Reading; Right Worthy Grand Tyler, James Thompson, Philadelphia; Right Worthy Grand Guard, William McDowell, Philadelphia; Right Worthy Assistant Grand Secretary, William T. Atkinson, Philadelphia; Right Worthy Chaplain, James Armstrong, Philadelphia.

The annual meeting for 1903 will be held in Wilkesbarre, Pa.

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FRATERNAL BENEVOLENT ORDERS.

The following organizations are the most prominent fraternal insurance orders now transacting business in the United States:

Amaranth, Order of the.—Founded May 1, 1891. It has a General Assembly and seven subordinate assemblies. Total membership, 953. Disbursements in 1901, $3,500; total disbursements since organization, $45,000. The officers of the General Assembly are as follows: General President, J. F. Griffin, Detroit, Mich.; General Secretary, John A. Stenger, Detroit, Mich.; General Treasurer, S. H. Hewitt, Detroit, Mich.; General Medical Director, B. Jacob, M. D., Detroit, Mich.

Americus, Order of.—It has one Supreme Council and 53 subordinate or local councils. Disbursements in 1901, $35,869; total disbursements since organization, $89,414. The officers of the Supreme Council are as follows: Supreme President, Hon. Edward E. Robbins, Greensburg, Pa.; Supreme Vice-President, Edward H. Bair, Greensburg, Pa.; Supreme Secretary, Lee W. Squier, Greensburg, Pa.; Supreme Treasurer, Joseph C. Crownover, Greensburg, Pa.

American Benefit Society.—Founded January 9, 1893. It has one Supreme Lodge and 125 subordinate lodges, directly represented therein. Total membership, 4,500. Disbursements for death claims in 1901, $42,250; total disbursements on same account since organization, $239,586. The officers of the Supreme Lodge are as follows: President, William H. Carberry, Roxbury, Mass.; Supreme Secretary, Norman P. Cormack, Boston, Mass.; Supreme Treasurer, John D. H. Gauss, Salem, Mass.; Medical Director, M. Morey Pearson, M. D., Boston, Mass.

American Guild.—Founded in 1890. It has a Supreme Chapter and 750 subordinate chapters. Total membership, 20,000. Disbursements in 1901, $81,774; total disbursements since organization, $750,000. The officers of the Supreme Chapter are as follows: Supreme Governor, Hon. Charles T. O'Ferral, Richmond, Va.; Supreme Vice-Governor and Counsel, Hon. Rev. T. Crump, Richmond, Va.; Supreme Treasurer, J. B. Montgomery, Richmond, Va.; Supreme Medical Examiner, Dr. Joseph A. White, Richmond, Va.; Supreme Auditor, Carl W. Kimpton, Richmond, Va.; Supreme Chaplain, Rev. W. R. L. Smith, D. D., Richmond, Va.; Supreme Warden, A. Stinehart, Greenville, Ala.

American Insurance Union.—Instituted September, 1894. Total membership, 1902, 7,785; total amount of insurance in force, $9,548,000; total disbursements since organization, $175,090.65. Officers: National President, John J. Lentz, Columbus, Ohio; National Secretary, Lincoln Fritter, Columbus, Ohio; National Treasurer, T. B. Galloway, Columbus, Ohio.

American Legion of Honor.—Founded in 1878. It has three Grand Councils and 300 subordinate councils. Total membership, 6,386; amount of disbursements in 1901, $628,156; total amount of disbursements since organization, $42,240,153. The officers of the Supreme Council are as follows: Supreme Commander, William N. Davenport, Boston, Mass.; Supreme Vice-Commander, P. F. McGowan, New York City; Supreme Secretary, Adam Warnock, Boston, Mass.; Supreme Treasurer, George W. Kendrick, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.

American Order of Protection.—Organized July 15, 1899, and admits men and women on equal terms. Total membership, 1902, 3,486; total disbursements since organization, $13,990. Officers: President, Hon. W. A. Poynter, Lincoln, Neb.; Secretary, G. W. Hull, Lincoln, Neb.; Treasurer, J. A. Patton, Lincoln, Neb.

American Service Union.—While neither a fraternal insurance society nor associated with any particular organization, the American Service Union is an adjunct to all such associations, as it contracts to pay assessments and dues of members of beneficial orders and offers other benefits in the line of return for accumulations of principal and interest. Officers: President, W. Holt Apgar, New York City; Secretary, W. T. Williams, No. 253 Broadway, New York; Treasurer, A. L. Taylor, No. 253 Broadway, New York.

American Union, Order of the.—Founded April 2, 1891. It has one grand organization and thirteen subordinate bodies. Total membership, 362; disbursements in 1901, $8,623; total disbursements since organization, $44,906. The officers of the grand or central body are as follows: President, George W. Devinny, Philadelphia, Pa.; National Treasurer, James Gillinder, Philadelphia, Pa.; National Secretary, Thomas H. B. Lewis, Philadelphia, Pa.

Artisans Canadiens-Francaise, Societe des.—Founded December 28, 1876. It has one central organization and 103 branches in Canada and the United States. The legislation is by a convention, in which all the branches are represented by delegates. Total membership, 16,284; disbursements for death losses in 1901, $97,200; total disbursements for death losses since organization, $859,890. The general officers of the society are as follows: President, Alfred Lambert, Montreal, Canada; Secretary-General, Germain Beaulieu, Montreal, Canada; Treasurer-General, Henri Roy, Montreal, Canada.

Artisans' Order Mutual Protection.—Organized May, 1873. Total membership, 1902, 6,444; total losses paid since organization, $487,075. Officers: M. E. Artisan, C. B. Wood, Palmyra, N. J.; M. E. Recorder, William Patton, Philadelphia, Pa.; M. E. Cashier, A. R. Underdown, Philadelphia, Pa.

Bankers' Fraternal Union, The.—Organized, 1899. Total membership, 1902, 2,473; losses paid, 1901, $3,650; paid since organization, $7,300. Officers: Supreme President, D. H. Kimberly, Cleveland, Ohio; Supreme Secretary, G. R. McKay, Cleveland, Ohio; Supreme Banker, F. T. Pomeroy, Cleveland, Ohio.

Bankers' Union of the World.—Organized, November, 1898, to pay old age, disability, funeral and death benefits. Total membership, 1902, 14,095; total amount of insurance paid since organization, $83,072.21. Officers: Supreme President, Dr. E. C. Spinney, Omaha, Neb.; Supreme Secretary, C. M. Chittenden, Omaha, Neb.; Supreme Cashier, F. H. Packard, Omaha, Neb.

Bnai Brith, Independent Order of.—Founded in 1843, in New York City. It has one Grand Lodge, ten District Grand Lodges and 411 subordinate lodges. Membership, in America, 17,500; foreign countries, 7,500; total membership, 25,000; disbursements by the American districts during 1901, $475,000. The officers of the Executive Committee of the Constitution Grand Lodge are as follows: President, Leo N. Levi, New York City; Vice-President and Treasurer, Jacob Furth, Cleveland, Ohio; Chancellor of Foreign Affairs, Julius Bien, New York City; Honorary Secretary, Soloman Sulzberger, New York City.

Bohemian Slavonian Benevolent Society of the United States.—Founded March 4, 1854. It has a National Supreme Lodge, thirteen Grand Lodges and 186 subordinate lodges. Total membership, 19,466; males, 12,829; females, 6,667; annual disbursements, between $180,000 and $193,000. No account kept of total disbursements since organization. The officers of the National Supreme Lodge are as follows: President, V. W. Wojtisek, New York City; Secretary, Ant. Jurka, New York City; Treasurer, J. F. Wosatka, New York City.

Brith Abraham, Independent Order of.—Founded February 2, 1887. It has a Grand Lodge, 306 subordinate lodges and eighteen ladies' lodges. Total membership, 55,041; males, 28,309; females, 26,732; disbursements in 1901, $165,500; total disbursements since organization, $919,696. The officers of the Grand Lodge are as follows: Grand Master, Max Stern, New York City; Grand Secretary, Jacob Schoen, New York City; Grand Treasurer, H Kalchheim, New York City.

Brotherhood of American Workmen.—Organized, 1899. Pays old age and disability as well as death benefits, and men and women are alike eligible to membership. Total membership, 1902, 414; paid since organization, $7,709.46. Officers: President, Edgar L. Briscoe, Sandoval, Ill.; Secretary, D. P. Barker, Sparta, Ill.; Treasurer, W. R. Borders, Sparta, Ill.

Brotherhood of American Yeomen.—Founded in February, 1897. It has one central or chief organization and 850 subordinate bodies. Total membership, 31,672; disbursements in 1901, $258,555; total disbursements since organization, $705,207. The officers of the central organization are as follows: Grand Foreman, J. E. Paul, Des Moines, Ia.; Grand Master of Accounts, G. M. Read, Des Moines, Ia.; Chief Secretary, W. E. Davy, Des Moines, Ia.

Brotherhood of the Union.—Founded in 1847. It has a Supreme Circle, three Grand Circles and 183 subordinate circles. There is also a ladies' branch, known as the Home Communion, having eighty-six local organizations. This makes 289 subordinate bodies. Total membership, 22,827; total disbursements since organization, $593,540. The secretary of the Supreme Circle is H. B. Walter, Philadelphia, Pa. His official designation is Supreme Scroll Keeper.

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Catholic Benevolent Legion.—Founded in 1881. It has six State Councils and 525 subordinate councils. Total membership, 37,334; disbursements during 1901, $1,520,323; total disbursements since organization, $13,757,210. The officers of the Supreme Council are as follows: President, Richard B. Tippett, Baltimore, Md.; Vice-President, Edmund D. Hennessy, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Orator, Patrick Keefe, Kentland, Md.; Secretary, John D. Carroll, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Treasurer, James A. Rowe, Newark, N. J.; Marshal, John Hackett, Syracuse, N. Y.; Guard, P. J. Hughes, New York City; Medical Examiner-in-Chief, George R. Kuhn, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Catholic Knights of America.—Founded in 1877. It has one Supreme Council and 605 subordinate councils. Total membership, 28,772; disbursements during 1901, $723,309; total disbursements since organization, $11,174,918. The officers of the Supreme Council are as follows: Supreme President, Hon. P. J. O'Connor, Savannah, Ga.; Supreme Vice-President, Hon. William Blakeslee, Hallettsville, Tex.; Supreme Secretary, Joseph C. Carroll, St. Louis, Mo.; Supreme Treasurers, Charles E. Hannauer, St. Louis, Mo.; W. C. Smith, Louisville, Ky.; Edward Feeney, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Adam W. Jaeger, Chicago, Ill.; Supreme Medical Examiner, E. J. Brennan, M. D., Indianapolis, Ind.

Catholic Knights and Ladies of America.—Organized, 1900. Total membership, 1902, 7,718; paid in losses since organization, $449,488.31. Officers: President, James H. Crumley, Detroit, Mich.; Secretary, John J. Duffy, Memphis, Tenn.; Treasurer, Miss Mary E. Sheridan, Louisville, Ky.

Catholic Mutual Benefit Association.—Founded in July, 1876. It has a Supreme Council, seven Grand Councils and 700 subordinate councils. Total membership, 60,000; disbursements in 1901, $1,022,999; total disbursements since organization, $11,438,616. The officers of the Supreme Council are as follows: President, John J. Hynes, Buffalo, N. Y.; Recorder, Joseph Cameron, Hornellsville, N. Y.; Treasurer, James M. Welsh, Hornellsville, N. Y.

Chevaliers, The.—Organized, 1901. Membership, 1902, 1,002; losses paid, 1901, $4,816; insurance in force, 1902, $933,087.50. Officers: President, Charles Dick, Akron, Ohio; Secretary, P. D. Stratton, Akron, Ohio; Treasurer, F. H. Lyder, Akron, Ohio.

Christian Burden Bearers' Association.—Organized, 1885. Total membership, 1902, 1,932; total disbursements since organization, $190,586. Officers: President, Frank Burr, Boston, Mass.; Vice-President, C. R. Crossett, Lowell, Mass.; Secretary and Treasurer, L. N. Olmstead, Manchester, N. H.

Commonwealth Provident Association.—Founded July 18, 1888. It has an Assembly, representative conventions and local lodges. Since organization it has issued 30,000 certificates of membership; disbursements in 1901, $17,000. The general officers are as follows: President, Walter D. Reynolds, Philadelphia, Pa.; Secretary-Treasurer, Albert E. Thompson, Philadelphia, Pa.; Medical Director, Emil G. Rehfuss, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

Court of Columbus Circle.—Organized, 1902. Pays death, accident and old age benefits and issues joint certificates to husband and wife. Officers: President, A. C. Elliott, Tipton, Ia.; Clerk, B. P. Thornberry, Tipton, Ia.; Treasurer, W. D. Harris, Tipton, Ia.

Court of Honor.—Founded, July 16, 1895. It has one Supreme Court and 1,080 district courts. Total membership, 58,380; total disbursements since organization, $1,780,466. The officers of the Supreme Court are as follows: Supreme Chancellor, A. L. Hereford, Springfield, Ill.; Supreme Vice-Chancellor, G. P. Marvin, Beatrice, Neb.; Supreme Recorder, W. E. Robinson, Springfield, Ill.; Supreme Treasurer, B. F. Workman, Auburn, Ill.

Eclectic Assembly, The.—Organized, 1893, to pay death and accident benefits. Total membership, 1902, 2,101 (benefit); losses paid, 1901, $19,750; paid since organization, $67,050. Officers: President, Charles P. Collins, Bradford, Pa.; Secretary, G. C. Faquan, Bradford, Pa.; Treasurer, W. M. Kincaid, Bradford, Pa.

Famabrosia Society, The.—Organized, 1901. Total membership, 1902, 460; losses paid, 1901, $3,695.65. Officers: National President, Joseph Clark, Jr., Washington, D. C.; National Secretary, E. E. Waring, Washington, D. C.; National Treasurer, N. B. Killmer, Washington, D. C.

Fellowship of Solidarity.—Incorporated in New York, May 29, 1902, to furnish the old line order of insurance, including endowment policies, sick indemnities and annuities for life, upon the basis of fraternal insurance. At the time of incorporation there were 200 members, who carried insurance to the amount of $400. There have been no deaths. The association is located at No. 11 Broadway, New York City. The general officers are: General President, Hon. John Ford, New York City; General Vice-President, B. A. Scott, New York City; General Secretary and Actuary, John M. Emery, New York City; General Treasurer, Maurice L. Muhleman, New York City; Medical Director, William Ledlie Culbert, M. D., New York City.

Foresters, Ancient Order of.—Founded in 1745, in England, introduced in the United States in 1832. It has four High Courts and nearly 3,000 subordinate courts in thirty different countries, with a total membership of 928,036. The American branch consists of three High Courts and 410 subordinate courts with a membership of about 40,000. Disbursements for benefits in 1901, $5,000,000; total disbursements since organization, not ascertainable. The officers of the supreme body in the United States are as follows: High Chief Ranger, E. A. Hayes, Buffalo, N. Y.; High Court Treasurer, William A. Hunter, Long Island City, L. I.; Permanent Secretary, Robert A. Sibbald, Park Ridge, N. J.

Foresters of America.—Founded in England in 1790. First permanent court in America in 1864; reorganized in 1889. It has one Supreme Court, 21 Grand Courts and 1,662 subordinate courts. Total membership, 205,000; disbursements during 1901, $1,101,769; total disbursements since reorganization, $8,670,613. The officers of the Supreme Court are as follows. Supreme Chief Ranger, T. F. Donahue, Providence, R. I.; Supreme Sub-Chief Ranger, W. A. Hogan, Lowell, Mass.; Supreme Treasurer, H. W. Mace, Philadelphia, Pa.; Supreme Secretary, E. M. McMurtry, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Supreme Recording Secretary, William Duge, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Supreme Medical Examiner, M. S. Clark, Youngstown, Ohio; Supreme Senior Woodward, J. E. Luddy, Bridgeport, Conn.; Supreme Junior Woodward, James Dinnen, New York City; Supreme Senior Beadle, D. E. Humhan, Pittsburg, Pa.; Supreme Junior Beadle, J. J. Doyle, Nashua, N. H.

Foresters, the Independent Order of.—Founded in Newark, N. J., in 1874, and reorganized in 1881. It has one Supreme Court, 45 High Courts and 5,000 subordinate courts. Total membership, 200,000; income for 1901, $3,053,714; disbursements during 1901, $2,388,468; total disbursements since organization, $12,000,000. The Executive Council is as follows: Supreme Chief Ranger, Dr. Oronhyatekha, Toronto Can.; Past Supreme Chief Ranger, Hon. Judge W. Wedderburn, Hampton, N. B.; Supreme Vice-Chief Ranger, J. D. Clark, Dayton, Ohio; Supreme Secretary, John A. McGillivray, Toronto, Can.; Supreme Treasurer, H. A. Collins, Toronto, Can.; Supreme Physician, T. Millman, M. D., Toronto, Can.; Supreme Counsellor, Hon. Elliott G. Stevenson, Detroit, Mich.

Fraternal Aid Association.—Instituted October 14, 1890, to pay insurance upon death or benfits during old age or disability. Total membership, 1902, 29,489; total insurance in force, $40,853,000; disbursements since organization, $1,112,750.04. Officers: President, H. E. Don Carlos, Lawrence, Kan.; Secretary, M. D. Greenlee, Lawrence, Kan.; Treasurer, C. O. Anderson, Arcadia, Kan.

Fraternal Army of America.—Organized, 1898. Pays both death and disability benefits. Total membership, 1902, 7,922; losses paid, 1901, $42,768; paid since organization, $90,509. Officers: Supreme Commander, J. B. Abrams, Taylorsville, Ill.; Supreme Secretary, F. H. Bly, Taylorsville, Ill.; Supreme Treasurer, F. W. Anderson, Taylorsville, Ill.

Fraternal Brotherhood, The.—Founded in 1896. It has a Supreme Lodge and 210 subordinate lodges. Total membership, 14,000; disbursements in 1901, $103,117. The officers of the Supreme Lodge are as follows: Supreme President, C. P. Dandy, Los Angeles, Cal.; Supreme Secretary, E. A. Beck, Los Angeles, Cal.; Supreme Treasurer, William Mead, Los Angeles, Cal.; Supreme Physician, W. W. Hitchcock, M. D., Los Angeles, Cal.

Fraternal Brotherhood of the World.—Went into the hands of a receiver under orders of the Iowa courts on July 1, 1902. Its indebtedness was between $35,000 and $40,000; assets between $12,000 and $15,000. John T. Moffit, Tipton, Ia., is the receiver.

Fraternal Censer.—Organized, 1895. Total membership, 1902, 2,162; death losses paid since organization, $10,500. Officers: Supreme President, H. F. Beery, Dayton, Ohio; Supreme Secretary, R. P. Nichols, Dayton, Ohio; Supreme Treasurer, Wilber Heathman, Dayton, Ohio.

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Fraternal Crystal Light.—Organized, 1898, to pay old age, disability and death benefits. Total membership, 1902, 2,671; paid in losses since organization, $25,636.42. Officers: President, Benjamin Rich, Springfield, Ill.; Secretary, J. A. Hoyland, Springfield, Ill.; Treasurer, J. K. Payton, Springfield, Ill.

Fraternal Home, The.—Organized, 1899. Admits both men and women and pays death, accident and old age benefits. Total membership, 1902, 4,681; losses paid, 1901, $34,000; paid since organization, $43,500. Officers: President, W. W. Anderson, Hamilton, Mo.; Secretary, F. E. Ackley, Hamilton, Mo.; Treasurer, H. Tilley, Hamilton, Mo.

Fraternal Legion, The.—Organized, 1881. Admits men and women on equal terms. Total membership, 1902, 919; losses paid, 1901, $13,725.50; paid since organization, $2,013,725.50. Officers: Supreme Commander, M. J. Block, Baltimore, Md.; Supreme Adjuster, S. John Lyon, Baltimore, Md.; Supreme Treasurer, W. H. Moffett, Jr., Baltimore, Md.

Fraternal Mystic Circle, The.—Founded at Columbus, Ohio, in 1884. It has 8 Grand Rulings and 452 subordinate rulings. Total membership, over 18,000; disbursements during 1901, $301,773; total disbursements since organization, $2,036,000. The officers of the Supreme Ruling are as follows: Supreme Mystic Ruler, F. H. Duckwitz, Philadelphia, Pa.; Supreme Recorder, J. D. Myers, Philadelphia, Pa.; Supreme Treasurer, A. H. Swartz, Philadelphia, Pa.; Supreme Medical Director, F. S. Wagenhals, M. D., Columbus, Ohio.

Fraternal Protective Association.—Organized, 1900, to pay death benefits and weekly benefits for sickness and accident. Total membership, 1902, 503; total losses paid since organization, $454.80. Officers: President, Thomas J. Newbury, Des Moines, Ia.; Secretary, L. J. Kellogg, Des Moines, Ia.; Treasurer, G. W. Marquardt, Des Moines, Ia.

Fraternal Tribunes, The.—Organized, 1897, to pay death and disability benefits. Total membership, 1902, 5,120; losses paid since organization, $98,606.41. Officers: Supreme Tribune, K. M. Whitham, Aledo, Ill.; Supreme Secretary, Robert Reydale, Rock Island, Ill.; Supreme Treasurer, H. A. Weld, Rock Island, Ill.

Fraternal Union of America.—Founded September 1, 1896. It has a Supreme Lodge and 544 subordinate lodges. Total membership, 21,680; disbursements in 1901, $151,394; total disbursements since organization, $532,088. The officers of the Supreme Lodge are as follows: Supreme President, F. F. Roose, Omaha, Neb.; Supreme Secretary, J. L. Handley, Denver, Col.; Supreme Treasurer, Samuel S. Baty, Denver, Col.; Supreme Physician, S. T. McDermith, Denver, Col.

Free Sons of Israel, Independent Order of.—Founded in 1849. It has three Grand Lodges and 103 subordinate lodges. Total disbursements, $7,165,000. The officers of the Grand Lodge of the United States are as follows: Grand Master, M. S. Stern, New York City; First Deputy Grand Master, S. Hoffheimer, New York City; Second Deputy Grand Master, Adolph Finkenberg, New York City; Third Deputy Grand Master, Adolph Pike, Chicago, Ill.; Grand Secretary, Q. H. Goldsmith, New York City; Grand Treasurer, Louis Frankenthaler, New York City; Chairman Committee on Endowment, William A. Gans, New York City.

Gleaners, Ancient Order of.—Founded in October, 1894. It has a Supreme Council and 607 subordinate bodies. Total membership, 28,640, restricted to persons engaged in agricultural pursuits. Disbursements in 1901, $85,670; total disbursements since organization, $240,000. The officers of the Supreme Council are as follows: Chairman, Ara Collins, Charlotte, Mich.; Supreme Treasurer, J. M. Ealy, Caro, Mich.; Supreme Secretary, G. H. Slocum, Caro, Mich.

Golden Eagle, Knights of the.—Founded in Baltimore, Md., in 1873. It has one Supreme Castle, 17 Grand Castles and 794 subordinate castles. Total membership, 65,000. Disbursements during 1901, $451,497; total disbursements since organization, $5,879,110. The officers of the Supreme Castle are as follows: Supreme Chief, Spain J. Southard, Bellefontaine, Ohio; Supreme Vice-Chief, Jenkin Hill, Reading, Pa.; Supreme High Priest, Eli W. Le Feber, Newport, Ky.; Supreme Master of Records, A. C. Lyttle, Philadelphia, Pa.; Supreme Keeper of Exchequer, William Culbertson, Philadelphia, Pa.; Supreme Sir Herald, William H. Ruf, Manasquan, N. J.; Supreme First Guardsman, James H. Livingston, Baltimore, Md.; Supreme Second Guardsman, Henry D. W. Morris, Dorchester, Mass.

Golden Star Fraternity.—Founded in 1881. It has a Supreme Council and 19 subordinate councils. Total membership, 1,701. Disbursements in 1901, $32,868 ; total disbursements since organization, $332,413. The officers of the Supreme Council are as follows: Supreme Moderator, Leonard M. Randolph, Newark, N. J.; Supreme Secretary, N. W. Chandler, Newark, N. J.; Supreme Treasurer, George F. Small, Newark, N. J.; Supreme Medical Director, C. A. Schureman, M. D., Newark, N. J.

Golden Star, United Order of the.—Organized, 1900. Total membership, 1902, 3,675; losses paid, 1901, $38,000; paid since organization, $49,500. Officers: Grand Commander, Charles Steen, Boston, Mass.; Grand Secretary, Arthur Beale, Boston, Mass.; Grand Treasurer, B. L. Arey, Boston, Mass.

Good Fellows, Royal Society of.—Founded in 1882. It has three Grand Assemblies and 200 subordinate assemblies. Total membership, 6,120; disbursements during 1901, $308,375; total disbursements since organization, $4,700,000. The officers of the Supreme Assembly are as follows: Premier, Dr. J. H. McGregor, Montague, Me.; Vice-Premier, Hon. W. Holt Apgar, Trenton, N. J.; Supreme Treasurer, James G. Whitehouse, Providence, R. I.; Supreme Secretary, Arthur J. Bates, Boston, Mass.

Grand Fraternity.—Founded in 1885. It has a supreme body styled the Governing Council and about 100 subordinate bodies. Total membership, 4,493; disbursements in 1901, $96,967; total disbursements since organization, $168,192. The officers of the Governing Council are as follows: President, Frederick Gaston, Philadelphia, Pa.; Vice-President, Charles H. Robinson, Philadelphia, Pa.; Treasurer, Samuel W. Wray, Philadelphia, Pa.; Secretary, William E. Gregg, Philadelphia, Pa.; Medical Director, Collier L. Bower, Philadelphia, Pa.; Counsel, George Bradford Carr, Philadelphia, Pa.

Heptasophs, Improved Order of.—Organized, 1878. Total membership, 1902, 50,204; losses paid, 1901, $1,081,847.86; paid since organization, $6,263,199.17. Officers: Supreme Archon, M. G. Cohen, Pittsburg, Pa.; Supreme Secretary, S. H. Tattersall, Baltimore, Md.; Supreme Treasurer, C. H. Ramsay, Boston, Mass.

Heralds of Liberty.—Organized, 1901, to pay sickness, accident, old age and death benefits. Total membership, 1902, 471; death losses paid since organization, $500. Officers: Supreme Commander, T. W. Pratt, Huntsville, Ala.; Supreme Recorder, O. W. Kneale, Huntsville, Ala.; Supreme Treasurer, J. F. Wood, Huntsville, Ala.

Hibernians, in America, Ancient Order of.—Instituted in the United States in 1836. Total membership, 107,577; disbursements during 1901, $930,336. The membership of the Ladies' Auxiliary is 31,876, and the disbursements of that body during 1901, $103,019. The national officers are as follows: National President, James E. Dolan, Syracuse, N. Y.; National Vice-President, James O'Sullivan, Philadelphia, Pa.; National Secretary, James P. Bree, New Haven, Conn.; National Treasurer, M. J. O'Brien, Richmond, Ind.

Home Circle, The.—Founded in 1879. It has a Supreme Council, 2 Grand Councils, 3 Advisory Boards and 219 subordinate councils. Total membership, 5,800; disbursements in 1901, $150,000; total disbursements since organization, $2,525,000. The officers of the Supreme Council are as follows: Supreme Leader, J. Varnum Abbott, Dedham, Mass.; Supreme Secretary, Julius M. Swain, Boston, Mass.; Supreme Treasurer, John Haskell Butler, Boston, Mass.; Supreme Medical Examiner, Robert B. Dixon, Boston, Mass.

Home Guards of America.—Founded February 9, 1899. The central body is designated the Supreme Home, and there are 82 subordinate bodies, styled homes. Total membership, 5,650; total disbursements since organization, $72,767. The officers of the Supreme Home are as follows: Supreme Counsellor, G. J. Eblen, M. D., Van Wert, Ohio; Supreme Secretary, J. W. Evans, Van Wert, Ohio; Supreme Treasurer, J. B. Smith, Van Wert, Ohio; Supreme Medical Director, William P. Love, M. D., Youngstown, Ohio.

Home Fraternal League.—Organized, 1899. Men and women admitted on equal terms. Total membership, 1902, 1,446; death losses in 1901, $12,244; losses paid since organization, $19,276. Officers: President, W. G. Brown, La Salle, Ill.; Secretary, C. J. Kinnie, Rockford, Ill.; Treasurer, C. O. Carbaugh Rockford, Ill.

Ideal Reserve Association.—Organized, 1899. Men and women admitted on equal terms. Total membership, 1902, 1,009; losses paid in 1901, $2,500; paid since organization, $6,717. Officers: President, F. E.

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Andrews, Detroit, Mich.; General Manager, E. W. Donovan, Detroit, Mich.; Treasurer, Homer Werren, Detroit, Mich.

International Congress.—Founded in November, 1896. It has a Supreme Body and 72 subordinate assemblies. Total membership, 2,600; disbursements in 1901, $34,993; total disbursements since organization, $94,133. The officers of the Supreme Body are as follows: Supreme Commissioner, Fred E. Lee, Dowagiac, Mich.; Supreme Record Keeper, J. O. Becraft, Dowagiac, Mich.; Supreme Finance Keeper, Henry M. Lee, Dowagiac, Mich.; General Manager, C. B. Harris, Dowagiac, Mich.

Iowa Legion of Honor.—Founded in 1879. It has a Grand Lodge and 170 subordinate lodges. Total membership, 4,400; disbursements in 1901, $152,787; total disbursements since organization, $2,017,367. The officers of the Grand Lodge are as follows: Grand President, E. H. Burlingham, Oelwein, Ia.; Grand Secretary, J. H. Helm, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Grand Treasurer, John Hilsinger, Sabula, Ia.

Iroquois, The Order of the.—Organized, 1898. Total membership, 1902, 1,505; losses paid, 1901, $8,900; paid since organization, $22,212. Officers: President, Dr. Ernest Wende, Buffalo, N. Y.; Secretary, W. A. Rice, Buffalo, N. Y.

Irish Catholic Benevolent Union of the United States and Canada.—Founded at Dayton, Ohio, in 1869. Number of societies, 149; membership, 13,623; disbursements during 1901, $83,191. The officers are as follows: President, Daniel Duffy, St. Clair, Pa.; First Vice-President, Dennis E. McCallum, Providence, R. I.; Second Vice-President, Miss Margaret L. Kellett, Scranton, Pa.; Treasurer, Thomas J. Foley, Gloucester, N. J.; Secretary, John E. Davis, Philadelphia, Pa.; Executive Committee, Miss Rose Tierney, Sandusky, Ohio; James E. Dougherty, Haverford, Pa.; Frank McCue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Jewellers' League.—Founded in 1877. It has only one central organization, and its headquarters are in New York City. Since organization it has paid to beneficiaries of deceased members a total of $2,445,245. The officers of the League are as follows. President, Henry Hayes, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Secretary and Treasurer, L. Stevens, Jr., New York City.

Knights of Columbus.—Organized, 1882. Total membership, 1902, 32,790; losses paid, 1901, $234,000; paid since organization, $1,562,800. Officers: Supreme Knight, Edward L. Hearn, South Framingham, Mass.; Supreme Secretary, Daniel Colwell, New Haven, Conn.; Supreme Treasurer, P. J. Brady, Cleveland, Ohio.

Knights and Ladies of the Golden Star.—Organized, 1884. Total membership, 1902, 5,739; death losses, 1901, $75,155.46; losses since organization, $998,319.29. Officers: President, John L. Armitage, Newark, N. J.; Secretary, Rev. S. P. Lacey, Newark, N. J.; Treasurer, George W. Downs, Trenton, N. J.

Knights of Father Mathew.—Organized 1881. Total membership, 1902, 3,591; paid in losses, 1901, $40,700; paid since organization, $482,276.25. Officers: President, Daniel O'C. Tracy, St. Louis, Mo.; Secretary, Thomas S. Bowdern, St. Louis, Mo.; Treasurer, F. B. Higgins, St. Louis, Mo.

Knights of Honor.—Organized, 1873. Total membership, 1902, 55,733; losses paid, 1901, $3,227,088.94; paid since organization, $75,023,215.21; insurance in force, 1902, $96,852,500. Officers: Supreme Dictator, D. S. Biggs, Boston, Mass.; Supreme Reporter, N. M. Given, St. Louis, Mo.; Supreme Treasurer, J. W. Branch, St. Louis, Mo.

Knight and Ladies of Honor.—Founded in 1877, in Kentucky. It has 16 Grand Lodges and 1,010 subordinate lodges. Total membership, 63,000. Both men and women are admitted to membership on equal terms. Total disbursements since organization, $19,000,000. The Supreme Lodge officers are as follows: Supreme Protector, L. B. Lockard, Toledo, Ohio; Past Supreme Protector, R. G. Lamberton, Franklin, Pa.; Supreme Vice-Protector, W. S. McCullough, Brinkley, Ark.; Supreme Secretary, C. W. Harvey, Indianapolis, Ind.; Supreme Treasurer, George A. Byrd, Indianapaolis, Ind.; Supreme Medical Examiner, Dr. L. D. Witherill, Union, N. Y.; Supreme Chaplain, Mrs. Amanda C. Lohr, Cairo, Ill.; Supreme Guide, Mrs. Lillian A. E. Harding, Somerville, Mass.; Supreme Guardian, E. N. Stone, Memphis, Tenn.; Supreme Sentinel, W. H. McIntire, Stoneboro, Pa.

Knights of the Loyal Guard.—Organized, 1895. Total membership, 1902, 6,003; losses paid, 1901, $55,000; paid since organization, $217,500. Officers: Commander-in-Chief, E. O. Wood, Flint, Mich.; Recorder-General, F. H. Rankin, Flint, Mich.; Paymaster-General, B. F. Cotharin, Flint, Mich.

Knights of Maccabees.—Organized, 1881. Total membership, 1902, 102,463; losses paid, 1901, $889,338.49; paid since organization, $5,899,853.10; insurance in force, 1902, $125,540,000. Officers: Commander, N. S. Boynton, Port Huron, Mich.; Record Keeper, Thomas Watson, Port Huron, Mich.; Finance Keeper, R. J. Whaley, Flint, Mich.

Knights of the Maccabees of the World.—Founded September 1, 1883. The order has one Supreme Tent, 6 Great Camp Jurisdictions and 4,109 subordinate tents. Total membership, 273,019; disbursements in 1901, $2,178,124; total disbursements since organization, $13,166,000. The officers of the Supreme Tent are as follows: Commander, D. P. Markey, Port Huron, Mich.; Lieutenant-Commander, S. W. Trusler, Caminchie, Ont.; Record Keeper, G. J. Siegle, Port Huron, Mich.; Finance Keeper, L. E. Sisler, Port Huron, Mich.

Knights of Malta, Ancient and Illustrious Order.—Established at Jerusalem, 1048; reorganized on a military basis, 1118; incorporated in America, 1883. It has 6 Grand Commanderies and 234 subordinate commanderies. Total membership, in America, 26,265. Amount paid for relief in 1901, about $120,000. Officers of the Supreme Grand Commandery of America are as follows: Supreme Commander, George S. Jones, Boston, Mass.; Supreme Generalissimo, John Gowland, Pittsburg, Pa.; Supreme Captain-General, David F. Melville, Braddock, Pa.; Supreme Prelate, Frank R. Hayden, Worcester, Mass.; Supreme Recorder, Frank Gray, Philadelphia, Pa.; Supreme Treasurer, W. J. Rugh, Pittsburg, Pa.

Knights and Ladies of Columbia.—Organized, 1895. Total membership, 1902, 3,474; losses paid, 1901, $19,500; paid since organization, $71,500. Officers: Supreme Counsellor, O. Kennedy, South Bend, Ind.; Supreme Secretary, John Roth, South Bend, Ind.; Supreme Treasurer, Elmer Crockett, South Bend, Ind.

Knights and Ladies of Security.—Chartered under the laws of Kansas, February 22, 1892. The order has a National Council and 900 subordinate councils. Total membership, 40,000. Women are admitted upon equal terms with men. Disbursements in 1901, $143,456; total disbursements since organization, $1,500,000. The officers of the National Council are: President, W. B. Kirkpatrick, Topeka, Kan.; Secretary, J. M. Wallace, Topeka, Kan.; Treasurer, W. M. Forbes, Topeka, Kan.; Medical Director, Dr. H. A. Warner, Topeka, Kan.

Knights of St. John and Malta.—Founded in 1883. The order has a Chapter General and 65 encampments. Total membership, 5,000. The officers of the Chapter General are as follows: Grand Commander, Charles Hayward, Wilmington, Del.; Grand Chancellor, Francis Houghtaling, New York City; Grand Almoner, Arthur H. Titus, New York City.

Ladies Catholic Benevolent Association.—Founded in 1890. It has one Supreme Council and 724 branches. Total membership, 70,727. Disbursements in 1901, $455,189; total disbursements since organization, $2,072,959. The officers of the Supreme Council are as follows: Supreme Spiritual Advisor, Rt. Rev. Bernard J. McQuade, Rochester, N. Y.; Supreme Senators, Mrs. F. M. Mayer, Ellerslie, N. Y.; Mrs. Kate Woods, Union City, Pa.; Supreme President, Mrs. E. B. McGowan, Buffalo, N. Y.; Supreme Vice-President, Mrs. Mary A. Flanagan, Cleveland, Ohio; Supreme Recorder, Mrs. J. A. Royer, Erie, Pa.; Supreme Treasurer, Mrs. Felice M. Girardot, Detroit, Mich.; Supreme Marshal, Mrs. Theresa Lutz, Chicago, Ill.; Supreme Guard, Miss Mary O'Neill, Titusville, Pa.

Ladies of the Maccabees for Michigan.—Founded as a social organization March 24, 1886; made a beneficiary society in May, 1890. There is one Great Hive and 853 subordinate bodies. Disbursements in 1901, $256,725; total disbursements since organization, $1,532,709. The officers of the Great Hive are as follows: Great Commander, Frances E. Burns, St. Louis, Mich.; Great Record Keeper, Emma E. Bower, M. D., Ann Arbor, Mich.; Great Finance Keeper, Susie S. Graves, Port Huron, Mich.; Great Medical Examiner, Emma D. Cook, M. D., Detroit, Mich.

Ladies of Maccabees of the World.—Organized, 1892. Total benefit members, 1902, 77,223; losses paid, 1901, $422,336.58; paid since organization, $1,945,840.60. Officers: Commander, Lillian M. Hollister, Detroit,

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Mich.; Record Keeper, Bina M. West, Port Huron, Mich.; Finance Keeper, A. Louise Myers, Port Huron, Mich.

Loyal Americans.—Founded September 7, 1900. The Order has a Supreme body known as the National Congress of Loyal Americans, and 173 subordinate bodies styled Local Assemblies. Total membership, 12,138. Disbursements in 1901, $15,958; total disbursements since organization, $34,165. The officers of the National Congress are as follows: Supreme President, Edwin F. Smith, Springfield, Ill.; Supreme Secretary, Ira J. Bell, Springfield, Ill.; Supreme Treasurer, James A. Easley, Springfield, Ill.; Supreme Medical Examiner, Dr. E. G. Gaffney, Springfield, Ill.

Loyal Additional Benefit Association.—Organized, 1890. Total membership, 1902, 6,491; losses paid, 1901, $118,932.70; paid since organization, $584,239.22. Officers: Supreme Chancellor, P. F. McGowan, New York City; Supreme Recorder, Frank S. Petter, Jersey City, N. J.; Supreme Treasurer, John H. Robb, Brooklyn.

Loyal Sons of America.—This organization, incorporated in Illinois and located at Farmer City, has discontinued operations and is preparing to surrender its charter. H. P. Averitt, Farmer City, Ill., is secretary.

Loyal Mystic Legion of America.—Organized, 1893. Total members, 1902, 6,514; losses paid, 1901, $41,300; paid since organization, $134,244.60 Officers: Counselor, J. B. Heartwell, Highgrove, Cal.; Secretary, C. O. Churchill, Hastings, Neb.; Treasurer, G. A. Wigton, Hastings, Neb.

Legion of Honor of Missouri.—Founded May 19, 1879. It has a Supreme Council and 22 subordinate councils. Total membership, 3,260. Disbursements in 1901, $110,500; total disbursements since organization, $1,653,929. The officers of the Supreme Council are as follows: Supreme Chancellor, O. F. Overbeck, St. Louis, Mo.; Supreme Recorder, R. J. T. White, St. Louis, Mo.; Supreme Treasurer, Richard Hanlon, Sr., St. Louis, Mo.; Supreme Medical Director, T. A. Hopkins, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

Legion of the Red Cross.—Founded September 19, 1885. It has a Supreme Council, 4 Grand Councils, 52 subordinate councils and 7 conclaves (social bodies, having a total membership of 257). Total membership in Legion, 3,636. Disbursements in 1901, $61,266. The officers of the Supreme Council are as follows: Supreme Commander, H. C. Schafer, Baltimore, Md.; Supreme Recorder, John B. Treibles, Jr., Baltimore, Md.; Supreme Treasurer, J. H. Livingston, Baltimore, Md.

Modern American Fraternal Order.—Founded in February, 1897. It has a Supreme Lodge and 152 subordinate lodges. Total membership, 4,242. Disbursements in 1901, $26,775; total disbursements since organization, $73,000. The officers of the Supreme Lodge are as follows: Supreme President, W. B. Wright, Effingham, Ill.; Supreme Secretary, George M. Le Crone, Effingham, Ill.; Supreme Treasurer, H. B. Wernsing, Effingham, Ill.

Modern Brotherhood of America.—Founded April 5, 1897. It has a Supreme Lodge and 1,070 subordinate lodges. Total membership, 34,000. Total disbursements since organization, $771,237, including expenses, $206,006, paid from a general fund created by an annual per capita tax of $2. The officers of the Supreme Lodge are as follows: Supreme President, T. B. Hanley, Tipton, Ia.; Supreme Secretary, E. L. Balz, Macon City, Ia.; Head Physician, Dr. E. L. Baker, Indianola, Ia.

Modern Samaritans, The.—Organized, 1897. Total membership, 1902, 4,091; losses paid, 1901, $24,000; paid since organization, $34,495.07. Officers: Supreme President, G. H. Crosby, Duluth, Minn.; Supreme Secretary, C. E. Lovett, Duluth, Minn.; Supreme Treasurer, O. F. Collier, Duluth Minn.

Modern Woodmen of America.—Founded in 1883. It has one Head Camp and 10,785 local camps. Total membership, 701,655. Disbursements during 1901, $5,143,551; total disbursements since organization, $27,508,384. The officers of the Head Camp are as follows: Head Consul, William A. Northcott, Greenville, Ill.; Head Clerk, Charles W. Hawes, Rock Island, Ill.; Head Banker, R. R. Smith, Brookfield, Mo.; General Attorneys, J. W. White, Rock Falls, Ill.; J. G. Johnson, Peabody, Kan.; Editor Woodman, F. O. Van Galder, Rock Island, Ill.

Mutual Protection, Order of.—Founded November 1, 1879. It has one Supreme Lodge and 89 subordinate lodges Total membership, 6,521. Disbursements in 1901, $75,950; total disbursements since organization, $738,143. The officers of the Supreme Lodge are as follows: Supreme President, D. G. Clemow, Peoria, Ill.; Supreme Secretary, G. Del Vecchio, Chicago, Ill.; Supreme Treasurer, G. F. Schmalstieg, Chicago, Ill.

Mutual Protective League.—Founded April 15, 1897. It has one Supreme Council and 430 subordinate bodies. Total membership, 16,755. Disbursements in 1901, $98,304; total disbursements of benefit fund since organization, $280,000. The officers of the Supreme Council are as follows: President, Thomas M. Jett, Hillsboro, Ill.; Secretary, J. R. Paisley, Litchfield, Ill.; Treasurer, Stephen D. Canaday, Hillsboro, Ill.; Medical Examiner, Dr. C. G. Buffington, Litchfield, Ill.

Mystic Toilers.—Founded February 3, 1899. The Order has a Supreme Council and a number of subordinate councils. Males and females are admitted to membership on an equal basis. Disbursements in nine months to and including July, 1902, were $36,460; total disbursements since organization, $115,283. The officers of the Supreme Council are as follows: President, W. R. Rowman, Waverly, Ia.; Vice-President, H. B. Kelley, Waverly, Ia.; Secretary, J. F. Taake, Des Moines, Ia.; Treasurer, James Rule, Mason City, Ia.

Mystic Workers of the World.—Founded February 24, 1896. It has one Supreme Lodge and 490 local lodges. Total membership, 21,607. Disbursements in 1901, $120,775; total disbursements since organization, $365,966. The officers of the Supreme Lodge are as follows: Supreme Master, Robert S. Cowan, Rockford, Ill.; Supreme Secretary, Edmund Jackson, Fulton, Ill.; Supreme Banker, Al. F. Schoch, Ottawa, Ill.; Supreme Medical Examiner, G. W. Clendenen, Fulton, Ill.

National Protective Legion.—Organized, 1890. Accepts men and women on equal terms and pays death, sickness and disability benefits, and dividends to living members. Total membership, 1902, 29,618; total losses paid, 1901, $107,271.12; dividends, 1901, $252,190.29; losses paid since organization, $391,137.30; dividends, $606,672.52; amount of insurance in force, 1902, $8,178,950,000. Officers: President, E. E. Rogers, Buffalo, N. Y.; Secretary, J. A. Scott, Waverly, N. Y.

National Provident Union.—Founded in January, 1883. It has a Congress and 54 councils. Total membership, 3,075. Disbursements in 1901, $100,892; total disbursements since organization, $1,952,626. The officers of the Congress are as follows: President, William Herries, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Secretary, F. E. Currier, Brooklyn, N. Y.

National Union.—Founded, 1881. It has one Supreme body and 850 subordinate chapters. Total membership, 637,681. Disbursements during 1901, $1,674,750; total disbursements since organization, $15,414,618. The offices of the organization are as follows: President, M. Y. Jeffris, Janesville, Wis.; Vice-President, William Briggs, Washington, D. C.; Secretary, J. W. Myers, Toledo, Ohio; Treasurer, Charles O Evarts, Cleveland, Ohio; Medical Director, Dr. M. R. Brown, Chicago, Ill.; General Solicitor, C. J. Kavanagh, Chicago, Ill.

New England Order of Protection.—Founded in 1887. It has 6 Grand Lodges and 335 subordinate lodges. Total membership, 31,854. Disbursements during 1901, $485,000; total disbursements since organization, $3,213,650. The officers of the Supreme Lodge are as follows: Supreme Warden, Hon. James H. Flint, Weymouth, Mass.; Supreme Vice-Warden, Jonathan W. Chapin, New Haven, Conn.; Supreme Secretary, Daniel M. Frye, Somerville, Mass.; Supreme Treasurer, Hon. John P. Sanborn, Newport, R. I.; Supreme Medical Examiner, Herbert A. Chase, M. D., Cambridge, Mass.

New Era Association.—Founded October 20, 1897. It has one grand or central body and 191 branches. Total membership, 5,813. Disbursements in 1901, $35,000; total disbursements since organization, $97,830. The officers of the Central Association are as follows: President, Cyrus E. Perkins, Grand Rapids, Mich.; General Secretary, A. M. Webster, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Treasurer, Marsh H. Sorrick, Grand Rapids, Mich.

North American Union.—Founded June 8, 1895. It has a Supreme Council and 111 subordinate councils. Total membership, 9,654. Disbursements in 1901, $55,800; total disbursements since organization, $227,500. The officers of the Supreme Council are as follows: President, Robert S. Iles, Chicago, Ill.; Secretary, G. Langhenry, Chicago, Ill.; Treasurer, J. R. Chapman, Chicago, Ill.; General Manager, F. Nunemaker, Chicago, Ill.

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Odd Fellows Mutual Aid Association.—Organized, 1867. In addition to ordinary death benefits, it makes advance payments to aged and indigent members having no means of support. Total membership 1902, 2,541; losses paid 1901, $81,119.97; paid since organization, $1,909,038.91. Officers: President, James Bishop, P. G. M., New Haven, Conn.; Secretary, G. N. Moses, P. G. M., New Haven, Conn.; Treasurer, F. A. K. Botsford, P. G. M., New Haven, Conn.

Pathfinder, The.—Founded May 14, 1898. It has one Supreme Lodge and 241 subordinate lodges. Total membership, 14,000. Disbursements in 1901, $31,575; total disbursements since organization, 61,462. The officers of the Supreme Lodge are as follows: Supreme President, U. F. Houriet, Akron, Ohio; Supreme Secretary, George C. Berry, Akron, Ohio; Supreme Treasurer, Fred E. Smith, Akron, Ohio; Supreme Medical Examiner, Dr. W. C. Jacobs, Akron, Ohio.

Patricians, Order of. Organized, 1896. Pays sickness, accident and old age, as well as death benefits. Total membership 1902, 3,300. Losses paid 1901, $13,200; paid since organization, $36,554.56. Officers: Chief Justice, W. C. Hicks, Benton Harbor, Mich.; Supreme Clerk, F. H. Platt, Benton Harbor, Mich.; Supreme Treasurer, P. W. Hall, Benton Harbor, Mich.

Pilgrim Fathers, United Order of the.—Founded in 1879. It has one Supreme Colony and 216 subordinate colonies. Total membership, 22,565. Disbursements during 1901, $440,150; total disbursements since organization, $4,564,080. The officers of the Supreme Colony are as follows: Supreme Governor, Henry S. Treadwell, Boston, Mass.; Supreme Lieutenant-Governor, Edward P. Lincoln, Chelsea, Mass.; Supreme Secretary, Nathan Crary, Lawrence, Mass.; Supreme Treasurer, Albert V. Bugbee, Lawrence, Mass.; Supreme Medical Examiner, Emory L. White, M. D., Somerville, Mass.; Supreme Chaplain, Mrs. Huldah A. Cooley, Melrose, Mass.; Sergeant-at-Arms, A. B. Pinkham, Boston, Mass.; Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms, Rowland B. Jacobs, Lebanon, N. H.; Sentinel Inner Gate, Asa Smith, Jamaica Plain, Mass.; Sentinel Outer Gate, Charles R. Peters, Roxbury, Mass.

Pioneer Reserve Association.—Organized, 1898. Pays disability and old age, as well as death benefits. Total membership 1902, 1,501. Losses paid 1901, $10,570; paid since organization, $21,731.27. Officers: President, J. W. Rodgers, Bloomington, Ill.; Secretary, W. E. Stone, Bloomington, Ill.; Treasurer, C. J. Moyer, Bloomington, Ill.

Protected Home Circle.—Founded August 7, 1886. It has a Supreme Circle, 6 Grand Circles and 528 local circles. Total membership, 46,000. Disbursements in 1901, $306,500; total disbursements since organization, $2,560,591. The officers of the Supreme Circle are as follows: Supreme President, H. C. Hall, Sharon, Pa.; Supreme Vice-President, James V. Rose, Sharon, Pa.; Supreme Secretary, W. S. Palmer, Sharon, Pa.; Supreme Treasurer, A. McDowell, Sharon, Pa.

Prudent Patricians of Pompeii.—Founded April 2, 1897. The Order has a supreme body, named the Parliament, and 80 subordinate bodies. Total membership, 5,279. Disbursements in 1901, $26,627; total disbursements since organization, $83,566. The officers of the Parliament are as follows: Premier, W. S. Linton, Saginaw, Mich.; Pronotary, David Swinton, Saginaw, Mich.; Proctor, W. J. Lamson, Saginaw, Mich.; Purser, Henry H. McKee, Washington, D. C.

Pyramids, Ancient Order of the.—It has a royal Temple and 327 subordinate councils. Total membership, 12,771. Disbursements in two years ending August 1, 1902, $190,483. The officers of the Royal Temple are as follows: Royal Prophet, E. B. Frost, Kansas City, Mo., Royal Priest, F. P. Long, Kansas City, Mo.; Royal Scribe, H. S. Landis, Kansas City, Mo.

Rechabites, Independent Order of.—Founded in England, 1835, in America, 1842. It has, in America, one High Tent, 2 District Tents, and 30 subordinate tents. Disbursements during 1901, in America, $5,688; in the world, $997,162. The officers of the High Tent are as follows: High Chief Ruler, S. M. Ellis, Pittsburg, Pa.; High Deputy Ruler, P. F. McCloskey, East Liverpool, Ohio; High Secretary, James H. Dony, Washington, D. C.; High Treasurer, William B. Kelly, Washington, D. C.

Red Cross, Ancient Order of.—Organized, 1889. Pays funeral, accident and disability benefits in addition to life certificates. Total membership 1902, 427,426. Total disbursements since organization, $115-004,003.84. Officers: Supreme President: Dr. W. H. H. Gable, Osage, Iowa; Supreme Secretary, C. J. Wightman, Waverly, Iowa; Supreme Treasurer, Richard Cullinani, Waverly, Iowa.

Royal Arcanum.—Founded June 23, 1877. It has one Supreme Council, 27 Grand Councils and 1,993 subordinate councils. Total membership, 246,156. Disbursements in 1901, $6,595,104; total disbursements since organization, $72,231,011. The officers of the Supreme Council are as follows: Supreme Regent, Joseph A. Langfitt, Pittsburg, Pa.; Supreme Secretary, W. O. Robson, Boston, Mass.; Supreme Treasurer, E. A. Skinner, Westfield, N. Y.; Medical Examiner-in-Chief, Sanford Hanscom, M. D., Somerville, Mass.

Royal Circle.—Founded November 7, 1896. It has a Supreme Circle and 463 subordinate bodies. Total membership, 14,258. Disbursements in 1901, $164,008; total disbursements since organization, $434,289. The officers of the Supreme Circle are as follows: Supreme President, Joseph Trutter, Springfield, Ill.; Supreme Secretary, James Walsh, Springfield, Ill.; Supreme Treasurer, Adolph F. Deichen, Springfield, Ill.

Royal Fraternal Union.—Founded February 25, 1897. It has a Supreme Council and 213 subordinate councils. Total membership, 4,612. Disbursements in 1901, $36,378; total disbursements since organization, $104,631. The officers of the Supreme Council are as follows: Supreme President, W. R. Eidson, St. Louis, Mo.; Supreme Secretary, Charles F. Hatfield, St. Louis, Mo.; Supreme Treasurer, Jesse T. Baker, St. Louis, Mo.

Royal Highlanders.—Founded August 11, 1896. It has one grand central body and 300 subordinate bodies. Total membership, 15,000. Disbursements in 1901, $56,600; total disbursements since organization, $152,138. The officers of the Central organization are as follows: President, William E. Sharp, Lincoln, Neb.; Chief Secretary, F. J. Sharp, Aurora, Neb.; Chief Treasurer, A. E. Siekmann, Aurora, Neb.

Royal League.—Founded October 26, 1883. It has a Supreme Council and 191 subordinate councils. Total membership, 21,002. Disbursements in 1901 (including management expenses, $26,515), $415,652; total disbursements since organization, not including management expenses, $2,998,150. The officers of the Supreme Council are as follows: Supreme Archon, W. E. Hyde, Chicago, Ill.; Supreme Scribe, C. E. Piper, Chicago, Ill.; Supreme Treasurer, Holmes Hoge, Chicago, Ill.

Royal Neighbors of America.—Founded in December, 1888; made auxiliary to Modern Woodmen of America in 1892; incorporated as a beneficiary society March 21, 1895. The Order has a Supreme Camp and 3,109 subordinate camps. Total membership, 124,959, including $6,800 not insured. Both sexes are admitted on equal terms. Disbursements in 1902, to August 31, $255,500; total disbursements since organization, $768,248. The officers of the Supreme Camp are as follows: Supreme Oracle, Mrs. E. D. Watt, Omaha, Neb.; Supreme Recorder, Mrs. Minnie Fielder, Peoria, Ill.; Beneficent Recorder, Miss Myrtle E. Dade, Rock Island, Ill.; Supreme Receiver, Mrs. Myra Enright, Kansas City, Kan.

Royal Templers.—Organized, 1870. Death and disability benefits are paid. Total membership, 1902, 15,152; losses paid, 1901, $308,350; paid since organization, $6,215,100. Officers: President, F. D. Muse, Buffalo, N. Y.; Secretary, E. B. Rew, Buffalo, N. Y.; Treasurer, The Merchants' Bank, Buffalo, N. Y.

Scottish Clans, Order of.—Founded November 30, 1878. It has one Royal Clan, two Grand Clans and a number of local subordinate clans. Total membership, 6,885. Disbursements in 1901, $61,600; total disbursements since organization, $750,000. The officers of the Royal Clan are as follows: Royal Chief, W. H. Steen, Braidwood, Ill.; Royal Secretary, Peter Kerr, Boston, Mass.; Royal Treasurer, John Hill, St. Louis, Mo.; Royal Physician, W. H. Fraser, M. D., La Salle, Ill.

Select Knights, Order of.—Organized, 1879. One-half the face value of the certificate paid for total disability. Total membership, 1902, 4,081; losses paid, 1901, $36,300; paid since organization, $367,002.62. Officers: Grand Commander, W. H. Snider; Grand Recorder, J. K. Staples, Buffalo, N. Y.

Select Knights and Ladies.—Founded in March, 1881. It has a Supreme Lodge and 160 subordinate lodges. Total membership, 6,500. Disbursements in 1901, $82,000; total disbursements since organization, $720,000. The officers of the Supreme Lodge are as follows: Supreme President, William Cross, Kansas City, Kan.; Supreme Recorder, Ed. H. Wheeler, Kansas City, Kan.; Supreme Treasurer, L. H. Nettleton, Ottawa, Kan.; Supreme Medical Examiner, G. P. Howard, Halstead, Kan.

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Shield of Honor.—Founded April 11, 1875. It has a Supreme Lodge, 5 Grand Lodges and 122 subordinate lodges. Total membership, 11,766. Disbursements in 1901, $121,000; total disbursements since organization, $1,315,500. The officers of the Supreme Lodge are as follows: Past Supreme Master, D. H. Taylor, Wheeling, W. Va.; Supreme Master, William F. Edwards, Baltimore, Md.; Junior Supreme Master, Elmer P. Strang, Camden, N. J.; Supreme Secretary, William T. Henry, Baltimore, Md.; Supreme Treasurer, John W. Meeks, Baltimore, Md.

Societe St. Jean-Baptiste de Bienfaisance de New York.—Founded May 21, 1850, incorporated April 12, 1870. Its officers are as follows: President, L. A. Laurencelle, New York; Secretary, Wilfrid Collin, New York.

Sons and Daughters of Justice.—Founded January 7, 1897.—It has one supreme body, known as the National Council, and 137 subordinate councils. Total membership, 5,447. Total disbursements since organization, $69,637. The officers of the National Council are as follows: National President, G. H. Justus, Minneapolis, Kan.; National Secretary, W. W. Walker, Jr., Minneapolis, Kan.; National Treasurer, J. C. Safford, Minneapolis, Kan.; National Medical Director, John Miller, M. D., Minneapolis, Kan.

Sons and Daughters of Protection.—Organized, 1886. Total membership, 1902, 2,871; losses paid, 1901, $5,600; paid since organization, $28,850. Officers: President, J. J. Pickett, Central City, Neb.; Secretary, O. C. Bell, Lincoln, Neb.; Treasurer, A. W. Buchiet, Grand Island, Neb.

Sparta, Order of.—Organized, 1880. Is restricted by law to Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland. Total membership, 1902, 4,812; losses paid, 1901, $205,000; paid since organization, $1,987,616; insurance in force, 1902, $12,030,000. Officers: Regent, E. M. Fields, Philadelphia, Pa.; Seretary, R. A. Welsh, Philadelphia, Pa.; Treasurer, J. B. Moffitt, Philadelphia, Pa.

Templars of Liberty.—Incorporated under the laws of the State of New York July 2, 1883. Total disbursements since organization, $700,000. The officers of the Worthy Grand Temple are as follows: Worthy Grand Templar, Christopher Archer; Worthy Grand Recorder, J. Adam Flammer, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Tribe of Ben-Hur.—Founded March 1, 1894. It has a Supreme Tribe and 1,000 local tribes. Total membership, 65,000. Amount of disbursements, 1901, $268,359; total amount of disbursements since organization, $1,265,617. The officers of the Supreme Tribe are as follows: Supreme Chief, D. W. Gerard, Crawfordsville, Ind.; Supreme Scribe, F. L. Snyder, Crawfordsville, Ind.; Supreme Keeper of Tribute, S. E. Voris, Crawfordsville, Ind.; Supreme Medical Examiner, J. F. Davidson, M. D., Crawfordsville, Ind.

Union Fraternal League.—Founded, 1893. It has a Supreme Lodge, called the Cabinet, 2 grand assemblies and 75 local assemblies. Total membership, 2,000. Disbursements in 1901, $75,000; total disbursements since organization, $100,000. The officers of the Cabinet are as follows: Senior Past President, John C. Barthelmes, Brookline, Mass.; Junior Past President, John Merrill, Boston, Mass.; President, William McKeever, Lynn, Mass.; First Vice-President, P. Kirk, Somerville, Mass.; Second Vice-President, T. A. Paradis, North Grosvenordale, Conn.; Secretary, James F. Reynolds, Somerville, Mass.; Treasurer, J. P. Roulier, M. D., Salem, Mass.; Medical Director, William J. Worth, M. D., Baltimore, Md.; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. S. James, M. D., Cleveland, Ohio; Doorkeeper, William A. Kistler, Phalanx, Ohio; Sentinel, Joseph A. Pellerin, Manchester, N. H.; Chaplain, J. Edgar Tanguay, M. D., Woonsocket, R. I.

Union Life Guards, The.—Organized, 1897. Admits both women and men and accepts hazardous occupations. Total membership, 1902, 1,911; losses paid, 1901, $8,310; paid since organization, $30,608. Officers: President, C. H. Reynolds, Alpena, Mich.; Secretary, John Barratt, Alpena, Mich.; Treasurer, W. A. Prince, Alpena, Mich.

United American Mechanics, Order of.—Founded in 1845. It has 19 State Councils and 713 subordinate councils. Total membership, 47,011; disbursements during 1901, $354,181. The national officers are as follows: National Councillor, George H. Poulson, Trenton, N. J.; National Vice-Councillor, G. Marion White, New York City; Junior ex-National Councillor, Elmer E. Hill, Milford, N. H.; National Secretary, John Server, Philadelphia, Pa.; National Treasurer, Joseph H. Shinn, Camden, N. J.; National Marshal, Robert M. Johnston, Sheridanville, Pa.; National Protector, William Summerfield, Parkersburg, W. Va.; National Doorkeeper, A. F. Bicknell, Woonsocket, R. I.

United American Mechanics, Junior Order of.—Founded in 1853. It has 32 State Councils and 1,314 subordinate councils. Total membership, 110,097; disbursements during 1901, $393,392; total disbursements since organization, $4,288,920. The officers of the National Council are as follows: National Councillor, George B. Bowers, Altoona, Pa.; National Vice-Chancellor, James L. Cooper, M. D., Fort Worth, Tex.; National Secretary, Edw. S. Deemer, Philadelphia, Pa.; National Treasurer, J. Adam Sohl, Baltimore, Md.

United Ancient Order of Druids.—Founded in 1781. It has 16 grand bodies and 435 subordinate bodies. Total membership, 19,894; disbursements during last fiscal year, 266,351; total disbursements since 1847, $4,994,162. The officers of the Supreme Grove are as follows: Supreme Arch, M. A. Beckman, St. Paul, Minn.; Deputy Supreme Arch, C. R. Panter, New Orleans, La.; Supreme Secretary, H. Frudenthal, Albany, N. Y.; Supreme Treasurer, L. Krauss, Lafayette, Ind.; Supreme Herald, James F. Martinous, San Francisco, Cal.; Supreme Guard, Otis E. Wells, Richmond, Va.

United Artisans.—Founded November 3, 1894. It has one supreme body and 200 subordinate assemblies. Total membership, 6,885; disbursements in 1901, $65,335; total disbursements since organization, $168,370. The officers of the supreme body are as follows: Supreme Master Artisan, Francis I. McKenna, Portland, Ore.; Supreme Secretary, C. L. McKenna, Portland, Ore.

United Order of the Golden Cross.—Founded May 9, 1876. It has a Supreme Commandery, 12 Grand Commanderies and 817 subordinate commanderies. Total membership, 25,538; total disbursements since organization, $7,159,310. The officers of the Supreme Commandery are as follows: Supreme Commander, John D. Young, M. D., Winthrop, Mass.; Supreme Keeper of Records, W. R. Cooper, Knoxville, Tenn.; Supreme Treasurer, John N. Elhe, Washington, D. C.

United Workmen, Ancient Order.—Founded in 1868. It has 40 Grand Lodges and 5,462 subordinate lodges. Total membership, 437,499; disbursements during 1901, $9,473,274; total disbursements since organization, $119,037,800. The officers of the Supreme Lodge are as follows: Past Supreme Master Workman, A. C. Harwick, Buffalo, N. Y.; Supreme Master Workman, Webb McNall, Gaylord, Kan.; Supreme Foreman, C. R. Matson, Chicago, Ill.; Supreme Overseer, W. H. Miller, St. Louis, Mo.; Supreme Recorder, M. W. Sackett, Meadville, Pa.; Supreme Receiver, John J. Acker, Albany, N. Y.; Supreme Guide, Louis C. Merrill, Concord, N. H.; Supreme Watchman, S. B. Ritchie, Winnipeg, Man.; Supreme Medical Examiner, D. H. Shields, Hannibal, Mo.

Washington Insurance Union, The.—Organized, 1902. Men and women accepted on equal terms. Its ritual illustrates the character, moral and political principles of George Washington. No losses to date of report. Officers: National President, A. S. Griffin, Canton, Ohio; National Secretary, J. A. Bliss, Canton, Ohio; National Treasurer, C. D. Bachtel, Canton, Ohio.

Western Catholic Union.—Organized, 1877. Pays death and sick benefits. Total membership, 1902, 5,125; losses paid, 1901, $71,500; paid since organization, $764,479. Officers: President, Herman F. Jochern, Quincy, Ill.; Secretary, John Schauf, Quincy, Ill.; Treasurer, H. A. Oenning, Quincy, Ill.

Woodmen of the World.—Founded in 1890. It has one grand body and 5,733 subordinate bodies. Total membership, 292,600; disbursements during 1901, $12,489,666. The officers of the Supreme Camp are as follows: Sovereign Commander, J. C. Root, Omaha, Neb.; Sovereign Adviser, F. A. Falkenburg, Denver, Col.; Sovereign Clerk, John T. Yates, Omaha, Neb.; Sovereign Banker, Morris Sheppard, Texarkana, Tex.; Sovereign Escort, H. F. Simrall, Jr., Columbus, Miss.; Sovereign Watchman, B. W. Jewell, Omaha, Neb.; Sovereign Sentry, Dr. H. Bradshaw, Little Rock, Ark.; Sovereign Physicians, A. D. Cloyd, Omaha, Neb., and Ira W. Porter, Omaha, Neb.

Workmen's Benefit Association.—Organized, 1893. Total membership, 1902, 6,683; losses paid, 1901, $55,000; paid since organization, $226,374. Officers: President, John Mackriele, New Haven, Conn.; Secretary, James H. Cutten, Boston, Mass.; Treasurer, E. J. F. Hasseltine, Boston, Mass.

Yeomen of America.—Founded June 28, 1898. It has one Supreme Council and 153 subordinate councils. Total membership, 6,500; disbursements in 1901, $30,273; total disbursements since organization, $55,855. The officers of the Supreme Council are as follows: Supreme President, W. A. Colledge, Aurora, Ill.; Supreme Vice-President, C. D. Judd, Aurora, Ill.; Supreme Treasurer, C. E. Corlett, Aurora, Ill.; Supreme Secretary, C. M. Coats, Aurora, Ill.

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COLLEGE FRATERNITIES.

College fraternities, or secret societies, have become an essential part of the structure of college life. Although in the early years of their existence the faculties in many colleges prohibited the students joining the secret societies, nevertheless these organizations were perpetuated by the best men in college even with the utmost secrecy, often under the most trying conditions, until at length they were tolerated, then permitted, and are now approved by the wisest authorities as beneficial to the members and helpful in the administration and discipline of the college. Each fraternity has chapters in several colleges which are closely affiliated, guided by the same principles, associated by correspondence and interchange of visits, and governed by a grand chapter composed of delegates from the several chapters. Meeting in annual conventions and interchanging visits, the members form acquaintances and acquire interests which make them broader and more cosmopolitan as college men.

There is an elective affinity by which the members are chosen. Usually they are admitted into the local chapter early in the freshman year, so that the young men have the benefit and advantage of the advice and direct oversight of the upper class men. The members of a good fraternity are jealous of the reputation of their chapter, therefore they carefully guard the character and conduct of the individuals.

The principal object of the best fraternities is to promote friendship, regulate conduct, develop manly character and supplement the college course by exerting an influence toward a broad culture and a noble life.

The spirit and rules are so strong that membership in one fraternity precludes one from membership in another fraternity.

These college fraternities are peculiar to America, and exist in nearly every university and college in the United States and the two principal universities of Canada. Princeton is the only university of prominence which prohibits them.

It is a fact evident to a casual observer that the fraternity men are the most loyal and enthusiastic of the alumni of a college.

Many of the fraternities have published biographical catalogues of their members. The best catalogue is that of Zeta Psi fraternity, issued in 1900, which is a model as to details, contents, typography, paper and binding. Including the photo engravings of fraternity groups, chapter houses and college buildings, it contains 1,200 pages. The edition of 1,000 cost over $15,000.

For many years the chapters rented rooms for their meetings, but the system has so developed that now the general custom is to occupy a house for dormitory as well as for chapter purposes. Many fraternities, by the aid and under the control of alumni, have erected chapter houses adapted specially to fraternity life. These houses differ widely as to style of architecture and arrangement. Many of them are ornaments to the college community, excellent types of which are found in the Alpha Delta Phi house at Williams College, the Delta Psi house at Columbia University, and in the Zeta Psi house at Cornell University.

The principal college fraternities are named below in chronological order:

Name.	Where founded.	When founded.	Name.	Where founded.	When founded.
Kappa Alpha	Union College	1825	Theta Delta Chi	Union College	1847
Sigma Phi	Union College	1827	Phi Gamma Delta	Jefferson College	1848
Delta Phi	Union College	1827	Phi Delta Theta	Miami University	1848
Alpha Delta Phi	Hamilton College	1832	Phi Kappa Sigma	Univ. of Pennsylvania	1850
Psi Upsilon	Union College	1833	Chi Phi	Princeton University	1854
Beta Theta Pi	Miami University	1839	Sigma Chi	Miami University	1855
Chi Psi	Union College	1841	Delta Tau Delta	Bethany College	1860
Delta Kappa Epsilon	Yale University	1844	Alpha Tau Omega	Va. Military Institute	1865
Zeta Psi	New York University	1847	Kappa Alpha (South'n	Washington and Lee	1865
Delta Psi	Columbia University	1847	Sigma Nu	Va. Military Institute	1869

Delta Upsilon was founded at Williams College in 1834 as an anti-secret society, but later it was considered as a non-secret society and is generally counted with the fraternities.

UNITED CHAPTERS OF PHI BETA KAPPA.

By Rev. OSCAR M. VOORHEES, Secretary and Treasurer.

Among all college Greek letter fraternities, that of Phi Beta Kappa stands not only as the oldest organized in the United States, but with the first in standard and desirability. With its membership limited to those who have attained the highest distinction in scholarship in their colleges, its alumni are to be found in the highest positions in public and private life and have numbered among them professors, physicians, clergymen, business men, members of the legal profession and Presidents of the United States. In number the alumni rank well toward the head of the list of college fraternity men in the country.

The Phi Beta Kappa fraternity was organized December 5, 1776, at William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va., by students in that institution, and is therefore the oldest Greek letter fraternity in this country, having had a continuous existence for over 125 years. The original chapter was disbanded at the end of four years on account of the progress of the Revolution, but was revived in 1849. The civil war again closed its activity, but it was revived in 1893 and again flourishes on its ancient foundation.

Charters were early granted for the establishment of chapters in connection with Yale and Harvard, and from these institutions the fraternity has spread until it now has chapters in 53 of the leading educational institutions in the country.

The first general catalogue was published in 1900 by Rev. E. B. Parsons, D. D., of Williams College, then secretary of the fraternity, and contained the names of over 10,500 living members.

The object of the fraternity is "the promotion of scholarship and friendship among students and graduates of American colleges," and only those are eligible who attain highest rank in their college classes. Charters for chapters are eagerly sought, and the tendency is to restrict them to institutions that aim to promote high attainments in scholarship.

The United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa is the name by which the central organization of the fraternity is designated. The National Council, composed of three delegates from each chapter, meets every third year. A Senate consisting of twenty members forms an Executive Committee charged with the care of the general interests of the fraternity during the interval between the sessions of the National Council. The organization has reason to be proud of its history, and the unique position it occupies as the "conserver and rewarder of scholastic attainment." Many eminent scholars and statesmen count it an honor to have their names enrolled upon her list of members, and thus be entitled to wear the well-known golden key. Theodore Roosevelt is the fifth of her members to attain the Presidency of the United States, his predecessors being John Quincy Adams, Franklin Pierce, James A. Garfield and Chester A. Arthur.

The present officers of the fraternity are: President, Hon. John A. De Remer, LL. B., Schenectady, N. Y.; vice-president, vacant; secretary and treasurer, Rev. Oscar M. Voorhees, Three Rivers, N. J.

Senators, 1898 to 1904: Hon. Joseph H. Choate, LL. D., London, Eng.; Hon John A. De Remer, LL. D., Schenectady, N. Y.; Hon. Theodore E. Hancock, LL. D., Syracuse, N. Y.; Professor Samuel Hart, D. D., Middletown, Conn.; Colonel Thomas W. Higginson, LL. D., Cambridge, Mass.; Hon. Seth Low, LL. D., New York City; Editor Hamilton W. Mabie, L. H. D., New York City; Professor Francis A. March, LL. D., Easton, Pa.

Senators, 1901 to 1907: Professor Henry L. Chapman, D. D., Brunswick, Me.; Professor Edwin Grosvenor, M. A., Amherst, Mass.; Professor Edward Everett Hale, LL. D., Roxbury, Mass.; Colonel William Lamb, LL. D., Norfolk, Va.; Rev. Eben B. Parsons, D. D., Williamstown, Mass.; President Ira Remsen, LL. D., Baltimore, Md.; President Charles F. Thwing, LL. D., Cleveland, Ohio; Rev. Oscar M. Voorhees, M. A., Three Rivers, N. J.; Professor Adolph Werner, Ph. D., New York City; President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, LL.D., Berkeley, Cal.

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ARTISTIC, SCIENTIFIC AND EDUCATIONAL.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The National Academy of Design was founded in 1826. Its schools will be open daily to male and female students until May 9, 1903, Sundays and holidays excepted. Admission to the schools is obtained through the examinations held the week beginning January 26, 1903. Applicants for these examinations must register at the office of the Academy during the week prior to these examinations.

The Council for 1902-1903 is composed as follows:

President, Frederich Dielman; Vice-President, J. G. Brown; Corresponding Secretary, H. W. Watrous; Recording Secretary, Will H. Low; Treasurer, Lockwood de Forest; Francis C. Jones, George H. Yewell, Irving R. Wiles, Alfred C. Hurland, Herbert Adams and R. Swain Gifford.

The list of academicians and associate academicians is as follows:

(The addresses of members given in the following list refer to the city of New York when not otherwise specified.)

Academicians—Herbert Adams, 42 West Fifteenth street; George R. Barse, Jr., 11 East Fifty-ninth street; J. Carroll Beckwith, 58 West Fifty-seventh street; Edwin H. Blashfield, 48 West Fifty-ninth street; Robert Blum, 90 Grove street; George H. Boughton, West House, Campden Hill, W., London, Eng.; Carl L. Brandt, Hastings-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.; J. R. Brevoort, 52 East Twenty-third street; Fred'k A. Bridgman, 146 Boulevard Malesherbes, Paris; John B. Bristol, 52 East 23d street; J. G. Brown, 51 West Tenth street; George B. Butler, 116 West Eighty-eighth street; Howard Russell Butler, Carnegie Hall; Charles Calverley, 107 East Twenty-seventh street; William M. Chase, 303 Fifth avenue; F. S. Church, Carnegie Hall; B. West Clinedinst, 1000 Madison avenue; Samuel Colman, 97 Central Park West; Bruce Crane, 154 West Fifty-fifth street; W. P. W. Dana, 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, France; Lockwood De Forest, 7 East Tenth street; Thomas W. Dewing, 51 West Tenth street; Frederick Dielman, 51 West Tenth street; J. H. Dolph, 58 West Fifty-seventh street; Frank Fowler, 106 West Fifty-fifth street; Daniel Chester French, 125 West Eleventh street; Gilbert Gaul, 51 West Tenth street; R. Swain Gifford, 152 West Fifty-seventh street; C. C. Griswold, 262 West Twelfth street; Seymour Joseph Guy, 51 West Tenth street; George Henry Hall, abroad; Hamilton Hamilton, 138 Freemont street, Peekskill, N. Y.; Alexander Harrison, 118 East Fortieth street; J. S. Hartley, 145 West Fifty-fifth street; W. J. Hennessey, Saville Club, London, Eng.; E. L. Henry, 7 West Forty-third street; Winslow Homer, Scarboro, Me.; William H. Howe, Bronxville, N. Y.; Alfred C. Howland, 318 West Fifty-seventh street; Daniel Huntington, 49 East Twentieth street; George Inness, Jr., Carnegie Hall Studios; David Johnson, 69 West One Hundred and Thirty-first street; Eastman Johnson, 66 West Fifty-fifth street; Francis C. Jones, 253 West Forty-second street; Bolton H. Jones, 253 West Forty-second street; John Lafarge, 51 West Tenth street; William H. Lippincott, 37 West Twenty-second street; Will H. Low, Bronxville, N. Y.; William Magrath, 11 East Fourteenth street; George W. Maynard, 156 East Thirty-sixth street; Charles H. Miller, 10 East Twenty-third street; F. D. Millet, Broadway, England; Robert C. Minor, 58 West Fifty-seventh street; Louis Moeller, Edenwald, Wakefield, N. Y.; Thomas Moran, 24 West Twenty-second street; H. Siddons Mowbray, 66 West Eleventh street; J. Francis Murphy, 222 West Twenty-third street; Victor Nehlig, abroad; J. C. Nicoll, 51 West Tenth street; Walter L. Palmer, 5 Lafayette street, Albany, N. Y.; Arthur Parton, 52 East Twenty-third street; E. Wood Perry, 18 East Twelfth street; Benjamin C. Porter, 3 North Washington square; Horace Walcott Robbins, 56 East Fifty-seventh street; John Rogers, New Canaan, Conn.; John S. Sargent, 33 Tite street, Chelsea, S. W., London, Eng.; L. G. Sellstedt, 78 West Mohawk street, Buffalo, N. Y.; Aaron D. Shattuck, Granby, Conn.; Walter Shirlaw, abroad; R. M. Shurtleff, 44 West Twenty-second street; George H. Smillie, 650 Madison avenue; James D. Smillie, 156 East Thirty-sixth street; Augustus St. Gaudens, Windsor, Vt.; Arthur F. Tait, Ludlow Park, Yonkers, N. Y.; Abbott H. (Elect) Thayer, Monadnock, N. H.; Louis C. Tiffany, 335 Fourth avenue; D. W. Tryon, 226 West Fifty-ninth street; C. Y. Turner, 35 West Fourteenth street; Kruseman Van Elten, 9 Rue Campagne premiere, Paris, France; Elihu Vedder, 7 West Forty-third street; Frederic P. Vinton, 247 Newbury street, Boston; Douglas Volk, Center Lovell, Maine; Horatio Walker, Beaulieu, Isle d'Orleans, Can.; Edgar M. Ward, 51 West Tenth street; J. Q. A. Ward, 119 West Fifty-second street; Harry W. Watrous, 58 West Fifty-seventh street; John F. Weir, Yale School of Art, New Haven, Conn.; J. Alden Weir, 146 West Fifty-fifth street; C. D. Weldon, 51 West Tenth street; Worthington Whittredge, Summit, N. J.; Irving R. Wiles, 106 West Fifty-fifth street; Lemuel E. Wilmarth, 352 Adelphi street, Brooklyn; Thomas Waterman Wood, 51 West Tenth street; George H. Yewell, 51 West Tenth street.

Associates—Edwin A. Abbey, Morgan Hall, Fairford, Gloucestershire, Eng.; J. W. Alexander, 123 East Sixty-third street; Thomas Allen, 12 Commonwealth avenue, Boston; Paul W. (Elect) Bartlett, 229 East Twentieth street; Miss Cecilia Beaux, 1710 Chestnut street, Philadelphia; E. A. (Elect) Bell, 226 Central Park, South; Frank W. Benson, Salem, Mass.; William Verplanck Birney, 58 West Fifty-seventh street; Karl (Elect) Bitter, Weehawken, N. J.; George H. Bogert, 204 West Fifty-fifth street; Joseph H. (Elect) Boston, 203 Montague street, Brooklyn; A. T. Bricher, 2 West Fourteenth street; Miss Fidelia Bridges, Canaan, Conn.; George De Forest Brush, Dublin, N. H.; J. Wells Champney, 96 Fifth avenue; Carlton T. Chapman, 58 West Fifty-seventh street; Walter Clark, 939 Eighth avenue; William A. Coffin, 58 West Fifty-seventh street; C. C. Coleman, "The Players," 16 Gramercy Park; E. Irving Couse, 939 Eighth avenue; Kenyon Cox, 145 West Fifty-fifth street; Thomas A. Craig, Rutherford, N. J.; Charles C. Curran, 16 West Sixty-first street; C. H. Dani, Mystic, Conn.; F. De Haven 23 West Twenty-fourth street; H. C. Dearth, Carnegie Studios; Percival De Luce, 52 East Twenty-third street; Louis Paul Dessar, 204 West Fifty-fifth street; Frank Du Mond, 58 West Fifty-seventh street; Thomas Eakins, 1729 Mount Vernon avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.; L. C. Earle, Montclair, N. J.; C. Warren Eaton, 318 West Fifty-seventh street; Henry A. Ferguson, 215 West Fifty-fourth street; Ben Foster, 253 West Forty-second street; Frederich W. Freer, State and Ohio streets, Chicago, Ill.; Edward Gay, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Frank Russell Green, 211 West 85th street; William St. John Harper, 215 West Fifty-seventh street; Childe Hassam, 139 West Fifty-fifth street; Albert Herter, 841 Madison avenue; William H. Hyde, 105 East Sixty-first street; Samuel Isham, 80 West Fortieth street; William Sergeant Kendall, 26 West Eighth street; William Fair Kline, 152 West Fifty-fifth street; F. W. Kost, 146 West Fifty-fifth street; W. L. Lathrop, New Hope, Pa.; Louis Loeb, 58 West Fifty-seventh street; Mrs. Henry A. Loop, Clifton Springs, N. Y.; Joseph Lyman, Century Club; George H. McCord, 399 Classon avenue, Brooklyn; C. Morgan McIlhenney, Shrub Oak, N. Y.; Frederich McMannus, "The Players;" Constant Mayer, abroad; Henry Mosler, Margaretville, N. Y.; Leonard Ochtman., Cos Cob, Conn.; W. R. O'Donovan, 31 St. Nicholas place; Charles Parsons, Boonton, N. J.; Charles A. Platt, "The Players;" H. R. Poore, Orange, N. J.; Edward Polthast, 52 East Twenty-third street; A. Phimester Proctor, 13 East Thirtieth street; Henry W. Ranger, 228 West Forty-fourth street; F. K. M. Rehn, 222 West Twenty-third street; Frederic Remington, New Rochelle, N. Y.; W. M. J. Rice, 55 West Thirty-third street; Will S. Robinson, 202 West Seventy-fourth street; William Sartain, 152 West Fifty-seventh street; Walter Satterlee, 52 East Twenty-third street; Charles Schreyvogel, 1220 Park avenue, Hoboken, N. J.; R. V. V. Sewell, 139 West Fifty-fifth street; William T. Smedley, 222 West Twenty-third street; George H. Story, 230 West Fifty-ninth street; Charles F. Ulrich, abroad; Robert W. Van Boskerch, 58 West Fifty-seventh street; A. T. Van Laer, 30 East Fifty-seventh street; Robert Vonnoh, Rockland Lake, N. Y.; Henry O. Walker, 152 West Fifty-fifth street; W. J. Whittemore, 318 West Fifty-seventh street; Carleton Wiggins, 1079 Dean street, Brooklyn.

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARTISTS.

Many of the most prominent artists and sculptors in the United States are members of the Society of American Artists and its annual exhibitions at No. 215 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, have often attracted international attention. The society awards three prizes each year: "The Shaw Prize," "The Webb Prize" and "The Carnegie Prize." Its officers are: President, John La Farge; vice-president, Kenyon Cox; secretary, Bruce Crane; treasurer, Samuel Isham.

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NATIONAL ARTS CLUB.

The National Arts Club was organized in the city of New York, April 24, 1899, its object being to promote the artistic side of American manufacturing by the encouragement of hand made articles, lest machine-made goods should suffocate all art in modern manufacture, as well as to stimulate interest in the embellishment of cities and public buildings, and the immediate success of the club was greatly due to the interest it aroused among public-spirited citizens interested in municipal development.

The Arts Club has never intended to compete with other art societies but rather to co-operate with them. From the start the intention was announced to strive to build up other organizations of artists and art-loving laymen throughout the United States and the purpose has been fulfilled. To this end it allows a rebate of dues paid to local art societies, as set forth in the constitution. In short the club acts as a clearing house for art societies and clubs that promote the fine and industrial arts. In its committee rooms the officers of different art organizations gather; at its dinners the policy of different art societies is discussed. Under its roof the directors of the National Sculpture Society, the Mural Painters, the New York Municipal Art Commission and those of the Municipal Art Societies of New York and other cities meet to confer in a congenial atmosphere, finding a hearty welcome and an interchange of ideas.

The officers of the club are: President, George B. Post, New York; Vice-Presidents, James W. Alexander, New York; Samuel P. Avery, New York; Bernard N. Baker, Baltimore, Md.; George K. Birge, Buffalo, N. Y.; George G. Briggs, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Charles E. Dana, Philadelphia, Pa.; Henry C. Frick, Pittsburg, Pa.; Harry E. Hayes, Cleveland, Ohio; A. Augustus Healy, Brooklyn Borough; William M. Ladd, Portland, Ore.; F. A. Richardson, Burlington, Vt.; E. Francis Riggs, Washington, D. C.; Irving M. Scott, San Francisco, Cal.; Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, Boston, Mass.; William Watts Taylor, Cincinnati, Ohio; Brooks Adams, Quincy, Mass.; Sir William C. Van Horne, Montreal, Canada; Thomas B. Walker, Minneapolis, Minn.; Treasurer, Spencer Trask, 27 Pine street, New York; Managing Director, Charles De Kay, 413 West Twenty-third street, New York; Secretary, Henry M. Stegman, 37 West Thirty-fourth street, New York.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art, Central Park, at Eighty-second street and Fifth avenue, was organized in 1870, and has a membership of 3,500. Henry G. Marquand is president; L. P. Di Cesnola, 109 East Thirty-seventh street, secretary. The directors are Henry G. Marquand, Daniel Huntington, Louis P. Di Cesnola, William L. Andrews, John L. Cadwalader, John Bigelow, Elihu Root, Harris C. Fahnestock, Frederic W. Rhinelander, Salem H. Wales, Robert W. De Forest, J. Pierpont Morgan, Darius O. Mills, Samuel P. Avery, Heber R. Bishop, Rutherford Stuyvesant, William E. Dodge, Joseph H. Choate, Charles S. Smith, John S. Kennedy, Whitelaw Reid, Edward D. Adams, J. Crosby Brown, and William R. Ware.

The Museum is open daily from 10 a. m. until half an hour before sunset; on Sundays after 1 p. m., and on Monday and Friday evenings from 8 to 10. On Monday and Friday, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m., the public is admitted only by payment of a fee of 25 cents. At other times admission is free. Membership in the Museum may be obtained by payment of the annual fee of $10.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The National Educational Association of the United States was organized at Philadelphia, in 1857, under the name of the National Teachers' Association, and reorganized in 1870 as the National Educational Association, including as departments the former independent organizations, the American Normal School Association and the National Association of School Superintendents.

The departments of the Association now number eighteen, covering every important phase of educational work, as follows: The National Council of Education, Kindergarten, Elementary, Secondary, Higher, Normal, Superintendence, Manual, Art, Music, Business, Child Study, Physical Training, Science Instruction, School Administration, Library, Deaf, Blind, and Feeble-Minded, Indian Education.

The Association held its fortieth annual convention at Detroit, Michigan, in 1901. No meetings were held in 1861, 1862, 1867, 1878, and 1893. In 1893 the International Congresses of Education were held in Chicago, Ill., under the auspices of the Association in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition. The proceedings of these congresses were published by the Association in a volume which constitutes one of the most valuable of the series.

The annual meetings previous to 1884 were small in numbers, averaging about 200 members; since 1884 the annual conventions have averaged more than 6,000 members; since 1895 the average annual membership has been nearly 10,000. These forty conventions within forty-five years have been a most important agency in shaping national educational aims and progress.

The establishment by Congress of the Bureau of Education of the United States and of the office of United States Commissioner of Education was secured through the early efforts of the Association. The recent special committee reports indicate the lines of investigation which, in addition to the work of its annual conventions, have made the Association the largest and most important educational organization in the world.

There are three classes of members: Active members are those who are teachers or who are actively associated with educational work or in the management of educational institutions, including libraries and periodicals. Only active members are privileged to vote at conventions. Any person, on paying a small fee, may become an associate member, entitling him to a volume of the proceedings of the Association each year. Eminent educators not residing in America may become corresponding members when elected by the Directory of the Association, but the number of corresponding members may not exceed fifty. Under special provisions, educational institutions and libraries are enrolled as members, securing thereby the publications of the Association and delegate representation in annual conventions.

The total number of members at the close of 1901 was 10,182, and the total number of members registered at the convention held in Minneapolis, July 7-11, 1902, was 8,191. The executive officers of the Association, elected at the convention in 1902 are: Charles W. Eliot, Cambridge, Mass., President; Irwin Shepard, Winona, Minn., Secretary; W. N. Davidson, Topeka, Kan., Treasurer; Vice-Presidents, William M. Beardshear, Ames, Iowa; O. T. Bright, Chicago, Ill.; Charles F. Reeves, Latona, Wash.; Joseph Kennedy, Grand Forks, N. D.; Charles F. Thwing, Cleveland, Ohio; W. N. Sheats, Tallahassee, Fla.; Miss Marion Brown, New Orleans, La.; James B. Pearcy, Anderson, Ind.; Mrs. Helen L. Grenfell, Denver, Col.; Henry R. Sanford, Penn Yan, N. Y.; J. H. Francis, Los Angeles, Cal.; Wallace G. Nye, Minneapolis, Minn.

UNITED STATES BOARD OF GEOGRAPHIC NAMES.

The United States Board of Geographic Names was organized in accordance with an executive order issued by President Harrison, in 1890, and which required that uniformity in regard to geographic nomenclature and orthography should in the future prevail throughout all departments of the Government. The present position of this Board, therefore, is that of a standard authority, to whom all unsettled questions regarding geographic names are referred, and it is due to its decisions that there is now so much more similarity between the various maps and charts issued by the different bureaus and departments.

The Board is composed of the following members: Chairman, Henry Gannett, U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.; Secretary, Marcus Baker, Carnegie Institution, Washington, D. C.; members, H. G. Ogden, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, D. C.; A. B. Johnson, Lighthouse Board, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.; Harry King, General Land Office, Washington, D. C.; Andrew H. Allen, State Department, Washington, D. C.; W. H. H. Southerland, Hydrographic Office, Washington, D. C.; James L. Lusk, War Department, Washington, D. C.; Otis T. Mason, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.; A. Von Haake, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.; H. T. Brian, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.; John Hyde, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

During the past fifty years the names of practically all the leaders of American Science have been on the register of the Association, and the fifty-one volumes of its proceedings contain many of the most important contributions to scientific literature published in this country. At the present time the Association numbers about 4,000 members, and includes in its list of active fellows, such well-known scientific men as Newcomb, Barker, Brush, Young, Lesley, Morse, Langley, Remsen, Mendenhall, Goodale, Prescott, A. Hall, Harkness, Morley, Gibbs, Gill, Putnam, Gilbert, Woodward and Minot. Among the prominent educators who are members and have taken an active interest in its work are ex-President Gilman, of Johns Hopkins; ex-President Low, of Columbia; President Schurman, of Cornell; President Jordan, of Stanford; President Brown, of Lehigh; President Pritchett, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; ex-President Mendenhall, of Worcester Polytechnic Institute, and President Dabney, of the University of Tennessee. The Association also admits to membership those who are in sympathy with its aims and who wish to assist in promoting them, even though they are not actually engaged in scientific work.

Meetings of the Association are held annually, each time in a different city, the last seven meetings having been held at Detroit, Boston, Columbus, New York, Denver and Pittsburg. The last meeting will be held December 29, 1902, to January 3, 1903, during "Convocation Week," at Washington, D. C., under the presidency of Dr. Ira Remsen. The Association publishes an annual volume of proceedings which for the past fifty years has, in large measure, reflected the scientific activity of the country.

The officers of the next meeting are: President, Dr. Ira Remsen, Johns Hopkins University; Vice-Presidents, Section A, George B. Halsted, Austin, Tex.; B, E. F. Nichols, Dartmouth College, N. H.; C, Charles Baskerville, Chapel Hill, N. C.; D, C. A. Waldo, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.; E, W. M. Davis, Harvard; F, C. W. Hargitt, Syracuse, N. Y.; G, F. V. Coville, Washington; H, G. M. Dorsey, Chicago; I, H. T. Newcomb, Philadelphia; Permanent Secretary, L. O. Howard, Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C.; General Secretary, H. B. Ward, University of Nebraska; Secretary of Council, Charles Wardell Stiles, of Washington.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

The National Academy of Sciences has for its object to investigate, examine, experiment and report upon any subject of science or art, when called upon by the Government of the United States, and the actual expense of such investigation, experiments and reports is paid from appropriations which may be made for the purpose. Under no circumstances does the academy receive any compensation whatever for services to the Government. Annual meetings are held at such places in the United States as may be designated, when reports of the work of the year are made. During 1901 the academy held three sessions, one in Washington in April and two in Philadelphia in November, the latter two being special sessions.

The academy consists of members, honorary members and foreign associates. Members must be citizens of the United States, and the foreign associates are limited in number to 50. The present membership is 90. Officers are elected for a term of six years.

The officers and the dates their terms expire are: President, Alexander Aggassiz, Cambridge, Mass. (1907); vice-president, Aspah Hall, Norfolk, Conn. (1903); foreign secretary, Ira Remsen, Baltimore, Md. (1907); home secretary, Arnold Hague, Washington, D. C. (1907); treasurer, Charles D. Walcott, Washington, D. C. (1904).

CHAUTAUQUA.

In 1874 a camp meeting on the shore of Lake Chautauqua, N. Y., became educational without ceasing to be religious. That was the beginning of the system which has grown into tremendous proportions in the twenty-eight years of its life, and which is known everywhere that books and papers reach. Originally, Chautauqua meant the name of a lake, then it grew to mean the name of a meeting place on the shores of that lake, and then it became the name of an idea. The idea, as formulated by Professor Albert S. Cook, of Yale University, is a "fraternal, enthusiastic, methodical and sustained attempt to elevate, enrich and inspire the individual life in its entirety, by an appeal to the curiosity, hopefulness and ambition of those who would otherwise be debarred from the greatest opportunities of culture and spiritual advancement." The individual is exhorted to meet in circles for his general improvement, and his social instincts are appealed to and cultivated and neighborhood life is made full of a greater charm.

The direct purpose of the Chautauqua is to provide a systematic course of reading in history, literature, science and art. It is in no sense a college either in its course of study or its methods of work. Since its organization 250,000 members have been enrolled, of whom nearly 50,000 have been graduated from the four years' course. Out-of-school people everywhere are welcomed to its fellowship, without any entrance examination or other requirement. The student's statement at the end of four years that he has read the prescribed books is sufficient to entitle him to a diploma.

The Chautauqua Assembly meets yearly, during the Summer months, at Chautauqua, N. Y., and there a course of instruction by reading and lectures is carried on. This village of Chautauqua consists of a Summer colony devoted entirely to the carrying out of the idea of the Assembly. It is of the nature of an educational camp meeting place, fully equipped with the conveniences of town life, and possessing the charm of out of doors living. There is published in connection with the work The Chautauqua Magazine, a monthly periodical, belonging to the Department of Instruction, and during the Summer The Chautauqua Assembly Herald is issued weekly.

The officers are: John H. Vincent, Chancellor; George E. Vincent, Principal; Kate F. Kimball, Executive Secretary; A. M. Martin, Honorary Secretary; W. I. Davidson and George M. Brown, Field Secretaries. Besides these there are secretaries for the various sections of the United States and a Board of Counsellors made up of eight well-known educators.

JEWISH CHAUTAUQUA SOCIETY.

The Jewish Chautauqua is a system of popular Jewish education, based upon exactly the same lines as the Chautauqua Society which had its birth at Lake Chautauqua, New York, some twenty years ago. About ten years ago Rev. Dr. Henry Berkowitz, of Chicago, suggested the adoption by Jews of of the Chautauqua method of study in order to stimulate the interest of the coming generation in Jewish history and achievements. The idea was taken up by influential Jews all over the country, and the society was organized in 1893, with headquarters in Philadelphia. A course book of study was prepared and issued by the Jewish Publication Society and Mrs. Minnie D. Lewis was sent out as an organizer. Within the first two years several thousand pupils were enrolled in the work and the number has steadily grown ever since.

At first all the work was done by the correspondence system and by reading circles, but in 1897, as an experiment, a Summer school was held at Atlantic City, and this was successful far beyond expectations. Each year this Summer assembly is held the number of attendants increases, and last Summer several thousand were in the colony, made up of teachers, rabbis, business men, students, philanthropists and literary men. Courses of lectures are given on biblical and Jewish history and literature, and addresses upon topics of peculiar interest to Jews are made an important feature. All reference to financial and commercial matters is carefully avoided.

The officers of the society for 1902-1903 are Henry Berkowitz, chancellor; Jacob Gimbel, president; Isaac Hassler, secretary and director; Louis Wolf, treasurer; Mrs. Minnie D. Louis, field secretary.

CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL.

The Catholic Summer School, incorporated by the Board of Regents of the State of New York, is instituted for the purpose of providing the Catholics of the United States with the means of meeting during the Summer months, in order to know one another better, understand their strength, enlarge the scope of their education and to get correct views upon the important questions incident to Catholic life in the United States. It is situated on the shore of Lake Champlain, with grounds of about 500 acres in extent. Special courses of study in history, literature and philosophy are provided, and numerous lectures on educational topics are held throughout the sessions. Attention is paid to the social side of the school, and each year camping parties, athletic tournaments and sports of various sorts are organized. The officers elected in 1902 are: Rev. M. J. Lavelle, New York, President; Rev. F. P. Siegfried, Overbrook, Pa., First Vice-President; Warren E. Mosher, New York, Secretary; Rev. John F. Mullany, Syracuse, N. Y., Treasurer.

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UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

The American Society for the Extension of University Teaching was founded at Philadelphia in June, 1890, and incorporated in March, 1892. The present officers are: President, Charles A. Brinley; Treasurer, Frederick B. Miles; Secretary, John Nolen. The office is in Philadelphia. The aim of University Extension is, first, to extend higher education to all classes of people; second, to extend education through the whole of adult life; third, to extend thorough methods of study to subjects of everyday interest. During the academic year 1901-02 the society arranged for the delivery of eighty-four courses of lectures at sixty-four centres. The course attendance at lectures was 22,115. The attendance at classes, held in connection with lectures, was 8,374. The number of courses for 1902-3, arranged by States, is as follows: Pennsylvania, 35; New York, 22; New Jersey, 18; Maryland, 8; Connecticut, 1. The division by subjects is as follows: History, 28; literature, 33; music and art, 17; ethics and philosophy, 5; political economy, 1. The constantly widening use that is being made of the society's lectures and of the University Extension system is shown by the following list and the various auspices under which the courses of last year were delivered: Centres primarily or mainly for teachers, 3; centres under control of women's clubs, 3; People's Institute, New York City (for workingmen), 5 courses; educational institutions (schools, Brooklyn Institute, etc.), 18 courses; New York City Board of Education ("Free Lectures to the People"), 12 courses; free libraries, 3 courses; regular University Extension centres, 40. The society has just completed its twelfth year of work. Since its organization there have been delivered under its auspices 1,133 courses, comprising 6,660 lectures. The average attendance at each lecture has been 205, and the aggregate attendance, 1,365,552. The most important work, outside of that of the general society in Philadelphia, is carried on under the auspices of the University of Chicago, the Regents of the University of New York, Rutgers College, New Brunswick, and in California. Sample syllabi and circulars descriptive of University Extension can be obtained free of charge by addressing John Nolen, Secretary, 111 South Fifteenth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SOUTHERN EDUCATION BOARD.

The Southern Education Board consists of twelve members. They are Robert C. Ogden, President; George Foster Peabody, Treasurer; Charles D. McIver, Secretary; E. A. Alderman, W. H. Baldwin, Jr., Wallace Buttrick, J. L. M. Curry, Charles W. Dabney, H. B. Frissell, H. H. Hanna, W. H. Page, Albert Shaw and Rev. Edgar G. Murphy. The Board was created and organized November, 1901, in accordance with the platform and resolutions adopted at the fourth annual meeting of the Southern Educational Conference at Winston-Salem, N. C., in April, 1901. The work undertaken by this board is that of agitation and stimulation of all efforts toward universal education in the Southern States. It does not make any gifts to any educational institutions whatever. It has sufficient funds to aid in a campaign for local taxation and for the betterment of public school facilities in several of the Southern States.

So far its chief work has been done in Virginia, North Carolina and Louisiana. It began to arrange for continuous campaigns in these States in January, 1902. It has also done some work in the State of Georgia, and is planning to aid in public educational campaigns in South Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi.

The Southern Education Board is engaged in aiding the friends of education in the Southern States to create a public sentiment in favor of improvement of public school facilities for all the people. The consolidation of school districts, the improvement of public school houses, and the voting of special local taxes for these improvements and for the lengthening of school terms are the definite objects aimed at.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The American Library Association was organized in Philadelphia, October 6, 1876, as the result of a three days' library conference held in connection with the Centennial Exhibition. Its purposes are the promotion of library interests, the interchange of experience and opinions, the obtaining of larger results from library labor and expenditure, and the advancement of the profession of librarianship. Meetings of the association are held annually in different parts of the country in order that all members may have an equal chance to obtain the great benefits to be derived from such conferences, and the meeting of 1902, which was held in Boston, was the largest in the history of the organization, 1,019 of the 1,100, members being present. The twenty-fifth annual meeting will be held at Niagara Falls, in June next.

The present officers of the association are: President, James K. Hosmer, Minneapolis, Minn.; First Vice-President, James H. Canfield, New York City; Second Vice-President, Anne Wallace, Atlanta, Ga.; Secretary, Frederick W. Faxon, Dorchester, Mass.; Treasurer, Gardner M. Jones, Salem, Mass.; Recorder, Helen E. Haines, New York City; ex-President, John S. Billings, New York City.

NATIONAL MUNICIPAL LEAGUE.

The National Municipal League is composed of associations formed in the various cities of the United States having as their object the improvement of municipal government. It has no connection with National or State issues, but confines its efforts strictly to municipal affairs. Its objects, as stated, are:

1. To multiply the numbers, harmonize the methods and combine the forces of all who realize that it is only by united action and organization that good citizens can secure the adoption of good laws and the selection of men of trained ability and proved integrity for all municipal positions, or prevent the success of incompetent or corrupt candidates for public office. 2. To promote the thorough investigation and discussion of the conditions and details of civic administration, and of the methods for selecting and appointing officials in American cities, and of laws and ordinances relating to such subjects. 3. To provide for such meetings and conferences and for the preparation and circulation of such addresses and other literature as may seem likely to advance the cause of good city government.

The present officers of the League are:

President, James C. Carter, New York; First Vice-President, Charles Richardson, Philadelphia; Second Vice-President, Samuel B. Capen, Boston; Third Vice-President, Thomas N. Strong, Portland, Oregon; Fourth Vice-President, H. Dickson Bruns, New Orleans; Fifth Vice-President, Edmund J. James, Chicago; Secretary, Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Philadelphia; Treasurer, George Burnham, Jr., Philadelphia.

Executive Committee, Charles J. Bonaparte, Chairman, 216 St. Paul street, Baltimore; George W. Guthrie, Pittsburg; Frank N. Hartwell, Louisville; George W. Ochs, Philadelphia; Harry A. Garfield, Cleveland; Hector McIntosh, Philadelphia; William P. Bancroft, Wilmington; William G. Low, Brooklyn; Dudley Tibbits, Troy; Joseph A. Miller, Providence; John A. Butler, Milwaukee; Oliver McClintock, Pittsburg; E. M. Thresher, Dayton, Ohio; Joseph T. Alling, Rochester.

LEAGUE OF AMERICAN MUNICIPALITIES.

The League of American Municipalities may be said to be the result of a united effort on the part of American city officials in all departments to study the various and complex questions involved in municipal administration. In this connection the league furnishes the organization necessary for the proper protection of municipalities against the encroachments of private contractors and corporations; it provides for mayors and council members a ready and convenient means for securing reliable information relating to questions upon which they must act for their municipal cities, and gives to the heads of all municipal departments an economical and prompt method for the interchange of experience and ideas. At present 125 of the most important cities in the United States and Canada hold membership in the league, and their municipal officials are recognized as delegates to its annual conventions.

The officers of the League are: President, J. Adgar Smith, Mayor of Charleston, S. C.; First Vice-President, M. M. Stephens, Mayor of East St. Louis, Ill.; Second Vice-President, Richard J. Barr, Mayor of Joliet, Ill.; Third Vice-President, James M. Head, Mayor of Nashville, Tenn.; Secretary, John MacVicar, Des Moines, Iowa; Treasurer, Thomas P. Taylor, Bridgeport, Conn.; Trustees, Thomas G. Hayes, Mayor of Baltimore, Md.; Jacob Cantor, President of the Borough of Manhattan, N. Y.; John Arbuthnot, Mayor of Winnipeg, Canada; Ignatius A. Sullivan, Mayor of Hartford, Conn.; Isaac S. Hascall, Member of Council, Omaha, Neb., and A. E. Griffin, Member of Council, Columbus, Ohio.

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LEARNED SOCIETIES OF AMERICA.

Actuarial Society of America.—Organized in 1889. Its object is "the promotion of actuarial science by personal intercourse, presentation of appropriate papers, discussion, and such other methods as may be found desirable." Membership, 143. Annual dues, $10. Annual meetings in May in New York City. Officers: President, Oscar B. Ireland; first vice-president, Israel C. Pierson; treasurer, Archibald A. Welch; secretary, John Tatlock, Jr., 32 Nassau street, New York City.

Alaska Geographical Society.—The Alaska Geographical Society was organized in 1898 and incorporated in 1900, to encourage geographical exploration and discovery; to disseminate geographical information by discussions, lectures and publications; to foster commerce and navigation; to promote the great industrial, educational and material interests of Alaska and the islands and countries of the Pacific; to establish in such cities as may seem advisable, headquarters and museums where the most recent and accurate information may be obtained relating to every part of the world; to accumulate libraries of the best books, with particular reference to geography, history and statistics; to make collections of the best maps, charts and photographs; and to carry on correspondence with societies and individuals whose work is connected with geography. The headquarters of the society are at Seattle, Tacoma, Juneau and Nome. There are about 1,300 members. The officers are: President, Arthur C. Jackson, F. R. G. S.; secretary, Harrington Emerson, M. A., M. E.; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Isabella C. Jackson; treasurer, B. M. Behrends.

American Academy of Medicine.—Organized in 1876. Its object is "to bring in touch physicians who are graduates of literary and scientific institutions, and to emphasize the importance of a thorough course in training preparatory to the study of medicine." Membership, 861. Initiation fee, $5; annual dues, $1. Officers: President, Charles McIntyre, M. D., Easton, Pa.; vice-president, William R. White, Providence, R. I.; secretary, Alex. R. Craig, Columbia, Pa.; treasurer, Edgar M. Green, Easton, Pa.

American Academy of Political and Social Science.—Founded in 1889; incorporated in 1891. The object of the Academy "is to promote the scientific study and investigation of the social sciences—economics, politics and sociology." Membership, 2,000. Annual dues, $5; life membership, $100. Annual meetings in Philadelphia on the third Monday of January. Officers: L. S. Rowe, Ph. D., University of Pennsylvania; vice-presidents, Samuel McCune Lindsay, Franklin H. Giddings and Woodrow Wilson; treasurer, Stuart Wood, Philadelphia, Pa.; secretary, James T. Young, Ph. D., University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

American Antiquarian Society.—Organized in 1812 for the purpose of collecting and preserving the antiquities of our country. Membership, 140. Admission fee, $5; annual dues, $5. Officers: President, Stephen Salisbury, Worcester, Mass.; vice-presidents, George F. Hoar, Worcester, Mass., and Edward Everett Hale, Roxbury, Mass.; secretaries, foreign correspondence, Franklin B. Dexter, New Haven, Conn.; domestic correspondence, Charles Francis Adams, Lincoln, Mass.; recording secretary, Charles A. Chase, Worcester, Mass.; treasurer, Nathaniel Paine, Worcester, Mass.

American Asiatic Association.—Organized in 1898. Its object is to foster and safeguard the trade and commercial interests of citizens of the United States in Asiatic countries. Membership, 213. Annual dues, $10. An annual meeting is held in New York City on the third Thursday of October of each year. Officers: President, Silas D. Webb, New York City; vice-president, Samuel D. Brewster, New York City; treasurer, Joseph B. Patterson, New York City; secretary, John Foord, P. O. Box 1,500, New York City.

American Bar Association.—Organized in 1878 "to advance the science of jurisprudence, promote the administration of justice and uniformity of legislation throughout the Union." The membership numbers 1775. The next meeting of the association will be held at Hot Springs, Va., beginning August 26, 1903. The officers are: President, Frank Rawle, Philadelphia, Pa.; secretary, John Hinkley, No. 215 North Charles street, Baltimore, Md.; treasurer, Frederick E. Wadhams, No. 34 Tweddle Building, Albany, N. Y.

American Chemical Society.—Organized in 1876 for the purpose of "the advancement of chemistry and the promotion of chemical research." Membership, 2,100. Dues $5 per year; no initiation fee. The Journal of the American Chemical Society is issued monthly. Officers: President, Ira Remsen, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.; secretary, Albert C. Hale, 352A Hancock street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; treasurer, Albert P. Hallock, New York City; editor, William A. Noyes, Terre Haute, Ind.; librarian, E. G. Love, New York City.

American Climatological Association.—Organized in New York City in 1884. Its object is the study of climatology and diseases of the circulatory and respiratory systems. Total membership, 141; active membership limited to 150. Next meeting to be held May 12-14, 1903, at Washington, D. C. Officers: President, Norman Bridge, M. D., Los Angeles, Cal.; secretary-treasurer, Guy Hinsdale, M. D., No. 3943 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

American Dermatological Association.—Its object is the furtherance of the scientific study of cutaneous diseases. Membership, 46. Officers: President, Dr. George T. Jackson, New York City; vice-president, Dr. Joseph Zeisler, Chicago, Ill.; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Frank Hugh Montgomery, 100 State st., Chicago, Ill.

American Dialect Society.—Organized in 1888 for the study of pronunciation and the usage of American English. Membership, 300. Annual dues, $1. Publishes "Dialect Notes" each year. Officers: President, Professor George Hempl, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.; secretary-treasurer, Professor O. F. Emerson, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

American Economic Association.—Organized in 1885. Its objects are the investigation of economic problems and the publication of the results of such investigations. Membership, 1,000. Officers: President, Professor E. R. A. Seligman, Columbia University, New York City; secretary, Professor Frank A. Fetter, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

American Electro-Therapeutic Association.—Organized in 1890. Its object is to seek the exact value for the electric current in medicine, to recognize its extension and limitation therein, to prevent its use in quackery, and to discriminate properly in its direct application to disease and departure from health. Membership, 200. Admission fee, $5; annual dues, $5. Officers, President, Fred H. Morse, Melrose, Mass.; first vice-president, Dr. D. R. Brower, Chicago, Ill.; treasurer, Dr. R. J. Nunn, Savannah, Ga.; secretary, Dr. George E. Bill, No. 17 S. Third street, Harrisburg, Pa.

American Entomological Society.—Organized in 1859; incorporated in 1862. Its object is the study of insect life. Membership, 121. Officers: President, P. P. Calvert, Ph. D.; vice-president, H. W. Wenzel; treasurer, E. T. Cresson; recording secretary, Henry Skinner, M. D.; corresponding secretary, C. W. Johnson; curator, Henry Skinner, M. D.; location of the society, Hall of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Nineteenth and Race streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

American Fisheries Society.—Organized in 1870. Its objects are "to promote the cause of fish culture, to gather and diffuse information upon all matters relating to the fisheries and the treatment of all questions regarding fish, of a scientific and economic character." Membership, 370. Annual dues, $1; life membership, $15. Meetings are held once each year. Officers: President, General E. E. Bryant, Madison, Wis.; vice-president, Eugene G. Blackford, New York City; recording secretary, George F. Peabody, Appleton, Wis.; corresponding secretary, John E. Guneckel, Toledo, Ohio; treasurer, C. W. Willard, Westerly, R. I.

American Forestry Association.—Organized in 1882. Its objects are "the discussion of subjects relating to tree planting, the conservation, management and renewal of forests, the collection of forest statistics." Membership, over 2,000. Annual dues, $2. Officers: President, Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; first vice-president, Dr. B. E. Fernow; corresponding secretary, F. H. Newell; recording secretary, George P. Whittlesey; treasurer, Otto J. J. Luebkert; office of the association, No. 202 Fourteenth street, S. W., Washington, D. C.

American Genealogical Society.—A society of expert compilers of family records. Membership fee, $3; annual dues, $3. Officers: President, Dr. M. E. Poole, Ithaca, N. Y.; secretary-treasurer, L. Nelson Nichols, Ithaca, N. Y.

American Geographical Society.—Founded in 1852. Its objects are "the collection, discussion and diffusion of geographical information; the promotion of exploration, and the survey and preservation of our harbors." Membership, about 1,200. Annual dues, $10; life fellowship, $100. The Bulletin of the society is published five times a year. Officers: President (vacant); vice-presidents, C. C. Tiffany, W. H. H. Moore and D. O. Mills; foreign corresponding secretary, Professor William Libbey; domestic corresponding secre-

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tary, Chandler Robbins; recording secretary, Anton A. Raven; treasurer, W. R. T. Jones. The headquarters of the society are at No. 15 West Eighty-first street, New York City.

American Gynecological Society.—Organized in 1876. Its object is to stimulate investigation and disseminate information concerning obstetrics and diseases of women. Membership, 100. Meetings are held annually. Officers: President, Dr. Joseph Janvrim, New York City; vice-president, Dr. Edward Jenks, Detroit, Mich.; treasurer, Dr. J. Montgomery Baldy, Philadelphia, Pa.; secretary, Dr. J. Riddle Goffe, No. 29 West Forty-sixth street, New York City.

American Historical Association.—Organized in 1884; incorporated by act of Congress, 1889. Its object is the promotion of historical studies. Membership, 1,702. Entrance fee, $3; annual dues, $3. An annual meeting is held during the Christmas holidays in the East or the West or the District of Columbia in triennial succession. Officers: President, Alfred T. Mahan, LL.D., New York City; vice-presidents, Henry C. Lea, LL.D., Philadelphia, Pa., and Professor Goldwin Smith, LL.D., Toronto, Canada; secretary and curator, A. Howard Clark, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.; corresponding secretary, Charles H. Haskins, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.; treasurer, Clarence W. Bowen, Ph.D., No. 130 Fulton street, New York City.

American Institute of Architects.—Organized in 1857. Its object is the advancement of the art of architecture. Membership, 396 Fellows, 400 associate members and 125 honorary and corresponding members. Officers: President, Charles F. McKim, New York City; first vice-president, Frank M. Day, Philadelphia, Pa.; second vice-president, Alfred Stone, Providence, R. I.; secretary and treasurer, Glenn Brown, the Octagon, Washington, D. C.

American Institute of Electrical Engineers.—Organized in 1884. Its object is "the advancement of the theory and practice of electrical engineering and of the arts and sciences connected with the production and utilization of electricity." Membership, 1,546. Annual dues, $15 for members, $10 for associates. Annual meeting is held on the third Tuesday of May. Officers: President, Charles P. Steinmetz; treasurer, George A. Hamilton, New York City; secretary, Ralph W. Pope, No. 26 Cortlandt street, New York City.

American Institute of Mining Engineers.—Organized in 1873. Its object is "to promote the arts and sciences connected with the economical production of the useful minerals and metals." Membership, 2,875. Entrance fee, $10; annual dues, $10. The annual meeting is held on the third Tuesday of February each year. Officers: President, E. E. Olcott, New York City; treasurer, Theodore D. Rand, Philadelphia, Pa.; secretary, R. W. Raymond, No. 99 John street, New York City.

American-Irish Historical Society.—Founded at Boston, Mass., in 1897. Its object is "to make better known the Irish chapter in American history." Membership, 100. Non-sectarian and non-political. Annual meeting held in New York City. Officers: President-General, Hon. John D. Crimmins, New York City; vice-president-general, Hon. Morgan J. O'Brien, New York City; secretary-general, Thomas H. Murray, No. 34 Newbury street, Boston, Mass.; treasurer-general, Hon. John C. Linehan, Concord, N. H.

American Laryngological Association.—Organized in 1898 for the study of all matters pertaining to nose and throat diseases. Membership, 100. Conventions every third year at Washington, D. C. Officers: President, Dr. J. H. Bryan, Washington, D. C.; secretary-treasurer, Dr. J. E. Newcomb, No. 118 West Sixty-ninth street, New York City.

American Mathematical Society.—Organized in 1894. Its object is to encourage and maintain an active interest in mathematical science. Membership, 375. Initiation fee, $5; annual dues, $5. Annual meeting is held between the 26th and 31st of December, inclusive. Two periodicals, the Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society and the Transactions of the American Mathematical Society, are published. Officers of the society: President, Eliakim Moore; vice-presidents, Frank Morley and Maxime Bocher; secretary, F. N. Cole; treasurer, W. S. Dennett; librarian, D. E. Smith; secretary of Chicago Section, Thomas F. Holgate, No. 617 Hamline street, Evanston, Ill. Offices of the secretary, librarian and Committee of Publication, No. 501 West One Hundred and Sixteenth street, New York City.

American Medical Association.—Incorporated in 1897. Its object is "to federate into one compact organization the medical profession of the United States, for the purpose of fostering the growth and diffusion of medical knowledge," etc. Membership, over 12,000. An equal assessment of not more than $10 is levied annually. Next annual session, New Orleans, La., May 5-8, 1903. Officers: President, Frank Billings, Illinois; first vice-president, J. A. Witherspoon, Tennessee; secretary, George H. Simmons, No. 61 Market street, Chicago, Ill.; treasurer, Henry P. Newman, Illinois.

American Microscopical Society.—Organized in 1878, for the purpose of the encouragement of microscopical research. Membership, 300. Admission fee, $3; annual dues, $2; life membership, $50. Officers: President, Dr. E. A. Birge, Madison, Wis.; first vice-president, Dr. William H. Seaman, Washington, D. C.; second vice-president, Dr. A. M. Holmes, Denver, Col.; secretary, Dr. Henry B. Ward, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.; treasurer, J. C. Smith, New Orleans; custodian, Magnus Pflaum, Pittsburg, Pa.

American Numismatic and Archaeological Society.—Organized, 1858; incorporated, 1865. Its objects are "the collection of coins and medals, the investigation of matters connected therewith, and the popularization of the science of numismatology." Membership, 300. Officers: President, Andrew C. Zabriskie; recording secretary, Bauman L. Belden; corresponding secretary, J. Sanford Saltus; treasurer, Charles Pryer. Headquarters of the society, No. 1271 Broadway, New York City.

American Ophthalmological Society.—Membership, 158. Annual meeting in conjunction with the congress of Physicians and Surgeons, at Washington, D. C., May, 1903. Officers: President, C. S. Bull, New York City; vice-president, A. Matthewson, Brooklyn, N. Y.; corresponding secretary, J. S. Prout, Brooklyn, N. Y.; recording secretary and treasurer, S. B. St. John, Hartford, Conn.

American Oriental Society.—Organized in 1842, for the purpose of encouraging Oriental literature and the cultivation of learning in Oriental languages. Membership, 353. Annual dues, $5. Officers: President, D. C. Gilman, Johns Hopkins University; corresponding secretary, E. W. Hopkins, Madison, Conn.

American Ornithologists' Union.—Organized in 1813, for the purpose of the advancement of its members in ornithological science. Its present membership is 814, and its officers are: President, Dr. C. Hart Merriam, Washington, D. C.; secretary, John H. Sage, Portland, Conn. The association publishes a journal of ornithology and many works relating to the science. The admission fee varies from $3 to $10, according to the different classes of membership; the annual dues, from $3 to $5.

American Orthopedic Association.—Its object is the advancement of orthopedic science and art. Membership limited to 60. Annual meetings are held every third year, in conjunction with the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons, at Washington, D. C. Officers: President, Dr. Louis Weigel, Rochester, N. Y.; first vice-president, Dr. Reginald Sayre, New York City; second vice-president, Dr. R. T. Taylor, Baltimore, Md.; treasurer, Dr. E. G. Brackett, Boston, Mass.; secretary, Dr. John Ridlon, No. 103 State street, Chicago, Ill.

American Philological Association.—Organized in 1869. Devoted to the study of languages and literature. Membership, about 600. Admission fee, $5; annual dues, $3. Next annual meeting at Yale University, July, 1903. Officers: President, Professor Charles F. Smith, University of Wisconsin; vice-presidents, Professor George Hempl, University of Michigan, and Professor Mortimer L. Earle, Columbia University, secretary and treasurer, Herbert Weir Smyth, Harvard University.

American Philosophical Society.—Founded in 1743, in consequence of a circular issued by Benjamin Franklin. Its object is "for promoting useful knowledge." Membership, 450. Officers: President, General Isaac J. Wistar; vice-presidents, Coleman Sellers, George F. Barker and Samuel P. Langley; secretaries, I. Minis Hays, Edwin G. Conklin, Arthur W. Goodspeed and Morris Jastrow, Jr. Address of the society, No. 104 South Fifth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

American Physical Society.—Organized for the purpose of promoting the advancement and diffusion of the knowledge of physics. Four meetings are held each year, and the annual fee for membership is $5. The officers are: President, Albert A. Michaelson; vice-president, Arthur G. Webster; secretary, Ernest Merritt, Ithaca, N. Y.; treasurer, William Hallock.

American Public Health Association.—Organized in 1872, for the purpose of advancing public hygiene. Membership, about 500. Admission fee, $5; annual dues, $5. Officers: President, Dr. Henry D. Holton,

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KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

The order of Knights Templar is a revival, in connection with Freemasonry, of some of the chivalric orders of the middle ages. Its ritual is pervaded by the same religious spirit which marks the earlier degrees of Freemasonry, and is such that only a believer in the Christian faith can conscientiously accept its degrees. These consist of Red Cross, Knight Templar and Knight of Malta. To be eligible to knighthood the postulant must be a Royal Arch Mason, and a member in good standing of a "blue lodge" and a Chapter. In Virginia it is required that he shall also have taken the Council degrees. The supreme body of the order in this country is the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States of America. There are forty-four Grand Commanderies, each representing individual States and Territories excepting one known as the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The subordinate commanderies number 1,051, and the total membership is 128,073. The next conclave of the Grand Encampment will be held at San Francisco, Cal., September 6, 1904. The present officers are as follows: M. E. Grand Master, Henry Bates Stoddard, Bryan, Texas; R. E. Deputy Grand Master, George M. Moulton, Chicago, Ill.; V. E. Grand Generalissimo, Henry W. Rugg, Providence, R. I.; V. E. Grand Captain-General, William B. Melish, Cincinnati, Ohio; V. E. Grand Senior Warden, Joseph A. Locke, Portland, Me.; V. E. Grand Junior Warden, Frank H. Thomas, Washington, D. C.; V. E. Grand Prelate, Daniel Crane Roberts, D. D., Concord, N. H.; V. E. Grand Treasurer, H. Wales Lines, Meriden, Conn.; V. E. Grand Recorder, John A. Gerow, Detroit, Mich.; V. E. Grand Standard Bearer, Arthur McArthur, Troy, N. Y.; V. E. Grand Sword Bearer, Charles C. Vogt, Louisville, Ky.; V. E. Grand Warden, Robert Strong, New Orleans, La.; V. E. Grand Captain of the Guard, Charles E. Rosenbaum, Little Rock, Ark.

ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE OF FREEMASONRY.

Scottish Rite Masonry, which comprises twenty-nine degrees, from the fourth degree to the thirty-third degree, inclusive, is under two jurisdictions in the United States, known respectively as the Northern and the Southern Masonic Jurisdiction. For each there is a "Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors-General of the Thirty-third and Last Degree." The two bodies are in amity with each other and also with the Supreme Councils for France, England, Scotland, Ireland, Belgium, Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Italy, Mexico, Colombia, Chili, Central America, Greece, Canada, Cuba, Switzerland, Egypt, Tunis and Spain.

Northern Masonic Jurisdiction.—In this jurisdiction there are 239 subordinate bodies, with a total membership of 34,035. The officers of the Supreme Council are as follows: M. P. Sovereign Grand Commander, Henry L. Palmer, Wisconsin; P. Grand Lieutenant-Commander, Samuel Crocker Lawrence, Massachusetts; Grand Minister of State, John C. Smith, Illinois; Deputy for New York State, William Homan (there are also Deputies for each of thirteen other States included in the jurisdiction); Grand Treasurer-General, Newton Darling Arnold, Rhode Island; Grand Secretary-General, James H. Codding, No. 133 Stewart Building, New York City.

Southern Masonic Jurisdiction.—The number of subordinate bodies in this jurisdiction is 267, divided as follows: Lodges of Perfection, 102; Chapters of Rose Croix, 65; Councils of Kadosh, 52; Particular Consistories, 45; Grand Consistories, 3. The total membership is 14,867. The officers of the Supreme Council, who are elected for life, are as follows: M. P. Sovereign Grand Commander, James D. Richardson, Tennessee; P. Grand Lieutenant-Commander, Samuel E. Adams; Grand Minister of State, Rufus E. Fleming; Grand Treasurer-General, W. Frank Pierce; Grand Secretary-General, Frederick Webber, Washington, D. C.

NOBLES OF THE MYSTIC SHRINE.

The Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine is a body which admits to membership none but Free Masons, this fact leading to an erroneous impression among outsiders that it is a Masonic institution. Those eligible are Masons of the thirty-second degree, A. A. S. Rite (eighteen degrees in England), or Knights Templar in good standing. The order is said to have been originally instituted in the year of the Hegira 25, the year 656 of the Christian era, its founder being the Mohammedan Kalif Alee, cousin german and son-in-law of the Prophet Mohammed. It was established at Mekkah, in Arabia as an organization designed to dispense justice, including the execution of merited punishment, in the case of criminals escaping their just deserts through tardiness of the courts. Another of its aims was to promote religious toleration among cultured men of all nations. The modern order is of recent origin, and has had a rapid growth. The governing body in America is the Imperial Council, and there are eighty-five subordinate bodies, designated Temples. The total membership is 67,354. The next meeting of the Imperial Council will be held at Saratoga, N. Y., July 8 and 9, 1903. The present officers of the Imperial Council are as follows: Imperial Potentate, Henry C. Atkin, Omaha, Neb.; Imperial Deputy Potentate, George H. Green, Dallas, Texas; Imperial Chief Rabban, George L. Brown, Buffalo, N. Y.; Imperial Assistant Rabban, Henry A. Collins, Toronto, Canada; Imperial High Priest and Prophet, Alvah P. Clayton, St. Joseph, Mo.; Imperial Oriental Guide, Frank C. Roundy, Chicago, Ill.; Imperial Treasurer, William S. Brown, No. 529 Wood street, Pittsburg, Pa.; Imperial Recorder, Benjamin W. Rowell, No. 206 Masonic Temple, Boston, Mass.; Imperial First Ceremonial Master, Edwin I. Alderman, Marion, Iowa; Imperial Second Ceremonial Master, George L. Street, Richmond, Va.; Imperial Marshal, Frederick A. Hines, Los Angeles, Cal.; Imperial Captain of Guards, Charles A. Tonsor, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Imperial Outer Guard, J. Frank Treat, Fargo, N. D.

SOVEREIGN COLLEGE OF ALLIED MASONIC AND CHRISTIAN DEGREES OF AMERICA.

This body of Masons confers academic as well as ritualistic degrees, the former being given for honorable cause, and including that of "Doctor of Universal Masonry." Those upon whom this degree, the highest in the gift of the college, has been conferred are Prince Demetrius Rhodocanakis of Greece, the Earl of Euston and William James Hughan, of England; D. Murray Lyon, of Scotland, and Josiah H. Drummond, of Maine. The rites governed by the college comprise the degrees of Ark Mariner, Secret Monitor, Tylers of Solomon, St. Lawrence the Martyr, Knight of Constantinople, Holy and Blessed Order of Wisdom and Trinitarian Knight of St. John of Patmos. This body is in communion with the Grand Council of Allied Masonic Degrees of England and with the Grand Ark Mariners' Council of England. The officers are elected triennially, with the exception of the Sovereign Grand Master, who holds "ad vitam," and the Deputy Grand Master, who also holds for life, with right of succession to the higher office. The following are the principal officers: Sovereign Grand Master, Alfred S. Kimball; Deputy Grand Master, Charles A. Nesbitt; Grand Abbot, Right Rev. A. M. Randolph; Grand Senior Warden, Frederick Webber; Grand Junior Warden, Alfred R. Courtney; Grand Almoner, Josiah H. Drummond; Grand Recorder-General, Howard D. Smith, Norway, Me.; Grand Bursar, Frank N. Barker.

ROYAL ORDER OF SCOTLAND.

A provincial grand lodge of the Royal Order of Scotland was instituted in 1878, with the late Albert Pike as Provincial Grand Master. Its charter was issued by the Grand Lodge of the order at Edinburgh, Scotland. There are no subordinate lodges. The total membership is 271. W. Oscar Roome, Washington, D. C., is secretary.

THE CERNEAU RITE.

A body of Free Masons, holding under the Grand Orient of France, but unrecognized by the general body of Masons in this country, is located in New York City, having two consistories and a "Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors-General of the Thirty-third and Last Degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, as organized by Joseph Cerneau, Thirty-third Degree, in the Year 1807." Judah Moses is Grand Secretary-General.

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ANCIENT AND PRIMITIVE RITE OF MEMPHIS, IN AND FOR THE CONTINENT OF AMERICA.

The Ancient and Primitive Rite of Masonry, Disciples of Memphis, was founded as a Grand Lodge at Montauban, France, in the year 1814, by the Illustrious Brothers Jacques Etienne Marconis, Samuel Honis of Cairo, Baron Dumas, Hypolite Labrunie, Marquis de Laroque, J. Pettit and others. Jacques Etienne Marconis, in person, established the first organization of the Ancient and Primitive Rite in New York City November 9, 1856, under the name and title of "A Supreme Council, Sublime Masters of the Great Work, Ninetieth Degree." On March 1, 1857, Illustrious and Eminent Brother Marconis organized a "Sovereign Grand Council General, Ninety-fourth Degree, with Illustrious Brother David McLellan, Ninety-fifth Degree, Sovereign Grand Master," granting also a charter which gave full authority for the administration and government of the order. April 27, 1861, the then Sovereign Grand Master resigned and appointed his successor in office, who on June 21, 1862, acting in conjunction with the Illustrious Grand Master Marconis, the Marshall Magnan and the Grand Master of the Grand Orient of France, constituted a Sovereign Sanctuary, ninety-fifth degree, in and for the Continent of America.

Officers of the Sovereign Sanctuary, Ninety-fifth Degree, of Ancient and Primitive Freemasonry, according to the Rite of Memphis, in and for the Continent of America, elected, appointed and installed July 3, 1901, for three years: H. G. Goodale, 96., M. Ill. Sov. Grand Master-General; William F. Ford, 95., Grand Administrator General; J. S. Phillips, 95., Grand Chancellor General; L. K. Goldsmith, 95., Grand Expert General; E. T. Stewart, 95., Grand Secretary General; R. H. Fargue, 95., Grand Treasurer General.

Grand Hierophant, Supreme Sovereign Grand Master and Honorary Grand Patron, Professor F. F. degli Oddi, Ninety-seventh Degree.

The Sovereign Sanctuary for Egypt, Illustrious Brother Professor degli Oddi, 97., Grand Master General; Illustrious Brother Joseph Sakakini, 96., Grand Secretary General, Alexandria, Egypt.

The Sovereign Sanctuary of Great Britain and Ireland, Illustrious Brother John Yarker, 96., Sovereign Grand Master General, Manchester, England.

The Sovereign Sanctuary of Roumania, Illustrious Brother, Captain O. Moroiu, 96., Sovereign Grand Master General.

The Sovereign Sanctuary of Naples, Illustrious Brother Gianbatti Pasini, 96., Sovereign Grand Master General.

The Sovereign Sanctuary of Palermo, Illustrious Brother Professor Salvatore Satille, 96., Sovereign Grand Master General.

The Sovereign Sanctuary of India, Illustrious Brother P. C. Dutt, 96., Sovereign Grand Master General.

The Mystic Temple, Grand Council General, Ninety-fourth Degree, in and for the State of New York, held its biennial assembly for the election of officers for the ensuing two years on the 5th of June, 1901, and the following officers were elected: William F. Ford, 95., V. Ill. Grand Master of Light; William H. Small, 95., Grand Orator; G. W. Winterburn, 94., Grand Examiner; E. J. Powers, 94., Grand Keeper of the Rite; E. T. Stewart, 95., Grand Annalist; H. G. Goodale, 96., Grand Treasurer.

Grand Defenders of the Rite, Ninety-first Degree.—John S. Phillips, 95., Grand Judge of the Statutes; G. W. Winterburn, 94., Grand Defender; R. H. Fargue, 95., Grand Arbitrator; H. A. N. Peterson, 95., Grand Orator; E. T. Stewart, 95., Grand Register; H. G. Goodale, 96., Grand Censor.

Alpha Sublime Council, No. 1, Ninetieth Degree, Valley of New York.—Officers for 1902-3: Ill. Bro. William H. Jutsam, Sublime Dai; Ill. Bro. Edward J. Powers, First Mystagogue; Ill. Bro. Paqsuale Pepe, Second Mystagogue; Ill. Bro. George W. Winterburn, Orator; Ill. Bro. Charles W. Mussotter, Grand Expert; Ill. Bro. William F. Ford, Secretary; Ill. Bro. Harvey G. Goodale, Treasurer; Ill. Bo. William J. Thompson, Archivist.

Samothrace Senate No. 1, Forty-second Degree.—Officers for 1902-3: Ill. Kt. Joseph Russell, Sublime Grand Commander; Ill. Kt. A. C. Henderson, M. L. Senior Kt. Interpreter; Ill. Kt. J. C. Wilkie, M. L. Junior Kt. Interpreter; Ill. Kt. C. W. Mussotter, Knight Orator; Ill. Kt. William F. Ford, Knight Recorder; Ill. Kt. H. G. Geodale, Knight of Finance; Ill. Kt. W. J. Thompsin, Knight Archivist.

Gramercy Rose Croix Chapter, No. 1, Eighteenth Degree.—Officers for 1902-3: Sir Kt. George W. Winterburn, Most Wise; Sir Kt. H. A. N. Peterson, Senior Knight Warden; Sir Kt. William Langschultz, Junior Knight Warden; Sir Kt. C. W. Mussotter, Knight Orator; Sir. Kt. W. F. Ford, Knight Archivist; Sir Kt. H. G. Goodale, Knight Treasurer.

ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR.

The Order of the Eastern Star is the only body of a Masonic character which admits women as members. It is not itself Masonic except in the restriction which it places upon candidates for admission. Masons in good and regular standing are eligible for membership, and their eligibility extends to their wives, mothers, sisters and daughters. Widows of Masons also are eligible, and the list is confined to these several classes of persons. The order originated in New York City in 1868, and has extended through the country with the result that there are now twenty-four grand lodges in as many States. The objects of the order are to extend to the female members of the families of Masons such social advantages of the ancient fraternity as may be shared with them, and to place them under the protecting care of the older order. New York State has the largest grand chapter and there are a number of subordinate chapters in New York City, the boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn having about thirty chapters, while there are about eighty in the State, all told. The officers of the New York Grand Chapter are as follows: M. W. Grand Matron, Mrs. Annie Vass, Brooklyn; M. W. Grand Patron, John P. Frollch; R. W. Grand Treasurer, Mrs. Lucie A. Buddington, No. 72 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, Manhattan; R. W. Grand Secretary, Mrs. Rebecca Miner, No. 338 West Fifty-first street, Manhattan.

COLORED FREE MASONS.

Freemasonry has existed among the colored people of the United States during the entire period of the nation's history. While the colored Masons are denied recognition by the white members of the order, and by their lodges, grand and subordinate, the regularity of their organization and work is recognized by some of the foreign Grand Lodges. The parent lodge was known as African Lodge, and was opened in Boston, Mass., on March 6, 1775, when fifteen colored men were initiated as charter members. Prince Hall, whose name headed the list, was the first Worshipful Master. African Lodge received a warrant from the Grand Lodge of England in 1784, and upon this fact all the lodges of colored Masons base their claim to regularity. The archives of the order in Massachusetts contain evidence indicating that Prince Hall regarded African Lodge as a Provincial Grand Lodge, and himself as the Provincial Grand Master. The African Grand Lodge of Boston was organized as such in 1808. It is now known as the Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, so named in honor of the man who, in that and other States is regarded as the father of Freemasonry among colored men. There are at the present time twenty-eight Grand Lodges in the United States, and one in Ontario. Those in the United States are in Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania (organized in 1815), Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas and West Virginia.

SONS OF JONADAB.

The order of the Sons of Jonadab is a total abstinence organization, instituted in 1867. Its purpose is to inspire men who have become victims of intemperance with a desire to become and continue to be sober men, by the use of moral and physical forces. Persons becoming members of the organization must subscribe to a life pledge to abstain from the use, manufacture and sale of all intoxicating liquors.

The offices of the national order are at Washington, D. C., and the Sovereign Secretary is William H. Young, No. 1324 Ninth street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

The officers of the Sovereign Council are: Sovereign Chief, J. E. Hibbs; Vice-Sovereign Chief, Joseph R. Murphy; Sovereign Secretary, William H. Young; Sovereign Treasurer, F. J. McQuade; Sovereign Patriarch, Charles Rossiter; Sovereign Guide, Charles A. Cabo; Sovereign Watchman, H. W. Marshall, Past Sovereign Chief, Edward Mullin.

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INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

Odd Fellowship originated in the eighteenth century, and flourished in Great Britain especially, where a number of lodges early in the following century, about the year 1813, consolidated into the Manchester Unity, which is now the principal body representing the Order in that country. There is no affiliation between it and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which represents Odd Fellowship in the United States, the Dominion of Canada, Australasia, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland and the Netherlands. The first permanent lodge was instituted in the United States in 1819, and the objects of the order in this country are "to visit the sick, relieve the distressed, bury the dead, and educate the orphan, to improve and elevate the character of man." In the lodge proper the degree work is based upon the legends of the patriarchal period in Hebrew history. The order has been marked by a series of evolutions, out of which have grown the Encampment branch, the Chevaliers of the Patriarchs Militant and the Rebekah lodges, the latter being made up of both sexes. According to the report of the Grand Secretary of the Sovereign Grand Lodge for the year ended December 31, 1901, the condition of the order on that date is represented by the statistics which follow: Besides the Sovereign Grand Lodge there were 6 quasi-independent grand lodges in foreign countries, 66 grand lodges in the United States and Canada, 55 grand encampments, 12,792 subordinate lodges, 2,780 subordinate encampments, 1,002,272 lodge members, 145,138 encampment members, 40 Rebekah assemblies, the grand bodies of this branch of the order; 5,756 Rebekah lodges and 373,653 Rebekah lodge members. Of the Rebekah lodge members 139,827 were brothers and 233,826 were sisters. The total amount expended by the various bodies during the year was $3,939,785, out of a total revenue of $10,782,562. The total expenses, not including payments on the relief account, were $4,815,508. Funds invested by subordinate lodges, encampments and Rebekah lodges aggregate $29,952,769. Statistics covering the period from 1830 until the close of the year 1901, and including those of the six quasi-independent grand lodges show that there have been 2,544,120 initiations in subordinate lodges; 2,565,905 members relieved; 256,606 widowed families relieved, and a loss of 252,354 members through death. The total revenue for the period was $240,430,422.21; and the total expenditure for relief, $92,665,214.47.

The officers of the Sovereign Grand Lodge are as follows: Grand Sire, John B. Goodwin, Atlanta, Ga.; Deputy Grand Sire, Robert E. Wright, Allentown, Pa.; Grand Secretary, J. Frank Grant, Baltimore, Md.; Grand Treasurer, M. Richards Muckle, Philadelphia, Pa.; Assistant Grand Treasurer, Elvin J. Curry, Baltimore, Md.; Grand Chaplain, J. W. Venable, Hopkinsville, Ky.; Grand Marshal, John B. Cockrum, Indianapolis, Ind.; Grand Guardian, Edwin L. Pilsbury, Boston, Mass.; Grand Messenger, Louis F. Hart, Tacoma, Wash.

GRAND LODGES AND SECRETARIES.

Jurisdiction.	Grand Secretary.	P. O. Address.	Jurisdiction.	Grand Secretary.	P. O. Address.
Alabama	H. C. Weaver	Huntsville.	Maritime Provinces	J. C. P. Frazee	Halifax, N. S.
Arizona	George A Mintz	Phoenix.	Maryland	John M. Jones	Baltimore.
Arkansas	John P. Paul	Gravette.	Massachusetts	John U. Perkins	Boston.
Australasia	John C. Smith	Melbourne.	Michigan	E. H. Whitney	Lansing.
New South Wales	George T. Clarke	Sydney.	Minnesota	A. L. Bolton	St. Paul.
New Zealand	William Reid	Dunedin.	Mississippi	Walter S. P. Doty	Winona.
South Australia	Alfred Leane	Adelaide.	Missouri	E. M. Swan	St. Louis.
Tasmania	George Coutts	Launceton.	Montana	A. J. White	Butte.
Victoria	.....	.....	Nebraska	I. P. Gage	Fremont.
British Columbia	Fred. Davey	Victoria.	Netherlands	Jean H. Odink	Amsterdam.
California	George T. Shaw	San Francisco.	Nevada	Wm. Sutherland	Virginia City.
Colorado	J. M. Norman	Denver.	New Hampshire	Joseph Kidder	Manchester.
Connecticut	Frederick Botsford	New Haven.	New Jersey	Lewis Parker	Trenton.
Delaware	Isaac W. Hallam	Wilmington.	New Mexico	Alex. Bowie	Gallup.
Denmark	Valdemar Petersen	Copenhagen.	New York	John G. Deubert	New York City.
Dist. of Columbia	Edw. T. Pettingill	Washington.	North Carolina	B. H. Woodell	Raleigh.
Florida	A. M. Cushman	Gainesville.	North Dakota	Don McDonald	Grand Forks.
Georgia	J. S. Tyson	Savannah.	Ohio	C. H. Lyman	Columbus.
German Empire	F. Myendorf	Berlin, S. O.	Oklahoma	G. W. Bruce	Guthrie.
Brandenburg	Paul Juhre	Berlin.	Ontario	J. B. King	Toronto.
Hannover	Hermann Gerhardt	Hannover.	Oregon	E. E. Sharon	Portland.
Saxony	Oscar Grille	Dresden.	Pennsylvania	Jos. H. Mackey	Philadelphia.
Silesia-Posen	Wilhelm Reimann.	N. Weifsstein bei Waldenburg in Schlesien.	Quebec	T. J. Potter	Montreal.
			Rhode Island	Wm. H. T. Mosley	Providence.
			South Carolina	W. S. Brown	Columbia.
			South Dakota	Harvey J. Rice	Huron.
Wurtemberg	Dr. August Weiss	Munchon.	Sweden	Fred Geijer	Stockholm.
Idaho	D. L. Badley	Boise.	Switzerland	E. Knuchel	Basel.
Illinois	John H. Sikes	Springfield.	Tennessee	John R. Harwell	Nashville.
Indiana	W. H. Leedy	Indianapolis.	Texas	G. C. Fahm	Dallas.
Indian Territory	G. H. Alexander	Muscogee.	Utah	F. M. Ulmer	Salt Lake City.
Iowa	R. L. Tilton	Des Moines.	Vermont	H. E. Parker	Bradford.
Kansas	W. H. Kemper	Horton.	Virginia	T. Wiley Davis	Richmond.
Kentucky	R. G. Elliott	Lexington.	Washington	Louis F. Hart	Tacoma.
Louisiana	E. T. Duckert	New Orleans.	West Virginia	Ellis A. Billingslea	Fairmont.
Maine	Russell G. Dyer	Portland.	Wisconsin	Richard Hoe	Milwaukee.
Manitoba	R. H. Shanks	Winnipeg.	Wyoming	Louis Miller	Laramie.

GRAND ENCAMPMENTS AND GRAND SCRIBES.

Jurisdiction.	Grand Scribe.	P. O. Address.	Jurisdiction.	Grand Scribe.	P. O. Address.
Alabama	Robert West	Montgomery.	Louisiana	R. T. Leland	New Orleans.
Arizona	George A. Mintz	Phoenix.	Maine	B. C. Stone	Portland.
Arkansas	John P. Paul	Gravette.	Manitoba	D. E. McKinnon	Winnipeg.
Australasia:			Maritime Provinces	Melville McKean	Moncton, N. B.
New South Wales	John Webb	Sydney.	Maryland	John M. Jones	Baltimore.
South Australia	Alfred Leane	Adelaide.	Massachusetts	John U. Perkins	Boston.
Victoria	.....	.....	Michigan	E. H. Whitney	Lansing.
British Columbia	T. F. Neelands	Vancouver.	Minnesota	S. E. Ferree	Minneapolis.
California	Wm. H. Barnes	San Francisco.	Mississippi	Sam Blumenthal	Holly Springs.
Colorado	J. M. Norman	Denver.	Missouri	E. M. Sloan	St. Louis.
Connecticut	Frederick Botsford	New Haven.	Montana	A. J. White	Butte.
Delaware	Edwin Hirst	Wilmington.	Nebraska	I. P. Gage	Fremont.
Dist. of Columbia	Jos. Burroughs	Washington.	Nevada	Wm. Sutherland	Virginia City.
Florida	A. M. Cushman	Gainesville.	New Hampshire	Joseph Kidder	Manchester.
Georgia	J. S. Tyson	Savannah.	New Jersey	Lewis Parker	Trenton.
Idaho	D. L. Badley	Boise.	New York	John G. Deubert	New York City.
Illinois	H. C. Feltman	Salem.	North Carolina	B. J. Jacobs	Wilmington.
Indiana	W. H. Leedy	Indianapolis.	North Dakota	H. J. Rowe	Casselton.
Indian Territory	Arthur M. Foss	Pauls Valley.	Ohio	F. C. Garrett	Dayton.
Iowa	R. L. Tilton	Des Moines.	Oklahoma	G. W. Bruce	Guthrie.
Kansas	Lewis T. Rees	Leavenworth.	Ontario	M. D. Dawson	London.
Kentucky	R. G. Elliott	Lexington.	Oregon	E. E. Sharon	Portland.

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GRAND ENCAMPMENTS AND GRAND SCRIBES.—Continued.

Jurisdiction.	Grand Scribe.	P. O. Address.	Jurisdiction.	Grand Scribe.	P. O. Address.
Pennsylvania	Usher A. Hall	Philadelphia.	Vermont	Charles W. Farr	St. Johnsbury.
Rhode Island	Wm. H. T. Mosley	Providence.	Virginia	T. V. Turney	Fort Monroe.
South Dakota	Harvey J. Rice	Madison.	Washington	G. W. Stocker	Spokane.
Tennessee	John R. Harwell	Nashville.	West Virginia	G. A. Hiehle	Parkersburg.
Texas	Charles L. Sauer	San Antonio.	Wisconsin	L. O. Holmes	Baraboo.
Utah	S. G. Brinton	Salt Lake City.	Wyoming	Louis Miller	Laramie.

REBEKAH ASSEMBLIES AND SECRETARIES.

Jurisdiction.	Secretary.	P. O. Address.	Jurisdiction.	Secretary.	P. O. Address.
Alabama	Mrs. Lizzie Wegelin	Bessemer.	Nebraska	Mrs. Mary D. Livingston	Fremont.
Arizona	Mrs. Nettie Scott	Phoenix.	Nevada	Mrs. Anna M. Warren	Virginia City.
Arkansas	Mrs. Medora A. Reid	Little Rock.	New Hampshire	Mrs. Annie P. Rogers	Nashua.
California	Mrs. Mary E. Donoho	San Francisco.	New Jersey	Mrs. Mary I. Pullen	Arlington.
Colorado	Mrs. Ernestine V. L. Beggs	Denver.	New York	Mrs. Marion E. Murray	Brooklyn.
Connecticut	Mrs. Jennie A. Sparks	New Haven.	North Dakota	Mrs. Clara Wilson	Minot.
Idaho	Mrs. Carrie E. Myers	Boise.	Ohio	Mrs. Emma M. Bell	Columbus.
Illinois	Mrs. Lola L. Rickard	Decatur.	Oklahoma	Mrs. Nora V. Smith	Ponca City.
Indiana	Mrs. Rose L. Farr	Liberty.	Ontario	Mrs. Alice Young	Thamesford.
Indian Territory	Mrs. Olive Martin	Vinita.	Oregon	Mrs. Ora Cosper	Dallas.
Iowa	Miss S. Elizabeth Matheney	Keokuk.	Pennsylvania	Mrs. Mary N. Joslyn	Philadelphia.
Kansas	Mrs. Evalyn Bradford	Concordia.	Quebec	Mrs. J. W. McKee	Sherbrooke.
Kentucky	Mrs. Corinne C. Graham	Louisville.	Rhode Island	Mrs. Cora A. Aldrich	Providence.
Maine	Miss Grace E. Walton	Belfast.	South Dakota	Mrs. Ella Abbott	Waubay.
Massachusetts	Mrs. Sarah A. Barry	Charlestown.	Tennessee	Miss Theresa Cramer	Nashville.
Michigan	Mrs. Ida M. Davis	Lansing.	Texas	Mrs. J. D. Alexander	Cisco.
Minnesota	Mrs. Eunice Melville	Minneapolis.	Vermont	Mrs. Louise L. Boyce	Barre.
Missouri	Mrs. Allie E. Poundstone	Carterville.	Virginia	Mrs. Bertha E. L. Gary	Phoebus.
Montana	Mrs. Alice Butler	Helena.	Washington	Mrs. Nellie M. Knoff	Seattle.
			West Virginia	Mrs. Hattie Roney	Colliers.
			Wisconsin	Mrs. Sarah E. Hutchinson	Menominee.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

The Knights of Pythias is a fraternal benevolent order, with two branches, the Endowment Rank and the Uniform Rank. It is one of the best known and most popular of secret fraternal orders, as well as one of the oldest in the United States, excepting, of course, the Masons. The principles of Pythianism are Friendship, Charity and Benevolence, and the order stands for the sacredness of the home, the integrity of manhood and the purity of woman. The order claims that "the sun shines on the Pythian banner somewhere in the Supreme Domain every hour in the day." Since its foundation the society has grown to remarkable proportions, and has been widespread in its influence.

On the 31st of December, 1901, the order had 540,138 affiliated members, and to these should be added at least 500,000 more who have been suspended for non-payment of dues or have taken withdrawal cards, making the total more than a million. During 1901. 55,202 were initiated, 7,733 re-instated and 7,677 admitted by card, a total of 70,612. During the same year 4,915 died, 268 were expelled, 8,378 withdrew by card, and 33,857 were suspended, leaving a net gain of 23,194 for the year. The relative rank of the Grand Domains places the domain of West Virginia first and that of Delaware last.

The insurance branch, or Endowment Rank, of the order, provides a life insurance for members of the order at a small premium, and under the usual fraternal insurance system. According to reports made at the biennial session of the Supreme Lodge, held in San Francisco, August 12, 1902, this branch had become, instead of a menace, a benefit to the order and its continuance was recommended. The insurance branch was engrafted upon the order by the adoption of the Supreme Constitution in 1894, and became an integral part of it. The Endowment Rank receives and disburses about $2,000,000 annually. In 1900 and 1901 some bad investments, and, according to the report of the Supreme Chancellor, maladministration of the funds, placed the insurance branch in a bad pecuniary position, but through the efforts of the members, and especially of the officers, the obligations were met and the order placed again upon a sound footing. At the same time, investigation was made of a number of contested death claims, and results justified the order in reducing these from 58 to 16.

The commander-in-chief of the Uniform Rank reported at the biennial session a rapid growth in the military branch, and renewed interest in the rank seems to have extended to all parts of the Supreme Domain. At the beginning of 1902 there were 858 companies of the military branch, with an actual membership of 42,510. At this time warrants had been issued for the organization of twenty-three more companies, which had not yet been formed. Between August, 1900, and June 20, 1902, warrants were issued for 157 companies in all, of which all but the twenty-three above mentioned had been put into commission. Seventy-five defunct companies were reorganized between August, 1900, and June, 1902.

The officers elected in 1902 are: Tracy R. Bangs, Grand Forks, N. D., Supreme Chancellor; Charles E. Shiveley, Richmond, Ind., Supreme Vice-Chancellor; George E. Church, Fresno, Cal., Supreme Prelate; R. L. C. White, Nashville, Tenn., Supreme Keeper of Record and Seal; Thomas D. Meares, Wilmington, N. C., Supreme Master of Exchequer; L. H. Farnsworth, Salt Lake City, Utah, Supreme Master at Arms; Cyrus W. Hall, Charleston, W. Va., Supreme Inner Guard; John W. Thompson, Washington, D. C. Supreme Outer Guard; C. F. S. Neal, Chicago, President Board of Control, Endowment Rank; James R. Carnaham, Major-General of the Uniform Rank.

The membership of subordinate lodges, by States, is as follows:

	No. of members Dec. 31, 1900.	No. of members Jan. 1, 1902.		No. of members Dec. 31, 1900.	No. of members Jan. 1, 1902.
Alabama	7,853	9,570	Kentucky	6,648	7,583
Arizona	1,055	1,289	Louisiana	6,516	7,307
Arkansas	4,508	5,728	Maine	13,101	14,533
British Columbia	1,605	1,893	Manitoba	529	600
California	11,604	13,888	Maritime Provinces	1,515	1,831
Colorado	6,686	7,815	Maryland	7,359	8,043
Connecticut	6,334	6,876	Massachusetts	17,188	18,951
Delaware	883	1,057	Michigan	13,411	15,329
District of Columbia	1,332	1,540	Minnesota	8,561	9,420
Florida	3,408	4,483	Mississippi	5,846	7,139
Georgia	1,374	8,565	Missouri	21,046	24,007
Idaho	1,374	1,761	Montana	2,776	3,285
Illinois	44,103	51,008	Nebraska	6,805	7,757
Indiana	42,937	47,580	Nevada	846	996
Indian Territory	1,962	2,567	New Hampshire	5,555	5,970
Iowa	26,852	29,604	New Jersey	13,239	14,342
Kansas	11,961	13,601	New Mexico	960	1,243

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KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.—Continued.

	No. of Members, Dec. 31, 1900.	No. of Members Jan. 1, 1902.		No. of Members, Dec. 31, 1900.	No. of Members Jan. 1, 1902.
New York	20,276	22,132	Tennessee	9,120	10,449
North Carolina	4,826	5,710	Texas	16,554	20,128
North Dakota	2,156	2,526	Utah	1,066	1,357
Ohio	60,115	66,437	Vermont	1,531	1,722
Oklahoma	1,657	2,314	Virginia	4,949	5,619
Ontario	1,233	1,437	Washington	4,437	5,131
Oregon	4,318	5,007	West Virginia	8,511	10,138
Pennsylvania	42,108	46,566	Wisconsin	8,420	9,394
Rhode Island	2,763	3,053	Wyoming	835	1,011
South Carolina	5,362	6,567	Subordinate lodges	910	1,060
South Dakota	2,305	2,637			
Total				516,944	587,556

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS, ENDOWMENT RANK.

Founded as a branch of the Order of Knights of Pythias in 1877. It has about 5,400 local sections all over the United States, Canada, Mexico and the Hawaiian Islands. Total membership, 58,669. Disbursements during 1902, to August, $905,000; total disbursements since organization, $18,105,000. The officers of the Endowment Rank are as follows: President, Charles F. S. Neal, Chicago, Ill.; Secretary, Samuel M. Smith, Chicago, Ill.; General Counsel, Carlos S. Hardy, Chicago, Ill.; Medical Examiner-in-Chief, George G. McConnell, Chicago, Ill.

THE ORDER OF RATHBONE SISTERS.

The Order of Rathbone Sisters is composed of mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of Knights of Pythias. The object of the order is to promote the moral, mental, social and physical elevation of its members, to cultivate a spirit of fraternal love, to minister to the wants of the sick and distressed, to watch at the bedside of the dying and to pay the last tribute to the dead, to comfort and provide for the widow and to daily exemplify the Golden Rule.

The first temple of the order was instituted in 1888, under the name of the Pythian Sisters. The first grand temple was instituted the year following, and two months later the supreme temple was instituted. The present name of the order was adopted in 1894, in honor of the founder of the Knights of Pythias, Justus H. Rathbone. The membership in the United States numbers about 50,000 ladies and 25,000 knights. The order is affiliated with the National Council of Women.

The grand officers for New York State, elected in 1902, are: Mrs. Amelia Linacre, P. G. C.; Mrs. Lena Meritt, G. C.; Mrs. Harriet Campbell, G. S.; Mrs. Serena Smith, G. J.; Mrs. Rebecca Sandham, G. M.; Mrs. Lida Palmer, G. M. R.; Mrs. Emma Nichols, G. M. of F.; Mrs. Nellie Smith, G P.; Mrs. Elizabeth Miller, G. S.

SONS OF ST. GEORGE.

The Sons of St. George is the only fraternal benevolent society composed exclusively of Englishmen, their sons and grandsons, in the United States. Its privileges and benefits are available to all worthy Englishmen between the ages of eighteen and fifty. Its objects are to make provision for its members, their widows and families in time of misfortune, sickness or death, to bind in one common brotherhood Englishmen and those of English descent; to perpetuate in them a love for the motherland, while inculcating love and respect for the land of their adoption and the principles of true American citizenship; to aid them to retain their personal independence and habits; to afford opportunity for social intercourse; to welcome and encourage new arrivals to a strange land, and to prevent such as are strangers from becoming stranded or discouraged. Sick benefits of $5 upward are paid to members, and the death benefits are $100 and upward on the death of a beneficial member, and $50 and upward on the death of the wife of a member in good standing.

The Supreme Lodge officers are: John Kenworthy, Pittsburg, Pa., Supreme President; Walter Willis, South Chicago, Ill., Supreme Vice-President; J. Henry Williams, Philadelphia, Pa., Supreme Secretary; George H. Toop, New York City, Supreme Treasurer; Sandy Harrison, Fall River, Mass., Supreme Messenger; George Smales, Pawtucket, R. I., Supreme Chaplain; George Kingston, Bridgeport, Conn., Past Supreme President. The address of the Supreme Secretary is No. 133 South Twelfth street, Philadelphia.

Daughters of St. George.—Founded in 1885. The order has lodges in every part of the United States. Its membership is composed of white English women, daughters and granddaughters of English parents. The Worthy Grand President is Mrs. M. Steele, Pittsburg, Pa.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

The order of Sons of Temperance was instituted in New York September, 29, 1842, and at once assumed a prominent place among the fraternal and benevolent societies having for their foundation principle abstinence from intoxicating beverages. Its objects are to shield its members from the evils of intemperance, to afford mutual assistance in case of sickness, and to elevate the character of its membership, and it purposes to reclaim the inebriate, rescue the moderate drinker, save the young from the power of the drink habit and suppress the drink traffic. The order has three distinct branches, the subordinate division or local society, the grand division, which has supervision over the work in the State or province in which it is located, and the national division, which is the law-making body and exercises general control over the entire order.

The order admits to membership persons of fourteen years of age or over, without regard to sex, social condition or religious belief. It is a secret order, but is destitute of the mystical features of either sign, grip or degree. On March 31, 1902, there were 716 subordinate divisions, with 34,987 members.

Loyal Crusaders, a juvenile branch of the order, are organized by the subordinate divisions. These are open societies for children and are made attractive with a simple ritual, banners and badges.

The national officers elected in 1902 are: William H. Williams, Swampscott, Mass., M. W. P.; William M. Burgoyne, St. Catherine, Ont., M. W. A.; B. R. Jewell, South Hampton, N. H., M. W. S.; M. M. Eavenson, Philadelphia, M. W. T.; Rev. S. Foster Grady, Trenton, N. J., M. W. Chaplain; W. R. Geldert, Truro, N. S., M. W. C.; W. D. McCullon, Auburn, Ohio, M. W. Sentinel; F. M. Bradley, Washington, D. C., M. W. Superintendent; A. G. Lawson, Newark, N. J., P. M. W.

The fifty-ninth annual session will be held in New Haven, Conn., July 8, 1903.

UNITED COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS OF AMERICA.

The order of United Commercial Travellers of America was organized at Columbus, Ohio, July 16, 1888, with eight members. The order has now a membership of about 20,000, and subordinate councils in all but eleven States. Its membership consists entirely of commercial travellers, either actively engaged in that work or who were engaged in it at the time of their affiliation with the order. Its objects are to unite fraternally all commercial travellers of good moral character; to give all moral and material aid in its power to its members and those dependent upon them; to assist the orphans and widows of deceased members; to establish an indemnity fund to indemnify its members for loss of time resulting from accidental injuries; to secure from all transportation companies and hotels just and equitable favors for commercial travellers as a class, and to elevate the moral and social standing of its members. There are 19 Grand Councils and 203 Subordinate Councils in the United States.

The headquarters of the order are in Columbus, Ohio, corner Front and Gay streets. The officers elected in 1902 are: E. F. Mallory, Chicago, Supreme Councillor; B. E. Zartman, Fort Worth, Texas, Past Councillor; Charles C. Daniel, Columbus, Ohio, Secretary; R. N. Hull, Cleveland, Ohio, Treasurer.

The officers of the New York Subordinate Council, which meets at 117 West Twenty-third street, are:

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Henry V. Selde, Councilor, and Will E. Warner, 71 Lenox avenue, Secretary and Treasurer. The Brooklyn Subordinate Council meets in the Johnston Building, Flatbush avenue and Nevins street, and its officers are: W. G. Morford, Councillor, and Charles W. Rice, 12 Duane street, New York, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

The National Grange, or the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry originated in the mind of O. H. Kelley, a man of New England birth, who went to Minnesota in his early manhood, and became a farmer in that section of the country. The idea of giving women full membership originated with Miss Carrie A. Hall, of Boston, Mass., a niece of Mr. Kelley, to whom he had imparted his views of the new association.

The first meeting was held December 4, 1867, and the first Subordinate Grange was organized in Washington, D. C., January 8, 1868. The first dispensation for a Grange was granted at Harrisburg, Pa., April 4, 1868, but the first regular Subordinate Grange to which a charter was issued was organized at Fredonia, N. Y., April 16, 1868.

The first State Grange, that of Minnesota, was organized February 22, 1869.

The first meeting of the National Grange, as a delegate body, was held at Georgetown, D. C., January 8, 1873, with six of the founders and seventeen delegates present, representing in all eleven States.

The object of the Grange is "to develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves; to enhance the comforts and attractions of our homes, and to strengthen our attachment to our pursuits." At the end of June last the society consisted of nearly 30,000 Subordinate Granges, 226 of which were organized during the year just ended. In all the order is represented in 44 States and Territories. Its officers are: Master, Aaron Jones, South Bend, Ind.; Overseer, Obadiah Gardner, Rockland, Me.; Lecturer, N. J. Bachelder, Concord, N. H.; Steward, W. C. Jewett, Worcester, Mass.; Assistant Steward, C. O. Raine, Monticello, Mo.; Chaplain, W. K. Thompson, Liberty Hill, S. C.; Treasurer, Mrs. E. S. McDowell, Columbus, Ohio; Secretary, John Trimble, Washington, D. C.; Gate Keeper, George W. Baird, Edina Mills, Minn.; Ceres, Mrs. Martha M. Wilson, Magnolia, Ill.; Pomona, Mrs. Cordelia Atkeson, Morgantown, W. Va.; Flora, Mrs. S. B. Wolcott, Covington, Ky.; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. Marie A. Hill, Westford, Pa.

The Executive Committee is composed as follows: E. B. Norris, Chairman, Sodus, N. Y.; J. J. Woodman, Secretary, Paw Paw, Mich.; C. J. Bell, East Hardwick, Vt.; Aaron Jones, ex-officio, South Bend, Ind.

The following persons represent the Grange as State Lecturers: Alabama, the Rev. A. Dougherty, Dothen; California, J. D. Cornell, Sacramento; Colorado, J. F. White, Arvada; Connecticut, Frank S. Hopson, Stratford; Delaware, Professor A. T. Neale, Newark; Illinois, E. H. Clark, Dunlap; Indiana, Mrs. L. G. Robertson, South Bend; Iowa, George Van Houden, Lenox; Kansas, A. P. Reardon, McLouth; Kentucky, J. B. Wallser, Hopkinsville; Maine, W. J. Thompson, So. China; Maryland, J. Enos Ray, Sr., Chillum; Massachusetts, Charles H. Rice, Leominster; Michigan, Mrs. F. D. Saunders, Edgerton; Minnesota, George C. Hill, Elk River; Mississippi, H. S. Simrall, Glass; Missouri, T. B. Dunham, New Cambria; Nebraska, A. M. Bovee, Vacoma; New Hampshire, H. H. Metcalf, Concord; New Jersey, G. L. Gillingham, Moorestown; New York, Mrs. S. N. Judd, Canton; Ohio, S. E. Strode, Westland; Oregon, Austin T. Buxton, Forest Grove; Pennsylvania, Albert M. Cornell, Altus; Rhode Island, T. S. Snow, Wakefield; South Carolina, C. J. Rollins, Stokes Bridge; Tennessee, J. M. McCorkle, White Haven; Texas, John B. Long, Rusk; Vermont, R. B. Galusha, So. Royalton; Washington, James Wheelhouse, Columbus; West Virginia, S. W. Moore, Elwell; Wisconsin, S. C. Carr, Milton Junction.

BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS.

The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the United States of America is a strictly fraternal order, the members of which find a brotherly welcome in any part of the country where its lodges exist. It was founded in 1868, and has had a steady and substantial growth. There are 806 lodges, the general legislation for which is done by a Grand Lodge. Its sessions are held annually, the subordinate lodges reporting to it at each session. When the latest reports were made up in April, 1902, the total membership was 124,399. It can be safely estimated that the present membership is upward of 130,000. While the order does not include a department for life insurance, or for indemnity in case of disability, it is eminently a charitable organization, disbursing at least $200,000 annually for the relief of members in need of assistance. The actual disbursements on this account during the last financial year were $1,918,580.16. Many of the lodges hold real estate, and the total value of property owned by them is a little over $3,000,000. The aggregate of cash on hand reported by the various lodges on April 1, 1902, was $785,708.20. Following are the officers of the Grand Lodge for the year 1902-3: Grand Exalted Ruler, George P. Cronk, Omaha, Neb.; Grand Esteemed Leading Knight, William B. Brock, Lexington, Ky.; Grand Esteemed Loyal Knight, A. H. Pickens, Denver, Col.; Grand Esteemed Lecturing Knight, Joseph E. Hennings, Anderson, Ind.; Grand Secretary, George A. Reynolds, Saginaw, Mich.; Grand Treasurer, Sam H. Needs, Cleveland, Ohio; Grand Tiler, Charles W. Kaufmann, Hoboken, N. J.; Board of Grand Trustees, Joseph T. Fanning, Indianapolis, Ind.; John D. O'Shea, Lynn, Mass.; Henry W. Mears, Baltimore, Md.; Grand Chaplain, Rev. Walter Davenport Buckner, Pine Bluff, Ark.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

This order had its origin in Central New York, where the first lodges were instituted in 1851. Both sexes have been admitted to membership on an equal footing since the first organization, and members are obliged to take a pledge that they "will never make, buy, sell, use, furnish nor cause to be furnished to others, as a beverage, any spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider, and will discountenance the manufacture and sale thereof in all proper ways." The order has established itself in every part of the world, and its ritual exists in fifteen different languages. At the triennial session of the Supreme Lodge, held in Stockholm, Sweden, in July, 1902, three interpreters were necessary in the transaction of business. There are more than 100 Grand Lodges, and upward of 10,000 subordinate lodges, with a total membership of 560,000. The order has initiated more than ten millions of people since its inception, and it is estimated that it has reclaimed more than three hundred thousand drunkards. There is a juvenile branch, with a total membership of about two hundred thousand.

The next triennial session of the Supreme Lodge will be held in Belfast, Ireland, beginning on August 1, 1905. The officers elected at the session held in Stockholm last year are: R. W. G. Templar, Councilor Joseph Malins, Birmingham, England; P. R. W. G. Templar, Dr. D. H. Mann, Brooklyn, N. Y.; R. W. G. Councilor, Professor J. Bergman, Stockholm, Sweden; R. W. G. Vice-Templar, Mrs. M. McDonald, Edinburgh, Scotland; R. W. G. S. of Juvenile Templars, Miss Jessie Forsyth, Boston, Mass.; R. W. G. Secretary, Colonel B. F. Parker, Milwaukee, Wis.; R. W. G. Treasurer, Herman Blume, Hamburg, Germany; R. W. G. Assistant Secretary, H. Schmidt, Kimberley, South Africa; R. W. G. Chaplain, Rev. S. J. Chowrryappah, Madras; R. W. G. Marshal, Gustav Thomassen, Bergen, Norway; R. W. G. Deputy Marshal, Mrs. M. Gray, Belfast, Ireland; R. W. G. Guard, Haraldur Nielsson, Reykjavik, Iceland; R. W. G. Sentinel, Robinson Cooke, Perth, West Australia; R. W. G. Messenger, Miss Mamie Fisher, Tacoma, Washington, U. S. A.

AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.

The American Protestant Association, which has for its emblem the "red brick school house," has members in nearly every city in the United States. The officers for 1902 are: Right Worthy Grand Master, Thomas T. Seal, Philadelphia; Right Worthy Vice-Grand Master, William T. Watkins, Wilkesbarre; Right Worthy Grand Secretary, William J. McKee, Philadelphia; Right Worthy Grand Treasurer, L. J. Schleven, Trenton; Right Worthy Grand Conductor, Robert T. Adams, Philadelphia; Right Worthy Grand Assistant Conductor, Charles F. Kupp, Reading; Right Worthy Grand Tyler, James Thompson, Philadelphia; Right Worthy Grand Guard, William McDowell, Philadelphia; Right Worthy Assistant Grand Secretary, William T. Atkinson, Philadelphia; Right Worthy Chaplain, James Armstrong, Philadelphia.

The annual meeting for 1903 will be held in Wilkesbarre, Pa.

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FRATERNAL BENEVOLENT ORDERS.

The following organizations are the most prominent fraternal insurance orders now transacting business in the United States:

Amaranth, Order of the.—Founded May 1, 1891. It has a General Assembly and seven subordinate assemblies. Total membership, 953. Disbursements in 1901, $3,500; total disbursements since organization, $45,000. The officers of the General Assembly are as follows: General President, J. F. Griffin, Detroit, Mich.; General Secretary, John A. Stenger, Detroit, Mich.; General Treasurer, S. H. Hewitt, Detroit, Mich.; General Medical Director, B. Jacob, M. D., Detroit, Mich.

Americus, Order of.—It has one Supreme Council and 53 subordinate or local councils. Disbursements in 1901, $35,869; total disbursements since organization, $89,414. The officers of the Supreme Council are as follows: Supreme President, Hon. Edward E. Robbins, Greensburg, Pa.; Supreme Vice-President, Edward H. Bair, Greensburg, Pa.; Supreme Secretary, Lee W. Squier, Greensburg, Pa.; Supreme Treasurer, Joseph C. Crownover, Greensburg, Pa.

American Benefit Society.—Founded January 9, 1893. It has one Supreme Lodge and 125 subordinate lodges, directly represented therein. Total membership, 4,500. Disbursements for death claims in 1901, $42,250; total disbursements on same account since organization, $263,586. The officers of the Supreme Lodge are as follows: President, William H. Carberry, Roxbury, Mass.; Supreme Secretary, Norman P. Cormack, Boston, Mass.; Supreme Treasurer, John D. H. Gauss, Salem, Mass.; Medical Director, M. Morey Pearson, M. D., Boston, Mass.

American Guild.—Founded in 1890. It has a Supreme Chapter and 750 subordinate chapters. Total membership, 20,000. Disbursements in 1901, $81,774; total disbursements since organization, $750,000. The officers of the Supreme Chapter are as follows: Supreme Governor, Hon. Charles T. O'Ferral, Richmond, Va.; Supreme Vice-Governor and Counsel, Hon. Rev. T. Crump, Richmond, Va.; Supreme Treasurer, J. B. Montgomery, Richmond, Va.; Supreme Medical Examiner, Dr. Joseph A. White, Richmond, Va.; Supreme Auditor, Carl W. Kimpton, Richmond, Va.; Supreme Chaplain, Rev. W. R. L. Smith, D. D., Richmond, Va.; Supreme Warden, A. Stinehart, Greenville, Ala.

American Insurance Union.—Instituted September, 1894. Total membership, 1902, 7,785; total amount of insurance in force, $9,548,000; total disbursements since organization, $175,090.65. Officers: National President, John J. Lentz, Columbus, Ohio; National Secretary, Lincoln Fritter, Columbus, Ohio; National Treasurer, T. B. Galloway, Columbus, Ohio.

American Legion of Honor.—Founded in 1878. It has three Grand Councils and 300 subordinate councils. Total membership, 6,386; amount of disbursements in 1901, $628,156; total amount of disbursements since organization, $42,240,153. The officers of the Supreme Council are as follows: Supreme Commander, William N. Davenport, Boston, Mass.; Supreme Vice-Commander, P. F. McGowan, New York City; Supreme Secretary, Adam Warnock, Boston, Mass.; Supreme Treasurer, George W. Kendrick, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.

American Order of Protection.—Organized July 15, 1899, and admits men and women on equal terms. Total membership, 1902, 3,486; total disbursements since organization, $13,900. Officers: President, Hon. W. A. Poynter, Lincoln, Neb.; Secretary, G. W. Hull, Lincoln, Neb.; Treasurer, J. A. Patton, Lincoln, Neb.

American Service Union.—While neither a fraternal insurance society nor associated with any particular organization, the American Service Union is an adjunct to all such associations, as it contracts to pay assessments and dues of members of beneficial orders and offers other benefits in the line of return for accumulations of principal and interest. Officers: President, W. Holt Apgar, New York City; Secretary, W. T. Williams, No. 253 Broadway, New York; Treasurer, A. L. Taylor, No. 253 Broadway, New York.

American Union, Order of the.—Founded April 2, 1891. It has one grand organization and thirteen subordinate bodies. Total membership, 362; disbursements in 1901, $8,623; total disbursements since organization, $44,906. The officers of the grand or central body are as follows: President, George W. Devinny, Philadelphia, Pa.; National Treasurer, James Gillinder, Philadelphia, Pa.; National Secretary, Thomas H. B. Lewis, Philadelphia, Pa.

Artisans Canadiens-Francaise, Societe des.—Founded December 28, 1876. It has one central organization and 103 branches in Canada and the United States. The legislation is by a convention, in which all the branches are represented by delegates. Total membership, 16,284; disbursements for death losses in 1901, $97,200; total disbursements for death losses since organization, $859,890. The general officers of the society are as follows: President, Alfred Lambert, Montreal, Canada; Secretary-General, Germain Beaulieu, Montreal, Canada; Treasurer-General, Henri Roy, Montreal, Canada.

Artisans' Order Mutual Protection.—Organized May, 1873. Total membership, 1902, 6,444; total losses paid since organization, $487,075. Officers: M. E. Artisan, C. B. Wood, Palmyra, N. J.; M. E. Recorder, William Patton, Philadelphia, Pa.; M. E. Cashier, A. R. Underdown, Philadelphia, Pa.

Bankers' Fraternal Union, The.—Organized, 1899. Total membership, 1902, 2,473; losses paid, 1901, $3,650; paid since organization, $7,300. Officers: Supreme President, D. H. Kimberly, Cleveland, Ohio; Supreme Secretary, G. K. McKay, Cleveland, Ohio; Supreme Banker, F. T. Pomeroy, Cleveland, Ohio.

Bankers' Union of the World.—Organized, November, 1898, to pay old age, disability, funeral and death benefits. Total membership, 1902, 14,095; total amount of insurance paid since organization, $83,072.21. Officers: Supreme President, Dr. E. C. Spinney, Omaha, Neb.; Supreme Secretary, C. M. Chittenden, Omaha, Neb.; Supreme Cashier, F. H. Packard, Omaha, Neb.

Bnai Brith, Independent Order of.—Founded in 1843, in New York City. It has one Grand Lodge, ten District Grand Lodges and 411 subordinate lodges. Membership, in America, 17,500; foreign countries, 7,500; total membership, 25,000; disbursements by the American districts during 1901, $475,000. The officers of the Executive Committee of the Constitution Grand Lodge are as follows: President, Leo N. Levi, New York City; Vice-President and Treasurer, Jacob Furth, Cleveland, Ohio; Chancellor of Foreign Affairs, Julius Bien, New York City; Honorary Secretary, Solomon Sulzberger, New York City.

Bohemian Slavonian Benevolent Society of the United States.—Founded March 4, 1854. It has a National Supreme Lodge, thirteen Grand Lodges and 186 subordinate lodges. Total membership, 19,466; males, 12,829; females, 6,667; annual disbursements, between $180,000 and $193,000. No account kept of total disbursements since organization. The officers of the National Supreme Lodge are as follows: President, V. W. Wojtisek, New York City; Secretary, Ant. Jurka, New York City; Treasurer, J. F. Wosatka, New York City.

Brith Abraham, Independent Order of.—Founded February 2, 1887. It has a Grand Lodge, 306 subordinate lodges and eighteen ladies' lodges. Total membership, 55,041; males, 28,309; females, 26,732; disbursements in 1901, $165,500; total disbursements since organization, $919,096. The officers of the Grand Lodge are as follows: Grand Master, Max Stern, New York City; Grand Secretary, Jacob Schoen, New York City; Grand Treasurer, H. Kalchheim, New York City.

Brotherhood of American Workmen.—Organized, 1899. Pays old age and disability as well as death benefits, and men and women are alike eligible to membership. Total membership, 1902, 414; paid since organization, $7,709.46. Officers: President, Edgar L. Briscoe, Sandoval, Ill.; Secretary, D. P. Barker, Sparta, Ill.; Treasurer, W. R. Borders, Sparta, Ill.

Brotherhood of American Yeomen.—Founded in February, 1897. It has one central or chief organization and 850 subordinate bodies. Total membership, 31,672; disbursements in 1901, $258,555; total disbursements since organization, $705,207. The officers of the central organization are as follows: Grand Foreman, J. E. Paul, Des Moines, Ia.; Grand Master of Accounts, G. M. Read, Des Moines, Ia.; Chief Secretary, W. E. Davy, Des Moines, Ia.

Brotherhood of the Union.—Founded in 1847. It has a Supreme Circle, three Grand Circles and 183 subordinate circles. There is also a ladies' branch, known as the Home Communion, having eighty-six local organizations. This makes 289 subordinate bodies. Total membership, 22,827; total disbursements since organization, $593,540. The secretary of the Supreme Circle is H. B. Walter, Philadelphia, Pa. His official designation is Supreme Scroll Keeper.

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Catholic Benevolent Legion.—Founded in 1881. It has six State Councils and 525 subordinate councils. Total membership, 37,334; disbursements during 1901, $1,520,323; total disbursements since organization, $13,757,210. The officers of the Supreme Council are as follows: President, Richard B. Tippett, Baltimore, Md.; Vice-President, Edmund D. Hennessy, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Orator, Patrick Keefe, Kentland, Md.; Secretary, John D. Carroll, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Treasurer, James A. Rowe, Newark, N. J.; Marshal, John Hackett, Syracuse, N. Y.; Guard, P. J. Hughes, New York City; Medical Examiner-in-Chief, George R. Kuhn, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Catholic Knights of America.—Founded in 1877. It has one Supreme Council and 605 subordinate councils. Total membership, 25,772; disbursements during 1901, $723,309; total disbursements since organization, $11,174,918. The officers of the Supreme Council are as follows: Supreme President, Hon. P. J. O'Connor, Savannah, Ga.; Supreme Vice-President, Hon. William Blakeslee, Hallettsville, Tex.; Supreme Secretary, Joseph C. Carroll, St. Louis, Mo.; Supreme Treasurers, Charles E. Hannauer, St. Louis, Mo.; W. C. Smith, Louisville, Ky.; Edward Feeney, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Adam W. Jaeger, Chicago, Ill.; Supreme Medical Examiner, E. J. Brennan, M. D., Indianapolis, Ind.

Catholic Knights and Ladies of America.—Organized, 1900. Total membership, 1902, 7,718; paid in losses since organization, $449,488.31. Officers: President, James H. Crumley, Detroit, Mich.; Secretary, John J. Duffy, Memphis, Tenn.; Treasurer, Miss Mary E. Sheridan, Louisville, Ky.

Catholic Mutual Benefit Association.—Founded in July, 1876. It has a Supreme Council, seven Grand Councils and 700 subordinate councils. Total membership, 60,000; disbursements in 1901, $1,022,999; total disbursements since organization, $11,438,616. The officers of the Supreme Council are as follows: President, John J. Hynes, Buffalo, N. Y.; Recorder, Joseph Cameron, Hornellsville, N. Y.; Treasurer, James M. Welsh, Hornellsville, N. Y.

Chevaliers, The.—Organized, 1901. Membership, 1902, 1,002; losses paid, 1901, $4,816; insurance in force, 1902, $933,087.50. Officers: President, Charles Dick, Akron, Ohio; Secretary, P. D. Stratton, Akron, Ohio; Treasurer, F. H. Lyder, Akron, Ohio.

Christian Burden Bearers' Association.—Organized, 1885. Total membership, 1902, 1,932; total disbursements since organization, $190,586. Officers: President, Frank Burr, Boston, Mass.; Vice-President, C. R. Crossett, Lowell, Mass.; Secretary and Treasurer, L. N. Olmstead, Manchester, N. H.

Commonwealth Provident Association.—Founded July 18, 1888. It has an Assembly, representative conventions and local lodges. Since organization it has issued 30,000 certificates of membership; disbursements in 1901, $17,000. The general officers are as follows: President, Walter D. Reynolds, Philadelphia, Pa.; Secretary-Treasurer, Albert E. Thompson, Philadelphia, Pa.; Medical Director, Emil G. Rehfuss, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

Court of Columbus Circle.—Organized, 1902. Pays death, accident and old age benefits and issues joint certificates to husband and wife. Officers: President, A. C. Elliott, Tipton, Ia.; Clerk, B. P. Thornberry, Tipton, Ia.; Treasurer, W. D. Harris, Tipton, Ia.

Court of Honor.—Founded, July 16, 1895. It has one Supreme Court and 1,080 district courts. Total membership, 58,380; total disbursements since organization, $1,780,466. The officers of the Supreme Court are as follows: Supreme Chancellor, A. L. Hereford, Springfield, Ill.; Supreme Vice-Chancellor, G. P. Marvin, Beatrice, Neb.; Supreme Recorder, W. E. Robinson, Springfield, Ill.; Supreme Treasurer, B. F. Workman, Auburn, Ill.

Eclectic Assembly, The.—Organized, 1893, to pay death and accident benefits. Total membership, 1902, 2,101 (benefit); losses paid, 1901, $19,750; paid since organization, $67,050. Officers: President, Charles P. Collins, Bradford, Pa.; Secretary, G. C. Faquan, Bradford, Pa.; Treasurer, W. M. Kincaid, Bradford, Pa.

Famabrosia Society, The.—Organized, 1901. Total membership, 1902, 460; losses paid, 1901, $3,695.65. Officers: National President, Joseph Clark, Jr., Washington, D. C.; National Secretary, E. E. Waring, Washington, D. C.; National Treasurer, N. B. Killmer, Washington, D. C.

Fellowship of Solidarity.—Incorporated in New York, May 29, 1902, to furnish the old line order of insurance, including endowment policies, sick indemnities and annuities for life, upon the basis of fraternal insurance. At the time of incorporation there were 200 members, who carried insurance to the amount of $400. There have been no deaths. The association is located at No. 11 Broadway, New York City. The general officers are: General President, Hon. John Ford, New York City; General Vice-President, B. A. Scott, New York City; General Secretary and Actuary, John M. Emery, New York City; General Treasurer, Maurice L. Muhleman, New York City; Medical Director, William Ledlie Culbert, M. D., New York City.

Foresters, Ancient Order of.—Founded in 1745, in England, introduced in the United States in 1832. It has four High Courts and nearly 3,000 subordinate courts in thirty different countries, with a total membership of 928,036. The American branch consists of three High Courts and 410 subordinate courts with a membership of about 40,000. Disbursements for benefits in 1901, $5,000,000; total disbursements since organization, not ascertainable. The officers of the supreme body in the United States are as follows: High Chief Ranger, E. A. Hayes, Buffalo, N. Y.; High Court Treasurer, William A. Hunter, Long Island City, L. I.; Permanent Secretary, Robert A. Sibbald, Park Ridge, N. J.

Foresters of America.—Founded in England in 1790. First permanent court in America in 1864; re organized in 1889. It has one Supreme Court, 21 Grand Courts and 1,662 subordinate courts. Total membership, 205,000; disbursements during 1901, $1,101,769; total disbursements since reorganization, $8,670,613. The officers of the Supreme Court are as follows: Supreme Chief Ranger, T. F. Donahue, Providence, R. I.; Supreme Sub-Chief Ranger, W. A. Hogan, Lowell, Mass.; Supreme Treasurer, H. W. Mace, Philadelphia, Pa.; Supreme Secretary, E. M. McMurtry, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Supreme Recording Secretary, William Duge, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Supreme Medical Examiner, M. S. Clark, Youngstown, Ohio; Supreme Senior Woodward, J. E. Luddy, Bridgeport, Conn.; Supreme Junior Woodward, James Dinnen, New York City; Supreme Senior Beadle, D. E. Huniban, Pittsburg, Pa.; Supreme Junior Beadle, J. J. Doyle, Nashua, N. H.

Foresters, the Independent Order of.—Founded in Newark, N. J., in 1874, and reorganized in 1881. It has one Supreme Court, 45 High Courts and 5,000 subordinate courts. Total membership, 200,000; income for 1901, $3,053,714; disbursements during 1901, $2,388,468; total disbursements since organization, $12,000,000. The Executive Council is as follows: Supreme Chief Ranger, Dr. Oronhyatekha, Toronto Can.; Past Supreme Chief Ranger, Hon. Judge W. Wedderburn, Hampton, N. B.; Supreme Vice-Chief Ranger, J. D. Clark, Dayton, Ohio; Supreme Secretary, John A. McGillivray, Toronto, Can.; Supreme Treasurer, H. A. Collins, Toronto, Can.; Supreme Physician, T. Millman, M. D., Toronto, Can.; Supreme Counsellor, Hon. Elliott G. Stevenson, Detroit, Mich.

Fraternal Aid Association.—Instituted October 14, 1890, to pay insurance upon death or benfits during old age or disability. Total membership, 1902, 29,489; total insurance in force, $40,853,000; disbursements since organization, $1,112,750.04. Officers: President, H. E. Don Carlos, Lawrence, Kan.; Secretary, M. D. Greenlee, Lawrence, Kan.; Treasurer, C. O. Anderson, Arcadia, Kan.

Fraternal Army of America.—Organized, 1898. Pays both death and disability benefits. Total membership, 1902, 7,922; losses paid, 1901, $42,768; paid since organization, $80,509. Officers: Supreme Commander, J. B. Abrams, Taylorsville, Ill.; Supreme Secretary, F. H. Bly, Taylorsville, Ill.; Supreme Treasurer, F. W. Anderson, Taylorsville, Ill.

Fraternal Brotherhood, The.—Founded in 1896. It has a Supreme Lodge and 210 subordinate lodges. Total membership, 14,000; disbursements in 1901, $103,117. The officers of the Supreme Lodge are as follows: Supreme President, C. P. Dandy, Los Angeles, Cal.; Supreme Secretary, E. A. Beck, Los Angeles, Cal.; Supreme Treasurer, William Mead, Los Angeles, Cal.; Supreme Physician, W. W. Hitchcock, M. D., Los Angeles, Cal.

Fraternal Brotherhood of the World.—Went into the hands of a receiver under orders of the Iowa courts on July 1, 1902. Its indebtedness was between $35,000 and $40,000; assets between $12,000 and $15,000. John T. Moffit, Tipton, Ia., is the receiver.

Fraternal Censer.—Organized, 1895. Total membership, 1902, 2,162; death losses paid since organization, $10,500. Officers: Supreme President, H. F. Beery, Dayton, Ohio; Supreme Secretary, R. P. Nichols, Dayton, Ohio; Supreme Treasurer, Wilber Heathman, Dayton, Ohio.

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Fraternal Crystal Light.—Organized, 1898, to pay old age, disability and death benefits. Total membership, 1902, 2,671; paid in losses since organization, $25,636.42. Officers: President, Benjamin Rich, Springfield, Ill.; Secretary, J. A. Hoyland, Springfield, Ill.; Treasurer, J. K. Payton, Springfield, Ill.

Fraternal Home, The.—Organized, 1899. Admits both men and women and pays death, accident and old age benefits. Total membership, 1902, 4,681; losses paid, 1901, $34,000; paid since organization, $43,500. Officers: President, W. W. Anderson, Hamilton, Mo.; Secretary, F. E. Ackley, Hamilton, Mo.; Treasurer, H. Tilley, Hamilton, Mo.

Fraternal Legion, The.—Organized, 1881. Admits men and women on equal terms. Total membership, 1902, 919; losses paid, 1901, $13,725.50; paid since organization, $2,013,725.50. Officers: Supreme Commander, M. J. Block, Baltimore, Md.; Supreme Adjuster, S. John Lyon, Baltimore, Md.; Supreme Treasurer, W. H. Moffett, Jr., Baltimore, Md.

Fraternal Mystic Circle, The.—Founded at Columbus, Ohio, in 1884. It has 8 Grand Rulings and 452 subordinate rulings. Total membership, over 18,000; disbursements during 1901, $301,773; total disbursements since organization, $2,036,000. The officers of the Supreme Ruling are as follows: Supreme Mystic Ruler, F. H. Duckwitz, Philadelphia, Pa.; Supreme Recorder, J. D. Myers, Philadelphia, Pa.; Supreme Treasurer, A. H. Swartz, Philadelphia, Pa.; Supreme Medical Director, F. S. Wagenhals, M. D., Columbus, Ohio.

Fraternal Protective Association.—Organized, 1900, to pay death benefits and weekly benefits for sickness and accident. Total membership, 1902, 503; total losses paid since organization, $454.80. Officers: President, Thomas J. Newbury, Des Moines, Ia.; Secretary, L. J. Kellogg, Des Moines, Ia.; Treasurer, G. W. Marquardt, Des Moines, Ia.

Fraternal Tribunes, The.—Organized, 1897, to pay death and disability benefits. Total membership, 1902, 5,120; losses paid since organization, $98,606.41. Officers: Supreme Tribune, K. M. Whitham, Aledo, Ill.; Supreme Secretary, Robert Reedale, Rock Island, Ill.; Supreme Treasurer, H. A. Weld, Rock Island, Ill.

Fraternal Union of America.—Founded September 1, 1896. It has a Supreme Lodge and 544 subordinate lodges. Total membership, 21,680; disbursements in 1901, $151,394; total disbursements since organization, $532,088. The officers of the Supreme Lodge are as follows: Supreme President, F. F. Roose, Omaha, Neb.; Supreme Secretary, J. L. Handley, Denver, Col.; Supreme Treasurer, Samuel S. Baty, Denver, Col.; Supreme Physician, S. T. McDermith, Denver, Col.

Free Sons of Israel, Independent Order of.—Founded in 1849. It has three Grand Lodges and 103 subordinate lodges. Total disbursements, $7,165,000. The officers of the Grand Lodge of the United States are as follows: Grand Master, M. S. Stern, New York City; First Deputy Grand Master, S. Hoffheimer, New York City; Second Deputy Grand Master, Adolph Finkenberg, New York City; Third Deputy Grand Master, Adolph Pike, Chicago, Ill.; Grand Secretary, Q. H. Goldsmith, New York City; Grand Treasurer, Louis Frankenthaler, New York City; Chairman Committee on Endowment, William A. Gans, New York City.

Gleaners, Ancient Order of.—Founded in October, 1894. It has a Supreme Council and 607 subordinate bodies. Total membership, 28,640, restricted to persons engaged in agricultural pursuits. Disbursements in 1901, $85,670; total disbursements since organization, $240,000. The officers of the Supreme Council are as follows: Chairman, Ara Collins, Charlotte, Mich.; Supreme Treasurer, J. M. Ealy, Caro, Mich.; Supreme Secretary, G. H. Slocum, Caro, Mich.

Golden Eagle, Knights of the.—Founded in Baltimore, Md., in 1873. It has one Supreme Castle, 17 Grand Castles and 794 subordinate castles. Total membership, 65,000. Disbursements during 1901, $451,497; total disbursements since organization, $5,879,110. The officers of the Supreme Castle are as follows: Supreme Chief, Spain J. Southard, Bellefontaine, Ohio; Supreme Vice-Chief, Jenkin Hill, Reading, Pa.; Supreme High Priest, Eli W. Le Feber, Newport, Ky.; Supreme Master of Records, A. C. Lyttle, Philadelphia, Pa.; Supreme Keeper of Exchequer, William Culbertson, Philadelphia, Pa.; Supreme Sir Herald, William H. Ruf, Manasquan, N. J.; Supreme First Guardsman, James H. Livingston, Baltimore, Md.; Supreme Second Guardsman, Henry D. W. Morris, Dorchester, Mass.

Golden Star Fraternity.—Founded in 1881. It has a Supreme Council and 19 subordinate councils. Total membership, 1,701. Disbursements in 1901, $32,868; total disbursements since organization, $332,413. The officers of the Supreme Council are as follows: Supreme Moderator, Leonard M. Randolph, Newark, N. J.; Supreme Secretary, N. W. Chandler, Newark, N. J.; Supreme Treasurer, George F. Small, Newark, N. J.; Supreme Medical Director, C. A. Schureman, M. D., Newark, N. J.

Golden Star, United Order of the.—Organized, 1900. Total membership, 1902, 3,675; losses paid, 1901, $38,000; paid since organization, $49,500. Officers: Grand Commander, Charles Steen, Boston, Mass.; Grand Secretary, Arthur Beale, Boston, Mass.; Grand Treasurer, B. L. Arey, Boston, Mass.

Good Fellows, Royal Society of.—Founded in 1882. It has three Grand Assemblies and 200 subordinate assemblies. Total membership, 6,120; disbursements during 1901, $308,375; total disbursements since organization, $4,700,000. The officers of the Supreme Assembly are as follows: Premier, Dr. J. H. McGregor, Montague, Me.; Vice-Premier, Hon. W. Holt Apgar, Trenton, N. J.; Supreme Treasurer, James G. Whitehouse, Providence, R. I.; Supreme Secretary, Arthur J. Bates, Boston, Mass.

Grand Fraternity.—Founded in 1885. It has a supreme body styled the Governing Council and about 100 subordinate bodies. Total membership, 4,403; disbursements in 1901, $96,967; total disbursements since organization, $168,192. The officers of the Governing Council are as follows: President, Frederick Gaston, Philadelphia, Pa.; Vice-President, Charles H. Robinson, Philadelphia, Pa.; Treasurer, Samuel W. Wray, Philadelphia, Pa.; Secretary, William E. Gregg, Philadelphia, Pa.; Medical Director, Collier L. Bower, Philadelphia, Pa.; Counsel, George Bradford Carr, Philadelphia, Pa.

Heptasophs, Improved Order of.—Organized, 1878. Total membership, 1902, 50,304; losses paid, 1901, $1,081,847.86; paid since organization, $6,263,199.17. Officers: Supreme Archon, M. G. Cohen, Pittsburg, Pa.; Supreme Secretary, S. H. Tattersall, Baltimore, Md.; Supreme Treasurer, C. H. Ramsay, Boston, Mass.

Heralds of Liberty.—Organized, 1901, to pay sickness, accident, old age and death benefits. Total membership, 1902, 471; death losses paid since organization, $500. Officers: Supreme Commander, T. W. Pratt, Huntsville, Ala.; Supreme Recorder, O. W. Knedle, Huntsville, Ala.; Supreme Treasurer, J. F. Wood, Huntsville, Ala.

Hibernians, in America, Ancient Order of.—Instituted in the United States in 1836. Total membership, 107,577; disbursements during 1901, $930,336. The membership of the Ladies' Auxiliary is 31,876, and the disbursements of that body during 1901, $103,019. The national officers are as follows: National President, James E. Dolan, Syracuse, N. Y.; National Vice-President, James O'Sullivan, Philadelphia, Pa.; National Secretary, James P. Bree, New Haven, Conn.; National Treasurer, M. J. O'Brien, Richmond, Ind.

Home Circle, The.—Founded in 1879. It has a Supreme Council, 2 Grand Councils, 3 Advisory Boards and 219 subordinate councils. Total membership, 5,800; disbursements in 1901, $150,000; total disbursements since organization, $2,525,000. The officers of the Supreme Council are as follows: Supreme Leader, J. Varnum Abbott, Dedham, Mass.; Supreme Secretary, Julius M. Swain, Boston, Mass.; Supreme Treasurer, John Haskell Butler, Boston, Mass.; Supreme Medical Examiner, Robert B. Dixon, Boston, Mass.

Home Guards of America.—Founded February 9, 1899. The central body is designated the Supreme Home, and there are 82 subordinate bodies, styled Homes. Total membership, 5,650; total disbursements since organization, $72,767. The officers of the Supreme Home are as follows: Supreme Counsellor, G. J. Eblen, M. D., Van Wert, Ohio; Supreme Secretary, J. W. Evans, Van Wert, Ohio; Supreme Treasurer, J. B. Smith, Van Wert, Ohio; Supreme Medical Director, William P. Love, M. D., Youngstown, Ohio.

Home Fraternal League.—Organized, 1899. Men and women admitted on equal terms. Total membership, 1902, 1,446; death losses in 1901, $12,244; losses paid since organization, $19,276. Officers: President, W. G. Brown, La Salle, Ill.; Secretary, C. J. Klunle, Rockford, Ill.; Treasurer, C. O. Carbaugh Rockford, Ill.

Ideal Reserve Association.—Organized, 1899. Men and women admitted on equal terms. Total membership, 1902, 1,009; losses paid in 1901, $2,500; paid since organization, $6,717. Officers: President, F. E.

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Andrews, Detroit, Mich.; General Manager, E. W. Donovan, Detroit, Mich.; Treasurer, Homer Werren, Detroit, Mich.

International Congress.—Founded in November, 1896. It has a Supreme Body and 72 subordinate assemblies. Total membership, 2,600; disbursements in 1901, $34,993; total disbursements since organization, $94,133. The officers of the Supreme Body are as follows: Supreme Commissioner, Fred E. Lee, Dowagiac, Mich.; Supreme Record Keeper, J. O. Becraft, Dowagiac, Mich.; Supreme Finance Keeper, Henry M. Lee, Dowagiac, Mich.; General Manager, C. B. Harris, Dowagiac, Mich.

Iowa Legion of Honor.—Founded in 1879. It has a Grand Lodge and 170 subordinate lodges. Total membership, 4,400; disbursements in 1901, $152,787; total disbursements since organization, $2,017,367. The officers of the Grand Lodge are as follows: Grand President, E. H. Burlingham, Oelwein, Ia.; Grand Secretary, J. H. Helm, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Grand Treasurer, John Hilsinger, Sabula, Ia.

Iroquois, The Order of the.—Organized, 1898. Total membership, 1902, 1,505; losses paid, 1901, $8,900; paid since organization, $22,212. Officers: President, Dr. Ernest Wende, Buffalo, N. Y.; Secretary, W. A. Rice, Buffalo, N. Y.

Irish Catholic Benevolent Union of the United States and Canada.—Founded at Dayton, Ohio, in 1869. Number of societies, 149; membership, 13,623; disbursements during 1901, $83,191. The officers are as follows: President, Daniel Duffy, St. Clair, Pa.; First Vice-President, Dennis E. McCallum, Providence, R. I.; Second Vice-President, Miss Margaret L. Kellett, Scranton, Pa.; Treasurer, Thomas J. Foley, Gloucester, N. J.; Secretary, John E. Davis, Philadelphia, Pa.; Executive Committee, Miss Rose Tierney, Sandusky, Ohio; James E. Dougherty, Haverford, Pa.; Frank McCue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Jewellers' League.—Founded in 1877. It has only one central organization, and its headquarters are in New York City. Since organization it has paid to beneficiaries of deceased members a total of $2,445,245. The officers of the League are as follows: President, Henry Hayes, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Secretary and Treasurer, L. Stevens, Jr., New York City.

Knights of Columbus.—Organized, 1882. Total membership, 1902, 32,790; losses paid, 1901, $234,000; paid since organization, $1,562,800. Officers: Supreme Knight, Edward L. Hearn, South Framingham, Mass.; Supreme Secretary, Daniel Colwell, New Haven, Conn.; Supreme Treasurer, P. J. Brady, Cleveland, Ohio.

Knights and Ladies of the Golden Star.—Organized, 1884. Total membership, 1902, 5,739; death losses, 1901, $75,155.46; losses since organization, $998,319.29. Officers: President, John L. Armitage, Newark, N. J.; Secretary, Rev. S. P. Lacey, Newark, N. J.; Treasurer, George W. Downs, Trenton, N. J.

Knights of Father Mathew.—Organized 1881. Total membership, 1902, 3,591; paid in losses, 1901, $40,700; paid since organization, $482,276.25. Officers: President, Daniel O'C. Tracy, St. Louis, Mo.; Secretary, Thomas S. Bowdern, St. Louis, Mo.; Treasurer, F. B. Higgins, St. Louis, Mo.

Knights of Honor.—Organized, 1873. Total membership, 1902, 55,733; losses paid, 1901, $3,227,088.94; paid since organization, $75,023,215.21; insurance in force, 1902, $96,852,500. Officers: Supreme Dictator, D. S. Biggs, Boston, Mass.; Supreme Reporter, N. M. Given, St. Louis, Mo.; Supreme Treasurer, J. W. Branch, St. Louis, Mo.

Knight and Ladies of Honor.—Founded in 1877, in Kentucky. It has 16 Grand Lodges and 1,010 subordinate lodges. Total membership, 63,000. Both men and women are admitted to membership on equal terms. Total disbursements since organization, $19,000,000. The Supreme Lodge officers are as follows: Supreme Protector, L. B. Lockard, Toledo, Ohio; Past Supreme Protector, R. G. Lamberton, Franklin, Pa.; Supreme Vice-Protector, W. S. McCullough, Brinkley, Ark.; Supreme Secretary, C. W. Harvey, Indianapolis, Ind.; Supreme Treasurer, George A. Byrd, Indianapaolis, Ind.; Supreme Medical Examiner, Dr. L. D. Witherill, Union, N. Y.; Supreme Chaplain, Mrs. Amanda C. Lohr, Cairo, Ill.; Supreme Guide, Mrs. Lillian A. E. Harding, Somerville, Mass.; Supreme Guardian, E. N. Stone, Memphis, Tenn.; Supreme Sentinel, W. H. McIntire, Stoneboro, Pa.

Knights of the Loyal Guard.—Organized, 1895. Total membership, 1902, 6,003; losses paid, 1901, $55,000; paid since organization, $217,500. Officers: Commander-in-Chief, E. O. Wood, Flint, Mich.; Recorder-General, F. H. Rankin, Flint, Mich.; Paymaster-General, B. F. Cotharin, Flint, Mich.

Knights of Maccabees.—Organized, 1881. Total membership, 1902, 102,463; losses paid, 1901, $889,338.49; paid since organization, $5,899,853.10; insurance in force, 1902, $125,540,000. Officers: Commander, N. S. Boynton, Port Huron, Mich., Record Keeper, Thomas Watson, Port Huron, Mich.; Finance Keeper, R. J. Whaley, Flint, Mich.

Knights of the Maccabees of the World.—Founded September 1, 1883. The order has one Supreme Tent, 6 Great Camp Jurisdictions and 4,109 subordinate tents. Total membership, 273,019; disbursements in 1901, $2,178,124; total disbursements since organization, $13,166,600. The officers of the Supreme Tent are as follows: Commander, D. P. Markey, Port Huron, Mich.; Lieutenant-Commander, S. W. Trusler, Caminchie, Ont.; Record Keeper, G. J. Siegle, Port Huron, Mich.; Finance Keeper, L. E. Sisler, Port Huron, Mich.

Knights of Malta, Ancient and Illustrious Order.—Established at Jerusalem, 1048; reorganized on a military basis, 1118; incorporated in America, 1883. It has 6 Grand Commanderies and 234 subordinate commanderies. Total membership, in America, 26,265. Amount paid for relief in 1901, about $120,000. Officers of the Supreme Grand Commandery of America are as follows: Supreme Commander, George S. Jones, Boston, Mass.; Supreme Generalissimo, John Gowland, Pittsburg, Pa.; Supreme Captain-General, David F. Melville, Braddock, Pa.; Supreme Prelate, Frank R. Hayden, Worcester, Mass.; Supreme Recorder, Frank Gray, Philadelphia, Pa.; Supreme Treasurer, W. J. Rugh, Pittsburg, Pa.

Knights and Ladies of Columbia.—Organized, 1895. Total membership, 1902, 3,474; losses paid, 1901, $19,500; paid since organization, $71,500. Officers: Supreme Counsellor, O. Kennedy, South Bend, Ind.; Supreme Secretary, John Roth, South Bend, Ind.; Supreme Treasurer, Elmer Crockett, South Bend, Ind.

Knights and Ladies of Security.—Chartered under the laws of Kansas, February 22, 1892. The order has a National Council and 900 subordinate councils. Total membership, 40,000. Women are admitted upon equal terms with men. Disbursements in 1901, $143,456; total disbursements since organization, $1,500,000. The officers of the National Council are: President, W. B. Kirkpatrick, Topeka, Kan.; Secretary, J. M. Wallace, Topeka, Kan.; Treasurer, W. M. Forbes, Topeka, Kan.; Medical Director, Dr. H. A. Warner, Topeka, Kan.

Knights of St. John and Malta.—Founded in 1883. The order has a Chapter General and 65 encampments. Total membership, 5,000. The officers of the Chapter General are as follows: Grand Commander, Charles Hayward, Wilmington, Del.; Grand Chancellor, Francis Houghtaling, New York City; Grand Almoner, Arthur H. Titus, New York City.

Ladies Catholic Benevolent Association.—Founded in 1890. It has one Supreme Council and 724 branches. Total membership, 70,727. Disbursements in 1901, $455,189; total disbursements since organization, $2,072,959. The officers of the Supreme Council are as follows: Supreme Spiritual Adviser, Rt. Rev. Bernard J. McQuade, Rochester, N. Y.; Supreme Senators, Mrs. F. M. Mayer, Ellerslie, N. Y.; Mrs. Kate Woods, Union City, Pa.; Supreme President, Mrs. E. B. McGowan, Buffalo, N. Y.; Supreme Vice-President, Mrs. Mary A. Flanagan, Cleveland, Ohio; Supreme Recorder, Mrs. J. A. Royer, Erie, Pa.; Supreme Treasurer, Mrs. Felice M. Girardot, Detroit, Mich.; Supreme Marshal, Mrs. Theresa Lutz, Chicago, Ill.; Supreme Guard, Miss Mary O'Neill, Titusville, Pa.

Ladies of the Maccabees for Michigan.—Founded as a social organization March 24, 1886; made a beneficiary society in May, 1890. There is one Great Hive and 853 subordinate bodies. Disbursements in 1901, $256,725; total disbursements since organization, $1,532,709. The officers of the Great Hive are as follows: Great Commander, Frances E. Burns, St. Louis, Mich.; Great Record Keeper, Emma E. Bower, M. D., Ann Arbor, Mich.; Great Finance Keeper,, Susie S. Graves, Port Huron, Mich.; Great Medical Examiner, Emma D. Cook, M. D., Detroit, Mich.

Ladies of Maccabees of the World.—Organized, 1892. Total benefit members, 1902, 77,223; losses paid, 1901, $422,336.58; paid since organization, $1,945,840.60. Officers: Commander, Lillian M. Hollister, Detroit,

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Mich.; Record Keeper, Bina M. West, Port Huron, Mich.; Finance Keeper, A. Louise Myers, Port Huron, Mich.

Loyal Americans.—Founded September 7, 1900. The Order has a Supreme body known as the National Congress of Loyal Americans, and 173 subordinate bodies styled Local Assemblies. Total membership, 12,138. Disbursements in 1901, $15,958; total disbursements since organization, $34,165. The officers of the National Congress are as follows: Supreme President, Edwin F. Smith, Springfield, Ill.; Supreme Secretary, Ira J. Bell, Springfield, Ill.; Supreme Treasurer, James A. Easley, Springfield, Ill.; Supreme Medical Examiner, Dr. E. G. Gaffney, Springfield, Ill.

Loyal Additional Benefit Association.—Organized, 1890. Total membership, 1902, 6,491; losses paid, 1901, $118,932.70; paid since organization, $584,239.22. Officers: Supreme Chancellor, P. F. McGowan, New York City; Supreme Recorder, Frank S. Petter, Jersey City, N. J.; Supreme Treasurer, John H. Robb, Brooklyn.

Loyal Sons of America.—This organization, incorporated in Illinois and located at Farmer City, has discontinued operations and is preparing to surrender its charter. H. P. Averitt, Farmer City, Ill., is secretary.

Loyal Mystic Legion of America.—Organized, 1893. Total members, 1902, 6,514; losses paid, 1901, $41,300; paid since organization, $134,244.60 Officers: Counselor, J. B. Heartwell, Highgrove, Cal.; Secretary, C. O. Churchill, Hastings, Neb.; Treasurer, G. A. Wigton, Hastings, Neb.

Legion of Honor of Missouri.—Founded May 19, 1879. It has a Supreme Council and 22 subordinate councils. Total membership, 3,260. Disbursements in 1901, $110,500; total disbursements since organization, $1,653,929. The officers of the Supreme Council are as follows: Supreme Chancellor, O. F. Overbeck, St. Louis, Mo.; Supreme Recorder, R. J. T. White, St. Louis, Mo.; Supreme Treasurer, Richard Hanlon, Sr., St. Louis, Mo.; Supreme Medical Director, T. A. Hopkins, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

Legion of the Red Cross.—Founded September 19, 1885. It has a Supreme Council, 4 Grand Councils, 52 subordinate councils and 7 conclaves (social bodies, having a total membership of 257). Total membership in Legion, 3,636. Disbursements in 1901, $61,266. The officers of the Supreme Council are as follows: Supreme Commander, H. C. Schafer, Baltimore, Md.; Supreme Recorder, John B. Treibles, Jr., Baltimore, Md.; Supreme Treasurer, J. H. Livingston, Baltimore, Md.

Modern American Fraternal Order.—Founded in February, 1897. It has a Supreme Lodge and 152 subordinate lodges. Total membership, 4,242. Disbursements in 1901, $26,775; total disbursements since organization, $73,000. The officers of the Supreme Lodge are as follows: Supreme President, W. B. Wright, Effingham, Ill.; Supreme Secretary, George M. Le Crone, Effingham, Ill.; Supreme Treasurer, H. B. Wernsing, Effingham, Ill.

Modern Brotherhood of America.—Founded April 5, 1897. It has a Supreme Lodge and 1,070 subordinate lodges. Total membership, 34,000. Total disbursements since organization, $771,237, including expenses, $206,006, paid from a general fund created by an annual per capita tax of $2. The officers of the Supreme Lodge are as follows: Supreme President, T. B. Hanley, Tipton, Ia.; Supreme Secretary, E. L. Balz, Macon City, Ia.; Head Physician, Dr. E. L. Baker, Indianola, Ia.

Modern Samaritans, The.—Organized, 1897. Total membership, 1902, 4,091; losses paid, 1901, $24,000; paid since organization, $34,495.07. Officers: Supreme President, G. H. Crosby, Duluth, Minn.; Supreme Secretary, C. E. Lovett, Duluth, Minn.; Supreme Treasurer, O. F. Collier, Duluth Minn.

Modern Woodmen of America.—Founded in 1883. It has one Head Camp and 10,785 local camps. Total membership, 701,655. Disbursements during 1901, $5,143,551; total disbursements since organization, $27,508,384. The officers of the Head Camp are as follows: Head Consul, William A. Northcott, Greenville, Ill.; Head Clerk, Charles W. Hawes, Rock Island, Ill.; Head Banker, R. R. Smith, Brookfield, Mo.; General Attorneys, J. W. White, Rock Falls, Ill.; J. G. Johnson, Peabody, Kan.; Editor Woodman, F. O. Van Galder, Rock Island, Ill.

Mutual Protection, Order of.—Founded November 1, 1879. It has one Supreme Lodge and 89 subordinate lodges Total membership, 6,521. Disbursements in 1901, $75,950; total disbursements since organization, $738,143. The officers of the Supreme Lodge are as follows: Supreme President, D. G. Clemow, Peoria, Ill.; Supreme Secretary, G. Del Vecchio, Chicago, Ill.; Supreme Treasurer, G. F. Schmalstieg, Chicago, Ill.

Mutual Protective League.—Founded April 15, 1897. It has one Supreme Council and 430 subordinate bodies. Total membership, 16,755. Disbursements in 1901, $98,304; total disbursements of benefit fund since organization, $280,000. The officers of the Supreme Council are as follows: President, Thomas M. Jett, Hillsboro, Ill.; Secretary, J. R. Paisley, Litchfield, Ill.; Treasurer, Stephen D. Canaday, Hillsboro, Ill.; Medical Examiner, Dr. C. G. Buffington, Litchfield, Ill.

Mystic Toilers.—Founded February 3, 1899. The Order has a Supreme Council and a number of subordinate councils. Males and females are admitted to membership on an equal basis. Disbursements in nine months to and including July, 1902, were $36,460; total disbursements since organization, $115,283. The officers of the Supreme Council are as follows: President, W. R. Rowman, Waverly, Ia.; Vice-President, H. B. Kelley, Waverly, Ia.; Secretary, J. F. Taake, Des Moines, Ia.; Treasurer, James Rule, Mason City, Ia.

Mystic Workers of the World.—Founded February 24, 1896. It has one Supreme Lodge and 490 local lodges. Total membership, 21,607. Disbursements in 1901, $120,775; total disbursements since organization, $365,966. The officers of the Supreme Lodge are as follows: Supreme Master, Robert S. Cowan, Rockford, Ill.; Supreme Secretary, Edmund Jackson, Fulton, Ill.; Supreme Banker, Al. F. Schoch, Ottawa, Ill.; Supreme Medical Examiner, G. W. Clendenen, Fulton, Ill.

National Protective Legion.—Organized, 1890. Accepts men and women on equal terms and pays death, sickness and disability benefits, and dividends to living members. Total membership, 1902, 29,618; total losses paid, 1901, $107,271.12; dividends, 1901, $252,190.29; losses paid since organization, $391,137.30; dividends, $606,672.52; amount of insurance in force, 1902, $8,178,950,000. Officers: President, E. E. Rogers, Buffalo, N. Y.; Secretary, J. A. Scott, Waverly, N. Y.

National Provident Union.—Founded in January, 1883. It has a Congress and 54 councils. Total membership, 3,075. Disbursements in 1901, $100,892; total disbursements since organization, $1,952,626. The officers of the Congress are as follows: President, William Herries, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Secretary, F. E. Currier, Brooklyn, N. Y.

National Union.—Founded, 1881. It has one Supreme body and 850 subordinate chapters. Total membership, 637,681. Disbursements during 1901, $1,674,750; total disbursements since organization, $15,414,618. The offices of the organization are as follows: President, M. Y. Jeffris, Janesville, Wis.; Vice-President, William Briggs, Washington, D. C.; Secretary, J. W. Myers, Toledo, Ohio; Treasurer, Charles O Evarts, Cleveland, Ohio; Medical Director, Dr. M. R. Brown, Chicago, Ill.; General Solicitor, C. J. Kavanagh, Chicago, Ill.

New England Order of Protection.—Founded in 1887. It has 6 Grand Lodges and 335 subordinate lodges. Total membership, 31,854. Disbursements during 1901, $485,000; total disbursements since organization, $3,213,650. The officers of the Supreme Lodge are as follows: Supreme Warden, Hon. James H. Flint, Weymouth, Mass.; Supreme Vice-Warden, Jonathan W. Chapin, New Haven, Conn.; Supreme Secretary, Daniel M. Frye, Somerville, Mass.; Supreme Treasurer, Hon. John P. Sanborn, Newport, R. I.; Supreme Medical Examiner, Herbert A. Chase, M. D., Cambridge, Mass.

New Era Association.—Founded October 20, 1897. It has one grand or central body and 191 branches. Total membership, 5,813. Disbursements in 1901, $35,000; total disbursements since organization, $97,830. The officers of the Central Association are as follows: President, Cyrus E. Perkins, Grand Rapids, Mich.; General Secretary, A. M. Webster, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Treasurer, Marsh H. Sorrick, Grand Rapids, Mich.

North American Union.—Founded June 8, 1895. It has a Supreme Council and 111 subordinate councils. Total membership, 9,654. Disbursements in 1901, $55,800; total disbursements since organization, $227,500. The officers of the Supreme Council are as follows: President, Robert S. Iles, Chicago, Ill.; Secretary, G. Langhenry, Chicago, Ill.; Treasurer, J. R. Chapman, Chicago, Ill.; General Manager, F. Nunemaker, Chicago, Ill.

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Odd Fellows Mutual Aid Association.—Organized, 1867. In addition to ordinary death benefits, it makes advance payments to aged and indigent members having no means of support. Total membership 1902, 2,541; losses paid 1901, $81,119.97; paid since organization, $1,909,038.91. Officers: President, James Bishop, P. G. M., New Haven, Conn.; Secretary, G. N. Moses, P. G. M., New Haven, Conn.; Treasurer, F. A. K. Botsford, P. G. M., New Haven, Conn.

Pathfinder, The.—Founded May 14, 1898. It has one Supreme Lodge and 241 subordinate lodges. Total membership, 14,000. Disbursements in 1901, $31,575; total disbursements since organization, 61,462. The officers of the Supreme Lodge are as follows: Supreme President, U. F. Hourlet, Akron, Ohio; Supreme Secretary, George C. Berry, Akron, Ohio; Supreme Treasurer, Fred E. Smith, Akron, Ohio; Supreme Medical Examiner, Dr. W. C. Jacobs, Akron, Ohio.

Patricians, Order of. Organized, 1896. Pays sickness, accident and old age, as well as death benefits. Total membership 1902, 3,300. Losses paid 1901, $13,200; paid since organization, $36,554.56. Officers: Chief Justice, W. C. Hicks, Benton Harbor, Mich.; Supreme Clerk, F. H. Platt, Benton Harbor, Mich.; Supreme Treasurer, P. W. Hall, Benton Harbor, Mich.

Pilgrim Fathers, United Order of the.—Founded in 1879. It has one Supreme Colony and 216 subordinate colonies. Total membership, 22,565. Disbursements during 1901, $440,150; total disbursements since organization, $4,564,080. The officers of the Supreme Colony are as follows: Supreme Governor, Henry S. Treadwell, Boston, Mass.; Supreme Lieutenant-Governor, Edward P. Lincoln, Chelsea, Mass.; Supreme Secretary, Nathan Crary, Lawrence, Mass.; Supreme Treasurer, Albert V. Bugbee, Lawrence, Mass.; Supreme Medical Examiner, Emory L. White, M. D., Somerville, Mass.; Supreme Chaplain, Mrs. Huldah A. Cooley, Melrose, Mass.; Sergeant-at-Arms, A. B. Pinkham, Boston, Mass.; Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms, Rowland B. Jacobs, Lebanon, N. H.; Sentinel Inner Gate, Asa Smith, Jamaica Plain, Mass.; Sentinel Outer Gate, Charles R. Peters, Roxbury, Mass.

Pioneer Reserve Association.—Organized, 1898. Pays disability and old age, as well as death benefits. Total membership 1902, 1,501. Losses paid 1901, $10,570; paid since organization, $21,731.27. Officers: President, J. W. Rodgers, Bloomington, Ill.; Secretary, W. E. Stone, Bloomington, Ill.; Treasurer, C. J. Moyer, Bloomington, Ill.

Protected Home Circle.—Founded August 7, 1886. It has a Supreme Circle, 6 Grand Circles and 528 local circles. Total membership, 46,000. Disbursements in 1901, $306,500; total disbursements since organization, $2,560,591. The officers of the Supreme Circle are as follows: Supreme President, H. C. Hall, Sharon, Pa.; Supreme Vice-President, James V. Rose, Sharon, Pa.; Supreme Secretary, W. S. Palmer, Sharon, Pa.; Supreme Treasurer, A. McDowell, Sharon, Pa.

Prudent Patricians of Pompeii.—Founded April 2, 1897. The Order has a supreme body, named the Parliament, and 80 subordinate bodies. Total membership, 5,279. Disbursements in 1901, $26,627; total disbursements since organization, $83,566. The officers of the Parliament are as follows: Premier, W. S. Linton, Saginaw, Mich.; Pronotary, David Swinton, Saginaw, Mich.; Proctor, W. J. Lamson, Saginaw, Mich.; Purser, Henry H. McKee, Washington, D. C.

Pyramids, Ancient Order of the.—It has a royal Temple and 327 subordinate councils. Total membership, 12,771. Disbursements in two years ending August 1, 1902, $190,483. The officers of the Royal Temple are as follows: Royal Prophet, E. B. Frost, Kansas City, Mo., Royal Priest, F. P. Long, Kansas City, Mo.; Royal Scribe, H. S. Landis, Kansas City, Mo.

Rechabites, Independent Order of.—Founded in England, 1835, in America, 1842. It has, in America, one High Tent, 2 District Tents, and 30 subordinate tents. Disbursements during 1901, in America, $5,688; in the world, $997,162. The officers of the High Tent are as follows: High Chief Ruler, S. M. Ellis, Pittsburg, Pa.; High Deputy Ruler, P. F. McCloskey, East Liverpool, Ohio; High Secretary, James H. Dony, Washington, D. C.; High Treasurer, William B. Kelly, Washington, D. C.

Red Cross, Ancient Order of.—Organized, 1889. Pays funeral, accident and disability benefits in addition to life certificates. Total membership 1902, 427,426. Total disbursements since organization, $115,004,003.84. Officers: Supreme President: Dr. W. H. H. Gable, Osage, Iowa; Supreme Secretary, C. J. Wightman, Waverly, Iowa; Supreme Treasurer, Richard Cullinani, Waverly, Iowa.

Royal Arcanum.—Founded June 23, 1877. It has one Supreme Council, 27 Grand Councils and 1,993 subordinate councils. Total membership, 246,156. Disbursements in 1901, $6,595,104; total disbursements since organization, $72,231,011. The officers of the Supreme Council are as follows: Supreme Regent, Joseph A. Langfitt, Pittsburg, Pa.; Supreme Secretary, W. O. Robson, Boston, Mass.; Supreme Treasurer, E. A. Skinner, Westfield, N. Y.; Medical Examiner-in-Chief, Sanford Hanscom, M. D., Somerville, Mass.

Royal Circle.—Founded November 7, 1896. It has a Supreme Circle and 463 subordinate bodies. Total membership, 14,258. Disbursements in 1901, $164,008; total disbursements since organization, $434,289. The officers of the Supreme Circle are as follows: Supreme President, Joseph Trutter, Springfield, Ill.; Supreme Secretary, James Walsh, Springfield, Ill.; Supreme Treasurer, Adolph F. Deichen, Springfield, Ill.

Royal Fraternal Union.—Founded February 25, 1897. It has a Supreme Council and 213 subordinate councils. Total membership, 4,612. Disbursements in 1901, $36,378; total disbursements since organization, $104,631. The officers of the Supreme Council are as follows: Supreme President, W. R. Eidson, St. Louis, Mo.; Supreme Secretary, Charles F. Hatfield, St. Louis, Mo.; Supreme Treasurer, Jesse T. Baker, St. Louis, Mo.

Royal Highlanders.—Founded August 11, 1896. It has one grand central body and 300 subordinate bodies. Total membership, 15,000. Disbursements in 1901, $56,600; total disbursements since organization, $152,138. The officers of the Central organization are as follows: President, William E. Sharp, Lincoln, Neb.; Chief Secretary, F. J. Sharp, Aurora, Neb.; Chief Treasurer, A. E. Siekmann, Aurora, Neb.

Royal League.—Founded October 26, 1883. It has a Supreme Council and 191 subordinate councils. Total membership, 21,002. Disbursements in 1901 (including management expenses, $26,515), $415,652; total disbursements since organization, not including management expenses, $2,998,150. The officers of the Supreme Council are as follows: Supreme Archon, W. E. Hyde, Chicago, Ill.; Supreme Scribe, C. E. Piper, Chicago, Ill.; Supreme Treasurer, Holmes Hoge, Chicago, Ill.

Royal Neighbors of America.—Founded in December, 1888; made auxiliary to Modern Woodmen of America in 1892; incorporated as a beneficiary society March 21, 1895. The Order has a Supreme Camp and 3,199 subordinate camps. Total membership, 124,959, including $6,800 not insured. Both sexes are admitted on equal terms. Disbursements in 1902, to August 31, $255,500; total disbursements since organization, $768,248. The officers of the Supreme Camp are as follows: Supreme Oracle, Mrs. E. D. Watt, Omaha, Neb.; Supreme Recorder, Mrs. Minnie Fielder, Peoria, Ill.; Beneficent Recorder, Miss Myrtle E. Dade, Rock Island, Ill.; Supreme Receiver, Mrs. Myra Enright, Kansas City, Kan.

Royal Templers.—Organized, 1870. Death and disability benefits are paid. Total membership, 1902, 15,152; losses paid, 1901, $308,350; paid since organization, $6,215,100. Officers: President, F. D. Muse, Buffalo, N. Y.; Secretary, E. B. Rew, Buffalo, N. Y.; Treasurer, The Merchants' Bank, Buffalo, N. Y.

Scottish Clans, Order of.—Founded November 30, 1878. It has one Royal Clan, two Grand Clans and a number of local subordinate clans. Total membership, 6,885. Disbursements in 1901, $61,600; total disbursements since organization, $750,000. The officers of the Royal Clan are as follows: Royal Chief, W. H. Steen, Braidwood, Ill.; Royal Secretary, Peter Kerr, Boston, Mass.; Royal Treasurer, John Hill, St. Louis, Mo.; Royal Physician, W. H. Fraser, M. D., La Salle, Ill.

Select Knights, Order of.—Organized, 1879. One-half the face value of the certificate paid for total disability. Total membership, 1902, 4,081; losses paid, 1901, $36,300; paid since organization, $367,002.62. Officers: Grand Commander, W. H. Snider; Grand Recorder, J. K. Staples, Buffalo, N. Y.

Select Knights and Ladies.—Founded in March, 1881. It has a Supreme Lodge and 160 subordinate lodges. Total membership, 6,500. Disbursements in 1901, $82,000; total disbursements since organization, $720,000. The officers of the Supreme Lodge are as follows: Supreme President, William Cross, Kansas City, Kan.; Supreme Recorder, Ed. H. Wheeler, Kansas City, Kan.; Supreme Treasurer, L. H. Nettleton, Ottawa, Kan.; Supreme Medical Examiner, G. P. Howard, Halstead, Kan.

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Shield of Honor.—Founded April 11, 1875. It has a Supreme Lodge, 5 Grand Lodges and 122 subordinate lodges. Total membership, 11,766. Disbursements in 1901, $121,000; total disbursements since organization, $1,315,500. The officers of the Supreme Lodge are as follows: Past Supreme Master, D. H. Taylor, Wheeling, W. Va.; Supreme Master, William F. Edwards, Baltimore, Md.; Junior Supreme Master, Elmer P. Strang, Camden, N. J.; Supreme Secretary, William T. Henry, Baltimore, Md.; Supreme Treasurer, John W. Meeks, Baltimore, Md.

Societe St. Jean-Baptiste de Bienfaisance de New York.—Founded May 21, 1850, incorporated April 12, 1870. Its officers are as follows: President, L. A. Laurencelle, New York; Secretary, Wilfrid Collin, New York.

Sons and Daughters of Justice.—Founded January 7, 1897.—It has one supreme body, known as the National Council, and 137 subordinate councils. Total membership, 5,447. Total disbursements since organization, $69,637. The officers of the National Council are as follows: National President, G. H. Justus, Minneapolis, Kan.; National Secretary, W. W. Walker, Jr., Minneapolis, Kan.; National Treasurer, J. C. Safford, Minneapolis, Kan.; National Medical Director, John Miller, M. D., Minneapolis, Kan.

Sons and Daughters of Protection.—Organized, 1886. Total membership, 1902, 3,871; losses paid, 1901, $5,600; paid since organization, $28,850. Officers: President, J. J. Pickett, Central City, Neb.; Secretary, O. C. Bell, Lincoln, Neb.; Treasurer, A. W. Buchlet, Grand Island, Neb.

Sparta, Order of.—Organized, 1880. Is restricted by law to Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland. Total membership, 1902, 4,812; losses paid, 1901, $205,000; paid since organization, $1,987,616; insurance in force, 1902, $12,030,000. Officers: Regent, E. M. Fields, Philadelphia, Pa.; Seretary, R. A. Welsh, Philadelphia, Pa.; Treasurer, J. B. Moffitt, Philadelphia, Pa.

Templars of Liberty.—Incorporated under the laws of the State of New York July 2, 1883. Total disbursements since organization, $700,000. The officers of the Worthy Grand Temple are as follows: Worthy Grand Templar, Christopher Archer; Worthy Grand Recorder, J. Adam Flammer, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Tribe of Ben-Hur.—Founded March 1, 1894. It has a Supreme Tribe and 1,000 local tribes. Total membership, 65,000. Amount of disbursements, 1901, $268,359; total amount of disbursements since organization, $1,265,617. The officers of the Supreme Tribe are as follows: Supreme Chief, D. W. Gerard, Crawfordsville, Ind.; Supreme Scribe, F. L. Snyder, Crawfordsville, Ind.; Supreme Keeper of Tribute, S. E. Voris, Crawfordsville, Ind.; Supreme Medical Examiner, J. F. Davidson, M. D., Crawfordsville, Ind.

Union Fraternal League.—Founded, 1893. It has a Supreme Lodge, called the Cabinet, 2 grand assemblies and 75 local assemblies. Total membership, 2,000. Disbursements in 1901, $75,000; total disbursements since organization, $100,000. The officers of the Cabinet are as follows: Senior Past President, John C. Barthelmes, Brookline, Mass.; Junior Past President, John Merrill, Boston, Mass.; President, William McKeever, Lynn, Mass.; First Vice-President, P. Kirk, Somerville, Mass.; Second Vice-President, T. A. Paradis, North Grosvenordale, Conn.; Secretary, James F. Reynolds, Somerville, Mass.; Treasurer, J. P. Roulier, M. D., Salem, Mass.; Medical Director, William J. Worth, M. D., Baltimore, Md.; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. S. James, M. D., Cleveland, Ohio; Doorkeeper, William A. Kistler, Phalanx, Ohio; Sentinel, Joseph A. Pellerin, Manchester, N. H.; Chaplain, J. Edgar Tanguay, M. D., Woonsocket, R. I.

Union Life Guards, The.—Organized, 1897. Admits both women and men and accepts hazardous occupations. Total membership, 1902, 1,911; losses paid, 1901, $8,310; paid since organization, $30,608. Officers: President, C. H. Reynolds, Alpena, Mich.; Secretary, John Barratt, Alpena, Mich.; Treasurer, W. A. Prince, Alpena, Mich.

United American Mechanics, Order of.—Founded in 1845. It has 19 State Councils and 713 subordinate councils. Total membership, 47,011; disbursements during 1901, $354,181. The national officers are as follows: National Councillor, George H. Poulson, Trenton, N. J.; National Vice-Councillor, G. Marion White, New York City; Junior ex-National Councillor, Elmer E. Hill, Milford, N. H.; National Secretary, John Server, Philadelphia, Pa.; National Treasurer, Joseph H. Shinn, Camden, N. J.; National Marshal, Robert M. Johnston, Sheridanville, Pa.; National Protector, William Summerfield, Parkersburg, W. Va.; National Doorkeeper, A. F. Bicknell, Woonsocket, R. I.

United American Mechanics, Junior Order of.—Founded in 1853. It has 32 State Councils and 1,314 subordinate councils. Total membership, 110,097; disbursements during 1901, $393,392; total disbursements since organization, $4,288,920. The officers of the National Council are as follows: National Councillor, George B. Bowers, Altoona, Pa.; National Vice-Chancellor, James L. Cooper, M. D., Fort Worth, Tex.; National Secretary, Edw. S. Decmer, Philadelphia, Pa.; National Treasurer, J. Adam Sohl, Baltimore, Md.

United Ancient Order of Druids.—Founded in 1781. It has 16 grand bodies and 435 subordinate bodies. Total membership, 19,894; disbursements during last fiscal year, 266,351; total disbursements since 1847, $4,994,162. The officers of the Supreme Grove are as follows: Supreme Arch, M. A. Beckman, St. Paul, Minn.; Deputy Supreme Arch, C. R. Panter, New Orleans, La.; Supreme Secretary, H. Frudenthal, Albany, N. Y.; Supreme Treasurer, L. Krauss, Lafayette, Ind.; Supreme Herald, James F. Martinous, San Francisco, Cal.; Supreme Guard, Otis E. Wells, Richmond, Va.

United Artisans.—Founded November 2, 1894. It has one supreme body and 200 subordinate assemblies. Total membership, 6,885; disbursements in 1901, $65,335; total disbursements since organization, $168,370. The officers of the supreme body are as follows: Supreme Master Artisan, Francis I. McKenna, Portland, Ore.; Supreme Secretary, C. L. McKenna, Portland, Ore.

United Order of the Golden Cross.—Founded May 9, 1876. It has a Supreme Commandery, 12 Grand Commanderies and 817 subordinate commanderies. Total membership, 25,538; total disbursements since organization, $7,159,310. The officers of the Supreme Commandery are as follows: Supreme Commander, John D. Young, M. D., Winthrop, Mass.; Supreme Keeper of Records, W. R. Cooper, Knoxville, Tenn.; Supreme Treasurer, John N. Elbe, Washington, D. C.

United Workmen, Ancient Order.—Founded in 1868. It has 40 Grand Lodges and 5,462 subordinate lodges. Total membership, 437,499; disbursements during 1901, $9,473,274; total disbursements since organization, $119,037,800. The officers of the Supreme Lodge are as follows: Past Supreme Master Workman, A. C. Harwick, Buffalo, N. Y.; Supreme Master Workman, Webb McNall, Gaylord, Kan.; Supreme Foreman, C. R. Matson, Chicago, Ill.; Supreme Overseer, W. H. Miller, St. Louis, Mo.; Supreme Recorder, M. W. Sackett, Meadville, Pa.; Supreme Receiver, John J. Acker, Albany, N. Y.; Supreme Guide, Louis C. Merrill, Concord, N. H.; Supreme Watchman, S. B. Ritchie, Winnipeg, Man.; Supreme Medical Examiner, D. H. Shields, Hannibal, Mo.

Washington Insurance Union, The.—Organized, 1902. Men and women accepted on equal terms. Its ritual illustrates the character, moral and political principles of George Washington. No losses to date of report. Officers: National President, A. S. Griffin, Canton, Ohio; National Secretary, J. A. Bliss, Canton, Ohio; National Treasurer, C. D. Bachtel, Canton, Ohio.

Western Catholic Union.—Organized, 1877. Pays death and sick benefits. Total membership, 1902, 5,125; losses paid, 1901, $71,500; paid since organization, $764,479. Officers: President, Herman F. Jochern, Quincy, Ill.; Secretary, John Schauf, Quincy, Ill.; Treasurer, H. A. Oenning, Quincy, Ill.

Woodmen of the World.—Founded in 1890. It has one grand body and 5,733 subordinate bodies. Total membership, 292,600; disbursements during 1901, $12,489,666. The officers of the Supreme Camp are as follows: Sovereign Commander, J. C. Root, Omaha, Neb.; Sovereign Adviser, F. A. Falkenburg, Denver, Col.; Sovereign Clerk, John T. Yates, Omaha, Neb.; Sovereign Banker, Morris Sheppard, Texarkana, Tex.; Sovereign Escort, H. F. Simrall, Jr., Columbus, Miss.; Sovereign Watchman, B. W. Jewell, Omaha, Neb.; Sovereign Sentry, Dr. H. Bradshaw, Little Rock, Ark.; Sovereign Physicians, A. D. Cloyd, Omaha, Neb., and Ira W. Porter, Omaha, Neb.

Workmen's Benefit Association.—Organized, 1893. Total membership, 1902, 6,683; losses paid, 1901, $55,000; paid since organization, $226,374. Officers: President, John Mackriele, New Haven, Conn.; Secretary, James H. Cutten, Boston, Mass.; Treasurer, E. J. F. Hasseltine, Boston, Mass.

Yeomen of America.—Founded June 28, 1898. It has one Supreme Council and 153 subordinate councils. Total membership, 6,500; disbursements in 1901, $30,273; total disbursements since organization, $55,855. The officers of the Supreme Council are as follows: Supreme President, W. A. Colledge, Aurora, Ill.; Supreme Vice-President, C. D. Judd, Aurora, Ill.; Supreme Treasurer, C. E. Corlett, Aurora, Ill.; Supreme Secretary, C. M. Coats, Aurora, Ill.

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COLLEGE FRATERNITIES.

College fraternities, or secret societies, have become an essential part of the structure of college life. Although in the early years of their existence the faculties in many colleges prohibited the students joining the secret societies, nevertheless these organizations were perpetuated by the best men in college even with the utmost secrecy, often under the most trying conditions, until at length they were tolerated, then permitted, and are now approved by the wisest authorities as beneficial to the members and helpful in the administration and discipline of the college. Each fraternity has chapters in several colleges which are closely affiliated, guided by the same principles, associated by correspondence and interchange of visits, and governed by a grand chapter composed of delegates from the several chapters. Meeting in annual conventions, and interchanging visits, the members form acquaintances and acquire interests which make them broader and more cosmopolitan as college men.

There is an elective affinity by which the members are chosen. Usually they are admitted into the local chapter early in the freshman year, so that the young men have the benefit and advantage of the advice and direct oversight of the upper class men. The members of a good fraternity are jealous of the reputation of their chapter, therefore they carefully guard the character and conduct of the individuals.

The principal object of the best fraternities is to promote friendship, regulate conduct, develop manly character and supplement the college course by exerting an influence toward a broad culture and a noble life.

The spirit and rules are so strong that membership in one fraternity precludes one from membership in another fraternity.

These college fraternities are peculiar to America, and exist in nearly every university and college in the United States and the two principal universities of Canada. Princeton is the only university of prominence which prohibits them.

It is a fact evident to a casual observer that the fraternity men are the most loyal and enthusiastic of the alumni of a college.

Many of the fraternities have published biographical catalogues of their members. The best catalogue is that of Zeta Psi fraternity, issued in 1900, which is a model as to details, contents, typography, paper and binding. Including the photo engravings of fraternity groups, chapter houses and college buildings, it contains 1,200 pages. The edition of 1,000 cost over $15,000.

For many years the chapters rented rooms for their meetings, but the system has so developed that now the general custom is to occupy a house for dormitory as well as for chapter purposes. Many fraternities, by the aid and under the control of alumni, have erected chapter houses adapted specially to fraternity life. These houses differ widely as to style of architecture and arrangement. Many of them are ornaments to the college community, excellent types of which are found in the Alpha Delta Phi house at Williams College, the Delta Psi house at Columbia University, and in the Zeta Psi house at Cornell University.

The principal college fraternities are named below in chronological order:

Name.	Where founded.	When founded.	Name.	Where founded.	When founded.
Kappa Alpha	Union College	1825	Theta Delta Chi	Union College	1847
Sigma Phi	Union College	1827	Phi Gamma Delta	Jefferson College	1848
Delta Phi	Union College	1827	Phi Delta Theta	Miami University	1848
Alpha Delta Phi	Hamilton College	1832	Phi Kappa Sigma	Univ. of Pennsylvania	1850
Psi Upsilon	Union College	1833	Chi Phi	Princeton University	1854
Beta Theta Pi	Miami University	1839	Sigma Chi	Miami University	1855
Chi Psi	Union College	1841	Delta Tau Delta	Bethany College	1860
Delta Kappa Epsilon	Yale University	1844	Alpha Tau Omega	Va. Military Institute	1865
Zeta Psi	New York University	1847	Kappa Alpha (South'n	Washington and Lee	1865
Delta Psi	Columbia University	1847	Sigma Nu	Va. Military Institute	1869

Delta Upsilon was founded at Williams College in 1834 as an anti-secret society, but later it was considered as a non-secret society and is generally counted with the fraternities.

UNITED CHAPTERS OF PHI BETA KAPPA.

By Rev. OSCAR M. VOORHEES, Secretary and Treasurer.

Among all college Greek letter fraternities, that of Phi Beta Kappa stands not only as the oldest organized in the United States, but with the first in standard and desirability. With its membership limited to those who have attained the highest distinction in scholarship in their colleges, its alumni are to be found in the highest positions in public and private life and have numbered among them professors, physicians, clergymen, business men, members of the legal profession and Presidents of the United States. In number the alumni rank well toward the head of the list of college fraternity men in the country.

The Phi Beta Kappa fraternity was organized December 5, 1776, at William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va., by students in that institution, and is therefore the oldest Greek letter fraternity in this country, having had a continuous existence for over 125 years. The original chapter was disbanded at the end of four years on account of the progress of the Revolution, but was revived in 1849. The civil war again closed its activity, but it was revived in 1893 and again flourishes on its ancient foundation.

Charters were early granted for the establishment of chapters in connection with Yale and Harvard, and from these institutions the fraternity has spread until it now has chapters in 53 of the leading educational institutions in the country.

The first general catalogue was published in 1900 by Rev. E. B. Parsons, D. D., of Williams College, then secretary of the fraternity, and contained the names of over 10,500 living members.

The object of the fraternity is "the promotion of scholarship and friendship among students and graduates of American colleges," and only those are eligible who attain highest rank in their college classes. Charters for chapters are eagerly sought, and the tendency is to restrict them to institutions that aim to promote high attainments in scholarship.

The United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa is the name by which the central organization of the fraternity is designated. The National Council, composed of three delegates from each chapter, meets every third year. A Senate consisting of twenty members forms an Executive Committee charged with the care of the general interests of the fraternity during the interval between the sessions of the National Council. The organization has reason to be proud of its history, and the unique position it occupies as the "conserver and rewarder of scholastic attainment." Many eminent scholars and statesmen count it an honor to have their names enrolled upon her list of members, and thus be entitled to wear the well-known golden key. Theodore Roosevelt is the fifth of her members to attain the Presidency of the United States, his predecessors being John Quincy Adams, Franklin Pierce, James A. Garfield and Chester A. Arthur.

The present officers of the fraternity are: President, Hon. John A. De Remer, LL. B., Schenectady, N. Y.; vice-president, vacant; secretary and treasurer, Rev. Oscar M. Voorhees, Three Rivers, N. J.

Senators, 1898 to 1904: Hon. Joseph H. Choate, LL. D., London, Eng.; Hon John A. De Remer, LL. D., Schenectady, N. Y.; Hon. Theodore E. Hancock, LL. D., Syracuse, N. Y.; Professor Samuel Hart, D. D., Middletown, Conn.; Colonel Thomas W. Higginson, LL. D., Cambridge, Mass.; Hon. Seth Low, LL. D., New York City; Editor Hamilton W. Mable, L. H. D., New York City; Professor Francis A. March, LL. D., Easton, Pa.

Senators, 1901 to 1907: Professor Henry L. Chapman, D. D., Brunswick, Me.; Professor Edwin Grosvenor, M. A., Amherst, Mass.; Professor Edward Everett Hale, LL. D., Roxbury, Mass.; Colonel William Lamb, LL. D., Norfolk, Va.; Rev. Eben B. Parsons, D. D., Williamstown, Mass.; President Ira Remsen, LL. D., Baltimore, Md.; President Charles F. Thwing, LL. D., Cleveland, Ohio; Rev. Oscar M. Voorhees, M. A., Three Rivers, N. J.; Professor Adolph Werner, Ph. D., New York City; President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, LL.D., Berkeley, Cal.

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ARTISTIC, SCIENTIFIC AND EDUCATIONAL.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The National Academy of Design was founded in 1826. Its schools will be open daily to male and female students until May 9, 1903, Sundays and holidays excepted. Admission to the schools is obtained through the examinations held the week beginning January 26, 1903. Applicants for these examinations must register at the office of the Academy during the week prior to these examinations.

The Council for 1902-1903 is composed as follows:

President, Frederich Dielman; Vice-President, J. G. Brown; Corresponding Secretary, H. W. Watrous; Recording Secretary, Will H. Low; Treasurer, Lockwood de Forest; Francis C. Jones, George H. Yewell, Irving R. Wiles, Alfred C. Hurland, Herbert Adams and R. Swain Gifford.

The list of academicians and associate academicians is as follows:

(The addresses of members given in the following list refer to the city of New York when not otherwise specified.)

Academicians—Herbert Adams, 42 West Fifteenth street; George R. Barse, Jr., 11 East Fifty-ninth street; J. Carroll Beckwith, 58 West Fifty-seventh street; Edwin H. Blashfield, 48 West Fifty-ninth street; Robert Blum, 90 Grove street; George H. Boughton, West House, Campden Hill, W., London, Eng.; Carl L. Brandt, Hastings-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.; J. R. Brevoort, 52 East Twenty-third street; Fred'k A. Bridgman, 146 Boulevard Malesherbes, Paris; John B. Bristol, 52 East 23d street; J. G. Brown, 51 West Tenth street; George B. Butler, 116 West Eighty-eighth street; Howard Russell Butler, Carnegie Hall; Charles Calverley, 107 East Twenty-seventh street; William M. Chase, 303 Fifth avenue; F. S. Church, Carnegie Hall; B. West Clinedinst, 1000 Madison avenue; Samuel Colman, 97 Central Park West; Bruce Crane, 154 West Fifty-fifth street; W. P. W. Dana, 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, France; Lockwood De Forest, 7 East Tenth street; Thomas W. Dewing, 51 West Tenth street; Frederick Dielman, 51 West Tenth street; J. H. Dolph, 58 West Fifty-seventh street; Frank Fowler, 106 West Fifty-fifth street; Daniel Chester French, 125 West Eleventh street; Gilbert Gaul, 51 West Tenth street; R. Swain Gifford, 152 West Fifty-seventh street; C. C. Griswold, 262 West Twelfth street; Seymour Joseph Guy, 51 West Tenth street; George Henry Hall, abroad; Hamilton Hamilton, 138 Freemont street, Peekskill, N. Y.; Alexander Harrison, 118 East Fortieth street; J. S. Hartley, 145 West Fifty-fifth street; W. J. Hennessey, Saville Club, London, Eng.; E. L. Henry, 7 West Forty-third street; Winslow Homer, Scarboro, Me.; William H. Howe, Bronxville, N. Y.; Alfred C. Howland, 318 West Fifty-seventh street; Daniel Huntington, 49 East Twentieth street; George Inness, Jr., Carnegie Hall Studios; David Johnson, 69 West One Hundred and Thirty-first street; Eastman Johnson, 65 West Fifty-fifth street; Francis C. Jones, 253 West Forty-second street; Bolton H. Jones, 253 West Forty-second street; John Lafarge, 51 West Tenth street; William H. Lippincott, 37 West Twenty-second street; Will H. Low, Bronxville, N. Y.; William Magrath, 11 East Fourteenth street; George W. Maynard, 156 East Thirty-sixth street; Charles H. Miller, 10 East Twenty-third street; F. D. Millet, Broadway, England; Robert C. Minor, 58 West Fifty-seventh street; Louis Moeller, Edenwald, Wakefield, N. Y.; Thomas Moran, 24 West Twenty-second street; H. Siddons Mowbray, 66 West Eleventh street; J. Francis Murphy, 222 West Twenty-third street; Victor Nehlig, abroad; J. C. Nicoll, 51 West Tenth street; Walter L. Palmer, 5 Lafayette street, Albany, N. Y.; Arthur Parton, 52 East Twenty-third street; E. Wood Perry, 18 East Twelfth street; Benjamin C. Porter, 3 North Washington square; Horace Walcott Robbins, 56 East Fifty-seventh street; John Rogers, New Canaan, Conn.; John S. Sargent, 33 Tite street, Chelsea, S. W., London, Eng.; L. G. Sellstedt, 78 West Mohawk street, Buffalo, N. Y.; Aaron D. Shattuck, Granby, Conn.; Walter Shirlaw, abroad; R. M. Shurtleff, 44 West Twenty-second street; George H. Smillie, 650 Madison avenue; James D. Smillie, 156 East Thirty-sixth street; Augustus St. Gaudens, Windsor, Vt.; Arthur F. Tait, Ludlow Park, Yonkers, N. Y.; Abbott H. (Elect) Thayer, Monadnock, N. H.; Louis C. Tiffany, 335 Fourth avenue; D. W. Tryon, 226 West Fifty-ninth street; C. Y. Turner, 35 West Fourteenth street; Kruseman Van Elten, 9 Rue Campagne premiere, Paris, France; Elihu Vedder, 7 West Forty-third street; Frederic P. Vinton, 247 Newbury street, Boston; Douglas Volk, Center Lovell, Maine; Horatio Walker, Beaulieu, Isle d'Orleans, Can.; Edgar M. Ward, 51 West Tenth street; J. Q. A. Ward, 119 West Fifty-second street; Harry W. Watrous, 58 West Fifty-seventh street; John F. Weir, Yale School of Art, New Haven, Conn.; J. Alden Weir, 146 West Fifty-fifth street; C. D. Weldon, 51 West Tenth street; Worthington Whittredge, Summit, N. J.; Irving R. Wiles, 106 West Fifty-fifth street; Lemuel E. Wilmarth, 352 Adelphi street, Brooklyn; Thomas Waterman Wood, 51 West Tenth street; George H. Yewell, 51 West Tenth street.

Associates—Edwin A. Abbey, Morgan Hall, Fairford, Gloucestershire, Eng.; J. W. Alexander, 123 East Sixty-third street; Thomas Allen, 12 Commonwealth avenue, Boston; Paul W. (Elect) Bartlett, 229 East Twentieth street; Miss Cecilia Beaux, 1710 Chestnut street, Philadelphia; E. A. (Elect) Bell, 226 Central Park, South; Frank W. Benson, Salem, Mass.; William Verplanck Birney, 58 West Fifty-seventh street; Karl (Elect) Bitter, Weehawken, N. J.; George H. Bogert, 204 West Fifty-fifth street; Joseph H. (Elect) Boston, 203 Montague street, Brooklyn; A. T. Bricher, 2 West Fourteenth street; Miss Fidelia Bridges, Canaan, Conn.; George De Forest Brush, Dublin, N. H.; J. Wells Champney, 96 Fifth avenue; Carlton T. Chapman, 58 West Fifty-seventh street; Walter Clark, 939 Eighth avenue; William A. Coffin, 58 West Fifty-seventh street; C. C. Coleman, "The Players," 16 Gramercy Park; E. Irving Couse, 939 Eighth avenue; Kenyon Cox, 145 West Fifty-fifth street; Thomas A. Craig, Rutherford, N. J.; Charles C. Curran, 16 West Sixty-first street; C. H. Dani, Mystic, Conn.; F. De Haven 23 West Twenty-fourth street; H. C. Dearth, Carnegie Studios; Percival De Luce, 52 East Twenty-third street; Louis Paul Dessar, 204 West Fifty-fifth street; Frank Du Mond, 58 West Fifty-seventh street; Thomas Eakins, 1729 Mount Vernon avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.; L. C. Earle, Montclair, N. J.; C. Warren Eaton, 318 West Fifty-seventh street; Henry A. Ferguson, 215 West Fifty-fourth street; Ben Foster, 253 West Forty-second street; Frederich W. Freer, State and Ohio streets, Chicago, Ill.; Edward Gay, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Frank Russell Green, 211 West 85th street; William St. John Harper, 215 West Fifty-seventh street; Childe Hassam, 139 West Fifty-fifth street; Albert Herter, 841 Madison avenue; William H. Hyde, 105 East Sixty-first street; Samuel Isham, 80 West Fortieth street; William Sergeant Kendall, 26 West Eighth street; William Fair Kline, 152 West Fifty-fifth street; F. W. Kost, 146 West Fifty-fifth street; W. L. Lathrop, New Hope, Pa.; Louis Loeb, 58 West Fifty-seventh street; Mrs. Henry A. Loop, Clifton Springs, N. Y.; Joseph Lyman, Century Club; George H. McCord, 399 Classon avenue, Brooklyn; C. Morgan McIlhenney, Shrub Oak, N. Y.; Frederich McMannus, "The Players;" Constant Mayer, abroad; Henry Mosler, Margaretville, N. Y.; Leonard Ochtman., Cos Cob, Conn.; W. R. O'Donovan, 31 St. Nicholas place; Charles Parsons, Boonton, N. J.; Charles A. Platt, "The Players;" H. R. Poore, Orange, N. J.; Edward Polthast, 52 East Twenty-third street; A. Phimester Proctor, 13 East Thirtieth street; Henry W. Ranger, 228 West Forty-fourth street; F. K. M. Rehn, 222 West Twenty-third street; Frederic Remington, New Rochelle, N. Y.; W. M. J. Rice, 55 West Thirty-third street; Will S. Robinson, 202 West Seventy-fourth street; William Sartain, 152 West Fifty-seventh street; Walter Satterlee, 52 East Twenty-third street; Charles Schreyvogel, 1220 Park avenue, Hoboken, N. J.; R. V. V. Sewell, 139 West Fifty-fifth street; William T. Smedley, 222 West Twenty-third street; George H. Story, 230 West Fifty-ninth street; Charles F. Ulrich, abroad; Robert W. Van Boskerch, 58 West Fifty-seventh street; A. T. Van Laer, 30 East Fifty-seventh street; Robert Vonnoh, Rockland Lake, N. Y.; Henry O. Walker, 152 West Fifty-fifth street; W. J. Whittemore, 318 West Fifty-seventh street; Carleton Wiggins, 1079 Dean street, Brooklyn.

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARTISTS.

Many of the most prominent artists and sculptors in the United States are members of the Society of American Artists and its annual exhibitions at No. 215 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, have often attracted international attention. The society awards three prizes each year: "The Shaw Prize," "The Webb Prize" and "The Carnegie Prize." Its officers are: President, John La Farge; vice-president, Kenyon Cox; secretary, Bruce Crane; treasurer, Samuel Isham.

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NATIONAL ARTS CLUB.

The National Arts Club was organized in the city of New York, April 24, 1899, its object being to promote the artistic side of American manufacturing by the encouragement of hand made articles, lest machine-made goods should suffocate all art in modern manufacture, as well as to stimulate interest in the embellishment of cities and public buildings, and the immediate success of the club was greatly due to the interest it aroused among public-spirited citizens interested in municipal development.

The Arts Club has never intended to compete with other art societies but rather to co-operate with them. From the start the intention was announced to strive to build up other organizations of artists and art-loving laymen throughout the United States and the purpose has been fulfilled. To this end it allows a rebate of dues paid to local art societies, as set forth in the constitution. In short the club acts as a clearing house for art societies and clubs that promote the fine and industrial arts. In its committee rooms the officers of different art organizations gather; at its dinners the policy of different art societies is discussed. Under its roof the directors of the National Sculpture Society, the Mural Painters, the New York Municipal Art Commission and those of the Municipal Art Societies of New York and other cities meet to confer in a congenial atmosphere, finding a hearty welcome and an interchange of ideas.

The officers of the club are: President, George B. Post, New York; Vice-Presidents, James W. Alexander, New York; Samuel P. Avery, New York; Bernard N. Baker, Baltimore, Md.; George K. Birge, Buffalo, N. Y.; George G. Briggs, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Charles E. Dana, Philadelphia, Pa.; Henry C. Frick, Pittsburg, Pa.; Harry E. Hayes, Cleveland, Ohio; A. Augustus Healy, Brooklyn Borough; William M. Ladd, Portland, Ore.; F. A. Richardson, Burlington, Vt.; E. Francis Riggs, Washington, D. C.; Irving M. Scott, San Francisco, Cal.; Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, Boston, Mass.; William Watts Taylor, Cincinnati, Ohio; Brooks Adams, Quincy, Mass.; Sir William C. Van Horne, Montreal, Canada; Thomas B. Walker, Minneapolis, Minn.; Treasurer, Spencer Trask, 27 Pine street, New York; Managing Director, Charles De Kay, 413 West Twenty-third street, New York; Secretary, Henry M. Stegman, 37 West Thirty-fourth street, New York.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art, Central Park, at Eighty-second street and Fifth avenue, was organized in 1870, and has a membership of 3,500. Henry G. Marquand is president; L. P. Di Cesnola, 109 East Thirty-seventh street, secretary. The directors are Henry G. Marquand, Daniel Huntington, Louis P. Di Cesnola, William L. Andrews, John L. Cadwalader, John Bigelow, Elihu Root, Harris C. Fahnestock, Frederic W. Rhinelander, Salem H. Wales, Robert W. De Forest, J. Pierpont Morgan, Darius O. Mills, Samuel P. Avery, Heber R. Bishop, Rutherford Stuyvesant, William E. Dodge, Joseph H. Choate, Charles S. Smith, John S. Kennedy, Whitelaw Reid, Edward D. Adams, J. Crosby Brown, and William R. Ware.

The Museum is open daily from 10 a. m. until half an hour before sunset; on Sundays after 1 p. m., and on Monday and Friday evenings from 8 to 10. On Monday and Friday, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m., the public is admitted only by payment of a fee of 25 cents. At other times admission is free. Membership in the Museum may be obtained by payment of the annual fee of $10.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The National Educational Association of the United States was organized at Philadelphia, in 1857, under the name of the National Teachers' Association, and reorganized in 1870 as the National Educational Association, including as departments the former independent organizations, the American Normal School Association and the National Association of School Superintendents.

The departments of the Association now number eighteen, covering every important phase of educational work, as follows: The National Council of Education, Kindergarten, Elementary, Secondary, Higher, Normal, Superintendence, Manual, Art, Music, Business, Child Study, Physical Training, Science Instruction, School Administration, Library, Deaf, Blind, and Feeble-Minded, Indian Education.

The Association held its fortieth annual convention at Detroit, Michigan, in 1901. No meetings were held in 1861, 1862, 1867, 1878, and 1893. In 1893 the International Congresses of Education were held in Chicago, Ill., under the auspices of the Association in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition. The proceedings of these congresses were published by the Association in a volume which constitutes one of the most valuable of the series.

The annual meetings previous to 1884 were small in numbers, averaging about 200 members; since 1884 the annual conventions have averaged more than 6,000 members; since 1895 the average annual membership has been nearly 10,000. These forty conventions within forty-five years have been a most important agency in shaping national educational aims and progress.

The establishment by Congress of the Bureau of Education of the United States and of the office of United States Commissioner of Education was secured through the early efforts of the Association. The recent special committee reports indicate the lines of investigation which, in addition to the work of its annual conventions, have made the Association the largest and most important educational organization in the world.

There are three classes of members: Active members are those who are teachers or who are actively associated with educational work or in the management of educational institutions, including libraries and periodicals. Only active members are privileged to vote at conventions. Any person, on paying a small fee, may become an associate member, entitling him to a volume of the proceedings of the Association each year. Eminent educators not residing in America may become corresponding members when elected by the Directory of the Association, but the number of corresponding members may not exceed fifty. Under special provisions, educational institutions and libraries are enrolled as members, securing thereby the publications of the Association and delegate representation in annual conventions.

The total number of members at the close of 1901 was 10,182, and the total number of members registered at the convention held in Minneapolis, July 7-11, 1902, was 8,191. The executive officers of the Association, elected at the convention in 1902 are: Charles W. Eliot, Cambridge, Mass., President; Irwin Shepard, Winona, Minn., Secretary; W. N. Davidson, Topeka, Kan., Treasurer; Vice-Presidents, William M. Beardshear, Ames, Iowa; O. T. Bright, Chicago, Ill.; Charles F. Reeves, Latona, Wash.; Joseph Kennedy, Grand Forks, N. D.; Charles F. Thwing, Cleveland, Ohio; W. N. Sheats, Tallahassee, Fla.; Miss Marion Brown, New Orleans, La.; James B. Pearcy, Anderson, Ind.; Mrs. Helen L. Grenfell, Denver, Col.; Henry R. Sanford, Penn Yan, N. Y.; J. H. Francis, Los Angeles, Cal.; Wallace G. Nye, Minneapolis, Minn.

UNITED STATES BOARD OF GEOGRAPHIC NAMES.

The United States Board of Geographic Names was organized in accordance with an executive order issued by President Harrison, in 1890, and which required that uniformity in regard to geographic nomenclature and orthography should in the future prevail throughout all departments of the Government. The present position of this Board, therefore, is that of a standard authority, to whom all unsettled questions regarding geographic names are referred, and it is due to its decisions that there is now so much more similarity between the various maps and charts issued by the different bureaus and departments.

The Board is composed of the following members: Chairman, Henry Gannett, U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.; Secretary, Marcus Baker, Carnegie Institution, Washington, D. C.; members, H. G. Ogden, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, D. C.; A. B. Johnson, Lighthouse Board, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.; Harry King, General Land Office, Washington, D. C.; Andrew H. Allen, State Department, Washington, D. C.; W. H. H. Southerland, Hydrographic Office, Washington, D. C.; James L. Lusk, War Department, Washington, D. C.; Otis T. Mason, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.; A. Von Haake, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.; H. T. Brian, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.; John Hyde, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

During the past fifty years the names of practically all the leaders of American Science have been on the register of the Association, and the fifty-one volumes of its proceedings contain many of the most important contributions to scientific literature published in this country. At the present time the Association numbers about 4,000 members, and includes in its list of active fellows, such well-known scientific men as Newcomb, Barker, Brush, Young, Lesley, Morse, Langley, Remsen, Mendenhall, Goodale, Prescott, A. Hall, Harkness, Morley, Gibbs, Gill, Putnam, Gilbert, Woodward and Minot. Among the prominent educators who are members and have taken an active interest in its work are ex-President Gilman, of Johns Hopkins; ex-President Low, of Columbia; President Schurman, of Cornell; President Jordan, of Stanford; President Brown, of Lehigh; President Pritchett, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; ex-President Mendenhall, of Worcester Polytechnic Institute, and President Dabney, of the University of Tennessee. The Association also admits to membership those who are in sympathy with its aims and who wish to assist in promoting them, even though they are not actually engaged in scientific work.

Meetings of the Association are held annually, each time in a different city, the last seven meetings having been held at Detroit, Boston, Columbus, New York, Denver and Pittsburg. The last meeting will be held December 29, 1902, to January 3, 1903, during "Convocation Week," at Washington, D. C., under the presidency of Dr. Ira Remsen. The Association publishes an annual volume of proceedings which for the past fifty years has, in large measure, reflected the scientific activity of the country.

The officers of the next meeting are: President, Dr. Ira Remsen, Johns Hopkins University; Vice-Presidents, Section A, George B. Halsted, Austin, Tex.; B, E. F. Nichols, Dartmouth College, N. H.; C, Charles Baskerville, Chapel Hill, N. C.; D, C. A. Waldo, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.; E, W. M. Davis, Harvard; F, C. W. Hargitt, Syracuse, N. Y.; G, F. V. Coville, Washington; H, G. M. Dorsey, Chicago; I, H. T. Newcomb, Philadelphia; Permanent Secretary, L. O. Howard, Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C.; General Secretary, H. B. Ward, University of Nebraska; Secretary of Council, Charles Wardell Stiles, of Washington.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

The National Academy of Sciences has for its object to investigate, examine, experiment and report upon any subject of science or art, when called upon by the Government of the United States, and the actual expense of such investigation, experiments and reports is paid from appropriations which may be made for the purpose. Under no circumstances does the academy receive any compensation whatever for services to the Government. Annual meetings are held at such places in the United States as may be designated, when reports of the work of the year are made. During 1901 the academy held three sessions, one in Washington in April and two in Philadelphia in November, the latter two being special sessions.

The academy consists of members, honorary members and foreign associates. Members must be citizens of the United States, and the foreign associates are limited in number to 50. The present membership is 90. Officers are elected for a term of six years.

The officers and the dates their terms expire are: President, Alexander Aggassiz, Cambridge, Mass. (1907); vice-president, Aspah Hall, Norfolk, Conn. (1903); foreign secretary, Ira Remsen, Baltimore, Md. (1907); home secretary, Arnold Hague, Washington, D. C. (1907); treasurer, Charles D. Walcott, Washington, D. C. (1904).

CHAUTAUQUA.

In 1874 a camp meeting on the shore of Lake Chautauqua, N. Y., became educational without ceasing to be religious. That was the beginning of the system which has grown into tremendous proportions in the twenty-eight years of its life, and which is known everywhere that books and papers reach. Originally, Chautauqua meant the name of a lake, then it grew to mean the name of a meeting place on the shores of that lake, and then it became the name of an idea. The idea, as formulated by Professor Albert S. Cook, of Yale University, is a "fraternal, enthusiastic, methodical and sustained attempt to elevate, enrich and inspire the individual life in its entirety, by an appeal to the curiosity, hopefulness and ambition of those who would otherwise be debarred from the greatest opportunities of culture and spiritual advancement." The individual is exhorted to meet in circles for his general improvement, and his social instincts are appealed to and cultivated and neighborhood life is made full of a greater charm.

The direct purpose of the Chautauqua is to provide a systematic course of reading in history, literature, science and art. It is in no sense a college either in its course of study or its methods of work. Since its organization 250,000 members have been enrolled, of whom nearly 50,000 have been graduated from the four years' course. Out-of-school people everywhere are welcomed to its fellowship, without any entrance examination or other requirement. The student's statement at the end of four years that he has read the prescribed books is sufficient to entitle him to a diploma.

The Chautauqua Assembly meets yearly, during the Summer months, at Chautauqua, N. Y., and there a course of instruction by reading and lectures is carried on. This village of Chautauqua consists of a Summer colony devoted entirely to the carrying out of the idea of the Assembly. It is of the nature of an educational camp meeting place, fully equipped with the conveniences of town life, and possessing the charm of out of doors living. There is published in connection with the work The Chautauqua Magazine, a monthly periodical, belonging to the Department of Instruction, and during the Summer The Chautauqua Assembly Herald is issued weekly.

The officers are: John H. Vincent, Chancellor; George E. Vincent, Principal; Kate F. Kimball, Executive Secretary; A. M. Martin, Honorary Secretary; W. L. Davidson and George M. Brown, Field Secretaries. Besides these there are secretaries for the various sections of the United States and a Board of Counsellors made up of eight well-known educators.

JEWISH CHAUTAUQUA SOCIETY.

The Jewish Chautauqua is a system of popular Jewish education, based upon exactly the same lines as the Chautauqua Society which had its birth at Lake Chautauqua, New York, some twenty years ago. About ten years ago Rev. Dr. Henry Berkowitz, of Chicago, suggested the adoption by Jews of of the Chautauqua method of study in order to stimulate the interest of the coming generation in Jewish history and achievements. The idea was taken up by influential Jews all over the country, and the society was organized in 1893, with headquarters in Philadelphia. A course book of study was prepared and issued by the Jewish Publication Society and Mrs. Minnie D. Lewis was sent out as an organizer. Within the first two years several thousand pupils were enrolled in the work and the number has steadily grown ever since.

At first all the work was done by the correspondence system and by reading circles, but in 1897, as an experiment, a Summer school was held at Atlantic City, and this was successful far beyond expectations. Each year this Summer assembly is held the number of attendants increases, and last Summer several thousand were in the colony, made up of teachers, rabbis, business men, students, philanthropists and literary men. Courses of lectures are given on biblical and Jewish history and literature, and addresses upon topics of peculiar interest to Jews are made an important feature. All reference to financial and commercial matters is carefully avoided.

The officers of the society for 1902-1903 are Henry Berkowitz, chancellor; Jacob Gimbel, president; Isaac Hassler, secretary and director; Louis Wolf, treasurer; Mrs. Minnie D. Louis, field secretary.

CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL.

The Catholic Summer School, incorporated by the Board of Regents of the State of New York, is instituted for the purpose of providing the Catholics of the United States with the means of meeting during the Summer months, in order to know one another better, understand their strength, enlarge the scope of their education and to get correct views upon the important questions incident to Catholic life in the United States. It is situated on the shore of Lake Champlain, with grounds of about 500 acres in extent. Special courses of study in history, literature and philosophy are provided, and numerous lectures on educational topics are held throughout the sessions. Attention is paid to the social side of the school, and each year camping parties, athletic tournaments and sports of various sorts are organized. The officers elected in 1902 are: Rev. M. J. Lavelle, New York, President; Rev. F. P. Siegfried, Overbrook, Pa., First Vice-President; Warren E. Mosher, New York, Secretary; Rev. John F. Mullany, Syracuse, N. Y., Treasurer.

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UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

The American Society for the Extension of University Teaching was founded at Philadelphia in June, 1890, and incorporated in March, 1892. The present officers are: President, Charles A. Brinley; Treasurer, Frederick B. Miles; Secretary, John Nolen. The office is in Philadelphia. The aim of University Extension is, first, to extend higher education to all classes of people; second, to extend education through the whole of adult life; third, to extend thorough methods of study to subjects of everyday interest. During the academic year 1901-02 the society arranged for the delivery of eighty-four courses of lectures at sixty-four centres. The course attendance at lectures was 22,115. The attendance at classes, held in connection with lectures, was 8,374. The number of courses for 1902-3, arranged by States, is as follows: Pennsylvania, 35; New York, 22; New Jersey, 18; Maryland, 8; Connecticut, 1. The division by subjects is as follows: History, 28; literature, 33; music and art, 17; ethics and philosophy, 5; political economy, 1. The constantly widening use that is being made of the society's lectures and of the University Extension system is shown by the following list and the various auspices under which the courses of last year were delivered: Centres primarily or mainly for teachers, 3; centres under control of women's clubs, 3; People's Institute, New York City (for workingmen), 5 courses; educational institutions (schools, Brooklyn Institute, etc.), 18 courses; New York City Board of Education ("Free Lectures to the People"), 12 courses; free libraries, 3 courses; regular University Extension centres, 40. The society has just completed its twelfth year of work. Since its organization there have been delivered under its auspices 1,133 courses, comprising 6,660 lectures. The average attendance at each lecture has been 205, and the aggregate attendance, 1,365,552. The most important work, outside of that of the general society in Philadelphia, is carried on under the auspices of the University of Chicago, the Regents of the University of New York, Rutgers College, New Brunswick, and in California. Sample syllabi and circulars descriptive of University Extension can be obtained free of charge by addressing John Nolen, Secretary, 111 South Fifteenth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SOUTHERN EDUCATION BOARD.

The Southern Education Board consists of twelve members. They are Robert C. Ogden, President; George Foster Peabody, Treasurer; Charles D. McIver, Secretary; E. A. Alderman, W. H. Baldwin, Jr., Wallace Buttrick, J. L. M. Curry, Charles W. Dabney, H. B. Frissell, H. H. Hanna, W. H. Page, Albert Shaw and Rev. Edgar G. Murphy. The Board was created and organized November, 1901, in accordance with the platform and resolutions adopted at the fourth annual meeting of the Southern Educational Conference at Winston-Salem, N. C., in April, 1901. The work undertaken by this board is that of agitation and stimulation of all efforts toward universal education in the Southern States. It does not make any gifts to any educational institutions whatever. It has sufficient funds to aid in a campaign for local taxation and for the betterment of public school facilities in several of the Southern States.

So far its chief work has been done in Virginia, North Carolina and Louisiana. It began to arrange for continuous campaigns in these States in January, 1902. It has also done some work in the State of Georgia, and is planning to aid in public educational campaigns in South Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi.

The Southern Education Board is engaged in aiding the friends of education in the Southern States to create a public sentiment in favor of improvement of public school facilities for all the people. The consolidation of school districts, the improvement of public school houses, and the voting of special local taxes for these improvements and for the lengthening of school terms are the definite objects aimed at.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The American Library Association was organized in Philadelphia, October 6, 1876, as the result of a three days' library conference held in connection with the Centennial Exhibition. Its purposes are the promotion of library interests, the interchange of experience and opinions, the obtaining of larger results from library labor and expenditure, and the advancement of the profession of librarianship. Meetings of the association are held annually in different parts of the country in order that all members may have an equal chance to obtain the great benefits to be derived from such conferences, and the meeting of 1902, which was held in Boston, was the largest in the history of the organization, 1,019 of the 1,100, members being present. The twenty-fifth annual meeting will be held at Niagara Falls, in June next.

The present officers of the association are: President, James K. Hosmer, Minneapolis, Minn.; First Vice-President, James H. Canfield, New York City; Second Vice-President, Anne Wallace, Atlanta, Ga.; Secretary, Frederick W. Faxon, Dorchester, Mass.; Treasurer, Gardner M. Jones, Salem, Mass.; Recorder, Helen E. Haines, New York City; ex-President, John S. Billings, New York City.

NATIONAL MUNICIPAL LEAGUE.

The National Municipal League is composed of associations formed in the various cities of the United States having as their object the improvement of municipal government. It has no connection with National or State issues, but confines its efforts strictly to municipal affairs. Its objects, as stated, are:

1. To multiply the numbers, harmonize the methods and combine the forces of all who realize that it is only by united action and organization that good citizens can secure the adoption of good laws and the selection of men of trained ability and proved integrity for all municipal positions, or prevent the success of incompetent or corrupt candidates for public office. 2. To promote the thorough investigation and discussion of the conditions and details of civic administration, and of the methods for selecting and appointing officials in American cities, and of laws and ordinances relating to such subjects. 3. To provide for such meetings and conferences and for the preparation and circulation of such addresses and other literature as may seem likely to advance the cause of good city government.

The present officers of the League are:

President, James C. Carter, New York; First Vice-President, Charles Richardson, Philadelphia; Second Vice-President, Samuel B. Capen, Boston; Third Vice-President, Thomas N. Strong, Portland, Oregon; Fourth Vice-President, H. Dickson Bruns, New Orleans; Fifth Vice-President, Edmund J. James, Chicago; Secretary, Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Philadelphia; Treasurer, George Burnham, Jr., Philadelphia.

Executive Committee, Charles J. Bonaparte, Chairman, 216 St. Paul street, Baltimore; George W. Guthrie, Pittsburg; Frank N. Hartwell, Louisville; George W. Ochs, Philadelphia; Harry A. Garfield, Cleveland; Hector McIntosh, Philadelphia; William P. Bancroft, Wilmington; William G. Low, Brooklyn; Dudley Tibbits, Troy; Joseph A. Miller, Providence; John A. Butler, Milwaukee; Oliver McClintock, Pittsburg; E. M. Thresher, Dayton, Ohio; Joseph T. Alling, Rochester.

LEAGUE OF AMERICAN MUNICIPALITIES.

The League of American Municipalities may be said to be the result of a united effort on the part of American city officials in all departments to study the various and complex questions involved in municipal administration. In this connection the league furnishes the organization necessary for the proper protection of municipalities against the encroachments of private contractors and corporations; it provides for mayors and council members a ready and convenient means for securing reliable information relating to questions upon which they must act for their municipal cities, and gives to the heads of all municipal departments an economical and prompt method for the interchange of experience and ideas. At present 125 of the most important cities in the United States and Canada hold membership in the league, and their municipal officials are recognized as delegates to its annual conventions.

The officers of the League are: President, J. Adgar Smith, Mayor of Charleston, S. C.; First Vice-President, M. M. Stephens, Mayor of East St. Louis, Ill.; Second Vice-President, Richard J. Barr, Mayor of Joliet, Ill.; Third Vice-President, James M. Head, Mayor of Nashville, Tenn.; Secretary, John MacVicar, Des Moines, Iowa; Treasurer, Thomas P. Taylor, Bridgeport, Conn.; Trustees, Thomas G. Hayes, Mayor of Baltimore, Md.; Jacob Cantor, President of the Borough of Manhattan, N. Y.; John Arbuthnot, Mayor of Winnipeg, Canada; Ignatius A. Sullivan, Mayor of Hartford, Conn.; Isaac S. Hascall, Member of Council, Omaha, Neb., and A. E. Griffin, Member of Council, Columbus, Ohio.

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LEARNED SOCIETIES OF AMERICA.

Actuarial Society of America.—Organized in 1889. Its object is "the promotion of actuarial science by personal intercourse, presentation of appropriate papers, discussion, and such other methods as may be found desirable." Membership, 143. Annual dues, $10. Annual meetings in May in New York City. Officers: President, Oscar B. Ireland; first vice-president, Israel C. Pierson; treasurer, Archibald A. Welch; secretary, John Tatlock, Jr., 32 Nassau street, New York City.

Alaska Geographical Society.—The Alaska Geographical Society was organized in 1898 and incorporated in 1900, to encourage geographical exploration and discovery; to disseminate geographical information by discussions, lectures and publications; to foster commerce and navigation; to promote the great industrial, educational and material interests of Alaska and the islands and countries of the Pacific; to establish in such cities as may seem advisable, headquarters and museums where the most recent and accurate information may be obtained relating to every part of the world; to accumulate libraries of the best books, with particular reference to geography, history and statistics; to make collections of the best maps, charts and photographs; and to carry on correspondence with societies and individuals whose work is connected with geography. The headquarters of the society are at Seattle, Tacoma, Juneau and Nome. There are about 1,300 members. The officers are: President, Arthur C. Jackson, F. R. G. S.; secretary, Harrington Emerson, M. A., M. E.; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Isabella C. Jackson; treasurer, B. M. Behrends.

American Academy of Medicine.—Organized in 1876. Its object is "to bring in touch physicians who are graduates of literary and scientific institutions, and to emphasize the importance of a thorough course in training preparatory to the study of medicine." Membership, 861. Initiation fee, $5; annual dues, $1. Officers: President, Charles McIntyre, M. D., Easton, Pa.; vice-president, William R. White, Providence, R. I.; secretary, Alex. R. Craig, Columbia, Pa.; treasurer, Edgar M. Green, Easton, Pa.

American Academy of Political and Social Science.—Founded in 1889; incorporated in 1891. The object of the Academy "is to promote the scientific study and investigation of the social sciences—economics, politics and sociology." Membership, 2,000. Annual dues, $5; life membership, $100. Annual meetings in Philadelphia on the third Monday of January. Officers: L. S. Rowe, Ph. D., University of Pennsylvania; vice-presidents, Samuel McCune Lindsay, Franklin H. Giddings and Woodrow Wilson; treasurer, Stuart Wood, Philadelphia, Pa.; secretary, James T. Young, Ph. D., University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

American Antiquarian Society.—Organized in 1812 for the purpose of collecting and preserving the antiquities of our country. Membership, 140. Admission fee, $5; annual dues, $5. Officers: President, Stephen Salisbury, Worcester, Mass.; vice-presidents, George F. Hoar, Worcester, Mass., and Edward Everett Hale, Roxbury, Mass.; secretaries, foreign correspondence, Franklin B. Dexter, New Haven, Conn.; domestic correspondence, Charles Francis Adams, Lincoln, Mass.; recording secretary, Charles A. Chase, Worcester, Mass.; treasurer, Nathaniel Paine, Worcester, Mass.

American Asiatic Association.—Organized in 1898. Its object is to foster and safeguard the trade and commercial interests of citizens of the United States in Asiatic countries. Membership, 213. Annual dues, $10. An annual meeting is held in New York City on the third Thursday of October of each year. Officers: President, Silas D. Webb, New York City; vice-president, Samuel D. Brewster, New York City; treasurer, Joseph R. Patterson, New York City; secretary, John Foord, P. O. Box 1,500, New York City.

American Bar Association.—Organized in 1878 "to advance the science of jurisprudence, promote the administration of justice and uniformity of legislation throughout the Union." The membership numbers 1775. The next meeting of the association will be held at Hot Springs, Va., beginning August 26, 1903. The officers are: President, Frank Rawle, Philadelphia, Pa.; secretary, John Hinkley, No. 215 North Charles street, Baltimore, Md.; treasurer, Frederick E. Wadhams, No. 34 Tweddle Building, Albany, N. Y.

American Chemical Society.—Organized in 1876 for the purpose of "the advancement of chemistry and the promotion of chemical research." Membership, 2,100. Dues $5 per year; no initiation fee. The Journal of the American Chemical Society is issued monthly. Officers: President, Ira Remsen, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.; secretary, Albert C. Hale, 352A Hancock street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; treasurer, Albert P. Hallock, New York City; editor, William A. Noyes, Terre Haute, Ind.; librarian, E. G. Love, New York City.

American Climatological Association.—Organized in New York City in 1884. Its object is the study of climatology and diseases of the circulatory and respiratory systems. Total membership, 141; active membership limited to 150. Next meeting to be held May 12-14, 1903, at Washington, D. C. Officers: President, Norman Bridge, M. D., Los Angeles, Cal.; secretary-treasurer, Guy Hinsdale, M. D., No. 3943 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

American Dermatological Association.—Its object is the furtherance of the scientific study of cutaneous diseases. Membership, 46. Officers: President, Dr. George T. Jackson, New York City; vice-president, Dr. Joseph Zeisler, Chicago, Ill.; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Frank Hugh Montgomery, 100 State st., Chicago, Ill.

American Dialect Society.—Organized in 1888 for the study of pronunciation and the usage of American English. Membership, 300. Annual dues, $1. Publishes "Dialect Notes" each year. Officers: President, Professor George Hempl, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.; secretary-treasurer, Professor O. F. Emerson, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

American Economic Association.—Organized in 1885. Its objects are the investigation of economic problems and the publication of the results of such investigations. Membership, 1,000. Officers: President, Professor E. R. A. Seligman, Columbia University, New York City; secretary, Professor Frank A. Fetter, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

American Electro-Therapeutic Association.—Organized in 1890. Its object is to seek the exact value for the electric current in medicine, to recognize its extension and limitation therein, to prevent its use in quackery, and to discriminate properly in its direct application to disease and departure from health. Membership, 200. Admission fee, $5; annual dues, $5. Officers, President, Fred H. Morse, Melrose, Mass.; first vice-president, Dr. D. R. Brower, Chicago, Ill.; treasurer, Dr. R. J. Nunn, Savannah, Ga.; secretary, Dr. George E. Bill, No. 17 S. Third street, Harrisburg, Pa.

American Entomological Society.—Organized in 1859; incorporated in 1862. Its object is the study of insect life. Membership, 121. Officers: President, P. P. Calvert, Ph. D.; vice-president, H. W. Wenzel; treasurer, E. T. Cresson; recording secretary, Henry Skinner, M. D.; corresponding secretary, C. W. Johnson; curator, Henry Skinner, M. D.; location of the society, Hall of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Nineteenth and Race streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

American Fisheries Society.—Organized in 1870. Its objects are "to promote the cause of fish culture, to gather and diffuse information upon all matters relating to the fisheries and the treatment of all questions regarding fish, of a scientific and economic character." Membership, 370. Annual dues, $1; life membership, $15. Meetings are held once each year. Officers: President, General E. E. Bryant, Madison, Wis.; vice-president, Eugene G. Blackford, New York City; recording secretary, George F. Peabody, Appleton, Wis.; corresponding secretary, John E. Guneckel, Toledo, Ohio; treasurer, C. W. Willard, Westerly, R. I.

American Forestry Association.—Organized in 1882. Its objects are "the discussion of subjects relating to tree planting, the conservation, management and renewal of forests, the collection of forest statistics." Membership, over 2,000. Annual dues, $2. Officers: President, Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; first vice-president, Dr. B. E. Fernow; corresponding secretary, F. H. Newell; recording secretary, George P. Whittlesey; treasurer, Otto J. J. Luebkert; office of the association, No. 202 Fourteenth street, S. W., Washington, D. C.

American Genealogical Society.—A society of expert compilers of family records. Membership fee, $3; annual dues, $3. Officers: President, Dr. M. E. Poole, Ithaca, N. Y.; secretary-treasurer, L. Nelson Nichols, Ithaca, N. Y.

American Geographical Society.—Founded in 1852. Its objects are "the collection, discussion and diffusion of geographical information; the promotion of exploration, and the survey and preservation of our harbors." Membership, about 1,200. Annual dues, $10; life fellowship, $100. The Bulletin of the society is published five times a year. Officers: President (vacant); vice-presidents, C. C. Tiffany, W. H. H. Moore and D. O. Mills; foreign corresponding secretary, Professor William Libbey; domestic corresponding secre-

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tary, Chandler Robbins; recording secretary, Anton A. Raven; treasurer, W. R. T. Jones. The headquarters of the society are at No. 15 West Eighty-first street, New York City.

American Gynecological Society.—Organized in 1876. Its object is to stimulate investigation and disseminate information concerning obstetrics and diseases of women. Membership, 100. Meetings are held annually. Officers: President, Dr. Joseph Janvrim, New York City; vice-president, Dr. Edward Jenks, Detroit, Mich.; treasurer, Dr. J. Montgomery Baldy, Philadelphia, Pa.; secretary, Dr. J. Riddle Goffe, No. 29 West Forty-sixth street, New York City.

American Historical Association.—Organized in 1884; incorporated by act of Congress, 1889. Its object is the promotion of historical studies. Membership, 1,702. Entrance fee, $3; annual dues, $3. An annual meeting is held during the Christmas holidays in the East or the West or the District of Columbia in triennial succession. Officers: President, Alfred T. Mahan, LL.D., New York City; vice-presidents, Henry C. Lea, LL.D., Philadelphia, Pa., and Professor Goldwin Smith, LL.D., Toronto, Canada; secretary and curator, A. Howard Clark, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.; corresponding secretary, Charles H. Haskins, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.; treasurer, Clarence W. Bowen, Ph.D., No. 130 Fulton street, New York City.

American Institute of Architects.—Organized in 1857. Its object is the advancement of the art of architecture. Membership, 396 Fellows, 400 associate members and 125 honorary and corresponding members. Officers: President, Charles F. McKim, New York City; first vice-president, Frank M. Day, Philadelphia, Pa.; second vice-president, Alfred Stone, Providence, R. I.; secretary and treasurer, Glenn Brown, the Octagon, Washington, D. C.

American Institute of Electrical Engineers.—Organized in 1884. Its object is "the advancement of the theory and practice of electrical engineering and of the arts and sciences connected with the production and utilization of electricity." Membership, 1,546. Annual dues, $15 for members, $10 for associates. Annual meeting is held on the third Tuesday of May. Officers: President, Charles P. Steinmetz; treasurer, George A. Hamilton, New York City; secretary, Ralph W. Pope, No. 26 Cortlandt street, New York City.

American Institute of Mining Engineers.—Organized in 1873. Its object is "to promote the arts and sciences connected with the economical production of the useful minerals and metals." Membership, 2,875. Entrance fee, $10; annual dues, $10. The annual meeting is held on the third Tuesday of February each year. Officers: President, E. E. Olcott, New York City; treasurer, Theodore D. Rand, Philadelphia, Pa.; secretary, R. W. Raymond, No. 99 John street, New York City.

American-Irish Historical Society.—Founded at Boston, Mass., in 1897. Its object is "to make better known the Irish chapter in American history." Membership, 100. Non-sectarian and non-political. Annual meeting held in New York City. Officers: President-General, Hon. John D. Crimmins, New York City; vice-president-general, Hon. Morgan J. O'Brien, New York City; secretary-general, Thomas H. Murray, No. 34 Newbury street, Boston, Mass.; treasurer-general, Hon. John C. Linehan, Concord, N. H.

American Laryngological Association.—Organized in 1898 for the study of all matters pertaining to nose and throat diseases. Membership, 100. Conventions every third year at Washington, D. C. Officers: President, Dr. J. H. Bryan, Washington, D. C.; secretary-treasurer, Dr. J. E. Newcomb, No. 118 West Sixty-ninth street, New York City.

American Mathematical Society.—Organized in 1894. Its object is to encourage and maintain an active interest in mathematical science. Membership, 375. Initiation fee, $5; annual dues, $5. Annual meeting is held between the 26th and 31st of December, inclusive. Two periodicals, the Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society and the Transactions of the American Mathematical Society, are published. Officers of the society: President, Eliakin Moore; vice-presidents, Frank Morley and Maxime Bocher; secretary, F. N. Cole; treasurer, W. S. Dennett; librarian, D. E. Smith; secretary of Chicago Section, Thomas F. Holgate, No. 617 Hamline street, Evanston, Ill. Offices of the secretary, librarian and Committee of Publication, No. 501 West One Hundred and Sixteenth street, New York City.

American Medical Association.—Incorporated in 1897. Its object is "to federate into one compact organization the medical profession of the United States, for the purpose of fostering the growth and diffusion of medical knowledge," etc. Membership, over 12,000. An equal assessment of not more than $10 is levied annually. Next annual session, New Orleans, La., May 5-8, 1903. Officers: President, Frank Billings, Illinois; first vice-president, J. A. Witherspoon, Tennessee; secretary, George H. Simmons, No. 61 Market street, Chicago, Ill.; treasurer, Henry P. Newman, Illinois.

American Microscopical Society.—Organized in 1878, for the purpose of the encouragement of microscopical research. Membership, 300. Admission fee, $3; annual dues, $2; life membership, $50. Officers: President, Dr. E. A. Birge, Madison, Wis.; first vice-president, Dr. William H. Seaman, Washington, D. C.; second vice-president, Dr. A. M. Holmes, Denver, Col.; secretary, Dr. Henry B. Ward, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.; treasurer, J. C. Smith, New Orleans; custodian, Magnus Pflaum, Pittsburg, Pa.

American Numismatic and Archaeological Society.—Organized, 1858; incorporated, 1865. Its objects are "the collection of coins and medals, the investigation of matters connected therewith, and the popularization of the science of numismatology." Membership, 300. Officers: President, Andrew C. Zabriskie; recording secretary, Bauman L. Belden; corresponding secretary, J. Sanford Saltus; treasurer, Charles Pryer. Headquarters of the society, No. 1271 Broadway, New York City.

American Ophthalmological Society.—Membership, 158. Annual meeting in conjunction with the congress of Physicians and Surgeons, at Washington, D. C., May, 1903. Officers: President, C. S. Bull, New York City; vice-president, A. Matthewson, Brooklyn, N. Y.; corresponding secretary, J. S. Prout, Brooklyn, N. Y.; recording secretary and treasurer, S. B. St. John, Hartford, Conn.

American Oriental Society.—Organized in 1842, for the purpose of encouraging Oriental literature and the cultivation of learning in Oriental languages. Membership, 353. Annual dues, $5. Officers: President, D. C. Gilman, Johns Hopkins University; corresponding secretary, E. W. Hopkins, Madison, Conn.

American Ornithologists' Union.—Organized in 1813, for the purpose of the advancement of its members in ornithological science. Its present membership is 814, and its officers are: President, Dr. C. Hart Merriam, Washington, D. C.; secretary, John H. Sage, Portland, Conn. The association publishes a journal of ornithology and many works relating to the science. The admission fee varies from $3 to $10, according to the different classes of membership; the annual dues, from $3 to $5.

American Orthopedic Association.—Its object is the advancement of orthopedic science and art. Membership limited to 60. Annual meetings are held every third year, in conjunction with the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons, at Washington, D. C. Officers: President, Dr. Louis Weigel, Rochester, N. Y.; first vice-president, Dr. Reginald Sayre, New York City; second vice-president, Dr. R. T. Taylor, Baltimore, Md.; treasurer, Dr. E. G. Brackett, Boston, Mass.; secretary, Dr. John Ridlon, No. 103 State street, Chicago, Ill.

American Philological Association.—Organized in 1869. Devoted to the study of languages and literature. Membership, about 600. Admission fee, $5; annual dues, $3. Next annual meeting at Yale University, July, 1903. Officers: President, Professor Charles F. Smith, University of Wisconsin; vice-presidents, Professor George Hempl, University of Michigan, and Professor Mortimer L. Earle, Columbia University, secretary and treasurer, Herbert Weir Smyth, Harvard University.

American Philosophical Society.—Founded in 1743, in consequence of a circular issued by Benjamin Franklin. Its object is "for promoting useful knowledge." Membership, 450. Officers: President, General Isaac J. Wistar; vice-presidents, Coleman Sellers, George F. Barker and Samuel P. Langley; secretaries, I. Minis Hays, Edwin G. Conklin, Arthur W. Goodspeed and Morris Jastrow, Jr. Address of the society, No. 104 South Fifth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

American Physical Society.—Organized for the purpose of promoting the advancement and diffusion of the knowledge of physics. Four meetings are held each year, and the annual fee for membership is $5. The officers are: President, Albert A. Michaelson; vice-president, Arthur G. Webster; secretary, Ernest Merritt, Ithaca, N. Y.; treasurer, William Hallock.

American Public Health Association.—Organized in 1872, for the purpose of advancing public hygiene. Membership, about 500. Admission fee, $5; annual dues, $5. Officers: President, Dr. Henry D. Holton,

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Brattleboro, Vt.; first vice-president, Dr. Walter Reed, Washington, D. C.; secretary, Dr. Charles O. Probst, Columbus, Ohio; treasurer, Dr. Frank W. Wright, New Haven, Conn.

American Society of Civil Engineers.—Organized in 1852. Its objects are "the advancement of engineering knowledge and practice and the maintenance of a high professional standard among its members." Membership, 2,554. Annual dues: Corporate members, $15; associates, $10; juniors, $10. Meetings are held the first and second Wednesdays of each month. Officers: President, Robert Moore; secretary, Charles Warren Hunt; treasurer, J. W. Knap. House of the Society, No. 220 West Fifty-seventh street, New York City.

American Society of Curio Collectors.—Its object is the mutual advantage of naturalists, geologists, mineralogists, archaeologists, neumismatists and antiquarians. Each department is in charge of a superintendent who is an expert in his line. The society has now 400 members, with these officers: Roy Farrell Greene, Arkansas City, Kans., president; T. C. Edilen, Pittsburg, Pa., vice-president; F. W. Coning, Macyville, Tenn., secretary and treasurer.

American Society of Mechanical Engineers.—Organized in 1880; incorporated in 1881. Its object is "to promote the arts and sciences connected with engineering and mechanical construction." Total membership, 2,325. Initiation fee, $25; annual dues, $15. Two meetings are held each year, the annual meeting in December, in New York City. Officers: President, Edwin Reynolds, Milwaukee, Wis.; vice-presidents, Wilfred M. Lewis, Philadelphia, Pa.; M. E. Cooley, Ann Arbor, Mich., and M. P. Higgins, Worcester, Mass.; treasurer, William H. Wiley, New York City; secretary, Professor F. R. Hutton, New York City. Headquarters of the society, No. 12 West Thirty-first street, New York City.

American Society of Naturalists.—Organized in 1883, "for the exchange of ideas regarding problems of natural history." Membership, 228. Meetings held annually during last week of December. Officers: President, J. McKeen Cattell, Garrison-on-Hudson, N. Y.; secretary, R. G. Harrison, Johns Hopkins Medical School, Baltimore, Md.; treasurer, M. M. Metcalf, Woman's College, Baltimore, Md.

American Statistical Association.—Has for its object the collection, preservation and diffusion of statistical information in the different departments of human knowledge. The association holds its regular meetings in Boston on the third Friday in January, April and October the annual meeting being held in January. The annual dues are $2, and the present officers are: President, Hon. Carroll D. Wright; vice-presidents, Hon. Horace G. Wadlin, Professor Henry C. Adams, Ph.D.; John Ward Dean, A. M.; Henry Gannett, and S. N. D. North; corresponding secretary and librarian, Worthington C. Ford, Public Library, Boston; treasurer, John S. Clark, Boston, Mass.; secretary, Davis R. Dewey, Ph.D., Boston, Mass.; assistant secretary, John Hyde, Washington, D. C.

American Surgical Association.—Next annual meeting to be held at Washington, D. C., May 12-14, 1903, in conjunction with the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons. Officers: President, Maurice H. Richardson, M. D.; vice-presidents, N. B. Carson, M. D., and W. J. Mayo, M. D.; treasurer, George R. Fowler, M. D.; secretary, Dudley P. Allen, M. D., No. 278 Prospect street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Archaeological Institute of America.—Organized in 1879. Its object is to promote and to direct archaeological investigation and research. Membership, 956. Annual dues, $10; life membership, $100. Annual meetings are held on the second Saturday of May each year. Officers: President, Professor John Williams White, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; treasurer, James H. Hyde, No. 120 Broadway, New York City; president of New York society, Julius Sachs, Ph.D.; secretary of New York society, Nelson G. McCrea, Ph.D., Columbia University.

Association of American Physicians.—Organized in 1886. Its object is the advancement of scientific and practical medicine. Membership limited to 125. Officers for 1902-1903: President, James Stewart, M. D., Montreal, Canada; vice-president, William T. Councilman, M. D., Boston, Mass.; secretary, Henry Huhn, M. D., Albany, N. Y.; recorder, Solomon S. Cohen, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.; treasurer, J. P. Crozer Griffith, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

Association of Economic Entomologists.—Its objects are the presentation and consideration of matters relating to economic entomology. Officers: President, E. P. Felt, Albany, N. Y.; first vice-president, W. H. Ashmead, Washington, D. C.; second vice-president, Lawrence Bruner, Lincoln, Neb.; secretary and treasurer, A. L. Quaintance, College Park, Md.

Astronomical and Astrophysical Society of America.—Organized in 1898. Has for its object "the advancement of astronomy, astrophysics and related branches of science," and its membership, 175, includes nearly every working astronomer in America. The annual dues are $5, and annual meetings are held in obedience to the call of the Council. Officers: President, Simon Newcomb, Washington, D. C.; first vice-president, Charles A. Young; second vice-president, George E. Hale; secretary, George C. Comstock, Madison, Wis.; treasurer, Charles L. Doolittle; Council, E. C. Pickering, Ormond Stone, W. W. Campbell and S. J. Brown.

Astronomical and Physical Society of America.—Membership, 175. Officers: President, Simon Newcomb, Washington, D. C.; secretary, G. C. Comstock, Madison, Wis.

Botanical Society of America.—Organized in 1893. Its object is the advancement of botanical knowledge. Annual dues, $10; life membership, $100. Officers: President, Beverly T. Galloway, Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C.; vice-president, Frederick V. Coville, Washington, D. C.; treasurer, Arthur Hollick, New York City; secretary, Daniel T. MacDougal, New York Botanical Garden, New York City.

Geological Society of America.—Organized in 1888. Its object is the promotion of geological science. Membership, 250. Initiation fee, $10; annual dues, $10. Officers: President, N. H. Winchell, Minnesota Geological Survey; vice-presidents, S. F. Emmons, U. S. Geological Survey, and J. C. Branner, Stanford University; secretary, H. L. Fairchild, University of Rochester, N. Y.; treasurer, Q. C. White, Morgantown, W. Va.; editor, J. Stanley-Brown, Washington, D. C.; librarian, H. P. Cushing, Western Reserve University.

International Geographical Society.—The International Geographical Society was organized at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1901, and its headquarters are in St. Louis, Mo. Its objects are the acquisition and dissemination of geographical knowledge. The officers are as follows: President, Arthur C. Jackson, F. R. G. S.; home secretary, Col. Robert M. Yost, Missouri; foreign secretary, Senor Coronel Don Sergio Lusky, Honduras; treasurer, Clifford Hubbell, Buffalo, N. Y.

National Geographic Society.—Organized in 1888. Its object is "the increase and diffusion of geographic knowledge." Membership, 2,600. Annual dues, $2. The official organ of the society is The National Geographic Magazine, published monthly. Officers: President, Alexander Graham Bell; vice-president, W. J. McGee; treasurer, John Joy Edson; secretary, Alfred J. Henry. Offices of the society, Rooms 107, 108, Corcoran Building, Fifteenth and F streets, Washington, D. C.

New York State Historical Association.—Organized in 1899. Its objects are "to promote and encourage original historical research and to disseminate a greater knowledge of the early history of New York State." Membership, 163. Admission fee, $2; annual dues, $2. Annual meetings are held on the last Tuesday of July in each year. Officers: President, Hon. James A. Roberts, Buffalo, N. Y.; first vice-president, Daniel C. Farr, Ph.D., Glens Falls, N. Y.; treasurer, James A. Holden, Glens Falls, N. Y.; secretary, Morris P. Ferris, No. 32 Broadway, New York City.

New York Zoological Society.—The objects of the society are the establishment of a free Zoological Park containing collections of North American and exotic animals, the encouragement of interest in animal life and the promotion of zoological science in general. Membership, 1,200. Officers: President, Hon. Levi P. Morton; first vice-president, Henry Fairchild Osborn; treasurer, Charles T. Barney; secretary, Madison Grant, No. 11 Wall street, New York City.

Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.—Organized in Philadelphia, in 1892. Its object is the distribution of information relating to practical methods of prevention and the means by which consumptives can avoid communicating their disease to others. Annual dues, $1; life membership, $10. Officers: President, Dr. Howard S. Anders, Philadelphia, Pa.; vice-president, Dr. Guy Hinsdale, Philadelphia, Pa.; secretary, Dr. A. H. Davisson, No. 2024 Pine street, Philadelphia, Pa. Meetings are held at No. 1900 Race street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Scientific Alliance of New York.—Organized in 1891. Its object is to promote the interests of the eight allied scientific societies of which it is composed. Membership, 1,102. Officers: President, Charles F. Cox; treasurer, E. G. Love; secretary, N. L. Britton, New York Botanical Gardens, New York City.

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Scotch-Irish Society of America.—Was organized in 1889, at Columbia, Tenn., its object being racial, historical and social. The officers are as follows: President, Hon. John Stewart, Chambersburg, Pa.; vice-president general and honorary secretary, Rev. John S. MacIntosh, D.D., No. 220 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia; treasurer, John McIlhenny, No. 1339 Cherry street, Philadelphia.

Society of American Authors.—Founded in 1892. Its object is the improvement of the condition of the craft. Membership, 350. Initiation fee, $2; annual dues, $5 for resident, $3 for non-resident members. The offices of the society are at No. 32 Broadway, New York City. Officers: President, Hon. Rastus S. Ranson, New York City; vice-presidents, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. Ellen H. Walworth, General Lew Wallace, Hon. Hubert H. Bancroft and Miss Grace D. Litchfield; treasurer and counsel, Morris P. Ferris; secretary, G. Grosvenor Dame.

Society of Chemical Industry.—An International organization, of which the New York section is the American representative. During 1901-02, 130 new members joined this section, making a total membership in the United States of 975. In that year eight general meetings were held, at which papers of great technical value were read by eminent chemical experts. The present officers of the American section are: Chairman, Virgil Coblentz; vice-chairman, Russell W. Moore; treasurer, R. C. Woodcock; secretary, H. Schweitzer, No. 40 Stone street, New York City. The principal officers of the general society are: President, I. Levinstein, Manchester, England; treasurer, Samuel Hall, East London Soap Works, Bow, E., England; secretary, Charles G. Cresswell, 9 Bridge street, Westminster, London, S. W., England.

Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers.—Its object is "the promotion of the art of shipbuilding, commercial and naval." Membership, 431. Entrance fee, $5; annual dues, $5. Annual meetings are held. Officers: President, Clement A. Griscom; secretary and treasurer, W. L. Capps. Address of the society, No. 12 West Thirty-first street, New York City.

Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science.—Was organized in 1882, for the purpose of encouraging original researches in the sciences applied in agriculture. The annual proceedings are published by the society and include papers presented at the annual meetings, and must be confined to original research in some of the sciences entering into agriculture. The society now consists of eighty members, the membership being limited to 100, and the present officers are: President, Dr. W. H. Jordan, Geneva, N. Y.; secretary-treasurer, F. M. Webster, Urbana, Ill.; custodian, Dr. W. J. Beal, Agricultural College, Mich.; executive committee, Professor W. R. Lazenby, Columbus, O.; Professor C. S. Plumb, Columbus, O.; Dr. W. J. Beal, Agricultural College, Mich.

RELIGIOUS AND TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATIONS.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

The Christian Endeavor movement, world-wide in its spread, and embracing more than 3,000,000 people within its membership, all bonded together with a single purpose, had its origin at a revival at the Williston Church, Portland, Me., in the Winter of 1880-81. Rev. Francis E. Clark was pastor of the church, and it was in his study on the evening of February 2, 1881, that the first Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor was formed, with essentially the same constitution, pledge and methods of work as are used at present. The first signer, W. H. Pennell, was the first president of the United Society, and is now one of its trustees.

The second society was formed in October of the same year by Rev. C. P. Mills, of Newbury, Mass., and by the end of the year four more societies had been formed, one each in Rhode Island, Maine, Vermont and Ohio.

Without concerted effort, and almost without notice, the Christian Endeavor ideas were scattered abroad and took root in widely separated localities. A little more than a year after the establishment of the first society, when there were only six organizations, the first convention was held at the Williston church. By the end of another year, when the second convention was held at Portland, the six societies had grown to fifty-three, and the membership to 2,630. During this year, 1883, the first Christian Endeavor book was written, "Children and the Church," by Rev. F. E. Clark.

On March 27, 1884, the first junior society was organized by Rev. J. W. Cowan, of Tabor, Iowa. The convention of 1885 was the first to be held in Christian Endeavor dates, July 9 and 10. This was at Old Orchard, Me., and it was there that the United Society of Christian Endeavor was founded and incorporated. To this convention came the news that the movement had reached foreign countries, and societies were reported from China, the Hawaiian Islands and other distant countries. By this time there were 253 societies and 14,892 members. The first local union was organized at New Haven, Conn., January 11, 1886.

In 1886, at the convention held at Saratoga, the Christian Endeavor organ, The Golden Rule, was established, which, by its wide circulation and influence, has contributed largely to the multiplication and usefulness of Christian Endeavor societies. Just after this convention Rev. Francis E. Clark, D. D., the founder of the movement, resigned his pastorate of an important South Boston, Mass., church, to become president of the United Society and editor-in-chief of The Golden Rule. Soon after the assumption of these duties Dr. Clark went to England and laid the foundation of the Christian Endeavor growth in the United Kingdom.

Two thousand delegates attended the second Saratoga convention, and at the convention held in Chicago in 1888 over 5,000 delegates were present, representing thirty-three States and Territories. At Philadelphia in 1889 there were over 6,500 delegates and many foreign countries were represented. At the St. Louis convention of 1890 there were more than 8,000 delegates in attendance.

In the spring of 1891 Dr. Clark, together with several associates in the work, made a second Christian Endeavor journey to England, where many meetings were held with gratifying results. At this time there were only 120 societies in Great Britain.

Over 14,000 delegates were present at the Minneapolis convention of 1891. At this time there were 855 Junior societies formed, and it was reported that 75,000 young people had been pledged to give two cents a week to foreign missions. At this convention the custom was inaugurated of awarding banners for the greatest growth in the number of societies.

During 1891 and the year following the problem of the determination of the relation of Christian Endeavor societies to denominational young people's societies was worked out and a satisfactory result reached. In most cases the Christian Endeavor Society has been accepted as the denominational society of the different branches of the Protestant Church.

The first international convention was held at Montreal in 1893, and over 16,000 delegates were present. At Boston in 1895 the number of delegates was 56,435, and the aggregate attendance at the meetings amounted to 643,500. For the first time the Endeavorers carried on, in connection with the convention, an evangelistic campaign in 120 meetings held in factories, stores, markets, saloons, jails, missions, wharves, streets and engine houses. This year the World's Christian Endeavor Union was organized, with Dr. Clark as president.

Since that time the growth of the movement has been by tens of thousands of members each year, and local societies have been formed in almost every country on the globe. In July, 1902, there were recorded 62,300 societies with a membership of over three and a half millions.

The Cristian Endeavor stands for personal devotion to Christ, religious training for all kinds of service involved in the various communities, loyalty to the church and denomination with which each society is connected, for Christian citizenship, purity, temperance, law and order and all righteousness. It has for its ultimate aim the bringing of the world to Christ.

The United Society is simply a bureau of information, furnishing literature and answering questions. Each society is amenable to no authority save that of its own church and its own pastor. The officers of the general society are: Rev. Francis E. Clark, D. D., president; John Willis Baer, general secretary; William Shaw, treasurer, and Rev. Charles E. Eberman, field secretary. The general offices are in Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass.

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BAPTIST YOUNG PEOPLE'S UNION OF AMERICA.

The Baptist Young People's Union of America was organized July 7, 1891, as "a federation of all Baptist young people, without regard to name or organization," for the purpose of bringing all such persons "together in a common interest and sympathy and work, seeking to develop Christian character, enlargement of Scripture knowledge, and imparting a wider missionary outlook." The association is represented by branch societies in nearly every State and Territory, and the financial support which its work has received has been of so satisfactory a character that the debt of $20,000 which existed at the time of the Chicago convention in 1901 was reported as practically obliterated at the convention held at Providence, R. I., July 10-13, 1902.

In addition to the courses of reading and study already established the organization has recently undertaken to secure the general observance of a Christian culture Sunday by the Baptist churches throughout the United States and Canada, the object being the establishment of a day on which all attendants at Baptist churches may devote themselves to the consideration of the value of more thorough Bible study.

The headquarters of the association is at No. 324 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill., and its present officers are: President, John H. Chapman, Chicago; vice-presidents, George Miller, Baltimore, Md.; Thomas Trotter, D. D., Wolfville, N. S., and Samuel Seeman, Sharpsburg, Pa.; general secretary, Rev. Walter Calley, Chicago; recording secretary, Rev. H. W. Reed, Rock Island, Ill.; treasurer, H. B. Osgood, Chicago; business manager, W. H. Merritt, Chicago; chairman of board of managers, L. L. Henson, D. D., Providence, R. I. Executive Committee, Professor Ira M. Price, Ph. D., Illinois; Rev. H. W. Reed, Ph. D., Illinois; John H. Chapman, Illinois; John W. Low, Illinois; Charles S. Burton, Illinois; H. F. Perry, D. D., Illinois; W. H. Geistweit, D. D., Illinois; L. J. Yager, Illinois; C. A. Hobbs, D. D., Wisconsin; L. L. Henson, D. D., Rhode Island; H. F. Stillwell, D. D., Minnesota; Emory W. Hunt, D. D., Ohio; Rev George T. Webb, Ontario; Professor M. L. Brittain, Georgia.

The Board of Managers is constituted as follows: Members whose terms end 1903—Rev. R. M. Hunsicker, Pennsylvania; O. W. Van Osdel, D. D., Washington; Hamilton H. West, Illinois; Rev. A. T. Jamison, South Carolina; Rev. C. H. Dold, New Jersey; W. W. Main, Massachusetts; James R. Vaughan, Iowa; Rev. B. F. Fellman, Nebraska; O. P. Coshow, Oregon; Charles M. Ness, Maryland; Rev. W. T. Stackhouse, British Columbia; Rev. C. H. McKee, Idaho; Rev. G. P. Raymond, Prince Edward Island; L. Halsey, D. D., Arizona; Orin R. Judd, New York; Rev. A. D. Berry, Indiana; Dr. W. H. Buckley, Arkansas, and the members of the Executive Committee. Members whose terms end 1904—Rev. J. E. Noftsinger, Montana; H. G. Baldwin, Ohio; D. J. Davis, North California; J. E. Hounsom, Ontario; G. Jay Vinton, Michigan; E. H. Lovett, D. D., Kansas; A. T. Dunn, D. D., Maine; T. M. Shanafelt, D. D., South Dakota; Carter Helm Jones, D. D., Kentucky; Rev. E. B. Earle, New Hampshire; J. Calvin Moss, Virginia; A. W. Payne, Missouri; J. O. Rust, D. D., Tennessee; T. C. Johnson, D. D., West Virginia; Rev. G. A. Lawson, Nova Scotia; Rev. H. E. Wise, Connecticut; L. L. Henson, D. D., Rhode Island; Rev. T. M. Callaway, Alabama; R. A. Ford, District of Columbia. Members whose terms end 1905—Rev. S. T. Foster, North Dakota; Rev. W. A. Petzoldt, Wyoming; Hon. C. J. Ferguson, Vermont; Rev. R. Van Deventer, Georgia; C. A. Hobbs, D. D., Wisconsin; Jeff. H. Irish, Minnesota; Harry Ballantyne, Quebec; T. Neil Johnson, North Carolina; Rev. O. G. Bunnington, Delaware; Rev. J. H. McDonald, New Brunswick; W. M. Findlay, Manitoba; Rev. Joseph Smale, South California; Rev. George L. Hale, Oklahoma; G. W. Truett, D. D., Texas; Arthur Flake, Mississippi; Rev. Joshua Gravett, Colorado; Rev. C. V. Edwards, Louisiana.

SALVATION ARMY.

(The material for this article was furnished by Commander Booth Tucker.)

The Salvation Army is a religious society, organized on a military basis, with an influence reaching to the very limits of civilization. Organized at Mile End, England, July 5, 1865, by Rev. William Booth, a minister of the "Methodist new connection," the order met with derision and often violence from those among whom it worked, the unchurched masses of England's slums. The members of the body, increasing their numbers by converts, persevered, and within a comparatively short time began to be respected and encouraged in their work. The Salvation Army was originally known as the Christian Mission, and its present name was adopted in 1878, after the military feature had become typical of the work. The army has aimed to reach those who most need its influence, by appealing directly to their emotions, the main idea being that the good in every individual can be brought out if the right chord is but struck. To be enthusiastic is one of the first rules of the society.

William Booth is the General and Commander-in-Chief of the army in the world. He was born at Nottingham, England, April 10, 1829, became an evangelist at the age of fifteen, and entered the ministry in 1852. He is the author of several books, the best known of them being "In Darkest England and the Way Out." His headquarters are in London, at the International Headquarters, 101 Queen Victoria street.

The headquarters for the United States are at Nos. 120 and 124 West Fourteenth street, New York City. Here is the centre for the direction of the spiritual, social, financial and publishing work of the army in the United States. Frederick de Latour and Emma Booth Tucker are the Commanders; Colonel Edward John Higgins is chief secretary; Colonel Holland, social secretary, and Lieutenant-Colonel C. Miles, field secretary.

There are 15,500 officers in the 6,239 corps, operating in 42 countries and in 28 languages. Officers are working among 19 heathen races. Forty-five periodicals are published with a weekly circulation of over 1,000,000 copies.

In the United States there are 2,444 officers, 604 clerks and employes, 3,009 non-commissioned officers and 600 corps. There are 18,923 volunteer workers known as soldiers and recruits. The army in the United States maintains 166 institutions, with nightly accommodation for nearly 8,000 persons, including 72 shelters for men, 4 shelters for women, 21 rescue homes for fallen women, 3 homes for waifs and strays, 19 food depots and 3 farm colonies. The farm colonies were begun as an experiment a few years ago and have since proved to be entirely successful. The idea of the army was to utilize waste energy on waste land, for the better cultivation of simple crops. These colonies have been generally self-supporting and have been homes for men who otherwise would be shelterless and without occupation.

The social work in Greater New York embraces the relief work in the slum districts, a shelter for homeless women at No. 243 Bowery, shelters for homeless men at Nos. 83 and 21 Bowery and 118 Avenue D, industrial homes at No. 528 West Thirtieth Street, Manhattan, and No. 28 Raymond Street and No. 219 West Eighth Street, Brooklyn; a day nursery for children at No. 112 Cherry Street, and an inquiry department for missing relatives, with branches in every part of the world. This was opened in the Fall of 1896 and is supported by voluntary contributions. Work in this department is done generally through the police courts. In New York City religious services are held every night on the streets and in 23 halls.

The army in the United States controls property to the value of $825,200, divided as follows: Real estate, $470,000; value of leaseholds, $22,500; value of farm colonies, $69,200; value of farm colony leaseholds, $60,000; personal property, $203,500.

On October 4, General Booth arrived in New York for a tour of the United States, intending to visit all of the principal cities. His itinerary extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast, and was to last until February 18, 1903.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

The American Society of Religious Education was organized "to increase the popular interest in the sacred Scriptures and to secure their more general and thorough study; to unite the efforts of scholars in promoting improved methods for the development and cultivation of man's spiritual nature; to introduce such methods into the family, the Sunday-school, the pulpit and higher institutions of learning, and to collect and preserve full statistical and documentary information of all systems of religious instruction employed by the various ecclesiastical and other bodies in this country and in foreign lands, and to make such information available to the general public." The work of the association, which is inter-denominational, is divided into eight fully organized departments. Its office is located in the Washington Savings Bank Building, Twelfth and G streets, N. W., Washington, D. C., and its officers are: President, Hon. John M. Harlan; vice-presidents, John E. Rankin, D. D., LL. D., A. Mackay Smith, D. D., and Hon. W. S. Shallenberger; general secretary, J. E. Gilbert, D. D., LL. D.; treasurer, C. H. Davidge; registrar, Mrs. G. D. Woodburn.

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VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA.

By GENERAL BALLINGTON BOOTH.

When any kind of enterprise, especially that of a religious, philanthropic or economic character, has been able to maintain a strenuous existence for six years and produce facts of its benediction and helpfulness, all who are either concerned or interested in it are justified in assuming that it has more than demonstrated its right to exist. I do not, therefore, propose to deal at all with theories, but as concisely as possible to report that which represents the six years' effort of Christian Volunteer work.

The organization (incorporated) was launched on March 9, 1896, in New York City. At that time its present leaders had but a small bank balance, consisting of a loan from several friends. There were five young field officers (not counting its leaders), no official organ or paper, absolutely no property, and not even office furniture or any material for such an undertaking.

It has not been our aim to seek a costly and pretentious building as a national centre, but one that is commodious and suited to our work. Such a one is the four-story building No. 38 Cooper square, from whence the general supervision of the work is directed. Here also the printing, publishing, secretarial work and making up of the weekly magazine, the Volunteer Gazette, and other printed matter is executed. The printing plant and type, as also furniture and nine departments under the supervision of eight responsible colonels and staff, is entirely owned and paid for by the incorporation.

Though we were not in a position to predict any large growth at the inauguration, the Volunteers have already assumed national proportions, and we are only yet in the pioneer period. The organization has six regiments or districts under the direction of six able and intelligent sectional officers and their wives. These embrace fourteen companies or prominent societies that have met the higher requirements before becoming chartered by the incorporation, and nearly one hundred self-supporting posts or societies throughout the country, not including outposts. Apart from the sick and wounded funds, there is hardly a society in the country supported by the national centre. These societies during the last fiscal year alone raised $86,819 in support of their own rents, officers and work. They attracted 1,177,195 persons to their Sunday and week-night meetings within the Volunteer halls, and reports further show that 2,743,698 were attracted to the 15,539 open-air services conducted. This is a yearly aggregate attendance of 3,920,893 persons reached by our workers throughout the field. Our officers have visited 30,522 families in the interests of Christianity.

The sociological work of the Volunteers may be divided into two branches. (1) There are the homes for the unfortunate and destitute men who have no place to sleep—the men who creep into doorways, crouch down in alleys or grope under steps, wherever they are not molested by the night staff of the police officer. These for a mere pittance are warmed and sheltered and helped over night. (2) The homes or hotels for workingmen. These are fitted up for those who have work and are yet without a home, and, in many instances, a friend, and who are a grade higher in respectability—the men who do not want to mingle with the lowest classes and who can pay a little more for a night's or a week's lodging. There are homes for such men in Chicago, Pueblo, Joliet, Kansas City, New York City, Brooklyn, Lowell, Worcester, Lynn, Auburn, Toledo, Erie, Philadelphia and other cities. In these homes nearly 252,760 people were lodged during last year alone, and in the homes and restaurants 344,450 persons were fed with substantial meals at a nominal cost.

Why restrict your homes for young women to those who bear the stamp of society's scorn and censure? was asked. What of the respectable young woman who enters your city a stranger, with a slender purse, seeking for shelter and work? Whither is she to turn? The higher class hotel is not open to her, because its terms are above her reach. The scant means at her disposal will last but a few days. She turns with instinctive horror from the cheap lodging houses. The charitable institutions will require references and credentials. There are few respectable places open to her. This is the want that our homes of mercy will aim to fill. All young women are welcomed there, without distinction of creed or condition of life, and employment is found for them. "It is never necessary to question them. If they have sinned or fallen," our matrons say, "they are sure to confess all to the matron before they have been many days at the home, and everything possible is done to help them toward a better and happier life." Over 2,760 beds have been provided for young women in the homes in Newark, N. J., and Boston, Mass. Three hundred and eighty-five women have been permanently cared for, and a magnificent percentage have been restored to positions, where they are doing creditably.

One of the most recent branches of philanthropy will appeal to all alike, for all hearts, however lacking in sentiment, gladden over benedictions brought to children. Unprotected and neglected children, many of whom are but infants, have been taken from the squalor and poverty of homes, where such vicious and pestilential surroundings existed as would sicken the casual visitor, and placed in clean, comfortable, bright homes, where they have been properly fed, clothed and cared for. It is impossible to express the joy and gratitude which some parents evinced in tears and exclamations upon seeing their children in these homes. We are now endeavoring to open another such home for deserted children, being encouraged with the fact that 426 have been provided in those we already have.

We can without hesitation assert that history has shown no branch of effort more remarkable in its far-reaching influence for social and moral reform than that of the Volunteers' prison work. At the last reporting Mrs. Ballington Booth states that the organization has now leagues formed in sixteen State prisons, embracing 14,000 prisoners, who are living reformed and subordinate lives within the prison precincts. A correspondence for the moral elevation and benefit of their families is carried on with some 22,000 men. There are two large homes known as Hope Halls, one leased in Chicago, accommodating sixty men; another owned by the Volunteers in Flushing, which, with the new wing, accommodates eighty men, and is surrounded by ten acres of ground. Thus far over 75 per cent of these men have given satisfaction in the places of occupation and trust to which they have been drafted. At the hall in Chicago there is an average of thirty-five paroled prisoners—men who have been given by the prison authorities into the charge of the Volunteers before their term expires. It must be remembered that this work is a new field; that it is not only seeking to ameliorate the conditions of the prisoners, but to improve the laws concerning prisoners in different sections of the country.

We might lay ourselves open to the charge of exaggeration in describing the need-stricken and deplorable condition of hundreds of men, women and children as found by our tenement workers in the larger cities. Our workers have visited and aided 1,140 families in and around New York alone.

This of all branches is dependent upon voluntary support, but a narration of some of the cases permanently uplifted would more than justify the subscription and reward the giver.

The incorporated Society of the Volunteers is in a safe and solvent condition financially. Our liabilities at the national centre, including bond and mortgage on one of our properties, are $17,834.31; our assets or resources are $49,507.27. It must not be forgotten also that the circle of the Volunteers' contributors is continually widening, and that in addition to our defenders and general subscribers the V. P. L., under Mrs. Booth's direction, is also embracing new friends throughout the country, who assist in her work.

Whatever church its members individually belong to, the organization is undenominational. Its work, therefore, no more belongs to one church than to another. It aims to form the bridge between those belonging to and ignoring the church. It would require a sketch too long and detailed for the time and space at our command to recount other sections of work which, like the branches of the tree, grow out of new needs and demands as they face us. The many thousands fed during holiday seasons; the visitation and aid given to prisoners' families; the formation of reading rooms for poor men; the distribution of the Volunteers' Gazette, bringing its terse and Godly messages to thousands; the formation of classes among poor women for sewing; the patient watching done by officers in hospitals; the finding of situations for those out of work, to say nothing of the general relief administered to the poor by the societies through the country—all this effort and more deserves grateful acknowledgment. I believe, however, I have submitted sufficient evidence of the wisdom of the step taken by Mrs. Ballington Booth and myself when inaugurating this movement six years ago. We claim no merit. We ask no praise. If He so approves of the workmen as to cause the "little one to become a thousand" and "to hasten it in His time," we give Him the glory, and are rewarded by the good work done among so many thousands of our countrymen.

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CHRISTIAN AND MISSIONARY ALLIANCE.

The object of the Christian and Missionary Alliance is: "Wide diffusion of the Gospel in its fulness, the promotion of a deeper and higher Christian life and the work of evangelization among the neglected classes in distant and especially in heathen countries," and all professing Christians who are willing to subscribe to the principles of the association are eligible for membership.

The Christian Alliance was formed in 1887, and ten years later it combined with the International Missionary Alliance, taking its present name. To-day it has so far extended its work that, in addition to scores of active missionaries in the foreign field, it has affiliated branches in nearly every State in the Union, all of which contribute to the support of its home and foreign missionary work. Among its mission enterprises at home are the Missionary Training Institutes at Nyack, N. Y., and in New York City, and the Berachah Home and Orphanage. The total receipts for the year 1901-1902 were $185,162.32.

The officers of the organization are. President and general superintendent, Rev. A. B. Simpson; vice-presidents, Rev. C. N. Kinney, Rev. John Salmon, Rev. O. E. Mallory, Rev. W. C. Stevens, Rev. M. B. Fuller, Rev. O. M. Brown, Mr. George Montgomery, Mr. Emmons T. Mockridge and Ulysses Lewis; general secretary and foreign superintendent, Rev. A. E. Funk; treasurer, Mr. David Crear, No. 692 Eighth avenue, New York; recording secretary, Rev. J. D. Williams; superintendent assignment of missionaries, Mrs. A. B. Simpson; field superintendent of the East, Rev. Henry Wilson, D. D.; field superintendent of the West, Rev. Wilbur F. Memlinger; secretary of organization department, Miss May Agnew.

STUDENT VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The purpose of the Student Volunteer Movement is "(1) to awaken and maintain among all Christian students of the United States and Canada intelligent and active interest in foreign missions; (2) to enroll a sufficient number of properly qualified student volunteers to meet the successive demands of the various missionary branches of North America, and to unite all volunteers in an organized aggressive movement; (3) to help all such intending missionaries to prepare for their life-work, and to enlist their co-operation in developing the missionary life of the home churches, and (4) to lay an equal burden of responsibility on all students who are to remain as ministers and lay workers at home, that they may actively promote the missionary enterprise by their intelligent advocacy, by their gifts and by their prayers."

The work of the movement is supported by voluntary contributions, and its list of officers is as follows: Executive Committee, chairman, John R. Mott; vice-chairman, J. Ross Stevenson; Dr. Pauline Root, Hans P. Anderson, Dr. W. Harley Smith and Bertha Conde; general secretary and treasurer, Fennell P. Turner; assistant secretary, James E. Knotts; educational secretary, Harlan P. Beach. The movement is located at No. 3 West Twenty-ninth street, where its official organ, The Intercollegian, is published monthly during the academic year.

NATIONAL CHRISTIAN LEAGUE FOR THE PROMOTION OF SOCIAL PURITY.

The national Christian League for the Promotion of Social Purity has its headquarters at No. 33 East Twenty-second street, New York. It is an organization for the furtherance of social purity and works largely along lines parallel to those of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. By the establishment of homes for working girls and by the dissemination of literature it aims to prevent the extension of vice, not only by appealing to the moral nature of those it reaches, but by supplying physical needs.

The greater part of the work is done through the means of committees and departments, each of which works along a special line. A home for self-supporting women has been established at No. 5 East Twelfth street, New York, where lodgings are furnished for women at nominal rates. In its work among the poorer classes the association attempts to improve family life through young mothers and girls, who receive instruction and help where necessary.

A hospital auxiliary is composed of a committee of women who visit the sick in the hospitals and provide help for special patients, especially those who are placed in hospitals through this committee. The Social Culture Club, another auxiliary of the league, aims to accomplish good along social, educational and philanthropic lines for young people. This club meets at the homes of members the second Tuesday of each month during eight months of the year.

Annual conventions are held at various cities, designated from year to year.

The officers for 1902 are: Elizabeth B. Grannis, president; Mrs. M. P. Buchanan, Bishop Henry Y. Satterlee, Mrs. Catherine Ferris, Frank Moss, Mrs. W. Vigelus, Bishop William C. Doane, Rev. James D. Steele, D. D., Mrs. Caroline B. Buell, Rev. Samuel H. Virgin, D. D., Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Rev. A. H. Lewis, D. D., Mrs. M. F. Scripture, Bishop Samuel Fallows and Dr. Sylvanus Stall, vice-presidents; Frances M. Applegate, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Elizabeth Pettis, recording secretary; Dr. Charlotte Wooley, treasurer.

AMERICAN PURITY ALLIANCE.

The American Purity Alliance has for its object "the repression of vice, the prevention of its regulation by the State, the better protection of the young, the rescue of the fallen, the extension of the White Cross among men, and the maintenance of the law of purity as equally binding upon man and woman." The headquarters of the association are at No. 9 West Fourteenth street, New York City, and its officers are: President, O. Edward Janney, M. D., Baltimore, Md.; vice-presidents, Rt. Rev Wm. N. McVickar, D. D., R. I.; Rev. Wm. T. Sabine, D. D., N. Y.; Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Mass.; Rev. S. H. Virgin, D. D., N. Y; Rev. Joseph May, Pa.; Joshua L. Baily, Pa.; Rev. Edward Bryan, Wis.; Mrs. Miriam Howard, Ga.; Alice C. Robinson, Md.; Professor H. H. Wright, Tenn.; Martha Schofield, S. C.; Josiah W. Leeds, Pa.; Rev. W. C. Gannett, N. Y.; J. H. Kellogg, M. D., Mich.; Mrs. C. C. Hussey, N. J.; Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mass.; Rev. S. S. Seward, N. Y.; Dr. Katherine C. Bushnell, Cal.; Rev. Charles Roads, Pa.; Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer, R. I.; Rev. A. H. Lewis, D. D., N. J.; J. W. Walton, Ohio; Mrs. Katherine M. Phillips, Pa.; Jonathan W. Plummer, Ill.; Anna M. Starr, Ind.; Hannah J. Bailey, Me.; Francis J. Garrison, Mass.; Caroline M. Severance, Cal.; Mrs. S. G. Humphreys, La.; Mrs. Elizabeth W. Andrew, Cal., and Mrs. Catharine A. F. Stebbins, Mich.; Executive Committee, O. Edward Janney, M. D., Rev. Antoinette B. Blackwell, Elizabeth Gay, Emily Blackwell, M. D., Anna Lukens, M. D., Anna M. Jackson, Naomi Lawton Davis, Anna Rice Powell, William M. Jackson, Mrs. Martha Mott Lord, Mrs. William Emerson, Jr., Henry W. Wilbur and Harry A. Hawkins; recording secretary, Mrs. Naomi Lawton Davis, Philadelphia, Pa.; corresponding secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Anna Rice Powell, No. 243 East Sixth street, Plainfield, N. J.; general council, Grace H. Dodge, N. Y.; Hannah A. Plummer, Ill.; Arria S. Huntington, N. Y.; Susan W. Hildreth, N. Y.; Andrew J. Gavett, N. J.; Mrs. Charlotte S. Lewis, Pa.; Eliza M. Mosher, M. D., Mich.; Allan J. Flitcraft, Ill.; Isaac Roberts, Pa.; Mary G. Smith, Ill.; Mrs. Sarah B. Stearns, Cal.; Elizabeth Powell Bond, Pa.; Elizabeth H. Coale, Ill.; Miss Ann B. Branson, Va.; Mrs. J. H. Kellogg, Mich.; Martha G. Ripley, M. D., Minn.; Mrs. Elizabeth Justice May, Pa.; Sarah C. Fox, Ohio; Mrs. M. T. Lewis Gannett, N. Y.; Thomas W. Woodnutt, Ill.; Benjamin F. Nichols, Ind.; Emily Howland, N. Y.; Mrs. M. L. Bogue, Conn.; Cornelia A. Gavett, N. J.; Lauretta H. Nichols, Ind.; Mrs. A. L. Prinelle, N. Y.; Mrs. Deborah C. Leeds, Pa.; Pauline W. Holme, Md.; Marcia C. Powell, N. Y.; Sarah T. Miller, Md.; E. H. Thompson, Ark.; Mrs. E. G. Underhill, N. Y., and Laura H. Satterthwaite, M. D., N. J.

CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE UNION OF AMERICA.

The Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America is a confederation of all the Catholic temperance societies in the country that are approved by the pastors of their respective churches. It embraces 85,729 members, enrolled in 1,038 societies. Its objects are to secure to its members the privilege of being received into societies connected with the union in any part of America; to encourage and aid communities and pastors in establishing new societies, and to spread, by means of Catholic total abstinence publications, correct views regarding total abstinence principles.

The national officers are: Rev. Walter J. Shanley, Hartford, Conn., president; J. Washington Logue, Philadelphia, first vice-president; Hon. Walter J. Gibbons, Chicago, second vice-president; Mrs. L. M. Lake, St. Louis, third vice-president; Rev. J. J. Curran, Wilkesbarre, Pa., treasurer; Rev. A. P. Doyle, New York City, general secretary.

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BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ANDREW.

The Brotherhood of St. Andrew in the United States started as a parish guild in St. James's Episcopal Church, Chicago, in 1883, having been organized by Rev. W. H. Vibbert, D. D., and James L. Houghteling. The object of the organization was "The spread of Christ's Kingdom among young men" in the hope of bringing young men within the hearing of the gospel of Jesus Christ as set forth in the services of the Church and in young men's Bible classes. The efforts of the organizers of this guild were so successful that the work spread rapidly, so that in 1886 thirty-five of these parochial organizations united in forming the "Brotherhood of St. Andrew in the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States." Up to July 20, 1902, 1710 chapters had been organized in the senior department and 490 chapters in the junior department, embracing a membership of fully 15,000 men and boys. The spirit of the brotherhood spread to other countries also. There are now national organizations in the Dominion of Canada, in England, Scotland, Australia, the West Indies, and separate organizations, in most cases affiliated with the English brotherhood, in almost all of the colonies of Great Britain. Affiliated with the American brotherhood are chapters in China, Japan and Germany, with other members in various parts of Central and South America. The brotherhood is now recognized in all countries as the leading organization devoted to bringing young men nearer to the teachings of Jesus Christ. The headquarters of the American brotherhood are in Pittsburg, Pa. The present officers are: H. D. W. English, president; G. Harry Davis, first vice-president; Edmund Billings, second vice-president; Charles S. Shoemaker, treasurer; Hubert Carleton, travelling secretary; Edgar G. Criswell, office secretary, and Alan B. Wells, assistant secretary. The governing body is a national council, in which are representatives from the various States. The official publication of the brotherhood in the United States and Canada is St. Andrew's Cross, published also in Pittsburg, a monthly magazine edited by the travelling secretary of the brotherhood, Hubert Carleton.

BROTHERHOOD OF ANDREW AND PHILIP.

The Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip is an organization of the men of the church in all denominations. The rules of the brotherhood are two: The rule of daily prayer and the rule of service.

Each denomination has its own council and officers and legislates for itself. Three members are chosen by each denomination to the Federal Council, which plans the work for the church as a unit and issues the federal organ and literature. Six hundred and thirty-eight chapters and about 20,000 men are now enrolled. The officers are: President, Rev. Rufus W. Miller, Reading, Pa., the founder of the order; general and field secretary, Rev. J. Garland Hamner, Jr., Newark, N. J.; general treasurer, Rev. George E. Talmage, Schenectady, N. Y.

The brotherhood reaches twenty-three denominations, and has chapters in Canada, Japan and Australia. Its official organ, The Brotherhood Star, is published monthly at Lebanon, Pa., and New York City.

The New York headquarters of the organization are at No. 1 West Twenty-ninth street, and the local officers are: President, Professor Jasper T. Goodwin; secretary and treasurer, R. H. Fenker, No. 635 Prospect avenue, New York City.

AMERICAN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION.

The American Unitarian Association is the missionary organization of the Unitarians of the United States and Canada. Of the 460 Unitarian churches nearly all are embodied in this association by virtue of making annual contributions to its treasury. At its meetings, which are held in Boston, Mass., each contributing church is represented by its minister and two lay delegates. There are also about 2,500 life members who are entitled to vote. The association has headquarters at No. 25 Beacon street, Boston, Mass.; at No. 104 East Twentieth street, New York, N. Y.; No. 175 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill., and No. 374 Sutter street, San Francisco, Cal.

The purposes of the association are to establish new Unitarian societies, to aid enfeebled ones, to assist in the building of churches, to support missionary preachers, and to publish religious books and tracts. It succeeds in establishing new societies at about the rate of twelve a year. Its various enterprises are carried on at an expense of about $100,000 a year. Its present officers are: President, Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, D. D.; secretary, Rev. Charles E. St. John; assistant secretary, Mr. George W. Fox; treasurer, Mr. Francis H. Lincoln; all of whom have offices at No. 25 Beacon street, Boston, Mass.

ACTORS' CHURCH ALLIANCE.

The Actors' Church Alliance was founded June 18, 1899, by Rev. Walter E. Bentley, who was formerly a member of the dramatic profession and is now rector of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Seventy-fourth street and Park avenue, New York City. The purpose of the organization is to establish closer relationship between the church and the theatre by appointing clergymen of all denominations as chaplains throughout the United States and Canada to minister to the needs of members of the dramatic profession. The association has 2,500 members, half of whom are members of the dramatic profession, the rest being clergymen and lay members of churches. It is established in more than 400 cities in the United States and Canada, and has local chapters in New York City, Boston and Philadelphia, and it is affiliated with the Actors' Church Union of England, of which the Lord Bishop of Rochester is president.

The officers are Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., LL. D., D. C. L., president; F. F. Mackay, first vice-president; Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, second vice-president; Rev. Walter E. Bentley, secretary; George D. Macintyre, treasurer. The honorary vice-presidents are Right Rev. F. D. Huntington, S. T. D.; Rev. Thomas J. Ducey, Rev. H. M. Warren, D. D.; Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D.; Rev. John P. Peters, D. D.; Rev. William S. Rainsford, D. D.; Rev. R. Heber Newton, D. D.; Rev. George W. Shinn, D. D.; Rev. E. Walpole Warren, D. D.; Rev. Percey S. Grant, Sir Henry Irving, Joseph Jefferson, Daniel Frohman, Henry C. Jarrett, Frederick Warde, James H. Stoddart, Lillian Lawrence, Clara Morris, James O'Neill, Mrs. Louisa Eldridge.

UNITED SOCIETY OF FREE BAPTIST YOUNG PEOPLE.

The United Society of Free Baptist Young People is a general society organized for missionary endeavo and for the improvement of the young people affiliated with the Free Baptist Churches of America. At present it consists of 590 societies, including 137 junior societies, and has a membership of more than 20,000. During 1902 the society supported eight missionaries, six being in India, one in Africa and one at work among the colored people. The officers of the society are: President, E. P. Metcalf, Providence, R. I.; vice-president, Rev. T. J. Mawhorter, Wawaka, Ind.; recording secretary, Miss Bertha F. Flies, Lewiston, Me.; general secretary, Harry S. Myers, Hillsdale, Mich.; treasurer, Rev. Arthur Given, D. D., Auburn, R. I.; junior superintendent, Mrs. Harry S. Myers, Hillsdale, Mich.; supply agent, A. L. Freeman, Boston, Mass.; editors, Rev. Ernest G. Wellesley-Wesley, Providence, R. I., and Rev. C. E. McColley, Central City Ia.; council, Professor H. T. McDonald, Harper's Ferry, W. Va.; Miss Alice Andrews, South Wayne, Wis.; Rev. J. H. Wolfe, Lincoln, Neb.; Rev. R. R. Kennan, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. Iva House, Lawrenceburg, Ind.; Mrs. M. E. Ricker, Lewiston, Me.; Miss Agnes H. Collins, South Danville, N. H.; Rev. R. E. Benjamin, Farnham, Ohio, and Miss Lora A. Marsh, Keuka Park, N. Y.

NATIONAL SPIRITUALIST ASSOCIATION.

The National Spiritualist Association of the United States and Canada is a national organization, as its name implies. It is made up of chartered spiritual societies, and holds a delegate convention annually. Its conventions are movable, but once in two or three years the annual gathering is held in Washington, D. C., where its headquarters are established. The association has issued 302 charters, eighteen of which have been to State associations, which are also made up of local societies in the respective States. These societies extend from Maine to California, with several in Canada. A number own their own temples and churches, the Spiritual Temple in Boston being valued at $150,000.

The present list of officers is as follows: President, H. D. Barrett, Boston, Mass.; vice-president, Hon. T. M. Locke, Philadelphia, Pa.; secretary, Mrs. Mary T. Longley, Washington, D. C.; treasurer, Theodore J. Mayer, Washington, D. C.; trustees, I. C. I. Evans, Washington, D. C.; Hon. Alonzo Thompson, Fullerton, Neb.; C. D. Pruden, Minneapolis, Minn.; C. L. Stevens, Pittsburg, Pa., and George W. Kates, Rochester, N. Y.

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WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is the most numerous organization of women in the world, and its operations and influence are felt in nearly every civilized country. The basis of its organization is the local union. County unions are formed by a combination of local unions. Similarly, State unions are formed by combination of county unions, and these exist in every State and Territory, their combination resulting in the National Union, which was organized in 1874 at Cleveland, Ohio. The World's W. C. T. Union was organized in 1883 through the influence of the late Miss Frances E. Willard. In the United States there are upward of 10,000 local unions, with a membership and following, inclusive of the children's societies, of more than 600,000. The W. C. T. U. has forty-four distinct departments of work, presided over by as many women experts in the National Union and in each of the State unions. Through the influence of the organization nearly every one of the States has laws requiring study of scientific temperance in the public schools. The laws in the States which prohibit the sale of tobacco to minors; laws raising the age of consent, and providing for the better protection of women and girls; the appointment of police matrons; the establishing of industrial homes for girls and of houses of refuge for erring women, together with various other work of a philanthropic character, aiming always at social improvement, and especially by means of moral suasion and Christian effort, have marked the success of the movement.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the State of New York was organized in October, 1874, about one month previous to the formation of the National Union. Its membership, as shown by the annual report for 1902, was 24,193, all paying members. Every county in the State has its county union. There are also three subsidiary bodies. The Young Woman's Branch is designed to train the young women of the nation as workers in the W. C. T. U. and in temperance reform. The Primary and Junior Department aims to instruct children from infancy up to thirteen and fourteen years of age as to the reasonableness and duty of total abstinence from alcoholic stimulants, tobacco and profanity. The Senior Loyal Temperance Legion is composed of graduates in the courses of study taken in the Primary and Junion Department, who, having received diplomas, take up a course of topical reading, which is scientific, ethical and governmental, the entire system being designed to develop trained workers in the cause. New York has already 1,000 graduates, and the number is constantly increasing.

The general officers of the State Union are: President, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, Ph. D., Brooklyn; first vice-president, Miss Celia S. Hutton, Penn Yan; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frances W. Graham, Lockport; recording secretary, Mrs. Nellie H. Hutchinson, Owego; treasurer, Mrs. Ellen N. Tenney, Albany. The president of each of the county unions is, ex-officio, a vice-president of the State Union.

NON-PARTISAN NATIONAL WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

This organization is an offshoot from the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and was instituted in Cleveland, Ohio, January 22, 1890. It was formed by women who objected to political action taken by the W. C. T. U., an objection which already had caused some secession from that body. Ohio organized a non-partisan union in 1880, and there were various other non-partisan bodies subsequently formed. When the Non-Partisan National Women's Christian Temperance Union was organized Pennsylvania had already followed Ohio's example, and was represented in the new movement by a State union. At the present time there are State unions in fourteen States and a district union in the District of Columbia. The work of this organization is almost wholly educational, its efforts being to reach every class of the population, child, youth and adult, with proven facts regarding the drink habit and traffic. Its efforts are directed through several departments, each having its secretary, as follows: Educational, Mrs. Susanna F. Savery, West Chester, Pa.; legislative, Mrs. Lydia H. Tilton, Washington, D. C.; Sunday-school work, Mrs. H. S. Ellis, Philadelphia, Pa.; rescue work, Mrs. Agnes C. Paul, Fort Fairfield, Me.; industrial training, vacant; army, navy and marine corps work, Miss Rachael C. Levy, Washington, D. C.; young people's work, Mrs. George W. Coblentz, Clarion, Pa.; evangelistic, Mrs. Eliza A. Potter, Grinnell, Ia.; editor Temperance Tribune, Laura Rosamond White, Geneva, Ohio. The officers of the union are: President, vacant; vice-presidents, Mrs. T. B. Walker, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. Etta B. Hurford, Indianola, Ia.; general secretary, Mrs. Ellen J. Phinney, Cleveland, Ohio; treasurer, Mrs. C. Cornelius Alford, Bernardston, Mass.; recording secretary, Miss Emma A. Fowler, Pittsburg, Pa.; evangelist and organizer, Mrs. Isabel Plumb, Dixon, Ill.

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

The Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Protestant Church has for its object "the education and Christianization of women and children in foreign lands, and to that end assisting and maintaining persons in such work." Its officers are: President, Mrs. F. A. Brown, Urichsville, Ohio; vice-president, Mrs. M. A. Miller, Kansas City, Kan.; corresponding secretary, Mrs. D. S. Stephens, Kansas City, Kan.; recording secretary, Mrs. Henry Hupfield, No. 2803 St. Paul street, Baltimore, Md.; treasurer, Mrs. J. D. Anderson, Bellevue, Pa.; auditor, Mrs. J. E. Palmer, Pittsburg, Pa.; treasurer of building fund, Mrs. C. B. Fornshil, Baltimore, Md.; Leaflet Committee, Mrs. A. C. Wragg, Castle Shannon, Pa.; mite boxes, Mrs. J. Leupple, Pitnam Grove, N. J.

The following is a list of the corresponding secretaries of the various branches:

Maryland, Mrs. Henry Hupfield, No. 2803 St. Paul street, Baltimore, Md.; New Jersey, Mrs. Thomas Humphreys, No. 242 Bank street, Bridgeton, N. Y.; Washington and Alexandria, Mrs. Laura Wilson, No. 1456 Corcoran street, Washington, D. C.; North Carolina, Miss Velna McCulloch, Greensboro, N. C.; New York, Mrs. G. W. Falkenburg, No. 1471 Dean street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Genesee, Miss Alida Coe, Tuscarora, N. Y.; Pittsburg, Mrs. B. W. Anthony, Castle Shannon, Pa.; Michigan, Mrs. C. W. Gray, Birch Run, Mich.; West Michigan, Mrs. Ida M. Parker, Holt, Mich.; Muskingum, Mrs. F. C. Chambers, Steubenville, Ohio; Ohio, Miss Alice Conway, Catawba, Ohio; Onondaga, Mrs. R. D. Vrooman, Edicks, N. Y.; Indiana, Mrs. M. J. McCaslin, Greenwood, Indiana; North Illinois, Mrs. Ernest Evans, La Harpe, Ill.; South Illinois, Mrs. Ettie Day, Pinkstaff, Ill.; Iowa, Mrs. E. O. Chinn, South Ottumwa, Iowa; Missouri, Miss Maggie Sanders, Raymore, Mo.; Kansas, Mrs. Harlan A. Toler, No. 2068 Darby avenue, Kansas City, Kansas; Nebraska, Mrs. Margaret White, Arapahoe, Neb.; West Virginia, Miss Olive I. Hodges, Morgantown, W. Va.

WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Protestant Church was formed to enlist the women and children who are connected with the congregation of that denomination throughout the United States in organized efforts in behalf of those who do not avail themselves of Gospel privileges, as well as to co-operate with other agencies of the denomination in educational and other home missionary work. Its officers are: President, Mrs. M. A. Miller, Kansas City, Kan.; vice-president, Mrs. Anna Windrem, Richfield, Mich.; recording secretary, Mrs. M. A. Colhouer, Castle Shannon, Pa.; corresponding secretary, Mrs. W. A. Morris, Kansas City, Kan.; treasurer, Miss E. P. Hazlett, East Liverpool, Ohio; auditor, Miss Ella C. Wilson, New Brighton, Pa.

ROYAL TEMPLARS OF TEMPERANCE.

The object of the Royal Templars of Temperance is to improve the moral, mental and social condition of the members of the order, to induce men to lead sober, industrious and Christian lives, to prevent by just means the growth of intemperance, to aid in saving from its evil effects those already addicted to intemperate habits, and to aid and assist the members and their families in cases of want, sickness or death. A death benefit of not more than $5,000 is paid to the immediate dependents of a member who has complied with the laws and requirements of the order.

The corporation home of the order is at Buffalo, N. Y., and the office of the supreme secretary is in the Masonic Building, Buffalo. The officers of the supreme council, elected in 1902, are Charles Mills, Sodus, N. Y., supreme councillor; Edson B. Rew, Buffalo, N. Y., supreme secretary; William H. D. Barr, supreme treasurer.

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MISSION BOARD OF SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS.

The Mission Board of Seventh Day Adventists, located at Battle Creek, Mich., presents the following report for the year ending December 31, 1901: Amount contributed to missions in 1901, $127,337.11; total mission stations, 153; number of missionaries in foreign fields, 195. The total membership of the association was 78,188, and 4,537 believers were received during the year. The Mission Board is composed as follows: A. G. Daniells, chairman; J. H. Kellogg, David Paulson, A. J. Read, E. A. Sutherland, I. H. Evans, W. C. White, H. F. Rand, W. T. Knox, A. T. Jones, W. W. Prescott and E. R. Palmer. Its officers are: Corresponding secretary, W. A. Spicer; assistant secretary, H. E. Osborne; field secretary, W. W. Prescott; treasurer, H. M. Mitchell.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF UNITARIANS.

The National Conference of Unitarian and Other Christian Churches is a delegate body, composed of three delegates from each of the five hundred churches and other organizations entitled to representation. The conference meets biennially, either in Saratoga, N. Y., or at Washington, D. C., and the $2,500 required to meet the expenses of each meeting is raised by voluntary contributions from the affiliated churches. The officers of the conference are: President, Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Washington, D. C.; general secretary, Rev. D. W. Morehouse, No. 104 East Twentieth street, New York City; treasurer, Richard C. Humphreys, Boston, Mass.

BOYS' WELCOME HALL ASSOCIATION.

The Boys' Welcome Hall Association is an organization under the auspices of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, which provides a place for boys and young men to spend evenings at games, books, study or exercise. It is located at No. 185 Chauncey street, Brooklyn, N. Y., and contains a gymnasium, library, reading room, sewing school, educational class rooms and a chapel for gospel services. Public meetings are held the first Monday of each month, when reports of the work are read. The annual membership fee is $1, or $5 for sustaining members. The officers are Mrs. C. A. Barwise, president; Mrs. F. McCammon, corresponding secretary; Mrs. R. H. Duncan, treasurer.

WOMAN'S CENTENARY ASSOCIATION.

The Woman's Centenary Association is the woman's national missionary society of the Universalist Church. Its present officers are: President, Mrs. C. A. Quinby, Boston, Mass.; vice-presidents, Mrs. M. A. Adams, Melrose Highlands, Mass, and Mrs. S. A. Russell, Philadelphia, Pa.; recording secretary, Mrs. E. E. Manning, Chicago, Ill.; corresponding secretary, Mrs. S. H. Maebey, No. 202 South Ninth street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; treasurer, Mrs. T. A. Williams, Washington, D. C.; Executive Committee, Mrs. Eleanor P. Townsend, Syracuse, Ill.; Mrs. Ara Cushman, Auburn, Me., and Rev. Henrietta G. Moore, Springfield, Ohio; Publishing Committee, Mrs. E. L. Sherwood, Washington, D. C., and Mrs. E. E. Manning, Chicago, Ill.

GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY IN AMERICA.

The Girls' Friendly Society in America was founded in 1877 to encourage purity of life, dutifulness, faithfulness and thrift among its members, of whom there are now 18,543 active and 4,458 associate members in the United States. The officers of the society are: President, Mrs. Thomas Roberts, Philadelphia, Pa.; secretary and treasurer, Miss E. Alexander, No. 659 West Lexington street, Baltimore, Md. The central office of the society is located in the Church Mission House, New York City.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

(Revised for The American Almanac for 1903 by Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor.)

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The American Federation of Labor was organized to aid the laboring classes "by rendering employment and the means of subsistence less precarious by securing for the workingman an equitable share of the fruits of his toil," and the rapid growth of the organization is evidence that its efforts on behalf of the toiler have been appreciated, for the development of the Trade Union, both from the standpoint of numerical expansion and that of practical results, has been marvellously rapid. The American Federation is composed of international, national, State, central and local unions, and it now undoubtedly represents the great bulk of organized labor in the United States and Canada, for it aims to give to all organizations in its ranks recognition in all phases of the labor field; to secure, in cases of boycotts, strikes and lockouts, attentive hearing before all affiliated bodies, and to render all possible financial aid when such assistance is necessary.

The American Federation is composed of 99 national and international unions, with 27 State branches, 406 city central unions and 1,378 local unions not attached to national or international bodies. Its organizers, of whom there are more than 800, act under the direction of the President, and their efforts in arousing interest in the work of well-organized trade unionism has been so successful that the aggregate membership is now estimated at more than 2,000,000. While nearly 250 weekly and monthly periodicals are published by the various unions throughout the country, the official organ of the Federation is The Federationist, edited by Mr. Samuel Gompers, and published monthly at the headquarters of the organization, No. 423 G Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

The officers of the American Federation of Labor are: President, Samuel Gompers, Washington, D. C.; secretary, Frank Morrison, Washington, D. C.; treasurer, John B. Lennon, Bloomington, Ill.; first vice-president, James Duncan, Boston, Mass.; second vice-president, John Mitchell, Indianapolis, Ind.; third vice-president, James O'Connell, Washington, D. C.; fourth vice-president, Max Morris, Denver, Col.; fifth vice-president, Thomas I. Kidd, Chicago, Ill.; sixth vice-president, Denis A. Hayes, Philadelphia, Pa.

The following list includes all the national and international unions that are affiliated with the American Federation:

Actors' National Protective Union.—Lew Morton, 8 Union Square, New York City.

Allied Metal Mechanics, International Association of.—George B. Buchanan, 421 Valentine Bldg., Toledo, O.

Bakers and Confectioners' International, Journeymen.—F. H. Harsbecker, Room 39, Harrington Building, 236 Superior Street, Cleveland, O.

Barbers' International Union, Journeymen.—W. E. Klapetzky, Room 407, Electric Building, Cleveland, O.

Blacksmiths, International Brotherhood of.—Robert B. Kerr, New Mail Building, Moline, Ill.

Blast Furnace Workers and Smelters of America, National Association of.—William J. Clark, 128 Sandusky street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders, Brotherhood of.—W. J. Gilthorpe, Room 406, Portsmouth Building, Kansas City, Kans.

Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of.—James W. Dougherty, 216 East Seventy-first Street, New York, N. Y.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.—C. L. Baine, 434 Albany Building, Boston, Mass.

Brewery Men, International Union of United.—Louis Kemper, Odd Fellows Temple, corner Seventh and Elm Streets, Cincinnati, O.

Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance, International.—George Hodge, 155 East Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

Broommakers' Union, International.—W. R. Boyer, 387 South Prairie Street, Galesburg, Ill.

Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of.—Frank Duffy, Rooms 212-215 Lippincott Building, 46 North Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society of.—Thomas Atkinson, 332 East Ninety-third Street, New York, N. Y.

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Carriage and Wagonmakers, International.—C. A. Peterson, 54 Aiken Avenue, Cleveland, O.
Carvers' Association of North America, International Wood.—George H. Thobe, 513 Russell Avenue, Covington, Ky.
Carworkers, International Association of.—A. D. Wheeler, 644 Prudential Building, Buffalo, N. Y.
Chainmakers' National Union of the United States of America.—Russell L. Mohler, 609 Genesee Street, Trenton, N. J.
Cigarmakers' International Union of America.—George W. Perkins, Room 820, Monon Block, 320 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
Clerks' International Protective Association, Retail.—Max Morris, Box 1441, Denver, Col.
Clothingmakers' Union of America, Special Order.—Charles V. Peterson, Room 10, Metropolitan Building, Chicago, Ill.
Cloth Hat and Capmakers of North America, United.—Maurice Mikol, 66 East Fourth Street, New York.
Coopers' International Union of North America.—James A. Cable, 411-412 Portsmouth Building, Kansas City, Kans.
Coremakers' International Union.—M. F. Flaherty, 101 Baxter street, South Boston, Mass.
Curtain Operatives of America, Amalgamated Lace.—Charles Pasley, 3338 Howard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Drivers' International Union, Team.—George Innis, Room 12, 29 Monroe Avenue West, Detroit, Mich.
Electrical Workers of America, International Brotherhood of.—H. W. Sherman, Corcoran Building, Washington, D. C.
Engineers, National Brotherhood of Coal Hoisting.—T. E. Jenkins, Room 3, Goldsmith Bldg., Danville, Ill.
Engineers, International Union of Steam.—R. A. McKee, 224 Masonic Temple, Peoria, Ill.
Engineers, Amalgamated Society of.—William Delahay, 76 Ahrens Bldg., Elm and Franklin Sts., New York.
Engravers, International Association of Watch Case.—F. Huber, Box 263, Canton, O.
Firemen, International Brotherhood of Stationary.—C. L. Shamp, 1053 Grand Avenue, Toledo, O.
Fitters and Helpers, National Association of Steam and Hot Water.—W. L. Onstott, 2834 Wallace Street, Chicago, Ill.
Flour and Cereal Employes, International Union of.—A. E. Kellington, 921 26th Avenue, N. Minneapolis, Minn.
Garment Workers of America, United.—Henry White, Rooms 116-117, Bible House, New York, N. Y.
Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies.—Bernard Braff, 8 First Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.—William Launer, Rooms 930-931 Witherspoon Building, Juniper and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
Glass Snappers (Window), National Protective Association of America.—W. C. McEnteer, 113 Haines Street, Kane, Pa.
Glass Workers' Union, American Flint.—John L. Dobbins, Room 316, Bissell Block, Pittsburg, Pa.
Glass Workers, International, Association Amalgamated.—William Figolah, 3257 Union Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Gold Beaters' National Protective Union of America.—W. Norris Batture, 1135 Baring Street, Camden, N. J.
Granite Cutters' National Union.—James Duncan, Washington, D. C.
Grinders' National Union, Table Knife.—Frederick Spencer, Box 75, Shelburn Falls, Mass.
Hatters of North America, United.—John Phillips, 797 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Horseshoers of United States and Canada, International Union of Journeymen.—Roady Kenehan, 1548 Wazee Street, Denver, Col.
Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders'. International League of America.—Jere L. Sullivan, 903 Elm Street, Cincinnati, O.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of.—John Williams, House Building, Smithfield and Water Streets, Pittsburg, Pa.
Jewelry Workers' Union of America, International.—J. O. Jackson, 275 Seventh Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal.—A. F. Leibig, 182 Abbey Street, Cleveland, O.
Laundry Workers' International Union, Shirt and Waist.—Charles E. Nordeck, Lock Box 10, Station 1, Troy, N. Y.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods, United Brotherhood of.—Charles S. Conine, 435 Gibraltar Building, Kansas City, Mo.
Leather Workers' Union of America, Amalgamated.—John Roach, 317 North Seventh Street, Olean, N. Y.
Longshoremen's Association, International.—Henry C. Barter, Colonial Building, Detroit, Mich.
Machinists, International Association of.—George Preston, Rooms 82-85, Corcoran Building, Washington.
Machine Printers and Color Mixers of the United States, National Association of.—Charles McCrory, 510 Sixth Avenue, New York City.
Marble Workers, International Association of.—W. H. Downing, 1416 O'Campton Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, Amalgamated.—Homer D. Call, Lock Box 317, Syracuse, N. Y.
Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union of North America.—James J. Cullen, 25 Third Avenue, Station D, New York, N. Y.
Metal Workers' International Association, Amalgamated Sheet.—John E. Bray, 313 Nelson Building, Kansas City, Mo.
Metal Workers' International Union, United.—C. O. Sherman, 148 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
Mine Managers and Assistants' Mutual Aid Association, National.—William Scaife, Springfield, Ill.
Mine Workers of America, United.—William B. Wilson, 1101 Stevenson Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mine Workers' Progressive Union of America, Northern Mineral.—Matt Wasley, Ishpeming, Mich.
Molders' Union of North America, Iron.—E. J. Denney, 433 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, O.
Musicians, American Federation of.—Owen Miller, 20 Elm Building, Broadway and Market Sts., St. Louis, Mo.
Oil and Gas Well Workers, International Brotherhood of.—Jay H. Mullen, Bowling Green, O.
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of.—M. P. Carrick, Drawer 199, Lafayette, Ind.
Paper Makers of America, United Brotherhood of.—P. J. Ackerman, 56A Main Street, Watertown, N. Y.
Pattern Makers' League of North America.—J. B. McNerney, 25 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Paving Cutters' Union of the United States of America.—J. H. Patterson, Lithonia, Ga.
Piano and Organ Workers' Union of America, International.—Frank Helle, 1350 South Forty-second Court, Chicago, Ill.
Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers, United Association of.—L. W. Tilden, 518 Ogden Building, Chicago, Ill.
Plate Printers' Union of North America, International Steel and Copper.—T. L. Mahan, 12 Leroy street, Dorchester, Mass.
Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative.—J. T. Duffy, Box 50, East Liverpool, Ohio.
Powder and High Explosive Workers of America, United.—James G. McCrindle, Gracedale, Pa.
Printing Pressmen's Union, International.—W. J. Webb, 202 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Print Cutters' Association of America, National.—Thomas G. Clark, 2555 Sartain St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Railway Employes of America, Amalgamated Association of Street.—W. D. Mahon, 45 Hodges Block, Detroit, Mich.
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.—L. W. Quick, Fullerton Building, St. Louis, Mo.
Railway Trackmen, Brotherhood of.—John T. Wilson, 303 Benoist Building, St. Louis, Mo.
Saw Smiths' Union of North America.—Herbert I. Scott, 1316 Capitol Avenue North, Indianapolis, Ind.
Seamen's Union, International.—William H. Frazier, 1½ Lewis Street, Boston, Mass.
Spinners' Association, Cotton Mule.—Thomas O'Donnell, Box 203, Fall River, Mass.
Stage Employes' International Alliance, Theatrical.—Lee M. Hart, care of Bartl's Hotel, State and Harrison Streets, Chicago, Ill.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America, International.—George W. Williams, 534 Warren Street, Boston, Mass.
Stove Mounters' International Union.—J. H. Kaefer, 166 Concord Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

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Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen.—John B. Lennon, Box 597, Bloomington, Ill.
Textile Workers of America, United.—Albert Hibbert, Box 713, Fall River, Mass.
Tile Layers and Helpers' Union, International Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic.—James P. Reynolds, 108 Corry Street, Allegheny, Pa.
Tin Plate Workers' Protective Association of America, International.—Charles E. Lawyer, Rooms 20-21, Reilly Block, Wheeling, W. Va.
Tobacco Workers' International Union.—E. Lewis Evans, Room 56, American National Bank Building, Third and Main Streets, Louisville, Ky.
Trunk and Bag Workers' International Union of America.—Charles J. Gille, 1522 North Seventeenth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Tube Workers of United States and Canada, International Association of.—John B. McDonough, 327 Orange Street, Reading, Pa.
Typographical Union, International.—J. W. Bramwood, Room 7, De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.
Upholsterers' International Union of North America.—Anton J. Engel, 28 Greenwood Terrace, Chicago, Ill.
Weavers' Amalgamated Association, Elastic Goring.—Thomas Pollard, Box 46, Easthampton, Mass.
Weavers' Protective Association, American Wire.—Fred W. Ashworth, Belleville, N. J.
Wood Workers' International Union of America, Amalgamated.—Thomas I. Kidd, 616-617 Garden City Block, Chicago, Ill.

INDEPENDENT LABOR UNIONS.

The national unions not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor are:
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. W. F. Arnold, Peoria, Ill.
Brotherhood of R. R. Trainmen. A. E. King, Cleveland, Ohio.
Order of R. R. Conductors. W. J. Maxwell, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. C. H. Salmons, 307 Society for Savings Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
Brotherhood of R. R. Switchmen. M. R. Welch, 530 Ellicott square, Buffalo, N. Y.
Stone Cutters' Association. J. F. McHugh, 803 Fifth street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
Bricklayers and Masons. William Dobson, 41 Summer street, N. Adams, Mass.
Brotherhood of Operative Plasterers. T. A. Scully, 1215 Orange street, Indianapolis, Ind.
National Association of Letter Carriers. E. J. Cantwell, Hutchins Building, Washington, D. C.
Post Office Clerks. Charles Dvorak, 506 S. Wood street, Chicago, Ill.
Stone Masons' International Union. John Reichwein, President, 536 Concord street, Indianapolis, Ind.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

This organization has been in existence since 1878, and during its life has done important service for the workingman. It now claims a membership of about 200,000, and the officers are as follows: General Master Workman, John W. Hayes; General Worthy Foreman, I. H. Sanderson; General Secretary-Treasurer, I. D. Chamberlain, No. 43 B street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; Executive Board, H. A. Beckmeyer, J. R. Manslon, M. T. Judge. The next General Assembly will be held in 1904.

SPORTING CLUBS AND ASSOCIATIONS.

American Black Minorca Club.—The object of this club is to promote the breeding of black minorca fowls, to urge the adoption of the best type by breeders, exhibitors and judges, and to advance the interest of the breed. The directors have power to offer prizes out of the funds of the club amounting to 75 per cent of the sum in the treasury. Such prizes are open for competition only to birds owned and bred by a member of the club.

The officers are: George H. Northup, president, Raceville, N. Y.; Joseph P. Hilldorfer, vice-president, Centre avenue, Allegheny, Pa.; John J. Yelton, secretary and treasurer, No. 362 North Clinton street, East Orange, N. J.; H. A. Parkhurst, assistant secretary, No. 110 Glenwood avenue, East Orange, N. J. Directors: Dr. R. W. Baker, No. 1138 Pendleton avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. George E. Monroe, Dryden, N. Y.; Rowland Story, No. 187 Arlington avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; A. H. Gseller, No. 827 Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

American Exhibition Game and Game Bantam Club.—The objects of this club are to obtain the better classification of the game fowls of our poultry shows by offering special premiums and guaranteeing all or part of the classes provided thereat; to protect the interests of breeders and exhibitors of game fowls; to suppress fraud and in general to ameliorate the condition of this variety. It has now fifty-two members, and these are the officers: T. A. Havemeyer, president; Robert D. Winthrop, first vice-president; S. W. Doubleday, second vice-president; Charles T. Cornman, secretary and treasurer; Executive Committee, F. P. Magoun, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., William Barber, A. E. Blunck, A. F. Pierce, Charles Jehl, Fremont Chapin, A. A. Parker, John Crowe.

American Kennel Club.—All dog shows of record held throughout the United States are held under the rules of the club, subject to its control and government. It issues the official stud book of this country, and the registrations therein are recognized by the United States Government, to the extent that certified pedigrees issued by it, if in conformation with the rules of the Treasury Department, will admit dogs imported to this country free of customs duties. It holds a "trial court" before which are tried all cases for misconduct in connection with dogs, and if the penalty of disqualification is ordered, it means that the person so penalized cannot register a dog, nor can a dog bred or owned by him, and subsequently conveyed to another, be registered, nor can that person show a dog at any show held in the United States. In short, it assumes the jurisdiction which is acknowledged over all kennel matters in this country. The officers are: President, August Belmont; vice-president, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr.; secretary-treasurer, A. P. Vredenburgh. Address all communications to the secretary, 55 Liberty street, New York. Officers, associate members: President, H. K. Bloodgood; vice-president, Oliver Ames; secretary, Henry Jarrett; Executive Board, August Belmont, chairman; H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., H. K. Bloodgood, A. Clinton Wilmerding, Marcel A. Viti, J. W. Appleton, Charles W. Rodman, Jr., G. M. Carnochan; Pacific Advisory Committee, John E. De Ruyter, chairman; H. H. Carlton, M. C. Allen, A. J. Allen, J. P. Norman, secretary; Standing Committees—Stud Book, Marcel A. Viti, chairman; C. B. Knocker, Charles W. Rodman, Jr.; Constitution and Rules, Charles W. Rodman, Jr., chairman; James Watson, G. M. Carnochan, Henry Jarrett, A. P. Vredenburgh; Field Trials and Coursing Meetings, J. W. Appleton, chairman; D. F. Summers, John Caswell, R. Crompton; Finance, A. C. Wilmerding, chairman; James B. Blossom, G. M. Carnochan; Membership, G. M. Carnochan, chairman; Singleton Van Schaick, C. B. Knocker.

American Mastiff Club.—The object of the club is to promote the interest of the mastiff breed of dogs in North America. It has now nine members, ten associate members, and thirty-nine life members, and the officers are as follows: President, Richard H. Derby; vice-presidents, Robert Lenox Belknap, F. T. Underhill, George G. Stephenson; Executive Committee, R. H. Derby, R. L. Belknap, F. T. Underhill, George G. Stephenson, Edward Dudley, James Lenox Banks, W. P. Stevenson, Herbert Mead, C. C. Marshall, J. L. Winchell; secretary and treasurer, Herbert Mead, Lake Waccabuc, N. Y.

American Rifle Team of Staten Island.—Was founded for these objects: To learn the use of rifles for the purpose of improving the marksmanship of the members in the art of shooting and rifle practice, to preserve and cultivate social and friendly relations amongst its members, and voluntarily temporarily assist needy and distressed members. The territory in which the principal operations of the society are conducted is the County of Richmond and its principal office is at Stapleton.

American Saddle Horse Breeders' Association.—The first name of this association was "National," which was changed to "American." It was organized in Louisville, Ky., April 7, 1891, pursuant to a call made by prominent breeders and handlers of the Kentucky type of saddle horses. General John B. Castleman, of Louisville, was elected president, I. B. Nall, of Louisville, secretary, and they are still retained in office. A constitution and by-laws were adopted and a complete set of officers elected. Rules were adopted for

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entries in the Register, to be published, and the secretary, I. B. Nall, was authorized to make entries. A list of foundation horses was named and a committee appointed which selected, registered and numbered a list of deceased sires of note and reputation as sires of saddle and show horses. The first volume of the Saddle Horse Register was issued in 1892. It contained entries of 545 stallions and 555 mares. Vol. II. was issued in 1894, Vol. III. in 1900 and Vol. IV. in 1902. The number of entries to date of the last volume is: Stallions and geldings, 1,785; mares, 2,229. Additional officers are: First vice-president, W. A. Gaines, of Georgetown, Ky.; second vice-president, Dr. S. Maddox, Ely, Mo.; treasurer, Attilla Cox, Louisville. The officers are directors with an addition of eight from different States; also one is selected from each for State vice-president. Members consist of all who own a share of capital stock in the association. The shares now cost $20, if issued by the secretary. There are about 236 members, but the number of the patrons of the Register is about 1,000, located in nearly every State and in Canada. The association pays no dividends, but members register at half-rate and get the Register free. The fees for registry are: Members, $1; others, $2. These fees pay all expenses of the association.

American Trotting Association.—Was organized for the purpose of promoting the breeding and trotting interests of the country, by conducting all trials of speed in accordance with an equitable written code of rules, and deciding all matters of difference in accordance with its provisions, which have been adopted with a view of rendering exact justice to the struggling and obscure horseman as well as to his more affluent competitors. The association has 583 members located in various parts of the United States and Canada. During 1901 these members held 524 meetings, with an aggregate of 1,842 days of trotting and pacing races. At these meetings $1,145,050 was offered in stakes and purses. The headquarters of the association are at No. 355 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill., and its present officers are: President, W. P. Ijams, Terre Haute, Ind.; vice-president, E. J. Lewis, Chicago, Ill.; secretary and treasurer, J. H. Steiner, Chicago, Ill.; directors, E. M. Bartlett, Omaha, Neb.; N. J. Colman, St. Louis, Mo.; J. W. Fleming, Columbus, O.; T. H. Gill, Milwaukee, Wis.; F. T. Moran, Detroit, Mich.

Collie Club of America.—The object of this club is to promote the breeding of collies, to publish a description of the true type, to urge the adoption of the rule by breeders and judges as the only recognized standard by which collies are to be judged, and to do all in its power to protect and advance the interests of the breed. The club gives a number of cups, stakes and medals at the exhibitions, and these are much sought after. It has nine honorary, thirty-eight life and sixty-five annual members. The officers are: President, Henry Jarrett; vice-presidents, J. Pierpont Morgan, John L. Lincoln, Samuel L. Stewart, Joseph Reid; executive committee, the officers and Edwin J. Van Schaick, M. M. Palmer, Dr. M. Lewson, F. Geraghty; treasurer, Robert A. Murray, No. 100 Chauncey street, Boston, Mass.; secretary, William O. Hunter, Fayetteville, Pa.; delegate to the American Kennel Club, James Watson.

Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes.—Was organized to protect the mutual interests of the different colleges comprising the association, as well as for the advancement and improvement of amateur athletic sports among colleges. The educational institutions which are affiliated with the association are Amherst, Boston College, Bowdoin, Brown, California, The College of the City of New York, Columbia, Cornell, Fordham, Georgetown, Harvard, Haverford, Holy Cross, Johns Hopkins, Lafayette, Michigan, New York University, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Rutgers, Stevens, Swathmore, Syracuse, Williams and Yale, and the association declares its absolute jurisdiction among its members over the following sports: Running (all distances), walking, jumping, pole vaulting, putting the shot, throwing the hammer and throwing of weights, and any violation of the rules made to govern these games renders a member or competitor liable to suspension or expulsion. The officers of the association are: President, George H. Hooker, Cornell; secretary, C. Robert Adams, New York University; treasurer, Allen B. A. Bradley, Columbia; honorary vice-presidents, James P. Clarke, of Fordham, and James W. Reeder, of Haverford. Executive committee: Lawrence P. Frothingham, of Harvard; Charles Gould, of Yale; Edwin K. Large, of Princeton, and Edward A. Mechling, of Pennsylvania. Advisory Committee: Gustavus A. Kirby, of Columbia; Murdock Kendrick, of Pennsylvania, and Thornton Gerrish, of Harvard. Faculty Committee: Professor E. L. Nichols, of Cornell; Professor A. C. Coolidge, of Harvard; Professor E. L. Richards, of Yale; Professor H. B. Fine, of Princeton, and Professor M. J. Colbert, of Georgetown.

Irish Terrier Club of America.—The object of the club is to promote the breeding of pure Irish terriers, to define precisely and publish a definition of the true type and to urge the adoption of such types on breeders, judges, dog show committees, etc., as the only recognized and unvarying standard by which Irish terriers are to be judged, and which may in future be uniformly accepted as the sole standard of excellence in breeding and in awarding prizes of merit to Irish terriers. The officers are: Howard Willets, president; L. Loring Brooks, vice-president, William W. Caswell, treasurer; Charles W. Rodman, secretary. Board of Governors—Frederick J. Alley, L. Loring Brooks, William W. Caswell, Oscar W. Donner, Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Julian A. Madan, Charles W. Rodman, Jr., Singleton Van Schaick, Howard Willets. Delegate to the American Kennel Club, Singleton Van Schaick. Committee on Special Prizes—William W. Caswell, Charles W. Rodman, Jr., Singleton Van Schaick. Official list of judges—William L. Beadleston, L. Loring Brooks, William W. Caswell, Oscar W. Donner, Henry Jarrett, Harry W. Lacy, James Mortimer, Charles W. Rodman, Jr., Singleton Van Schaick, James Watson. It has eighty-six members.

Middle States Regatta Association.—Its object is the advancement and improvement of rowing among amateurs. It defines an amateur as one who does not enter in any competition, for either a stake, public or admission money or entrance fee, or compete with or against a professional for a prize; one who has never taught, pursued or assisted in the pursuit of athletic exercises as a means of livelihood; one whose membership of any rowing or other athletic club was not brought about, or does not continue because of any mutual agreement or understanding, expressed or implied, whereby his becoming or continuing a member of such club would be of any pecuniary benefit to him whatever, direct or indirect; one who has never been employed in any occupation involving use of the oar or paddle; one who rows for pleasure or recreation only, and during his leisure hours, and does not abandon his usual business or occupation for the purpose of training. The officers are: President, William Vandeveer, Passaic Boat Club, Newark, N. J.; vice-president, J. F. Buckley, Wyanoke Boat Club, New York; recording secretary, George S. Scofield, Jr., Clifton Boat Club, Clifton, S. I.; secretary and treasurer, David Brown, No. 110 West One Hundred and Twenty-third street, Atalanta Boat Club, New York.

National Amateur Skating Association of America.—Was founded in 1885 by William B. Curtis, its object being to give the annual speed skating and figure skating national championships, and to perfect, perpetuate and establish on a firm basis the development of speed, art and science of skating in America. It has held skating championships yearly since its organization, with the exception of 1887, 1890, 1893 and 1902, when the ice was not in condition. The officers are: President, H. E. Buermeyer, succeeding the late W. B. Curtis, October 30, 1900; vice-president, R. J. Schaefer; secretary-treasurer, S. J. Montgomery; captain, G. D. Phillips; first lieutenant, A. G. Keane; second lieutenant, H. S. Lyons.

National Association of Amateur Oarsmen.—Its object is the encouragement of amateur rowing, and through its affiliation with the greatest events in this country and Europe it exerts an influence in the government of rowing throughout the world. The association, which was organized on August 29, 1872, now consists of nearly 200 clubs and a personal membership which exceeds 50,000, and the annual races for the American championship are held under its auspices. Its present officers are: President, Julius D. Marks, New York City; vice-president, Charles Catlin, Chicago; treasurer, Robert H. Pelton, New York City; secretary, Fred R. Fortmeyer, Postoffice Box 740, New York City. Executive Committee—Henry W. Garfield, of Albany, N. Y.; Walter Stimson, of Cambridge, Mass.; William C. Jupp, of Detroit, Mich.; Claude R. Zappone, of Washington, D. C.; C. W. Preisendanz, of Philadelphia, Pa.; James Pilkington, of New York City; James P. Fox, of Boston, Mass., and Gordon R. Carrigan, of Philadelphia, Pa.

National Bantam Association.—The main objects of this association are the solidifying of the interests of bantam fanciers, and, by the offer of cash special prizes for the several varieties, encouraging the breeding of better birds. The annual exhibit is held at New York each year in connection with the show of the New York Poultry and Pigeon Association, at Madison Square Garden. During the past eight years

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more than 3,000 choice specimens in bantams alone have been placed on exhibition, and over $1,000 in cash prizes, besides numerous cups and medals, have been won by the members. The association was organized in 1892 with a dozen members, and now numbers eighty fanciers, who come from a wide range of this country and from Canada. The next annual meeting will be held in Madison Square Garden during the week of January 6-10, 1903. The past presidents are: C. E. Rockenstyn, 1893-5, and Philander Williams, 1895-1902. The present officers are: Charles T. Cornman, president; Hon. A. F. Pierce, Winchester, N. H.; Dr. W. Y. Fox, Taunton, Mass.; Hon. D. A Nichols, Monroe, Conn; C. H. Proper, Schoharie, N. Y.; W. J. Andries, Hackensack, N. J.; Dr. E. H. Witmer, Neffeville, Pa.; Ira C. Keller, Prospect, O.; M. Mayer, Brunswick, Ga.; Richard Oka, London, Canada; S. A. Woftzyer, North Manchester, Ind., vice-presidents; E. Larham, Flatbush, N. Y., secretary; A. A. Parker, treasurer; John Glasgow, Mahwap, N. J.; J. F. Kirkpatrick, Easton, Pa.; F. F. McGrew, New York; William Holmes, Shelton, Conn.; William Barber, Toronto, Canada; H. J. Quilhot, Johnstown, N. Y.; Charles T. Cornman, Carlisle, Pa.; A. A. Parker, Dunellen, N. J.; E. Larham, Flatbush, N. Y., directors.

National Rifle Association of America.*—A national patriotic organization organized in 1871 for the purpose of "promoting and encouraging rifle shooting throughout the United States." The association owns no ranges, its sphere being that of a supervisory and governing nature; making the rules and regulations governing competitions, training and sending to other countries rifle teams to represent the United States in international competitions, etc. The association owns and controls four trophies, to wit: The Palma trophy, representing the World's team championship, the Hilton trophy for teams from the different States, the U. A. Army and foreign countries, the Interstate trophy for the Interstate championship, the Wimbledon for the individual long range championship and the Leech Cup for long range individual shooting. All of these trophies, with the exception of the Palma are shot for annually at Sea Girt, N. J., on the range of the New Jersey National Guard the first week in September.

Membership in the association consists of the following: Benefactors—To whom shall be issued on payment of $1,000 a certificate entitling the holder or his nominee to all the rights of membership in the association in perpetuity. Patrons—To whom shall be issued on payment of $500 a certificate entitling his and the male members of his immediate family to all the rights of membership in the association for life of said patron. Life Members—Who shall upon election as such by the executive committee and the payment of $25 be entitled to all privileges of membership during life. Associate Members—Who shall be elected by the executive committee and shall contribute annually $5. Annual Members—Who shall pay an initiation fee of $1 and annual dues of $1 in advance. Subscribing Members, Firms, Corporations or Banks—Who shall subscribe $100 or more per annum shall have a vote for each $500 so subscribed annually.

Any rifle association, club or military organization may affiliate with the association upon the payment of $10 membership fee and $5 annual dues, if the organization has less than fifty members. The annual dues for organizations having more than fifty members will be at the rate of 10 cents per member, provided, that regiments will not be required to pay more than $10.

Officers: President, Brigadier-General Bird W. Spencer, inspector-general of rifle practice, New Jersey; vice-presidents, Brigadier-General George H. Harries, commanding D. C. M.; Brigadier-General John S. Saunders, adjutant-general, Maryland; Colonel James M. Rice, Illinois N. G.; treasurer, Nathan Spering, president Philadelphia Rifle Association; secretary, Lieutenant Albert S. Jones, Passaic, N. J.

National Wyandotte Club.—The purpose of this association is to foster and benefit all varieties of Wyandottes as may seem best from time to time. It is a co-operative effort on the part of Wyandotte breeders generally to maintain these several varieties at a high point of excellence, as an all around general purpose fowl having more general purpose qualities than any other variety of poultry, especially adapted for market purposes and egg production, and having at the same time many admirers among those who care for the fancy side of the poultry business. The officers are: President, James Cheston, Jr.; vice-president, A. L. Sparks; secretary and treasurer, C. S. Mattison.

New York State Chess Association.—Organized in 1878. Officers, President, Isaac L. Rice, Manhattan; first vice-president, W. E. Scripture, Rome; second vice-president, A. McMartin, Johnstown; third vice-president, A. E. Blackmar, Brooklyn; secretary and treasurer, Dr. L. D. Broughton, Jr., No. 418 Madison street, Brooklyn; Advisory Committee, D. F. Searle, Rome; H. Helms, Brooklyn; George H. Thornton, Buffalo; J. M. Hanham, Manhattan; Julius Finn, Cosmopolitan. President Rice donated this year a valuable trophy for annual competition between champions of chess organizations of all States east of and including New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York, the tournaments to be held during the annual midsummer meetings of the New York State Chess Association, and to be played under the rules which governed the contests for the Staatz-Zeitung trophy. The trophy will become the property of the club whose champion wins it three times. On February 22 a meeting was held in the hall of the United Charities building, Manhattan. Prize winners, master class: Dr. B. Lasker, first prize and New York State championship for 1902; H. Keidanz, second prize; the third, fourth and fifth prizes were shared equally by Julius Finn, H. Helms and J. M. Hanham. General tournament—Leo Pelz, first prize; second, third and fourth shared by C. Curt, L. Schweitzer and E. Loeb; fifth prize shared by A. E. Swaffield, T. T. Lawrence and V. Igel. Midsummer meeting, held at Murray Hill Hotel, Thousand Islands, July 14 to 19. A tie occurred in the tournament for the Rice trophy between Juliuc Finn, Manhattan Chess Club, and C. S. Howell, Brooklyn Chess Club, which was played off in October. General Tournament: First Class—C. Curt, first prize and "Farnsworth Cup;" second prize, George N. Cheney, Syracuse; third prize, D. W. Waller, Seneca Falls. Second Class—First prize, B. Colle, New York City; second prize, Dr. S. W. Close, Gouverneur.

Pillsbury National Correspondence Chess Association.—Was formed in January, 1896, its object being to increase interest in the pastime, to raise the standard of chess in America and to provide a means whereby lovers of the game might satisfy their utmost desires. Team matches, tournaments, board contests and correspondence games are arranged for and projected by the management, and an extensive membership throughout the United States enables it to furnish informal games to members without delay. In 1897-98 the association won a correspondence with the Orillia Chess Club of Canada by a score of 8½ to 3½. The list of officers is: Lee W. Parke, president; Stanley H. Chadwick, first vice-president; Hermann Helms, second vice-president; Nelson Hald, third vice-president; Rev. Myron W. Haynes, D. D., treasurer; Sidney P. Johnston, referee; A. B. Hodges, critic; G. A. L'hommede, corresponding secretary; S. F. Barnett, recording secretary; William Dubois, tournament director; C. C. McKechnie, chairman Membership Committee; A. E. Swaffield, chairman Game Committee.

Tuxedo Tennis and Racket Club.—The object of this club is sufficiently expressed by its title. Its courts for the two games are said to be the finest in the country. The place resembles the Casino at Newport, everybody playing something, and the ladies very often try their hands at court tennis. The tennis and squash courts are much used by them and the children. There are three bachelor apartments connected with the club, which are rented annually by T. Suffern Taller, Hon. Hugo Baring and H. Cruger Oakley. The president of the club is James Henry Smith; vice-president, H. W. Poor; secretary and treasurer, Hugo Baring; trustees are the above with Robert Bacon, J. W. Henning, A. D. Guillard, Grenville Kane, P. Lorillard, T. Suffern Taller and J. McDonough, while Robert Moon is the club manager.

United States Golf Association.—Its object is, as its name implies, to promote interest in the game of golf, to establish and enforce uniformity in the rules of the game, and to establish a uniform system of handicapping Each year there are three championship contests, amateur, open and for women. The officers are: R. H. Robertson, president; David R. Forgan and G. Hubert Windden, vice-presidents; Maturin Ballou, secretary; Samuel Y. Heebner, treasurer; these with James A. Steelman and Alan L. Reid, executive committee.

* By Lieutenant Albert S. Jones, secretary of the association.

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MISCELLANEOUS ASSOCIATIONS.

SOCIETY OF THE RED CROSS.

The Society of the Red Cross has been in existence in Europe for thirty-eight years and in the United States for twenty years. It is a confederation of relief societies in different countries, the aim of which is to ameliorate the condition of sick and wounded soldiers in the time of war and to lend aid at the time of any disaster of such extent that it can be termed national.

The development of the principle of the Red Cross Society began in 1859, during the battle of Solferino. A Swiss gentleman, Henri Dunant, happened to be present at the battle, and the scenes of suffering he witnessed aroused in him the recognition of the need of some organization which would have for its object the amelioration of the suffering of soldiers on the battlefield and in hospitals. He presented his views before the Swiss Society of Public Utility, and, as a result a convention was called to meet at Geneva in 1864.

At this convention sixteen governments were represented, including all the great European nations except Russia. It was numerously attended by members eminent in diplomatic or military service or in medical science. The deliberations occupied two weeks, and a code of nine articles were adopted, providing for the protection of hospitals and people bearing the insignia of the Red Cross, and for a proper care of wounded enemies or prisoners. This code made no provision for the relief of suffering caused by disasters other than war.

It remained for America to organize the civil branch of the Red Cross, known as the "American Amendment." The ratifying Congress of Berne, after some discussion, accepted the American society with this digression from the original treaty:

The first act in each country, after its government has signed the treaty, has been to form a national central society. Each national society is independent, making its own regulations, except as it owes allegiance to the head centre, the International Society of Switzerland, in respect to a few fundamental principles essential to unity of direction and successful action.

These are, first, that in each country there shall be one national, central society, to which the auxiliary societies in that country shall be tributary, the central society being the medium of communication for all with the seat of war and with medical authorities. It is through this central society that the work is recognized by government.

Second, that the societies shall in time of peace keep themselves constantly prepared for war, thus securing permanency of organization.

Third, that during war their succor shall be extended to foe equally with friend, whenever necessary.

Fourth, that societies whose countries are at peace may send relief to belligerent armies without being considered to violate any principle of neutrality to which their governments may be pledged.

The public, in general, to a large extent, is coming to the use of the Red Cross as a medium of conveyance and distribution for its contributions. The National Association, with its headquarters at Washington, has a field agent, who visits, in person, every scene where aid is rendered. Commencing with the "forest fires" of Michigan in 1881, there has fallen to its hands a share of the relief work in the overflow of the Mississippi River in 1882; of the Ohio in 1883; of the Mississippi cyclone the same year; the overflow of both the Ohio and the Mississippi in 1884; the representation of the United States Government at the International Conference of Geneva, Switzerland, in 1884; the exhibition of "woman's work" in the Red Cross, both foreign and American, at the Exposition at New Orleans in 1885; the drought in Texas in 1886; the Charleston earthquake in 1886; the representation of the United States Government again at the Court of their Royal Highnesses, the Grand Duke and Duchess of Baden, at Carlsruhe, Germany, in 1887; the relief of the sufferers from the Mount Vernon cyclone, 1888, and all great disasters since then.

The executive officers of the American National Red Cross are: Clara Barton, President; General John M. Wilson, First Vice-President; Mrs. John A. Logan, Second Vice-President; Samuel W. Briggs, Secretary; William J. Flather, Treasurer; Hon. Richard Olney, Counsellor, and the President of the United States and the members of the Cabinet, Board of Consultation. The headquarters are in the Sun Building, Washington, D. C.

Below is a table of the work done by the American National Red Cross Society since 1881:

1881—Michigan forest fires, material and money	$80,000
1882—Mississippi River floods, money and seeds	8,000
1883—Mississippi River floods, material and seeds	18,000
1883—Mississippi cyclone, money	1,000
1884—Ohio and Mississippi rivers floods, feed for stock, food, clothing, tools, lumber, house furnishings	175,000
1883—Balkan war	500
1885—Texas famine, contributions and State appropriations resulting from personal investigations and effort	100,000
1886—Charlestown earthquake, money	500
1888—Mount Vernon, Ill., cyclone, money and supplies	85,000
1888—Florida yellow fever, physicians and nurses	15,000
1889—Johnstown disaster, money and all kinds of materials, buildings and furnishings	250,000
1892—Russian famine, mainly food	125,000
1893—Pomeroy, Iowa, cyclone, money, nurses and medical supplies	2,700
1893-1894—South Carolina islands hurricane and tidal wave, money, lumber, tools, seeds, supplies, materials and clothing	65,000
1896—Armenian massacres, Turkey, Asia Minor, protection, medical help, tools, seeds, food, stock, money	116,325
1898-1900—Cuban Reconcentrado relief, food, clothing, medicines, material, orphan asylums	500,000
1898—Spanish-American War, through auxiliaries, East and West	800,000
1900—Galveston storm, money and material	120,000

ACTORS' FUND OF AMERICA.

The Actors' Fund of America is a charity whose object is to "advance, promote and benefit the condition and welfare of members of the corporation and of other persons belonging to the theatrical profession, and to aid the indigent sick and to bury the destitute dead of the theatrical profession in the United States of America."

The annual membership numbers about 1,000, and the life membership, made up of members of the profession and those interested in the drama, consists of several hundred more. Funds are raised by annual dues, bequests, special entertainments and by contributions. In the Summer of 1902 an Actors' Fund Home was opened at West New Brighton, Staten Island, for members of the profession incapacitated through age or illness for active work.

The offices of the fund are at 12 West Twenty-eighth street, New York, and the officers for 1902 are: Al. Hayman, President; Daniel Frohman, First Vice-President; Antonio Pastor, Second Vice-President; William Harris, Treasurer; Frank McKee, Secretary.

TELEGRAPHERS' MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.

The Telegraphers' Mutual Benefit Association is an organization of employes in the telegraphic service, and has for its object the payment of money to the beneficiaries of its deceased members. It is a purely insurance order and eligibility to membership consists in being an employe of some branch of telegraphic or telephone service and in good health at the time of making application. It is conducted on the half assessment principle, and as the association has a large reserve fund the assessments cannot be large. The officers are: Belvidere Brooks, President; W. H. Young, First Vice-President; Charles P. Bruch, Second Vice-President; M. J. O'Leary, Secretary; A. R. Brewer, Treasurer. The secretary's address is Post Office Box 510, New York City.

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LEAGUE OF AMERICAN WHEELMEN.

By ABBOT BASSETT, Secretary and Treasurer.

The L. A. W. is an organization to promote the general interests of cycling; to ascertain, defend and protect the rights of wheelmen; to facilitate touring, and to secure improvement in the condition of the public roads and highways by promoting in the public mind a sense of the utility, general economy and desirability of high-class roads, and an active sentiment in their favor. The crying need of the hour is for better roads. To obtain reform in this direction is one of the objects of the league. Already much work has been done, but there is yet very much to be accomplished. From its infancy the L. A. W. has been at the front in the Good Roads movement. By means of this body, legislative action has been secured in many States relative to the improvement of the public highways and the people have been educated up to the point where they now see the absolute necessity for good roads. The league has expended over $120,000 in this portion of the work.

The League of American Wheelmen was organized at Newport, R. I., May 31, 1880, and now has a membership of 10,462. Its headquarters are at No. 221 Columbus avenue, Boston, Mass., and its officers are: President, W. A. Howell, Rockville, Conn.; first vice-president, M. M. Belding, Jr., No. 455 Broadway, New York City; second vice-president, Howard L. Perkins, box 103, Providence, R. I.; secretary-treasurer, Abbot Bassett, No. 221 Columbus avenue, Boston, Mass.; auditor, Clarence W. Small, No. 74 Winslow street, Portland, Me.

The division officers are:

Connecticut—Chief consul, E. H. Wilkins, Portland; secretary-treasurer, W. A. Wells, Norwich.

Kentucky—Chief consul, J. W. Brigman, Columbia Building, Louisville; secretary-treasurer, Owen Lawson, No. 2510 West Jefferson street, Louisville.

Maine—Chief consul, C. W. Small, No. 74 Winslow street, Portland; secretary-treasurer, H. T. Passmore, Bath.

Maryland—Chief consul, J. J. McElroy, No. 105 West Fayette street, Baltimore; secretary-treasurer, R. H. Carr, Jr., Nos. 607 and 621 Law Building, Baltimore.

Massachusetts—Chief consul, George A. Perkins, No. 15 Court square, Boston; secretary-treasurer, Aaron Wolfson, No. 16 Paisley Park, New Dorchester.

Michigan—Chief consul, E. N. Hines, No. 35 Larned street, West Detroit; secretary-treasurer, Henry E. Perry, No. 243 Sheridan avenue, Detroit.

Missouri—Chief consul, John R. Williams, No. 1933 North Second street, St. Louis; secretary-treasurer George Lang, Jr.; No. 3656 Cleveland avenue, St. Louis.

New Hampshire—Chief consul, Robert T. Kingsbury, Keene; secretary-treasurer, E. B. Stearns, box 63, Manchester.

New Jersey—Chief consul, Dr. Harvey Iredell, box 34, New Brunswick; secretary-treasurer, J. C. Tattersall, box 329, Trenton.

New York—Chief consul, C. J. Obermayer, No. 498 Fifth avenue, Brooklyn; secretary-treasurer, John F. Clark, office of the division, Vanderbilt Building, New York.

Pennsylvania—Chief consul, Samuel A. Boyle, No. 654 City Hall, Philadelphia; secretary-treasurer, George M. Schell, division office, No. 639 The Bourse, Philadelphia.

Rhode Island—Chief consul, James G. Peck, East Providence; secretary-treasurer, Nelson H. Gibbs, No. 288 Westminster street, Providence.

South California—Chief consul, O. S. Barnum, No. 302 Stimson Block, Los Angeles; secretary-treasurer, H. H. Gibbs, Stimson Block, Los Angeles.

Wisconsin—Chief consul, Louis Pierron, No. 736 Holton street, Milwaukee; secretary-treasurer, F. G. Cramer, No. 207 Grand avenue, Milwaukee.

Of the practical work done by the league may be mentioned the prosecution of many cases in which the rights of wheelmen were sought to be invaded. The passage of the so-called Liberty bill by the New York Legislature is a case in point. Wheelmen were not allowed to ride in New York parks nor on the boulevards, and there was nowhere else to ride. We made a test case and were beaten; $12,000 spent and nothing gained. We went to the Legislature and got a new law which provided that no laws or local restrictions shall be enacted against the use of the wheel in the State of New York that are not equally applicable to vehicles drawn by horses. In several other States we have obtained similar bills. In fact the league has made it possible for a cycler to ride on any street or highway in the United States, and whereas, before the organization of the L. A. W., wheelmen as wheelmen had no legal standing, their wheels now have the same legal standing as the carriage.

NATIONAL CYCLING ASSOCIATION.

The National Cycling Association was organized December 8, 1898, and incorporated March 31, 1899. It has for its object the direction of bicycle racing, the prevention, detection and punishment of frauds therein, uniformity in the government of the sport, methods of conducting race meets, and all other interests which would mutually benefit the association, the racing men and the general public.

The officers for 1902 are: President, George M. Hendee, Springfield, Mass.; first vice-president, C. B. Bloemecke, Newark, N. J.; second vice-president, F. R. Wendelschaefer, Providence, R. I.; secretary, Tom Roe, Harlem Wheelmen, New York City.

Board of Control: A. G. Batchelder, chairman, No. 150 Nassau street, New York City; R. F. Kelsey, Boston, Mass.; N. E. Turgeon, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. Ross Klosterman, Baltimore, Md.; Harry Hartley, Jacksonville, Fla. Special Representatives: W. I. Doty, Denver, Col.; C. W. Carpenter, San Francisco, Cal. A. R. C. U. Representative: Frank L. Kramer, East Orange, N. J.

Board of Appeals: G. A. Needham, chairman, Kings County Wheelmen, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Abbot Bassett, Boston; M. L. Bridgman, New York City; Horace S. Fogel, Philadelphia; S. A. Miles, Cycle Age, Chicago.

SPORTSMAN'S BENEVOLENT FUND OF AMERICA.

A young and flourishing benevolent organization, which had its birth in New York, is the Sportsman's Benevolent Fund of America. This association was organized in 1899, receiving a charter in September of that year. It has for its object the caring for indigent and weak members of the athletic profession, and those who are eligible to help are those who have lived a sporting life in its widest significance and can show destitution and lack of ability to earn a living. A distinction is drawn between true sportsmen, who enjoy athletic games or games of skill, and those who indulge in so-called sport that has in it an element of cruelty.

It does not purpose housing its constituents as a charity, but to enable them to live where they will, paying up to a certain amount for board. It also pays the expenses in case of illness or death of one of those deserving its care.

The fund is raised by voluntary contributions from the sportsmen of the country, and the association is financially completely successful. Membership in the association costs $2 a year or $50 for life, but it is not necessary to be a member to receive aid from the fund. Boxes for the receipt of contributions are placed in conspicuous places about New York City, or money can be sent to the treasurer. The association has rooms at 1601 Broadway, where meetings are held and general business transacted.

During the past year, beside caring for many who needed immediate help, the fund took upon itself the expenses of the funeral and burial of Adolph De Ruyter, and made every effort to recover the body of Warren F. Lewis, who was drowned in Long Island Sound.

The officers for 1902 were: Selden W. Crowe, president; Michael Donovan and Adolph Jantzen, vice-presidents; Michael Coburn, secretary; Dr. S. W. Crowe, treasurer; James McClelland, counsel, and E. L. Granger, Hot Springs, Ark., and Sam Gassenheimer, Washington, D. C., corresponding secretaries.

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ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The annual meeting of the Associated Press was held in New York, September 17. There was an average attendance and the following officers were elected; President, Frank B. Noyes, Chicago Record-Herald; First Vice-President, Horace White, New York Evening Post; Second Vice-President, William R. Nelson, Kansas City Star; Secretary, Melville E. Stone; Assistant Secretary, Charles S. Diehl; Treasurer, V. P. Snyder; Executive Committee, Charles W. Knapp, St. Louis Republic; Stephen O'Meara, Boston Journal; Victor P. Lawson, Chicago News; Whitelaw Reid, New York Tribune, and Frank B. Noyes, Chicago Record-Herald.

The present directors of the Associated Press are: Whitelaw Reid, New York Tribune; W. L. McLean, Philadelphia Bulletin; George Thompson, St. Paul Dispatch; Charles H. Grast, Baltimore News; W. D. Birchell, Columbus Dispatch; Clark Howell, Atlanta Constitution; Frank B. Noyes, Albert J. Barr, Pittsburg Post; Charles W. Knapp, M. H. De Young, San Francisco, Cal.; Stephen O'Meara, Victor F. Lawson, Harry W. Scott, Portland Oregonian; Thomas G. Rapier, New Orleans Picayune, and Herman Ridder, New York Staats Zeitung.

LEAGUE OF ELECT SURDS.

The League of Elect Surds is a benevolent organization of deaf men resident in New York City and vicinity. Most of the members are professional men or artisans, graduates of the college or of schools for the deaf, and are associated together to obtain the benefits of co-operation denied them by the majority of fraternal bodies which consider a deaf person an unsafe risk. Its objects are to promote the welfare of its members and other deaf persons; to elevate the moral tone, to cultivate feelings of friendship; to render assistance to them and their families when necessary; to form a bond of union between them, and to afford an organization whereby they may act together for the common good. The League is unsectarian and non-political, and is open to any deaf man twenty-one years of age or over who possesses certain qualifications, including an honest means of support and a respectable education. Its headquarters are at 250 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, New York City, and the officers are: Edwin A. Hodgson, Grand Ruler; Isaac Newton Soper, Deputy Grand Ruler; Thomas F. Fox, Grand Secretary and Treasurer; Alexander L. Pach, Grand Tyler.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF MASTERS AND PILOTS OF STEAM VESSELS.

The American Association of Masters and Pilots of Steam Vessels was organized in New York City, January 17, 1887, under the title of the American Brotherhood of Steamboat Pilots. The objects of the association are a better education to the profession in the line of duty, the elevation of the character and standing of its members, protection of life and property, a careful adherence to the rules of the road and strict obedience to the laws laid down for their government. The association has no alliance with labor organizations of any other profession. It is national in its scope and extends its influences to every port in the United States. The officers of the association are: Captain John C. Silva, Dorchester, Mass., Grand Captain; Captain Charles Maytham, Buffalo, N. Y., First Grand Pilot; Captain Nathaniel L. Cullin, Camden, N. J., Second Grand Pilot; Captain Luther B. Dow, Brooklyn, N. Y., Grand Purser; Captain Benjamin F. Perkins, Camden, N. J., Grand Captain's Clerk. The association now numbers nearly 7,000 members and is in a very prosperous condition.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LETTER CARRIERS.

The object of the National Association of Letter Carriers is to promote the interests of the employes of that branch of the United States postal service and to establish fraternal relations among all the letter carriers in the United States. It aims to seek improvement in the condition of all by legislation or otherwise, to obtain and secure the rights of letter carriers as Government employes and to strive at all times to promote the welfare of every member.

It purposes to create and establish the United States Letter Carriers' Mutual Benefit Association, to provide insurance for the members, and the United States Letter Carriers' Retirement Association, for the purpose of retiring aged and incapacitated letter carriers from a fund created and maintained by members of the National Association, and to act in conjunction with the Post Office Department officials to strive for the constant improvement of the postal service.

The headquarters of the Association are in Washington, in the Times Building, Tenth and D streets, and the officers elected in 1902 are: James C. Keller, Cleveland, Ohio, President; A. C. MacFarland, Des Moines, Iowa, Vice-President; E. J. Cantwell, Washington, D. C., Secretary; George W. Butterfield, Bay City, Mich., Treasurer.

NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF LETTER CARRIERS.

The New York State Association of Letter Carriers is the State Branch of the National Association, and its object is to co-operate in all things with the National Association; to bring the organization into closer touch with each individual member, and for the improvement of the postal service. The branches in the cities are under direct control of the State Association, and membership in the latter body is dependent upon membership in a branch.

The officers of the State Association, elected in 1902, are: S. O. Stevenson, Brooklyn, President; S. W. Shepard, Syracuse, Vice-President; C. B. Ingalls, Oswego, Secretary; John F. Brophy, Yonkers, Treasurer.

POSTAL EMPLOYES MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

The sole object of the Postal Employes Mutual Aid Association is to provide a life insurance upon the co-operative and assessment plan, for the employes of the United States postal service. It is incorporated under the insurance laws of the State of New York, and is subject to the supervision of the State Insurance Department. It admits to life insurance benefit all physically eligible postal employes between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, and pays $1,000 to the beneficiaries of a deceased member.

The officers are: Cornelius Van Cott, Honorary President; Edward S. Post, President; William Mooney, Vice-President; Thomas A. Jardines, Treasurer; Francis R. Roome, Secretary, all of the New York City Post Office.

UNITED NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF POST OFFICE CLERKS.

The objects of the United National Association of Post Office Clerks are to secure, through legislation or such other methods as may be deemed advisable, the classification of post office clerks, with a view to securing more equitable salary rates, regulation of hours of labor, upholding the Civil Service laws and such other methods as may from time to time arise. The organization also embraces a death benefit feature, in which policies ranging from $1,000 to $2,000 are issued to members.

The officers elected in 1902 are: Frank T. Rogers, Chicago, President; H. J. McGee, Buffalo, N. Y., First Vice-President; Charles Lynn, Kansas City, Mo., Second Vice-President; F. L. May, Dayton, Ohio, Third Vice-President; R. C. Loeffler, Milwaukee, Wis., Secretary; John H. McDonough, New York City, Treasurer; Joseph Dillon, Grand Rapids, Mich., Sergeant-at-Arms.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FIRE ENGINEERS.

The annual meeting of the International Association of Fire Engineers was held in New York City in September. The election of officers, held September 19, resulted as follows: President, Chief Edward F. Croker, of New York; First Vice-President, Major Edward Hughes, Louisville, Ky.; Second Vice-President, John F. Stagg; Secretary, Henry A. Hills, Wyoming, Ohio; Treasurer, B. C. Larkin, Dayton, Ohio. The next convention will be held at Atlantic City, N. J.

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Abyssinia.

Capital.
ADIS ABBABA.

By treaty with Great Britain in 1897, the ancient empire of Abyssinia included within her boundaries a part of hitherto British Somaliland. Besides this, the empire is made up of the Kingdoms of Tigre, Ambora and Shoa, with parts of Galla and Somali lands, and with outlying dependencies and tributaries. It claims the entire territory on the north of British East Africa, except the Italian strip on the coast, and as far south as the second degree. Menelek II., King of Shoa, is Emperor of Ethiopia, as Abyssinia is styled. Its independence is universally recognized.

The Abyssinians adhere to the Alexandrian Church, to which they were converted in the fourth century. The head of the church is always a Copt. One tribe is said to practise the Jewish religion, to which it was early converted.

Emperor of Ethiopia.

There is no education, in the modern sense of the word. The administration of justice is confined to the provincial governors and the petty chiefs.

The trade of Abyssinia, although of much importance, is that of a semi-barbarous country, hardly capable of even approximate valuation. American cotton goods are imported there annually to the value of about $1,000,000.

Academies and Academicians.

Academia was a beautiful suburb of ancient Athens, made so by Cimon, son of Miltiades, who bequeathed it to his fellow citizens for the purpose of a pleasure ground. It was near the home of Plato, who found amid its walks and groves and fountains the restful quiet which developed his philosophic thought. Here, in what Horace describes as the "groves of the Academy where Plato taught his truth," the philosopher established his school, and here his disciples sought him during the nearly fifty years, ending with his death in the year 348 B. C., which were occupied by his teaching. To distinguish the Platonic school from that of the Peripatetics it was named the Academics. Thus the word academy came to stand for learning, and eventually it took on a character signifying a society or corporate body of learned men, established for the advancement of science, literature and the arts, which is its modern signification, in the higher sense of the word. It has been appropriated, also, as a designation for certain advanced schools devoted to the education of youth, but in this sense it is not to be considered in this article. It is an interesting fact, nevertheless, that an academy founded at Oxford by Alfred the Great, in the ninth century, which was rather a grammar school than a society of learned men, was the origin of Oxford University. Of academies, in the highest meaning of the word, many have been founded, and some have attained permanent greatness.

At the mention of academies and academicians the thought turns naturally, and with tribute of preeminence, to L'Academie Francaise and its "Forty Immortals." As the French Academy exists to-day it is the revival of the old Academy of Sciences founded by Cardinal Richelieu in 1635, which, with all other academies in France, was suppressed by the French Republican Convention in 1793. The old academy had a glorious history, and numbered among its members such famous men as Laplace, the astronomer; Buffon, the naturalist; Lagrange, the mathematician; d'Alebert, the philosopher and physicist; Lavoisier, the chief founder of modern chemistry, and Jussien, who was the parent of the modern school of botany. Two years after this academy had been swept away, some of its brightest lights being sent to the guillotine, the Convention determined to replace it, and the others which shared its fate, by establishing the Institute of France. This Institute was created with three classes, each divided into sections. Napoleon, as First Consul, remodelled it in 1803, with four classes. After the Restoration, Louis XVIII., on March 21, 1816, decreed the revival of the names of the former academies to designate the four classes, which became respectively L'Academie Francaise, L'Academie Royale des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, L'Academie Royale des Sciences, and L'Academie des Sciences Morales et Politiques. Subsequently a fifth was added, and the Institute, as it exists to-day, comprises five, as follows: The French Academy, with 40 members; the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, with 40 members; the Academy of Sciences, with 68 members; the Academy of Fine Arts, with 40 members (painting, 14; sculpture, 8; architecture, 8; engraving, 4; musical composition, 6), and the Academy of Moral and Political Science, with 40 members. All members are elected for life. The French Academy meets twice weekly, at the Palace Mazarin, 23 Quai Conti, Paris, and the body is one to whose membership Frenchmen of literary fame aspire as to the climax of honor. The chief officer is the secretary, chosen for life, the office being held at the present time by Marie Louis Antoine Gaston Boissier, who was elected an Academician in 1876. The list of the "forty immortals" in the order of their election, and with the date thereof preceding and the date of birth following each name, is as follows: 1855, Ernest Wilfred Gabriel Baptiste Legouve, 1807; 1870, Emile Ollivier, 1825; 1874, Alfred Jean Francois Mezieres, 1826; 1876, Marie Louis Antoine Gaston Boissier, 1823; 1877, Victorien Sardou, 1831; 1878, Edmund Armand, Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier, 1823; 1880, Aime Joseph Edmund Rousse, 1817; 1881, Rene Francois Armand Sully-Prudhomme, 1839; 1882, Adolphe Louis Albert Perraud, 1828; 1884, Francois Edouard Joachin Coppee, 1842; 1884, Ludovic Halevy, 1834; 1886, Vallery Clement Octave Greard, 1828; 1886, Othenin P. de Cleron Comte d'Haussonville, 1843; 1888, Jules Arnaud Arsene Claretie, 1840; 1888, Eugene Marie Melchoir, Vicomte de Vogue, 1848; 1890, Charles Louis de Saulses de Freycinet, 1828; 1891, Louis Marie Julien Viaud (Pierre Loti), 1850; 1892, Ernest Lavisse, 1842; 1893, Paul Louis Thureau-Dangin, 1837; 1893, Marie Ferdinand Brunetiere, 1849; 1894, Jose Marie de Heredia, 1842; 1894, Albert Sorel, 1842; 1894, Paul Bourget, 1852; 1894, Henri Houssaye, 1858; 1895, Jules Lemaitre, 1853; 1896, Jacques Anatole Thibault (Anatole France), 1844; 1896, Marquis Marie C. A. Costa de Beauregard, 1839; 1896, Gaston Bruno Paulin Paris, 1839; 1896, Claude Adhemar (Andre Theuriet), 1833; 1896, Louis Jules Albert Comte Vandal, 1861; 1897, Albert Comte de Mun, 1841; 1897, Gabriel Hanotaux, 1853; 1898, Claude Jean Baptiste Guillaume, 1822; 1899, Henri Leon Emile Lavedan, 1859; 1899, Paul Deschanel, 1856; 1900, Paul Hervieu, 1857; 1900, Auguste Emile Faguet, 1847; 1900, Eugene Marcellus Pierre Berthelot, 1827; 1901, Charles Jean Melcnoir, Marquis de Vogue, 1829; 1901, Edmond Rostand, 1868.

The Royal Academy of Arts in London comes next to the French Academy in world-wide importance. It was instituted in 1768, with Sir Joshua Reynolds as its first president, and it is under the immediate patronage of the sovereign. There are 40 academicians, resident; 6 foreign honorary academicians, and 30 associates.

Of the other academies those most important include the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin, founded in 1700; the Electoral Bavarian Academy of Sciences, at Munich, established in 1759; the Imperial Academy of Sciences, at St. Petersburg, planned by Peter the Great in 1724, and founded by Catherine I. in 1725; the Royal Swedish Academy, at Stockholm, founded in 1741; the Royal Academy of Sciences, at Copenhagen, founded in 1743; and others in Belgium, France, Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Italy, Holland, Spain and Portugal.

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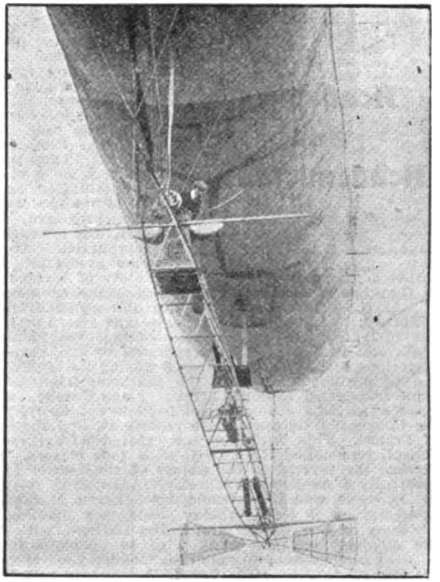
Aerial Navigation. The Progress in Aeronautics to 1902.

FREDERICK W. WEBBER, M. A.

Myths and chronicles of uncertain verity compose a literature more entertaining than instructive in connection with the efforts of mankind to discover a means of ascending into and travelling through the air, or, in other words, of overcoming that law of gravity which confines our routes of transit and transportation to the surfaces of earth and ocean. They indicate that this has been one of the dreams of many ages. So far as any element of fact underlies this literature it is apparent that whatever hope was entertained in remote times as to the possibility of superterranean travel, or whatever experiments were undertaken in attempted realization of such hope, the wings of birds were regarded as the model for any device offering any promise of success. It was not until the thirteenh century of the present era that there was any suggestion of the possibility of overcoming the force of gravity by any other than mechanical means; and even then it was merely a suggestion, although, as subsequently appeared, a very prophetic one. Albert of Saxony, a Franciscan monk who won the title of Albertus Magnus by his learning, had investigated physical science to an extent remarkable in his day, and advanced the idea that as fire is more attenuated than the atmosphere, and rises above it, a small portion of fire enclosed in a light hollow globe would raise the globe into the air and keep it suspended clear of earth. His theory was adopted and modified or elaborated by a number of others in succeeding times, some of them natural philosophers, others charlatans,, and various schemes were eventually proposed for making practical application of it. There is no record of any actual experiment, however, until the brothers, Stephen and Joseph Montgolfier, astonished Europe by the successful ascension of their hot-air balloon at Annonay, near Lyons, France, on June 5, 1783. Whether these experimenters understood the principle of physical science demonstrated by their achievement, or not, is made an open question by the various stories told of the incidents leading to their invention of the balloon, and it is quite possible that they imagined that the ascension was caused by some vapor emitted from the fire, rather than that they knew it to be the effect of heat expanding the air within the balloon.

Alberto Santos-Dumont.



Santos-Dumont's Airship.

Hydrogen gas had been discovered nearly a score of years prior to this experiment of the Montgolfiers, Henry Cavendish, a noted English chemist and physicist, having made the discovery in 1766. He demonstrated that it was at least seven times as light as air, a fact which suggested to Dr. Joseph Black, of Edinburgh, famed as the discoverer of latent heat, precisely the idea which had occurred to Albert of Saxony, only in a new form. Believing that a light envelope inflated with hydrogen would ascend he provided the allantois of a calf, which he proposed to fill with the gas and to use in an experiment to prove the theory in the course of a public lecture. His experiment failed; undoubtedly because the weight of the allantois more than offset the difference between the weight of the contained hydrogen and that of the atmospheric air which it displaced. In fact this appears to be proved by the experience of Tiberius Cavallo, an Italian electrician and natural philosopher, recognized by learned bodies in England as well as in Naples, for the value of his contributions to scientific knowledge. Cavallo undertook experiments similar to that proposed by Dr. Black, but he found that bladders, even when carefully scraped, are too heavy to be carried up into the air by the quantity of hydrogen which they will contain. And here it may be stated, in passing, that the lifting capacity of the gas, as accepted by practical aeronauts, is about seven pounds for each one hundred cubic feet. Cavallo, although he failed, just as Dr. Black did, in experiments with hydrogen-inflated membranes, actually demonstrated the principle of the modern gas-balloon. He found that soap bubbles containing hydrogen rose and sustained themselves in the air until they burst. Dr. Black, however, did not pursue his experiments in this direction any further after the failure cited.

Cavallo's success with soap bubbles preceded the Montgolfier balloon ascension by about a year. The latter success created interest and enthusiasm concerning aeronautics which speedily resulted in the experiments of Black and Cavallo being repeated upon a larger scale at the instance of M. Faujas de Saint-Fond, a French naturalist, who inspired a subscription in Paris to promote repetition there of the Montgolfier experiment, the proposition enlisting the practical sympathy of M. Charles, professor of natural philosophy in Paris, and later a member of the Academy of Sciences. M. Charles superintended the construction of a silk balloon, which was undertaken by two brothers named Robert; and he was instrumental in having hydrogen

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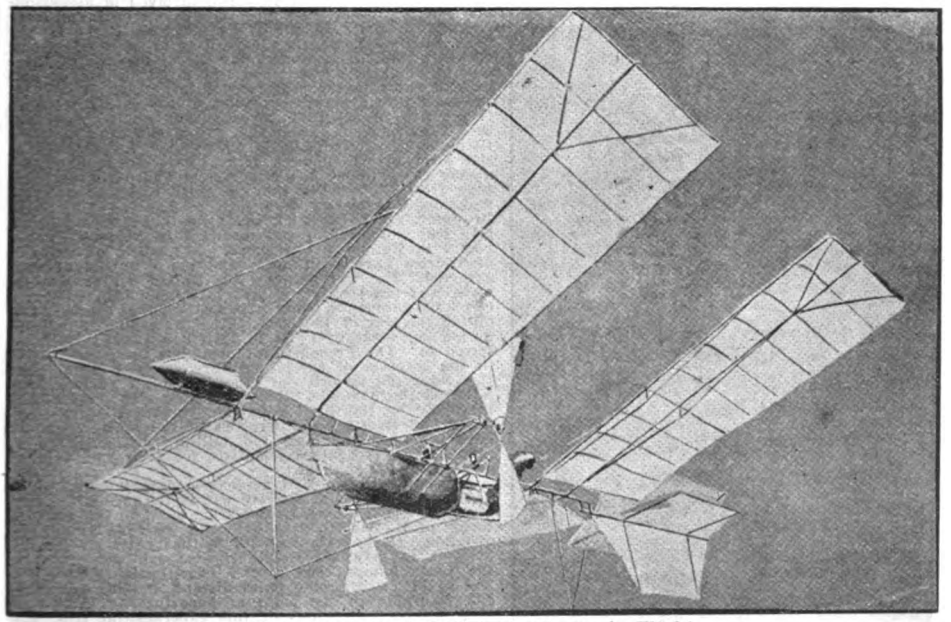
rather than hot air chosen as the element for its inflation. The gas was generated by the action of diluted sulphuric acid upon iron filings. As it was not previously cooled by being passed through water its heated condition made the inflation somewhat imperfect, the process occupying three full days, although the balloon was but thirteen feet in diameter, with a capacity of not more than 1,500 cubic feet. The ascension took place from the Champ de Mars about 5 P. M., on August 27, 1783, in the presence of an immense gathering of people, the balloon, which carried no freight of any kind, rising with great rapidity to a height estimated at 3,000 feet. It remained in the air some forty-five minutes, travelling over about fifteen miles of country, and coming down in a field near Gonesse, where the terrified peasantry, regarding it as some diabolical contrivance, fell upon it with all manner of farm implements, tearing it to shreds.

Meanwhile Joseph Montgolfier, who was the leading spirit among the two brothers to whom the pioneer honors of aeronautics belong, had not been idle. On September 19, in this same year, he sent up a balloon from Versailles, the ascension being witnessed by King Louis XVI., the Queen, the court and such a mass of people as so novel an experiment in such an august presence would naturally attract. On this occasion a sheep, a cockerel and a duck were carried up in a cage suspended beneath the globe containing the heated air. The balloon attained a height of about 1,500 feet and descended at the expiration of eight minutes in a wood about two miles distant. Its living passengers were none the worse for their aerial experience.

A young naturalist named Francois Pilatre de Rozier and the Marquis d'Arlandes were the first human beings known to have made a free ascension in a balloon. The Marquis, however, was preceded in aeronautic honors by M.Girond de Villtte, who was M. de Rozier's companion in one of several captive ascensions which were made preliminary to the great event of November 21, 1783, when the two men first named made an aerial journey of twenty minutes or longer, travelling at a height which reached 500 feet, over the 9,000 yards or more intervening between the Jardin du Chateau de la Muette in the Bois de Boulogne, Paris, and a point beyond the Boulevards. While the Marquis d'Arlandes shares equally with M. de Rozier the credit for this bold experiment, it should be stated that to M. de Rozier alone belongs the honor of being actually the first aeronaut, although his first ascension was only a captive one.

The first ascension of a hydrogen balloon with human beings as passengers occurred only ten days after the venture of M. de Rozier and his companion. On December 1, 1783, MM. Charles and Robert started



Professor S. P. Langley's Aerodrome in Flight.

from the Tuileries in Paris as occupants of a car suspended beneath a hydrogen balloon twenty-seven feet in diameter. They rose very gently, attained a height of about 2,000 feet, and after a journey of two hours, more or less, landed at the little town of Nesle, twenty-seven miles from the city. Here M. Robert left the car, and M. Charles continued the voyage alone, remaining in the upper air about half an hour, and landing three miles further on. M. Charles, in addition to being the first to propose a hydrogen balloon, was the inventor of the network enclosure for the gas receptacle, the hoop on which the cords of the network are concentrated and from which the car is suspended, and the valve in the top of the balloon to permit the release of gas. All these features were embodied in his first aerostat.

Nothing of progress in aeronautics would be included in the story of the rapid spread of the craze for balloon ascensions which was a result of the two great experiments here recorded. It extended to the principal European countries and to the United States. There were many noteworthy adventures incidental thereto, and some disasters. Of the latter it is fitting that at least one should be mentioned, for it resulted in the death of Pilatre de Rozier, the brave young pioneer of the air. Two years subsequent to his first ascension he lost his life in an attempt to cross the English Channel by balloon. This was on June 15, 1785, and the event is worthy of mention, both on account of M. de Rozier's connection with the inception of aerial travel, and because the facts connected with his fatal adventure show him to have been a man of progressive ideas upon the subject. He had devised an aerostat, consisting of a fire balloon, ten feet in diameter, suspended beneath a gas balloon thirty-seven feet in diameter, the idea being that by increasing or diminishing the fire in the smaller one it might be possible to rise or descend without waste of gas. Boulogne was the point of departure and England the destination. M. de Rozier was accompanied by M. P. A. Romain, and the voyage had been auspiciously begun when, within half an hour after the ascension, the balloons, then at a height of something like 3,000 feet, were seen to burst into flame. In their fall Rozier was killed at once and Romain received injuries which proved fatal ten minutes later.

In the subsequent history of balloons hydrogen figures more and more exclusively as the ascensional element, for the principal reasons that longer journeys are possible with it than can be made with fire balloons, even if supplies for maintaining the heat of the enclosed air are carried by the latter; and because the carrying of fire involves additional danger. Coal gas was first substituted by Charles Green, a famous English aeronaut, on July 19, 1821, but this was not really a progressive step in aeronautics, inasmuch as coal gas

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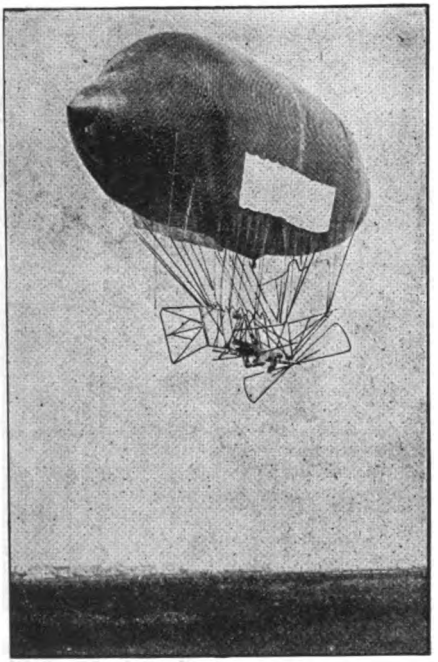
is very much heavier than hydrogen. It inflates more rapidly, but in this it is excelled by hot air; and while it is cheaper than hydrogen, volume for volume, it is no more economical, measured by the work to be done, and in the lifting of a given weight it exposes to the action of the wind a greater area of balloon surface than either the hot air or the hydrogen balloon. An actual improvement made was the adoption of the guide rope, or, as American aeronauts call it, the dragrope, due to a Mr. Welsh, who made ascensions for scientific purposes. This is a rope 1,000 feet or more in length, hanging from the ring to which the network and the car of the balloon are attached, as already described. Its original purpose was to minimize the waste of gas and ballast in travelling near the earth or water. As it trailed on or in the one or the other it lightened by some of its own weight the burden carried by the balloon, and thus enabled the aeronaut to maintain something of an even altitude without releasing gas or throwing out sand. It is esteemed by some aeronauts as a means of giving steadiness to the balloon, especially when the rope is hanging clear of the ground.

None of the many who constructed and used balloons during the next seventy-five or one hundred years made any essential improvement upon them, other than those here noted, and the balloon of to-day, unless we consider the airship a balloon, is practically just what it was in 1783. The hot air balloon, because of the ease and rapidity with which it can be inflated, continues in use, serving the ends of those who, for exhibition purposes, make ascensions in order to drop from a great height by the aid of a parachute. The fact that this is frequently done, with but few accidents occurring, is worthy of attention because the principle involved in the parachute enters into another feature of aeronautics than that of the balloon, namely, the use of the aeroplane in flying machines.

While the invention of the balloon conferred upon man the power of rising into the air and sustaining himself there, it left him at the mercy of the air currents, and his journeying by its aid has always been necessarily in the direction of the wind. Whatever attempts have been made to secure dirigibility for the balloon in its original form have been failures. In fact the proposition is an impracticable one, owing to danger which lies in subjecting the great surface of so frail a construction to any extraordinary pressure upon only a portion thereof. And so it is to be recorded that the only progress made in aeronautics during nearly a century subsequent to the invention of the balloon was in the limited adaptation of that bulky contrivance to practical purposes, involved in ascensions for scientific observation, for reconnaissance in military operations, and, as during the siege of Paris in the Franco-Prussian war, for escape from beleaguered places. It has proved itself remarkably useful in each of these several kinds of service, and has given results of permanent value in the use made of it by men of science. To enter into a detailed account of ascensions made in prosecution of scientific investigation would be to exceed the scope of this article. It is sufficient to state that the first was made in 1804 under the auspices of the Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg; and that among the eminent men who sought and derived advantage from the studies they or their co-laborers might make by this means were such as Laplace, Sir David Brewster, Sir J. Herschel, Dr. Tyndall, Flammarion, the late Duke of Argyle, and members of various learned bodies in Europe and America. A number of valuable discoveries have been made and much important data gathered. For war purposes the United States Government was practically the first to employ the balloon, a corps of aeronauts being attached to the Union Army during the war of 1861-1865. The use made of balloons during the siege of Paris in 1870 has already been referred to. The French Government has been very active in the creation of special military services in aerostation, and the majority of other European nations have followed the example. Such a service was used advantageously by the British in the Transvaal war. Germany and Russia are interested in the matter, and in both of these countries the military balloons are at command of recognized scientists for such use as they desire to make of them.



Stevens's Airship Over Coney Island.

During the year 1901 aeronautic experiments, which had taken on especial activity within the preceding score of years, reached a most interesting point in the achievements of M. Alberto Santos-Dumont with his airship, or dirigible balloon. On July 12, in that year, M. Santos-Dumont made a successful trip through the air from the Longechamps race course, near Paris, France, to the Eiffel Tower, some miles distant, passing around it and returning to the point of departure. There have been several repetitions of this experimental trip, and M. Santos-Dumont has satisfactorily demonstrated that his aerostat can be steered and managed generally, so as to pursue any specified course and to land at any designated point, under ordinary weather conditions. He has not given to the world, however, a veritable novelty in the type of aerostat which he employs. Dirigible balloons of a similar type were devised and constructed fully a quarter of a century ago, and the writer, who has been practically interested in aeronautics since 1865, saw one in 1877, which was successfully exhibited in a large hall in Boston. The envelope containing the gas was of the cylinderical form, pointed at each end, which is a feature in the Santos-Dumont, Zeppelin and other aerostats of recent date. A light but strong rod was suspended beneath this, and to the rod were attached the revolving fans for raising and propelling the machine, and the saddle for the aeronaut, who operated the fans by pedals, just as a bicycle is driven. This machine was tried but once in the open air, the experiment resulting in its destruction, as it was impossible to control it in a breeze. Dr. F. A. Barton, of Beckenham, England, who is working upon the problem of a dirigible balloon for the British War Office, claims to have experimented with a machine almost identical with that of M. Santos-Dumont at Dover, England, in 1883. The fact stands, however, that Santos-Dumont is the first who has ever succeeded in making a safe and uninterrupted aerial flight involving the features of turning and landing at given points. Count Zeppelin's experiments on the Lake of Geneva were failures, and so far as results are concerned the Santos-Dumont airship appears to illustrate in their practical application the most advanced ideas connected with effecting and controlling the flight of such machines. It is, therefore, scarcely necessary to devote space here to consideration or description of any of its rivals. Plans and specifications for aerostats which their inventors claim or hope will accomplish wonders could be given to an almost unlimited extent, but until some one of them demonstrates its absolute merit none of them can be regarded as actual indications of progress in aeronautics. Mention must be made, however, of the airship constructed at Sheepshead Bay, New York, during the Summer of 1902, by Leo Stevens, a performing aeronaut and parachute adventurer. Mr. Stevens adopted the Santos-Dumont ideas to a considerable extent, one difference being in the substitution of a small hot air balloon within the gas balloon for the envelope which Santos-Dumont inflates with cold air when necessary to compensate for any loss of gas which may occur. Mr. Stevens made a successful trip of several miles on September 30, taking several turns. At the same time

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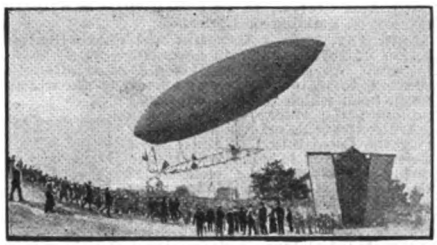
Mr. Edward C. Boice made an equally successful trip with one of Santos-Dumont's airships, which had been on exhibition at Manhattan Beach, near the shed occupied by the Stevens aerostat. The two airships were in the upper atmosphere coincidentally, and the affair partook somewhat the nature of a contest.

A more successful aerial flight than any yet made, measured by the distance covered, was accomplished on September 19, 1902, by Stanley Spencer, a practical aeronaut, with a machine differing somewhat from that of Santos-Dumont, though not in any essential point. One chief difference was that the propelling fan was placed forward instead of aft. Mr. Spencer made a trip over London and its suburbs, thirty miles in extent, his aerostat being under perfect control at all times, and taking any direction desired.

It was long ago accepted as a demonstrated fact by most of the men of science that a solution of the problem of aerial travel cannot be expected from any use which can be made of the gas balloon. Such of them as believed the problem still capable of solution looked in the direction of mechanics, and there came to their side the students of bird flight, and of the capabilities of the aeroplane. Something of the principles of mechanics and of the aeroplane, it must be observed here, enter into the success of the Santos-Dumont airship. The inventor of that aerostat does not depend altogether upon the buoyancy of his craft for rising into the air, but by the shifting of weight longitudinally along the light framework under his balloon he secures upon the under surface of it that action of atmosphere or wind which operates upon such an aeroplane as the kite, for instance. The difference is, that while the kite is held against the wind by a string, and thus is made to rise, the Santos-Dumont airship is forced against the air or wind by its propelling machinery, and the element thus opposing its progress, striking it obliquely from beneath, forces it to rise. This principle appears also in the Stevens and Spencer airships.

Various attempts have been made to construct flying machines modelled after the wings of birds, but these have never, in any instance achieved success. The employment of the aeroplane has been essayed by some inventors, and in this direction surprising work has been done by Dr. S. P. Langley, of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, D. C. His aerodrome has made actual flights over considerable distances and at great speed, the first one being effected over a portion of the Potomac River and its shores, about thirty miles below Washington, on May 6, 1896. Dr. Langley had pursued investigation and experiment, together with the study of the physical laws affecting the problem of aerial flight, for many years prior to the construction of his flying machine, which is a mechanism with aeroplanes extending on either side like wings and driven by revolving fans operated by a small steam engine. It weighs many times more than the volume of atmosphere which it displaces, but sails through the air like a soaring bird, and has attained a speed of from twenty to thirty miles an hour. In its weight as related to that of the atmosphere it is far heavier than a ship of solid lead would be in the water, and it owes its support in the air to the rapidity with which it runs over the air beneath it, the force of this air on the under side of the aeroplanes, as developed by the high rate of speed, serving to maintain it. For the initial development of speed and its resultant force it is necessary to project the machine into the air from a launching device, which imparts to it the motion thereafter maintained by its own machinery. The aerodrome consists of a hull formed of steel tubing, which contains a tubular steam boiler and a steam engine of one or one and a half horse power. The boiler and firegrate weigh a little more than five pounds, and the engine and machinery about twenty-six ounces. The hull is attached longitudinally to a rod, which carries also a peculiar kind of rudder at one end, and a buoy or float at the other. A framework similar to the outrigger of a racing boat extends from each side of the hull supporting one of the propellers, of which there are two. Four wings, two on each side, extend outward and upward from the longitudinal rod toward its ends, the hull hanging beneath the space between the two pairs of wings, and the propellers occupying a position amidships. The wings are each slightly curved, and spread twelve or thirteen feet from tip to tip. The propellers are between three and four feet in diameter. It is possible to steer the machine either vertically or horizontally by means of its curious rudder. The entire length of the machine is about sixteen feet, and the weight is nearly thirty pounds. With the supply of water and fuel which can be carried the duration of its flight is about five minutes.



Santos-Dumont Alighting.

In the Santos-Dumont, the Stevens and the Spencer airships and in Dr. Langley's aerodrome we have the ultimate of progress in aeronautics up to the present time. Neither of them holds within itself all the promise of that ability to traverse the upper atmosphere at will and with advantage, for which mankind is longing. Santos-Dumont and others working along the lines which he is following propose to continue their experiments. Dr. Langley is prosecuting the series of studies and experiments which have resulted thus far so promisingly. Dr. F. A. Barton, on the other side of the ocean, hopes to combine the balloon and the aeroplane in an aerostat which will excel all others. These things, however, are all in the category of promise, and are not yet to be chronicled as progress. They may figure more largely in the next issue of this annual.

Afghanistan.

Capital:
CABUL.

Afghanistan is a country of Central Asia lying between parallels 30° and 38°20′ of north latitude, and between 60°30′ and 74°30′ of east longitude. Habibullah Khan, the reigning Amir, came to the throne in October, 1901, upon the death of his father, Abdur Rahman Khan. Under the hereditary prince are the four Nakims, or Governors, of Kabul, Turkestan, Herat and Kandahar, the four provinces which make up the monarchy.

With slight exceptions the four millions of population are Mohammedans, with the sovereign at the head of the Church. The revenue of the state is variable. It was recently estimated at over $3,500,000. The Amir receives a small subsidy from the Indian Government.

Amir of Afghanistan.

Recently the Khans have attempted, with little success, to organize an army. However, there is an arsenal at Kabul, which, operating under English officers in the service of the Amir, can turn out 20,000 cartridges and fifteen rifles daily, and two field pieces weekly. Afghanistan's entire trade is by pack, across trade routes. Although unestimated, it is believed to be considerable, the commodities dealt in being metals, both base and precious; silks, felts, camel's hair, dye stuffs, sheepskins, carpets, rosaries and vast quantities of assofoetida—a strange mixture.

Although there have been repeated rumors of disturbances within the Kingdom, and of unfriendly manoeuvers by both Great Britain and Russia against it, none of these things have yet materialized.

The country is about 500 miles wide, from north to south, and about 600 miles long, having an area estimated at 270,000 square miles. It is generally rugged and mountainous, the elevation being, with few exceptions, 4,000 feet and more above the sea level. The climate is severe, being very cold in Winter and very hot in Summer. The trade with India is estimated at about $4,000,000 annually, but is restricted by the late Amir's oppressive trade policy.

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Alabama.

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Capital:
MONTGOMERY.

Alabama was formerly a part of Georgia, and was made a part of the Territory of Mississippi during the war of 1812, when it became necessary for the United States to establish military posts along the Gulf of Mexico. In 1817 Mississippi was admitted as a State and Alabama set off as a territory, being admitted to Statehood two years later. In 1813-14 the Creek Indians rebelled against the influx of white settlers, and, after a war lasting nearly two years, the nation was subdued and the settlement of the territory begun in earnest. The name, "Alabama," is from the Choctaw and means "vegetable gatherers," and not "Here we rest," as it has been usually translated.

The State of Alabama has an area of 52,250 square miles, and in June, 1901, an estimated population of 1,862,000. Though primarily an agricultural State, manufacturing and mechanical industries have steadily increased during the past decade, due largely to the development of the extensive deposits of iron, coal, limestone and dolomite found in unusual proximity and quality in the Birmingham district. The products of iron and steel amounted, in 1900, to $17,392,483, or 21 per cent of the total value of all the products of the State.

Related to the iron and steel industry is the manufacture of foundry and machine shop products and correlated with these is the manufacture of cast iron pipe, stoves, car wheels, boilers, engines, etc. Six railroads centre at Birmingham and large car shops are located there. In the manufacture of coke Alabama has the rank of second in the United States; the product in this industry in 1900 amounted to $3,726,433.

Lumber and timber manufacturing come second in importance in the industries of Alabama, and related to these is the production of turpentine and resin. In the production of cotton this State stands third in the United States. In 1901 there were forty-nine cotton mills in operation and nineteen more either in the process of building or projected.

In May, 1901, a Constitutional Convention met in Montgomery to revise or, rather, rewrite the Constitution of 1875, which, in accordance with the direction of Congress, guaranteed the negro specified right to vote. As a result of this old constitution, made during reconstruction days, intimidation and ballot stuffing, to maintain the supremacy of the whites, was extensively practised. The Democratic State platform, upon which the Constitutional Convention of 1901 was elected, promised the voters to secure the legal supremacy of the whites without disenfranchising any white man except for crime, and without violating the Constitution of the United States. There was less antagonistic race feeling in Alabama than in any other of the Southern States, owing largely to the educational work of Tuskegee Institute, and the tact and ability of its president, Booker T. Washington.

Gov. William D. Jelks.

Shortly after the convention opened, a memorial, understood to have been drafted by Mr. Washington, was presented, recounting the homely virtues of the negro, his fidelity to his masters and the mistakes that had been made, and asking for laws that would discriminate justly between good and bad citizenship.

The convention adopted a suffrage plan, modelled something after that of North Carolina, containing a "grandfather clause," but one less displeasing to the negroes. The new Constitution provides a double electoral qualification, so that all white persons may register unless debarred for statutory reasons, and all other persons whose qualifications make them desirable citizens.

It provides that at any time until December 20, 1902, the following may register as life electors: All persons who have served in the armies of the United States or the Confederate States, and all descendants of such persons, and all persons who are of good character and who understand the duties and obligations of citizenship under a republican form of government. Of this good character and duties of citizenship, a board of three registers appointed in each county are to be judges, though appeals may be taken to the State Courts.

After January 1, 1903, all those not previously registered as life electors may vote who are qualified as follows: Those who can read or write any article of the Constitution, and who, unless physically disabled, have been engaged in some lawful occupation or calling for the greater part of twelve months preceding the time they desire to register, or those who are either bona fide owners of forty acres of land in the State or owners of real estate or personal property whose assessed value is $300 or more.

The clause prescribing that the voter must have been engaged in some lawful occupation was stated to have been aimed against the negroes of the younger generation who were sufficiently well educated not to be debarred by an educational qualification, but who, being nevertheless too lazy to work, were undesirable citizens generally and apt to be politically corrupt.

The constitution also provides for quadrennial instead of biennial elections and sessions of the Legislature, for an advisory Board of Pardons, consisting of the Secretary of State, the Attorney General and the State Auditor, to advise with the Governor as to all petitions for pardons, but that the Governor may act either in accordance with or contrary to their recommendations. It provides that if a prisoner escape from a sheriff through the latter's fault, and suffers death or bodily harm, the sheriff may be impeached and removed from office and shall not be eligible to other office during the time for which he had been elected as sheriff. It prohibits the Legislature from ever passing an act authorizing or legalizing marriage between a white person and a negro or the descendent of a negro.

The election for the ratification or rejection of this Constitution was held November 11, 1901, and the vote cast was 108,613 for adoption and 81,734 for rejection. The total vote, 190,347, was larger than the vote for Governor in 1900, when it was 162,319. This was probably due to the fact that the full strength of the negro vote was brought out. According to the census of 1900, a little more than 59.5 of the male negroes of voting age in Alabama are illiterate. An increase of the minimum school appropriation to $1,100,000 makes more and better schools possible and the negroes of the better class accept this as a sign of a larger negro vote in the future.

Not only the Alabama Democrats favored the suffrage system of the new Constitution, but the white Republicans adopted it without extensive opposition. The State Republican Committee, at a meeting held August 4, 1902, adopted the following resolution: "That only those shall be permitted to participate in the State and County convention who are duly qualified voters under the new Constitution of Alabama." At the convention held September 16 this resolution was adopted by the delegates.

The Republican State Convention met at Birmingham September 17, and the platform, adopted after much discussion, expressed faith in the Republican Administration and especially in President Roosevelt, and favored his nomination for President in 1904.

In Birmingham on September 18, during a speech by Booker T. Washington, in Shiloh Baptist Church, a cry of "fight" was mistaken for "fire," and in the stampede which followed nearly 100 persons were suffocated or trampled to death, all of them negroes, though several whites who were present were injured.

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Alaska.

Capital:
SITKA.

Alaska, the northernmost territory of the United States, was purchased from Russia in 1867 for $7,200,000. It has an area of 590,844 square miles and an estimated population, in 1901, of 63,592, of which 25,536 are natives. Alaska is only a district, like the District of Columbia, and is directly under the control of Congress. It is a judicial district, with three divisions and three courts. It has a Governor and a Surveyor-General, who is ex-officio secretary, a collector, and many deputies. It has no delegate in Congress nor has it a local Legislature. Situated between the 50th and 70th parallels of latitude, it lies partly within the Arctic zone, and has a climate varying from temperate in midsummer in the southern portion to arctic in the northern part. The principal industry at present is mining gold, copper, and most recently Bessemer iron ore, which has been found on the islands along the coast. Since the purchase in 1867 it has brought the Government nearly $9,000,000,000 in revenue.

Alaska is well supplied with volcanoes, either active or "fossilized." Among the best known are Mount Wrangell, which is usually smoking, Mount Blackburn, Mount Redoubt, Mount Illiamna and Mount Augustine. In May, 1902, Mount Redoubt became violently eruptive, and on May 3 there was a heavy eruption, ashes being carried for a distance of 90 miles and covering the ground for dozens of square miles in extent. Mount Blackburn also became active during 1902, and while the eruption was not intense, the earthquakes which accompanied it broke up the surface of the famous Muir glacier and caused the lower end to become disrupted.

There has been some discussion in Alaskan newspapers on the subject of a territorial form of government, and some agitation on the part of a few people. Owners of taxable property, however, are said to be opposed to a change at present on account of the expense of official salaries. There are but few who call Alaska home, and but comparatively few resident owners of land. Were the lands surveyed and opened for settlement, says the Governor in his annual report for 1901, there would be a large increase of population, especially of Finlanders, who are anxious to settle in Alaska if they can be assured of holding property with safe titles. Congress usually appropriates the sum of $30,000 for public schools, though in 1901 the appropriation was cut down by the Committee on Appropriations. In-

Gov. John G. Brady.

corporated towns support their own schools. There is no penitentiary in Alaska, and criminals who are not confined in the jails are sent to McNeil's Island, Washington. In sane persons are cared for at the Oregon State Insane Asylum, and from January 1 to October 1, 1901. nine persons had been committed. During the past year smallpox, consumption, la grippe and pneumonia have made their appearance among the natives, but to no alarming ex tent.

The mining industry in Alaska was vigorously prosecuted during the season of 1901 and 1902, and it is estimated that the output in the region of Nome for the two seasons was $13,000,000. Placer mining is the most common, for it needs but few tools and little capital. Some deposits of gold-bearing quartz have been discovered and worked, though as a general thing the ore body is of a low grade and in many cases does not average more than $2 a ton. Silver and platinum have been found in paying quantities, and discoveries of tin and cinnibar have been reported. Copper mines have been opened along the southern shore and rich deposits of iron have been found. During 1901 mines at the head waters of the Koyukuk River attracted much attention, and mining camps there were established as far north as latitude 67 degrees.

On January 6, 1902, the Federal officers who conspired with Alexander McKenzie, to take possession of the most valuable mines at Nome, were sentenced at the United States Court in San Francisco. Judge Noyes was fined $1,000 for contempt, District-Attorney Joseph K. Wood and his assistant, C. A. S. Frost, were sentenced to four months and one year, respectively. McKenzie received a sentence of one year's imprisonment and a fine in February, 1901, and was pardoned by President McKinley in four months on account of failing health. McKenzie was president of the East Alaska Gold Company, formed to get possession of all mining claims at Nome through fake processes of law. Noyes, Wood and Frost aiding him. They defied the summonses of the higher court and ran things with a high hand until reached by United States marshals and arrested.

It was reported during 1902 that diamonds had been discovered near Cape Nome and that they were of large caret and good quality. Henry Hanks, former State geologist of California, says that he discovered microscopic diamonds in the sands at Nome, but no large specimens.

During the past two years attempts have been made at raising hardy vegetables and cereals and have been generally successful. The cabbages raised near Skagway are large and solid and bring about $80 a ton. Potatoes do well near Dyea, though irrigation is necessary. Barley and oats are sown for hay, which is packed in silos, there being too little sunshine to cure it properly. Attempts at raising fruit have not been very successful. Wild crab apples grow in southeast Alaska, and it is expected that these can be grafted and a hardy apple cultivated. This kind of work is being carried on at experiment stations.

Up to the present time there is but one railway line completed in Alaska, the White Pass & Yukon. Projected railways are the Valdes Eagle Railway, along the Valdes Copper River, to be 400 miles in length, and the Klondike Mines Railway, through the Bonanza Creek district, from Dawson to Stewart River, a distance of 82 miles. The Trans-Alaska Company and the Trans-Alaska Railway Company are asking for rights in the Illiamna Bay country, along one route. The Governor in his annual report for 1901 puts forth the needs of a railway from Valdez to the Tarana and Yukon rivers.

The question of the boundary between Alaska and Canada stands at present on a temporary compromise between the two countries. To Great Britain the United Staes has ceded certain rights in the disputed territory and has been given other rights claimed by Canada. In 1824 agreements were adopted by Russia and the United States and by Russia and Great Britain, Russia relinquishing claims to maritime jurisdiction and agreeing not to establish any trading posts south of north latitude 54 degrees 40 minutes, and the United States not to establish any posts north of this latitude. This left the question of the boundary south of this latitude to be settled by the United States and Great Britain. In 1839 Russia gave a lease of the greater part of Alaska, including most of the disputed territory, to the Hudson Bay Company, a British corporation. In 1867 Russia conveyed to the United States all her rights in Alaska. The conveyance was by treaty, and the boundary line was the one defined by Russia in her treaty with Great Britain in 1825.

This boundary was set out as follows: From the southernmost point of Prince of Wales Island, at 55 degrees and 40 minutes north latitude and between 131 and 133 degrees west longitude, the line was to extend north to 50 degrees north latitude on the continent. Then it was to follow the summit of the mountains parallel to the coast to the point of intersection of the 141st meridian, and from this point and along this meridian to the frozen sea. Prince of Wales Island was to belong to Russia. Whenever the summits of the mountains were more than 10 marine leagues from the coast, the line was to be parallel to the windings of the coast, not more than 10 marine leagues distant.

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There was no dispute regarding this boundary until a few years ago. Since the discovery of gold in Alaska Canada made claim to a large portion of the mainland, alleging that the true meaning of the boundary of 1825 is that the line should not follow the windings of the coast, but should extend interiorly from a line intersecting headlands and promontories along the coast.

The provisional boundary agreed upon by Secretary John Hay and Victor Herbert, British Charge d'Affaires, in October, 1899, in the modus vivendi which now stands, is a line indicated by monuments at White Pass, Chilcoot Pass and along the Klehini River and Porcupine Creek. This places in American territory the towns of Dyea and Skaguay, and the head of Lynn Canal and Pyramid Harbor. The agreement calls for free passage for persons going to or from Porcupine Creek along the trail between the creek and the junction of the Klehini and Chilkat rivers, subject to customs regulations. By this agreement Canada conceded to the United Staes about 100 miles of disputed territory and Canada received from the United States concessions to about 10 miles.

In April, 1902, considerable agitation was caused in Washington and in Canada by a report that a boundary monument set by Russia had been removed by a Canadian surveyor. The Canadian Government denied the entire affair, and an investigation was begun by Captain W. H. Richardson, of the Eighth U. S. Cavalry. Captain Richardson reported finding nothing suspicious, but a surveyor, J. P. Cummings, claimed to have torn down the monument under the impression that it was built to hide surveyor's field notes. On August 18, 1902, Lieutenant George Emmons, U. S. A., reported having found boundary monuments and a Russian stone house on the summit of Mount Chilkat, placing the entire Porcupine mining district and the placer gold and copper camp of Rainy Hollow within the American territory. A military post has been established at Haine's Mission, near the disputed territory.

Though the flow of fortune hunters continues in the direction of Alaska, reports seem to show that the country is beginnig to lose many of its attractions. Placers are being worked dry of gold, and but few new discoveries have been made in the past year. It has been estimated by Assistant Canadian Gold Commissioner Senkler that the output of gold for the whole territory for 1902 will be not more than $14,000,000, against $21,000,000 for 1901.

Summarizing the needs of Alaska, the Governor, in his report for 1901, says that the district wants land laws in their fullness, land surveyed for immediate settlement, a delegate in Congress and a worthy representative at the St. Louis Exposition in 1903.

In the Yukon territory gold dust is generally used to liquidate debts, and merchantable gold dust, thoroughly cleaned, is worth on an average $16 an ounce. The ordinary commercial dust, mixed with black sand and crushed white quartz, is worth from $14 to $15 an ounce. By the new order regarding a royalty of 2½ per cent without exemption on exported dust the merchant is obliged to lose the discount on dust at $16 an ounce and pay export tax as well. In order to protect themselves and establish the territory on a currency basis, the merchants have decided to accept merchantable dust at $15 an ounce and pay the 2½ per cent export tax.

Anarchy and Nihilism.

Among the important matters of legislation which occupied the attention of the Congress of the United States during the session of 1901-2 was that of protecting the life of the President. Especial attention had been directed to this subject by the assassination of President McKinley in September, 1901. The fact that Mr. McKinley was made a sacrifice to anarchical fanaticism caused the proposed legislation to include measures for the suppression of anarchism. In relation to the question of anarchism the Government of the United States, like that of Great Britain, has declined all overtures of other governments to unite in some form of repressive action. This declination was based on the unwillingness of these two governments to open a possible way for the extradition of political offenders. While that position is still adhered to, it is not considered that it would be affected by the adoption of laws to suppress the movement and all of its manifestations within our own country.

Accordingly the Senate passed a bill which fixed death as the penalty for any attempt, successful or unsuccessful, to take the life of the President, his possible successor, or any representative of a foreign government visiting the United States. Aiding, abetting, advising or counselling such an attempt was to be punished by imprisonment for twenty years, and threatening by written, printed, or spoken words the life of any such person was to be punishable by ten years' imprisonment. On June 9 the House of Representatives passed a substitute bill, which not only contemplated the punishment of crimes against the President, his possible successor, and against the heads and representatives of foreign governments, but also legislated to some extent against the general profession or teaching of Anarchy. The two branches of Congress were unable to come to an agreement upon legislation covering the ground, and the bills here described got no further than to be referred to a committee of conference, representing the two Houses. The necessity for some law in the line of the measures proposed will inevitably bring the question again before the national legislators.

The Legislature of the State of New York, acting upon the suggestion of Governor Odell, made in his annual message on the opening of the session of 1902, considered the question of Anarchy, with the result that a bill was passed and approved. Governor Odell, in his message, referred to the assassination of President McKinley, and declared that "those whose utterances have a tendency to incite to disorder or murder should be punished." The law enacted, which is now Chapter 371 of the Laws of 1902, defines "criminal Anarchy" thus: "Criminal Anarchy is the doctrine that organized government should be overthrown by force or violence, or by the assassination of the executive head, or of any of the executive officials of government, or by any unlawful means. The advocacy of such doctrine, either by word of mouth or writing, is a felony."

Anarchism and Nihilism are two movements of a socio-political character which many people confuse as one and the same thing. While they are closely related they differ in origin, in character and in aim. The one is international, while the other centres its interest upon a single country; the one aims at general revolution, while the aim of the other is to effect a revolution of conditions in Russia alone. Of the two, therefore, the first, which is Anarchism, claims the larger degree of attention, because its principles and the actions resulting therefrom affect the entire world.

A concise definition of Anarchism is that one given by E. V. Zenker in a monograph upon the subject wherein he says: "Anarchy means in its ideal sense, the perfect, unfettered self-government of the individual, and, consequently, the absence of any kind of external government." This is the theory, held merely as a philosophy by some who would secure its application by the process of general education and peaceful revolution; but held by others as an incentive to and justification of action, developing even into violence, whereby its application can be forced upon the world. Thus it is that among Anarchists there are various classes, from the philosophic thinkers, possessed of Utopian ideas of what his philosophy would bring to pass, down to those restless and impetuous enemies of organized order who band themselves together in a pact for assassination. And it is because those last mentioned derive their inspiration to crime from the thought evolved by the former that law-creating and law-abiding society has begun to regard even the utterance of the thought as a crime.

It is not necessary to trace the genesis of Anarchism farther than to the writings of Pierre Joseph Proudhon, a native of Besancon, France, the birthplace of the celebrated Socialist, Fourier. Proudhon, born in humble circumstances in 1809, was naturally a student, and obtained educational advantages unusual for one of his station, by dint of his own perseverance, self-denial and ability to excel in contests for such academic prizes as enabled him to devote time to collegiate life. In his philosophy he became first a Socialist, and then, under the influence of Karl Marx, an Anarchist. His famous declaration that "property is theft" was an aphoristic expression of his view that service pays service, a day's labor balancing a day's labor, and the duration of labor constituting the just measure of value. He regarded property and capital as the power of claiming the results of labor without giving an equivalent, taking possession of these

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results in the form of rent and interest. The new social organization which he desired to see established, but by the peaceful process of education, was one based on collective principles—a free association which would take account of the division of labor, and which would maintain the personality both of the man and the citizen. His view of Anarchy was that through man's ethical progress government should become unnecessary. "Government of man by man," he held, "is oppression. The highest perfection of society is found in order and Anarchy."

The revolutions of 1848 mark the beginning of the violent application of this philosophy, proclaimed only eight years previous. Michael Bakunin, a Russian, and the founder in his own country of Nihilism in its existing form, led with Karl Marx and other would-be social reformers in establishing and carrying on the propaganda of the International Association, and for some years Socialism and Anarchism went hand in hand. A conference of the association, held at The Hague in 1872, resulted in the drawing of a line upon one side of which were the Socialists proper, who believed in orderly reform, under existing governmental systems, while on the other were the extremists, who held another conference the same year at Saint-Imier, in Switzerland.

Prior to this, in 1865, Karl Marx had organized in London, with Bakunin and others, the International Association of Workingmen, which was Anarchistic in its spirit. Bakunin, in 1868, founded the Social Democratic Alliance at Geneva, Switzerland, this body having a more advanced spirit of Anarchism than the other, with which it amalgamated in 1869. The association included a large conservative element in its membership, and this, with such sympathizers as were brought to it by the amalgamation, exerted a restraining influence, which was, as already stated, thrown off by the extremists in The Hague conference. The resultant conference of the latter element at Saint-Imier was the birth of that Anarchism wherein there is represented by its apostles such extremes of intelligence, social position and general character as appear in the association of such men as Professor Elisee Reclus, Prince Kropotkin, Michael Bakunin, Count Malatesta and Johann Most. The Congress of Berne, following the death of Bakunin in 1876, was under the leadership of Count Malatesta, representing the ultra Anarchistic sentiment of the Italian revolutionists, the most powerful group in Europe, and it pronounced in favor of insurrectional methods. The convention held at Fribourg, Switzerland, in 1878, going still further, placed itself unanimously upon the platform of the "collective appropriation of social riches; the abolition of the state under all its forms; insurrectional and revolutionary action, and against the use of the ballot, a mischievous instrument incapable of realizing the sovereignty of the people."

Thus the movement openly presented grounds of justification for such repressive measures as governments had taken or contemplated. It spread nevertheless, allying itself with Nihilism in Russia, and displaying especial vigor in Italy, France and Spain, eventually making the United States a place of refuge for leaders to whom Europe became unsafe, and also making this country one of the centres for demonstrations

President McKinley.

Empress of Austria.

President Carnot.

King Humbert.

FOUR VICTIMS OF ANARCHY.

of its policy and power. It was at this stage that Johann Most became an influential factor in the movement. Expelled from Germany in 1879, he went to London and organized among the extremists of all nations gathered there a secret propagandist club, to carry on international revolutionary agitation and prepare directly for general revolution. Its plan was to form groups in every country, whose activity was to be united in the Central Committee in London.

Long before Anarchy had thus stultified itself by organization, a proceeding in direct antagonism to its own tenets, the propaganda of violence had asserted itself in various attempts at assassination of those in authority. The culmination of these was the killing of Czar Alexander II., at St. Petersburg, by a bomb thrown in the way of his carriage. This was the deed of a Nihilist. Nihilism, as already stated, bears sympathetic relation to Anarchism, but is indigenous to Russia, and concentrates its aim upon the institutions of that country. Nihilism in its first stage was a speculative and anti-religious tendency, antagonistic to every conventionality of society, and especially to customs enjoined by the Church. Its growth was among the educated classes, stimulated by the Socialistic ideas imbibed by young Russian students of both sexes in Western Europe. After these students were recalled by an Imperial ukase in 1873, there was a period of Socialist propaganda, which developed into violence under the merciless repressive measures of the Government; and from 1878 until the assassination of Alexander II., on March 13, 1881, there was a continuous duel between the Nihilists and the authorities, with no mercy shown on either side. Nihilism, as already stated, had become allied in 1876 with the Anarchistic movement in other parts of Europe.

Through the influence of Johann Most and the well-known Nihilist, Leo Hartmann, an International Revolutionary Congress was held in London in July, 1881, its sessions continuing from the 14th to the 19th. About forty delegates were present, representing several hundred groups, and the principles there formulated, constituting Anarchism as it exists to-day, are embodied in the following:

"The revolutionaries of all countries are uniting into an 'International Revolutionary Working Men's Association,' for the purpose of a social revolution. The headquarters of the association is at London, and sub-committees are formed in Paris, Geneva and New York. In every place where like-minded supporters exist, sections and an Executive Committee of three persons are to be formed. The committees of a country are to keep up with one another and with the General Committee regular communication by means of continual reports and information, and have to collect money for the purchase of poison and weapons, as well as to find places suitable for laying mines, and so on. To attain the proposed end, the annihilation of all rulers, ministers of state, nobility, the clergy, the most prominent capitalists, and other exploiters, any means are permissible, and, therefore, great attention should be given specially to the study of chemistry, and the preparation of explosives, as being the most important weapons. Together with the chief committee in London there will also be established an Executive Committee of international composition, and an information bureau, whose duty is to carry out the decisions of the Chief Committee, and to conduct correspondence."

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While there are Russian Nihilists who, under any circumstances, would be Anarchists, standing squarely upon this platform, it is a fact that organized Nihilism, with its secret codes of communication, its underground methods of correspondence, and its readiness to resort to violence, is not in full sympathy with Anarchism as here presented. Many of the leaders would be satisfied with constitutionalism, as was made evident in the address sent to Alexander III., after the assassination of his father, wherein the Executive Committee of the revolutionary party offered to submit unconditionally to a National Assembly duly elected by the people.

The Anarchists who sought refuge in the United States, not satisfied with the safety and freedom guaranteed under the liberal constitution and laws of the country, included the institutions which they found here in the category of things to be destroyed. Johann Most made his home here when London became too hot for him in 1883. New York and Chicago became centres of Anarchistic activity, a large group being formed in each city. In Chicago, where the utterances at their gatherings were so outspoken as to demand repressive measures, the breaking up of one of their meetings in Haymarket Square by the police on May 4, 1886, was made memorable by the throwing of a bomb which killed seven policemen and injured a large number of people. Seven of the ringleaders were captured, tried and convicted, four of them being hanged, and the other three sent to prison—two for life and one for fifteen years. These three were pardoned by Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, in 1893. During the World's Fair in Chicago that year, a convention of avowed Anarchists was held in Chicago, but no new doctrines were promulgated. What remains to be told of the doings of Anarchists is epitomized in the following catalogue of crimes committed by them in this and other countries:

George Darboy, Archbishop of Paris, was assassinated by Communists on May 24, 1871. While the Commune of Paris was not actually Anarchistic, there were doubtless many Anarchists among its controlling spirits.

William I., of Prussia and Germany, was the object of three different attempts at assassination, namely, Oscar Becker's, on July 14, 1861; Hodel's, on May 11, 1878, and Dr. Nobiling's, on June 2, 1878.

Alexander II., of Russia, was killed at St. Petersburg, on March 13, 1881, by the explosion of a bomb thrown by a man who also was killed. Previous attempts upon the Czar's life had been made by Karakozon, at St. Petersburg, April 16, 1866; by Berezowski, at Paris, June 6, 1867; by Alexander Solovieff, April 14, 1879; by the undermining of a railway train, December 1, 1879, and by an explosion in the Winter Palace, St. Petersburg, February 17, 1880. While these crimes were perpetrated by Nihilists, it is to be remembered that there is an alliance between Nihilism and Anarchism.

An attempt was made on September 28, 1883, to explode a dynamite bomb at the unveiling of the Niederwald Monument in Germany, at which Emperor William, the Crown Prince and other eminent personages were present. The fuse failed to burn. Remsdorf, Rupsch and Kuchler, Anarchists, were tried in Leipsic the following year, convicted of the attempted crime and sentenced to death.

Herr Most.

Malatesta.

Prince Kropotkin.

Emma Goldman.

FOUR PROMINENT ANARCHISTS.

Jules Ferry, ex-Premier of France, was shot at on December 10, 1887.

Seven persons were wounded by the explosion of a bomb in the Rue Clichy, Paris, France, on March 27, 1892. Ravachol and one of his accomplices in the crime were sentenced to life imprisonment.

Meunier, an Anarchist, on April 25, 1892, threw a bomb into the Cafe Vers, in Paris, France, and six persons were wounded by its explosion. Meunier was sentenced to penal servitude for life.

An Anarchist threw a bomb into a crowded church in Warsaw, Russian Poland, on September 7, 1892, but was himself the only person killed by the explosion.

In March, 1893, a Belgian Anarchist named Joseph Pauwels, planned to throw a bomb into the Church of the Madeleine, in Paris, France, during a service, but a swinging door struck his arm, causing him to drop the bomb, which killed him in its explosion. No one else was injured.

Twenty persons were wounded at Grenoble, France, on March 21, 1893, by an Anarchist bomb exploded at the entrance of a church.

An attempt was made on September 24, 1893, to kill General Campos in Spain by means of a bomb.

A bomb thrown by Anarchists in the Lyceum Theatre, Barcelona, Spain, on November 8, 1893, exploded and killed thirty people, injuring eighty others.

On December 9, 1893, Auguste Vaillant, an Anarchist, threw a bomb into the Chamber of Deputies in Paris, France, and seven Deputies were wounded by its explosion. Vaillant was guillotined February 5, 1894.

Emile Henry, an Anarchist, on February 12, 1894, threw a bomb into the cafe of the Hotel Terminus, in Paris, France. Twenty persons were wounded. Henry was guillotined May 20, 1894.

In Rome, Italy, on March 8, 1894, eight persons were injured by the explosion of a bomb thrown in front of the Chamber of Deputies.

On May 3, 1894, several persons were wounded by a dynamite explosion in Liege, Belgium, for which crime two Anarchists were subsequently given life sentences.

Premier Crispi, of Italy, was shot at on June 16, 1894.

Marie Francois Carnot, President of the French Republic, was mortally stabbed at Lyons, by Cesare Santo, an Anarchist, on Sunday, June 24, 1894.

On June 7, 1896, a bomb thrown into a religious procession in Barcelona, Spain, exploded, killing eleven persons and severely wounding forty others. More than three hundred Anarchists were arrested, and thirty-one of them were given death sentences, many others being deported.

President Faure, of the French Republic, was shot at on June 13, 1897.

Antonio Canovas del Castillo, Prime Minister of Spain, was shot to death by Michael Angolillo, alias Golli, an Italian Anarchist, at Santa Agueda, Spain, on August 8, 1897.

King George I., and Princess Marie of Greece, were shot at on February 26, 1898.

Empress Elizabeth of Austria was stabbed to the heart by Luccheni, a Franco-Italian Anarchist, on September 10, 1898, while going from a hotel at Geneva, Switzerland, to a boat.

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King Humbert of Italy was shot to death at Monza, on July 29, 1900, by Angelo Bresci, an Italian Anarchist, who went from Paterson, N. J., where the murder was planned, to Italy, where it was executed.

William II., the German Emperor, was struck and wounded in the face by a missile thrown at him, on March 6, 1901.

Privy Councillor Pobiedonosteff, Chief Procurator of the Holy Synod, was fired at four times on March 22, 1901, while writing in his study, at St. Petersburg. The assassin was out of doors, and two of his bullets came through a window, narrowly missing their aim. The others did not enter the room.

An Italian boy, named Sipido, attempted to kill the Prince of Wales (now King of England), shooting at him as he was about to enter a train at Brussels.

William McKinley, President of the United States, was shot at the Pan-American Exposition, in Buffalo, N. Y., on September 6, 1901, by Leon Czolgosz, an Anarchist, during a public reception. Mr. McKinley died from the effect of his wound on September 14.

Andorra.

Andorra, which is a miniature republic in the Pyrenees, is under the joint suzerainty of France and Spain. Its area does not exceed 175 square miles, and its population is less than 6,000. It is governed by a Council of twenty-four members, elected by the heads of families, and this Council in turn elects the first and second syndic, who preside for four years over the affairs of the little nation. Joseph Calva and Calvo Jaumina are the present syndics.

The executive power is vested in the first syndic, while the judicial power is exercised by a civil judge and two magistrates. France and the Bishop of Urgel appoint each a magistrate and a civil judge alternately a permanent delegate. The Prefect of the Pyrenees Orientates, moreover, has charge of the interests of France.

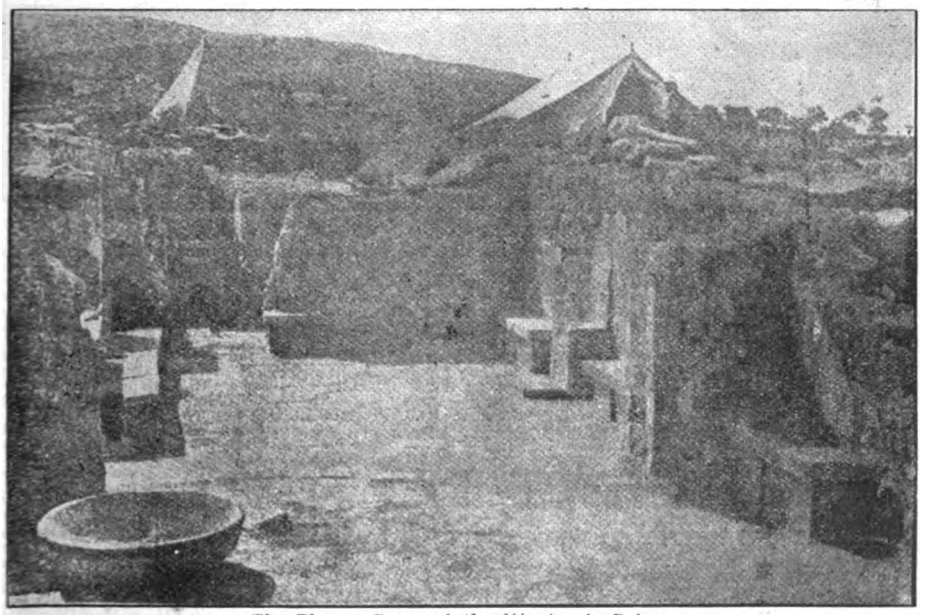
The Andorrans, having assisted Charlemagne against the Moors, were awarded with the privilege of self-government. The Count of Foix and subsequently Henry IV. reasserted these claims, but they were relinquished during the French Revolution, and restored in 1806 at the request of the people of Andorra. They are illiterate and so uncommunicative that in Catalonia to assume ignorance is called "to play the Andorran." The chief products are grapes, tobacco and timber, and there is some traffic in wood, iron and wool, though the principal industry is cattle raising. Game abounds. The language used is a Catalonian dialect. The people are kindly and hospitable, and marry chiefly among themselves.

Archaeology, the Science of Ancient Things.

HORACE GREEN,
Fellow of the American Museum of Natural History.

Archaeology, the science of ancient things, has become through incessant worldwide labors, a vast department of knowledge, including such widely separated subjects as the remains of earliest prehistoric man, which some scientists place as far as 200,000 years ago; the dwelling places of Abraham and the biblical patriarchs; the ancient civilizations of Assyria, Egypt, Greece and Rome, and, by a liberal interpretation the monuments of the Middle Ages. It is a subject the importance of which cannot be exaggerated, for one thing which creditably distinguishes the civilized man of to-day from the most highly civilized men of any past age is the copious knowledge which the modern possesses of his predecessors.

The House of the Minotaur.—The most fascinating of all recent archaeological discoveries have been those made on the island of Crete in the Mediterranean. Here the very cradle of Greek civilization has been found. Here Zeus or Jupiter, the father of



The Throne Room of the Minotaur's Palace.

the Greek gods, was born. On this island at the very dawn of history was laid the seed of that civilization which afterward became known as Greek and which still profoundly influences the world to-day. In the

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cave of Dikte an altar has been found which was worshiped as the birthplace of Zeus. And most probably it was his birthplace, for all the evidence goes to show that the Greek gods were originally mortal heroes.

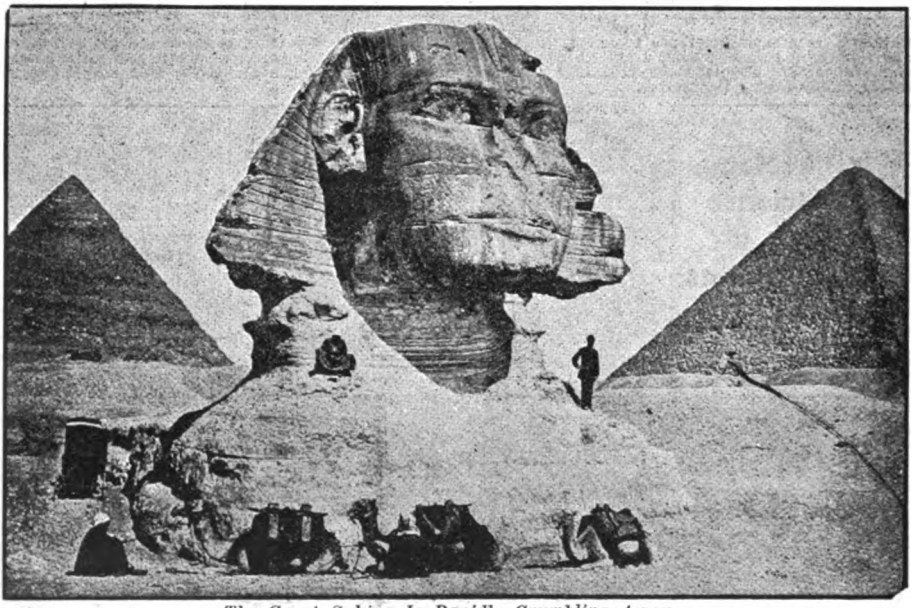
The archaeological work in Crete is very extensive, and has been divided among several nations. Of most thrilling interest are the discoveries made at Knossos by the English scholars, Messrs. D. G. Hogarth and A. J. Evans.

Here are the remains of the palace of King Minos, father of the Minotaur, and of the famous labyrinth in which the monster slew his young Athenian victims.

Everybody who knows anything about Greek history remembers the legend of Theseus, the Minotaur and the Labyrinth. The Athenians were compelled to pay the terrible Minos, King of Crete, an annual tribute of seven youths and seven maidens, who were sent each year to be devoured by the Minotaur, a monster with a bull's body and a human head. It was exceedingly strong and fierce, and was kept in a labyrinth so artfully contrived that whoever was enclosed in it could by no means find his way out without assistance. Here the Minotaur was fed with human victims. Theseus, the Athenian, resolved to deliver the country from the monster or die in the attempt. When the time to send tribute came, and youths and maidens were, according to custom, drawn by lot, he offered himself as one of the victims. The ship departed with black sails as usual, which Theseus promised his father to change for white in case he returned victorious. When they arrived in Crete the youths and maidens were exhibited before the King, Minos. Ariadne, the beautiful daughter of the King, who was present, became deeply enamored of Theseus. She furnished him with a sword with which to fight the Minotaur, and with a clue of thread by which he might find his way out of the Labyrinth. He was successful, slew the Minotaur, escaped from the Labyrinth and, taking Ariadne with him, sailed with his rescued companions for Athens. On the way they stopped at the island of Naxos, where, sad to say, Theseus abandoned poor Ariadne, leaving her asleep.

It is the palace of King Minos with its Labyrinth that has been discovered by the archaeologists at Knossos in Crete, and each fresh discovery made tends to show that every part of the legend is substantially based on fact. The symbols of the Minotaur appear constantly on the ruins.

The ruins have now been covered over with a roof to preserve them from the weather. In order to support the roof it was necessary to place some kind of pillars in the position formerly occupied by the Myce-



The Great Sphinx Is Rapidly Crumbling Away.

naean (Cretan) columns, the burnt remains of which were found fixed in the sockets of the stone bench opposite the throne.

Accordingly pillars of Mycenaean designs were erected and the whole roofed over.

One of the results of the excavation is the inkling it gives to the great extent of the palace, which seems, in fact, to have not only covered the whole of the knoll on which it stands, but to have descended in a series of several storied hills and towers down the eastern side of the hill to the bank of the stream which runs below.

On the left is seen one of the most sensational of Knossian discoveries, the quadruple staircase which descended from the Central Court of the Hall of the Colonnades. At the point of the staircase the palace was certainly three and probably four stories high; in fact, three flights of steps still remain. The excavation of the lowest flight was of extraordinary difficulty owing to the constant danger of bringing down the staircase above. It was altogether miner's work, necessitating a constant succession of wooden arches.

The earlier part of this palace was built about 1700 B. C. or 3,600 years ago. This was proved by the discovery immediately under the foundations of the lid of an Egyptian alabastron upon which was engraved the name of King Thyan of the Hyksos dynasty of Egypt, who reigned between 1800 and 1700 B. C.

A vast quantity of objects, including paintings, tablets and carved stones, have been found which illustrate the life of early Cretan times. Among the pictures the most startling is a fresco painting showing female toreadors in the act of tackling infuriated bulls. The women are of graceful form and handsomely dressed and are evidently trained for the bloody work of the bull ring. They afford, according to Mr. Evans, the clearest evidence that the Lords of Knossos glutted their eyes with shows in which maidens as well as youths were trained to grapple with what was then regarded as the king of animals. The sports of the amphitheatre, which have never lost their hold on the Mediterranean world, may thus in Crete at least be traced back to prehistoric times. And before the days when enslaved barbarians were butchered to make a Roman holiday captives perhaps of gentle blood shared the same fate within sight of the house of Minos. The legends of the Athenian prisoners devoured by Minotaur were obviously connected with these cruel sports. That there was one special monster known as the Minotaur will probably be discovered in the course of the examination of the inscriptions. Beneath the floor of the palace is the labyrinth and a series of deep walled pits, in which the victims were kept. "In these deep pits," says Mr. Evans, "with slippery, cemented sides, the captives would be as secure as those 'beneath the leads of Venice.' The groans of

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Zapotecan Funeral Urn.

these Minoan dungeons may well have found an echo in the tale of Theseus." It may be recalled that the artist, Watts, painted a remarkable picture of the horrible Minotaur leaning over the high battlements of Knossos, looking out to sea and awaiting the coming of his prey. This was before the ruins of the palace had actually been discovered.

The Villa of Hadrian.—The Forum and the other great sites of ancient Rome are continually and minutely raked over by the excavators, but no discovery of extreme interest to the general public has been made in the city since the lapis niger, or black stone, marking the burial place of Romulus, the founder of Rome, was unearthed.

The Italian Government is excavating the ruins of the villa of the Emperor Hadrian at Tivoli, fifteen miles from Rome, in a region beloved by Horace. This was probably the most stupendous dwelling place ever erected by man. It covered four square miles. It was built by Hadrian, who died A. D. 138, as a souvenir of his travels. To each part he gave the name of a celebrated building or locality. During the Middle Ages its ruins were plundered for various purposes. The Venus de Medici, now at Florence, and the beautiful Marble Faun, now in the Capitoline Museum, came from here.

The entrance building, or Porticus, is 600 feet long. One of the notable features of the villa is the Marine Theatre, so-called from a splendid mosaic pavement representing maritime monsters. In the centre of the theatre is an island approached by two swinging bridges. To the east of the theatre is the Emperor's great library. The baths occupy a space of four acres.

The Cupbearer Fresco.

The Crumbling of Ancient Monuments.—The heart of the whole world was grieved by the fall of the great Campanile, standing before the Basilica of St. Mark in Venice. This was the most stupendous if not the most beautiful of Venetian monuments. It stood 323 feet high by forty-two feet on each side. Almost in an instant it crumbled to a shapeless mass of bricks. It was built in 902 A. D.

The fall of the Campanile brought the distressing discovery that the whole of Venice, the most beautiful and fascinating city in the world, was in danger of collapse. The city is built on wooden piles driven in the mud, and these have been subject to the decay and the ravages of time and nature for a thousand years. The deepening of the Grand Canal and the Giudecca and the use of the steamboat hastened the process.

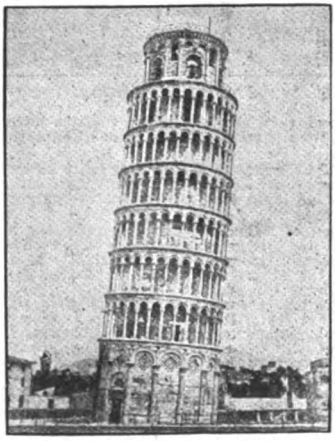
Soon after the fall of the Campanile the great window in the Dominican Church of SS. Giovanni and Paolo (St. John and St. Paul) crashed to the ground. The famous Campanile of San Stefano was seen to be moving out of line. Some steps have been taken to avert the disaster. The 300,000 volumes of the Ducal Library, including the Grimani Breviary, the most beautifully illuminated manuscript in the world, have been removed.

At the same time it is found that other great monuments of mediaeval Europe are suffering from "the falling sickness." The belfry of Bruges, containing the celebrated chime of bells, is crumbling. The ceiling of the Church of St. John Lateran, in Rome, "the mother and head of all the churches," begun by the Emperor Constantine in 896, is beginning to crack and fall. The Campanile of Giotto, at Florence, the most exquisite work of its kind, is tottering. The Leaning Tower of Pisa connot continue to lean much longer. A great stone has fallen from the south front of the Parthenon, at Athens. Even St. Paul's Cathedral, in London, is beginning to crack and shake to its foundations, owing to the contsruction of the underground roads.

Egypt—The Founders of Egyptian Civilization.—In Egypt Professor W. M. Flinders Petrie has unearthed the last resting place of the founders of Egyptian civilization, who lived about 7000 B. C., or 8,902 years ago. This wonderful archaeologist has gone over sites which other men supposed they had swept clean, and has made greater discoveries than all his predecessors put together.

As a result of the labors of Egyptologists Professor Petrie says we now know more of the details of life in Egypt 5,000 years before Christ than we do of Anglo-Saxon times, which were only a thousand years ago.

Civilized life began in Egypt about 7000 B. C., when the first cultivable soil was deposited by the Nile. Professor Petrie has just unearthed at Hierakonpolis the cemetery of the kings of this period. The palace furniture, consisting of pottery, carved slate pictographs, funeral panels and various offerings were found in each king's tomb. The carv ings are interesting because they show many species of animals now extinct in the world. One picture, carved on slate, shows a bound captive being eaten by a lion by orders of the king, while other captives are devoured by vultures.



The Leaning Tower of Pisa.

These pictures should be in teresting to those who think that the ancient Egyptians were evolved from negroes and that negroes may again rise in the same way. The pictures show that 9,000 years ago the Egyp tians were a distinct race and negroes appear as their slaves.

The Decay of the Sphinx.—Of more concern than any new discovery is the news that the great Sphinx, the oldest and most colossal statue in the world, is rapidly crumbling away. It has stood for sixty centuries, and now it is vanishing at the breath of modern civilization. The great irrigation works recently carried out in Egypt have radically changed the exceedingly dry climate which made the astonish ing longevity of Egyptian stone monuments possible. Under old conditions these might be expected to last practically forever. Formerly there were only a few hours' rain during the year, now there are from fifteen to eighteen days of heavy rainfall.

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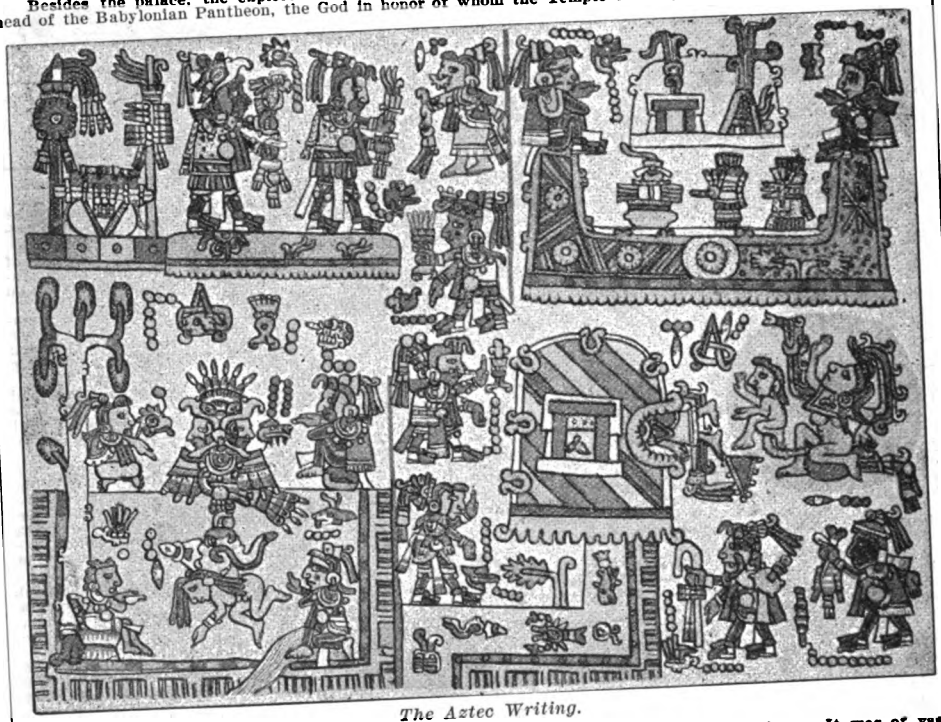
The increased humidity is rapidly disintegrating the stone of the Sphinx. So large a quantity has peeled off within the last two years that at the same rate the features will become indistinguishable in ten years at the most. But before then it is feared that the alarming thinning of the neck will cause the great head to fall. So modern science will bring about the destruction of that great figure whose mysterious face has witnessed the rise and fall of the Pharoahs and the Ptolemwies, of Greek civilization, of the Roman Empire, of Mohammed and his fanatics, of the Crusaders, of Napoleon Bonaparte. The Sphinx was already hoary with antiquity when Moses led the children of Israel out of Egypt. According to one authority, the German Archaeologist Brugsch, it is more than sixty centuries old. The Great Pyramid was built by King Cheops, or Khufu, of the Fourth Dynasty, about 3709 B. C. That is about fifty-seven centuries ago. The Sphinx is admitted to be older than the Pyramid, and if it is only three centuries older, it would be sixty centuries old.

The Sphinx stands at Gizeh about a quarter of a mile southeast of the Great Pyramid. It consists of an enormous figure of a crouching sphinx of the Egyptian type with the head of a human being and the body of a lion, hewn from the natural rock, with the flaws and cavities filled in with masonry. The body is 140 feet long; the head measures about 30 feet from the top of the forehead to the chin, and is 14 feet wide. The face, despite the mutilation of eyes and nose by Mohammedan fanatics, impresses by its calm and awful dignity. The Sphinx was probably a personification of the Sun God.

Nebuchadnezzar's Palace and the Tower of Babel.—The German explorers, headed by R. N. R. Koldewey, investigating the ruins of ancient Babylon, have discovered the site of the great palace begun by Nabopolassar, the father of Nebuchadnezzar, and completed by the latter. It is this palace to which the author of the Book of Daniel refers in his account of the mysterious handwriting on the wall that foretold the downfall of the great city. In it the Emperor Cyrus, on his conquest of Babylon, in the year 538 B. C., took up his residence, and the same building two centuries later witnessed the death scene of Alexander the Great.

Besides the palace, the explorers have discovered the site of the great temple of Marduk or Bel, the head of the Babylonian Pantheon, the God in honor of whom the Temple of Babylon was raised. The Tower



The Aztec Writing.

itself was situated in the precincts of this temple, and its remains have been found there. It was of vast size, eight stories in height, formed by a series of stages one above the other, with a balustrade running around the Tower to the top.

The city of Babylon was probably the most splendid ever built in ancient or modern times. The solidity of its walls and palaces and the magnificence of its gardens have never been approached. Unfortunately these walls were of brick, which made it an easy matter for the neighboring inhabitants to carry them off piecemeal after the city was deserted.

Babylon was largely the creation of Nebuchadnezzar, as indicated by his words in Daniel, chapter iv., verse 30, where the King says: "Is not this great Babylon which I have built for the royal dwelling place by the might of my power, and for the glory of my majesty?" Shortly before his time, in 689 B. C., Babylon was burnt by Sennacherib, the Assyrian King, but in 606 B. C., Assyria, with its capital, Nineveh, fell while Babylon rose to greater glory than ever.

The remains of Nebuchadnezzar's palace form a mound 2,100 feet square, and remaining walls and piers rise in parts to a height of seventy-five feet. Dr. Koldewey has laid bare the street built by Nebuchadnezzar for the annual procession of the Babylonians to Borsippa, a suburb of Babylon, when they carried the God Marduk on a visit to the God Nebo. An inscription on a paving stone tells all about it. The street was decorated with beautifully glazed clay tiles in brilliant colors, with very artistically designed lions and other objects.

A New Civilized Race Discovered in America.—Archaeological investigations in America have now reached very extensive proportions, and they will shortly give us a complete history of the ancient civilized races of this continent, doing for America just what the archaeologists have done for Egypt. It seems that the civilization of Central America reached its climax about 10,000 years ago. From this region it spread over the whole continent. It deteriorated with centuries and with the degree of re-

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moteness from its place of origin. In the time of the Spanish discovery it still possessed a respectable development in Mexico, as we all know.

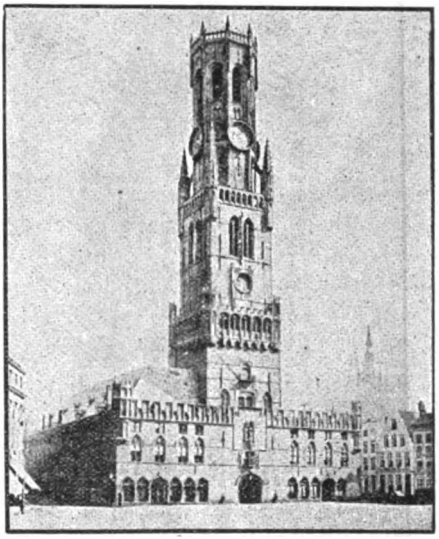
One of the most interesting of recent discoveries concerns the Zapotecans, a race of pre-historic Americans differing from the Aztecs and the Mayas. Professor Marshall H. Saville, of the American Museum of Natural History, recently made these discoveries in the State of Oaxaca, Mexico.

With the spade Mr. Saville has brought to light from beneath the surface of huge mounds, many of them covered with forest trees, a number of massive subterranean tombs, having mural paintings and hieroglyphics, revealing an entirely new form of writing from that previously known in Mexico. One remarkable feature of these burial chambers consisted of votive offerings in the shape of beautiful jadeite ornaments, surpassing anything heretofore found. The specimens were exquisitely carved and were shaped into necklaces, beads, earrings, idols and breastplates. These in themselves are rare and priceless finds, as they strikingly illustrate the culture and the art of sculpture of this ancient race.

The Mexican explorations just now completed began in 1897 on the concessions granted by the Mexican Government. Two years were spent in making researches in the vicinity of the famous ruins of Nitla. The greatest discovery arising from this work was the unearthing of the great cruciform chamber, the most imposing and elaborate burial place yet found in the New World. The next two Winters excavations were carried on in the State of Oaxaca.

The principal work was conducted near the town of Oaxaca. Southwest from the city, not more than a few miles distant, is a range of hills, on which are the remains of the great fortified city known as Monte Alban, which was probably the ancient capital of the Zapotecan Empire. This entire region is filled with groups of mounds, showing a thickly populated province in former times. For centuries these mounds have remained unexplored by the Mexican Government, and from time to time a few objects of ancient art have been found by local collectors. In the Valley of Zachila, near the small village of Xonocotlan, a group of mounds known as the Mogotes of Xoxo were opened up.

A peculiar feature found in the excavations were cement floors, sometimes one above the other, and about a foot apart, indicating a structure on top of the burial vaults. A flight of stone steps led upward from the floors of the tomb to the platform floors above. Three of the principal tombs were unearthed at Xoxo. The first tomb was found to be in the shape of a stone chamber about fifteen feet from the top of the mound, and was covered from the upper part of the roof upward by adobe constructions. When the floor of the tomb was reached, fragments of human skeletons and pieces of human crania, covered with vermillion, were found, together with a number of perforated incense burners.



The Belfry of Bruges.

Reading the Aztec Writing.—An important event to American archaeology was the first complete deciphering of an ancient Aztec Codex, by Mrs. Zelia Nuttall, an American scholar. This work opens the way to the reading of all the Aztec inscriptions in Central America. The Codex throws a great amount of light on the history of civilized Mexico just previous to and during the first invasion of Cortez. It deals with the period from 1468 to 1519. There were a vast number of these codices, but all save a very few were destroyed by the Spaniards as works of the devil. The Nuttall Codex, one of the few that escaped, found its way, many hundreds of years ago to the great library of the Monastery of San Marco, at Florence. During the religious disturbances of thirty years ago the library was scattered, and the Codex has just been rediscovered in England.

The Codex contains eighty-four pages, and consists of pictures accompanied by hieroglyphic signs explaining them. It is curiously and beautifully painted on deerskin, in purple, red, brown and black. The translation of the Codex enables us to learn a great deal about the life of the ancient Aztecs, whose civilization was ruthlessly destroyed by the Spaniards. It shows us how they dressed, how they ate, their social customs, their marriage customs. It proves that divorce was common among these ancient Americans.

Architecture.

FRANCIS L. ELLINGWOOD.

The story of architecture is a story of evolution.

Its inception was coincident with the first effort at symmetrical and ornate construction in man's habitation, fortification, or other building, and it has developed precisely as has his higher intelligence, refinement and aesthetic impulse.

As evolution is largely a matter of environment, so also has been and is the development of architectural styles. Almost without exception, wherever higher civilization is known to have existed each distinctive locality and epoch has produced a style more or less characteristic and distinctive of itself, and this has been the case because each locality and community has been compelled in its own way to solve the ever recurring problem of how, under the requirements of use or purpose and under the conditions of climate and immediate surroundings, to best utilize the space to be occupied, the material substances available from which to construct, and the amount of purely decorative labor and material which might be applied.

Styles of architecture have, therefore, been the outgrowth of those conditions, modified by the, at times, tendency to adopt from other localities that which may have been the most pleasing or seemingly applicable, both of constructive forms and details, and to apply or unite what was so adopted to or with whatever may have been the more common usage—a distinctive style being evolved only when, through time, the more marked characteristics of the elements so united were more or less lost by the modification of each and gradual bringing into harmony of what had preceded and what had been introduced.

Perhaps the most potent factors regulating and controlling architectural design have been and is first, materials at hand from which to build, and second, space to be occupied. This is evidenced throughout its history, as, for instance, the Greeks, with ample quarries, built with large stones and on broad lines, while the Roman, with greater limitations in the matter of materials, built with bricks or rubble, with stone facings, and employed the arch instead of the lintel, as much from convenience, perhaps, as from choice.

Of structural forms, vertical supporting members of the most primitive type doubtless gave place and led to more carefully considered and decorated posts, piers, and columns, and the stone lintel was the most simple transition from a primitive wooden beam, while the stroeobate was simply an extended foundation to

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form suitable pavement surface—but the origin of the arch cannot be so well thought out, and doubtless suggested itself much later than either of the other forms and when construction methods were well advanced and better understood. Of its origin comparatively little is known. Ferguson says: "In the age of Psammeticus we have several stone arches in the neighborhood of the Pyramids," and that "one of the most instructive is that in a tomb discovered by Colonel Campbell showing a very primitive form of an arch composed of three stones only, and above which is another arch of regular construction in four courses."

The same author illustrates a primitive arch used in constructing vaulted drains and chambers at Nimroud, and built perhaps eight or nine hundred years before our era, which were "built, apparently, with great care and attention to the principles of the arch." And again, writing of the city gateway at Khorsabad, the same author says: "Other arches have been found in these Assyrian excavations, but none of such extent as these and none which show more completely how well the Assyrians, in the time of Sargon (721 B. C.), understood not only the construction of the arch, but also its use as a decorative architectural feature."

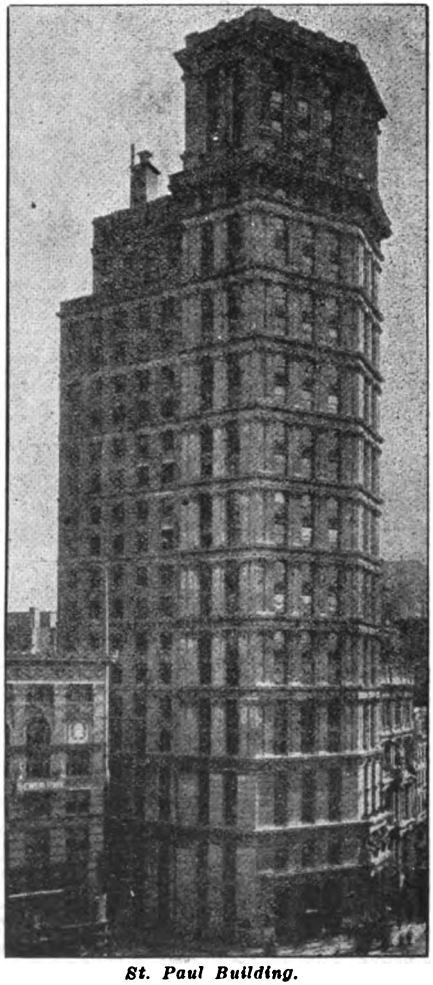
Other authorities point to the fact that the Arabs employed the pointed arch for construction purposes certainly as early as the eighth century B. C., and that it was also used in constructing the sewers of Babylon.

In the analysis of style, starting for convenience

Washington Life Building.

with the architecture of ancient Greece, which, without dispute, showed an intellectual beauty, an exquisite sense of proportion and refinement of detail that has never since been exceeded, there may be formed therein marked suggestions from the still earlier Egyptian architecture, while later the Romans, in their architecture, adopted Grecian details, applying them to their arched and vaulted structures of less heavy and unwieldy materials. In the Byzantine architecture (that of the Byzantine Empire) may be traced the transition from the classic Roman architecture to the Romanesque, and it may be followed into the architecture of Russia, where it is still employed in ecclesiastical design. Also from the Byzantine may be traced the Moslem styles.

The Romanesque—pre-eminently the architecture of the round arch and the vault—may be traced in somewhat different lines of development in Italy, France and Germany, and in the eleventh century into England, where modifications and development gave to it the name of Norman. Still later it found its way into the Scandinavian countries.



St. Paul Building.

Moslem architecture everywhere found its basic principles in preceding Christian work, and found its development as to structural form, in the pointed dome and the square and polygonal minaret, and developed in its ornamental detail stalactite like and geometric forms peculiarly its own. Gothic architecture followed, and, in some ways, developed from the Romanesque, and local influences gave to it somewhat

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varied forms in each of the Christian countries in which it was employed. Thus its development in England was from the Norman Romanesque into the early English or purely Gothic forms, thence into the decorative period, and finally into the perpendicular, when it was supplanted by the Tudor styles, which introduced marked Italian Renaissance influences until, in Elizabeth's time, Tudor work showed very strong predilection for classic details.

Of each of the other styles of western architecture it may be said that it was or is, directly or indirectly, the result of a following along or building up from one of the fundamental styles already mentioned, or having its origin in a classic or Gothic revival became a development of each in part. In the architecture of the present day a new problem of how best to use the materials at hand and space to be occupied has presented itself. Many of the greatest architectural works must obviously be erected in the municipalities and with limited ground areas, with structural shapes in steel at so low a cost, and with ready means of rapid ascent and descent, there is no choice but to construct high buildings.

Flatiron Building.

To meet these conditions and produce satisfying results almost every style of architecture has, in manner, more or less pronounced, been employed, and several theories of design applied, with the result that while many high buildings have been produced, that are more or less pleasing in effect, no one of them so far seems to have been entirely satisfying.

As typical structures, illustrations showing three of these are given. Each is distinctive in its form and composition, and more or less so in its detail, and in each the design is based upon a different theory. In one, horizontal lines throughout are given marked prominence. In another the mass is divided into three distinctively accentuated parts, one of which—including the roof—is made most prominent, and in the third, less vigorous distinctions are made in the parts of its facades than either of the others, and the skyline formed by a continuous cornice and parapet. In this latter building it would seem, too, that intentional prominence is given in some places to vertical lines.

Of that which shows a triangular plan, it is admittedly doubtful that a materially better result could have been produced, considering its ground area and conformation, together with its height and purpose, but great municipalities should find some means to prevent the construction of lasting edifices such as that in question, where it would seem that no future development of the immediate surroundings can shut off or lessen its appearance of disturbing instability.

Such buildings can only incite interest and admiration because of the ingenuity of their construction.

The inception of the so-called "skeleton steel frame" probably first took shape in or about 1884, in a Western American city, where that form of construction was employed in the erection of what was three high mercantile or office buildings. It was shortly thereafter adopted by other American cities, notably those along the Atlantic seaboard, for similar structures, and its use has increased until at the present writing it is not unusual to find it in buildings no higher than were formerly built with solid masonry walls.

The term, "skeleton steel frame" is applied generally to that form of construction in which all supporting vertical and horizontal members are built of shapes rolled from steel, and in which the walls are supported or carried for the most part from floor to floor by the steel frame itself.

To what extent the use in the future of this form of construction may be carried is problematic, for there would seem to be no structure of any considerable magnitude in which it may not be successfully used, and its more general use is now limited only by greater economy through the use of solid masonry in low structures. That the influence of this form of construction has largely effected design in architecture may be seen by the three examples shown, any one of which would have been impossible without it, and how far-reaching this influence may yet prove, may only be surmised.

For the greater part, where it was used in lower structures, designers seem to prefer to conceal its use, but it is not improbable that in time the disposition will change, and in a manner to make all buildings so constructed appear more as a frank avowal of their structural composition, and this should lead to the abandonment of the prevailing disposition to design almost entirely from foreign models, and to give to America something more distinctively her own.

Architecture should not be considered as primarily constructional work.

It is, of the great arts, the last to which man turns his attention. Instinctively he turns first to sound, color and animate form, or in other words, to music, painting and sculpture, but it is not until the wealth of the individual or community has become considerable and its tradition more or less fixed, or until wealth has produced its inevitable result of aesthetic effort, that his architecture becomes pronounced, and at once an indication of the extent to which his art instinct has led him.

Of the history, and of the intelligent criticism of architecture volumes have been written enough in itself to form libraries, but it is the fact, nevertheless, that there is no science or art known to the world today less studied and understood by those to whom its practice is not a vocation, so little taught in educational institutions, and, therefore, so beyond the average intelligent criticism, and this is only because its importance escapes, as a rule, popular attention. A poor song may remain unsung, a bad picture may be faced to the wall, an inferior sculptured figure hid in a loft, but a badly designed building is a blot upon the face of the earth, and may only pass from it by dismantlement, and this fact alone should lead to its broader study of and most careful compliance with its essential principles.

Note.—Photograph of the Washington Life Building copyright, 1899, by Geo. P. Hall.

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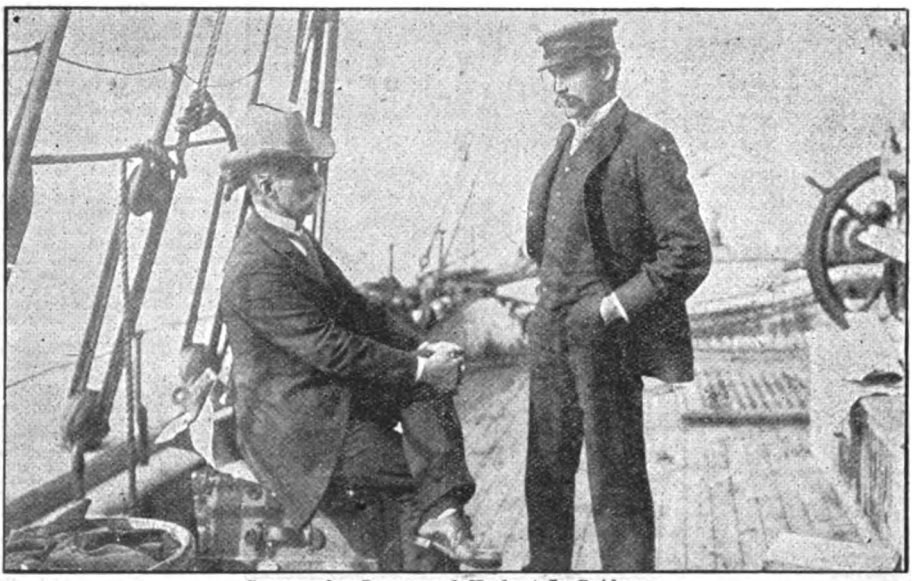
Arctic and Antarctic Exploration.

In the history of Arctic and Antarctic exploration the year 1902 is marked by the return of three expeditions from the north polar region, and the departure of a new expedition for the Antarctic seas. The first of the returning explorers was Evelyn B. Baldwin, of the Baldwin-Ziegler expedition, who reached Honningsvaag, Norway, on August 1. Mr. Baldwin fitted out at the port of New York early in 1901, and through the munificence of William Ziegler, a wealthy resident of that city, was provided with the most elaborate equipment ever made for polar research. His ship was a big steam whaler, named America, which carried everything deemed of possible use in such an expedition, including a number of small balloons and the necessary apparatus for their inflation. Mr. Baldwin was given carte blanche in the matter of expense, and great hope was entertained as to the results of the expedition. It left Tromsoe, Norway, for the higher latitudes on July 16, 1901. The most important work accomplished was the establishing of large depots of condensed food at three points as bases of supply for a future dash toward the North Pole. The severity attending his operations in the field resulted in such destruction of sledges and depletion of the supply of food for ponies and dogs that the return of the expedition at the end of a year's effort was made imperative. The depots established comprise one in Prince Rudolf Land, within sight of the Italian expedition headquarters; another in latitude 81° 33′, and a third at Kane Lodge, Greely Island. Besides these he left houses and stores at his headquarters, Camp Ziegler, established on a level beach off the southwest coast of Alger Island, Franz Josef Land, in latitude 80° 24′.

Another of the returned expeditions is that of Commander Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., who has led several noteworthy polar expeditions. The latest was under the auspices of the Peary Arctic Club, which was organized in 1898, with Morris K. Jessup as president; Henry W. Cannon, treasurer, and Herbert L. Bridgman, secretary. The steamer Windward was fitted out, and the departure was made in 1898. During the Winter of 1898-1899 the Windward was frozen in in Allman Bay, on the west side of Smith Sound. In his march to Fort Conger Commander Peary suffered greatly from the severity of the weather, and his feet



Commander Peary and Herbert L. Bridgman.

were so frozen that he lost seven of his toes. His work in Grinnell Land was of marked importance, and made a material readjustment of the coast map. During April and May, 1901, Peary rounded the northern coast of Greenland, establishing the fact that Greenland is an island. He was obliged to return to Fort Conger in June, and made his headquarters there during the Winter of 1900-1901. In March, 1901, he made another attempt to go north by way of Cape Hecla, but was unable to make any noteworthy advance, and returned to Cape Sabine, where he spent the Winter of 1901-1902. In April, 1902, he started the second time for a northward trip by way of Cape Hecla, and succeeded in reaching the latitude of 84° 17′ N., at a point west of Cape Hecla and north of Grinnell Land, 343 miles from the North Pole. This was the farthest north he has succeeded in making. Higher latitudes had been reached by Nansen in 1895, and by Captain Cagni, of the Duke d'Abruzzi's expedition, in 1900, but Commander Peary regards the results of his four years' work as very satisfactory, and they have added greatly to geographical knowledge. An unfortunate incident of the expedition was the action of Dr. Dedrick, surgeon of the party, who resigned early in 1901, withdrawing his resignation only to tender it again in August of that year. Dr. Dedrick refused to return home, as ordered, and spent the Winter of 1901-1902 among the Esquimaux, returning finally on the Windward, which reached Sydney, N. S., with the entire expedition on board, on September 18, 1902. The matter occasioned much surprise and discussion, but neither Commander Peary nor Dr. Dedrick has told exactly what was the trouble. Dr. Dedrick has made charges of a somewhat indefinite character concerning the treatment accorded to him by Commander Peary, but has declared that he will not specify them except under compulsion. Friends of the latter, however, claim that the explorer neither made nor entered into any quarrel with Dr. Dedrick, and it is not thought that he will permit himself to be drawn into one. A pleasanter incident was involved in the fact that Commander Peary, on his return to Cape Sabine, after his last dash to the extreme north, found his wife and little daughter, Marie, waiting there to accompany him homeward. The little girl was born on shipboard off the coast of Greenland about nine years ago, Mrs. Peary having accompanied the explorer on the expedition in which he was then engaged. She was in the far north again with her mother in 1900, and the little family spent the Winter together at Cape Sabine, the mother and child returning in 1901 on the steamer Erik, which had gone to Peary's relief, under command of Secretary Bridgman of the Peary Arctic Club.

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William Ziegler.

Evelyn B. Baldwin.

Simultaneously with the return of the Peary expedition to America, Captain Otto Sverdrup arrived on the coast of Norway with the steamer Fram, arriving at Stavanger on September 19. Captain Sverdrup, who had commanded the Fram in the Nansen expedition of 1895, was himself the leader of this later venture. The Norwegian Government, which owns the vessel, provided him with means for fitting her out, and he left Christiania on June 24, 1898. Geographically, his expedition was of remarkable interest, as he succeeded in mapping 1,700 miles or more of the west coast of Grinnell Land, which hitherto had been a blank on the maps.

In the matter of reaching the North Pole, the record of the year 1902 has been unmarked by advance, and the highest latitudes reached as yet are 86° 14', which was Dr. Nansen's northing in 1895; 86° 33', attained by the Abruzzi expedition in 1900. Commander Peary, however, has returned feeling confident that the Pole can be reached by any man with a proper outfit, who can make his Winter headquarters in a latitude of 83°, north. He estimates that the sum of $200,000 would cover the expense. For this sum, he says, he could keep a party north ten years, if necessary, and follow his original plan for reaching the pole by stages. He feels confident that there is no land at the pole. As to how the objective point is to be reached he believes that under favorable conditions it can be done from Franz Josef's Land and also from Grant Land. He holds that the fact of having Winter headquarters so far north does not in reality add to the difficulty of maintaining existence through the Winter's cold; but that with proper preparations for the local conditions one can live at Hecla as well as in South Greenland, at Labrador or even in New York. Game is plenty in the shape of musk oxen and Arctic hares, the flesh of the latter being very palatable.

It is by no means improbable that Commander Peary may lead another expedition in search of the North Pole during the year 1904. William Ziegler, undismayed by the Baldwin-Ziegler expedition, has planned a new expedition for the Spring of that year, and there is a strong sentiment among members of the Peary Arctic Club to follow up its own successful work in that direction. The organization is well pleased with the report made to it by Commander Peary, and if it should decide to continue the work an effort will undoubtedly be made to have him follow up what he has thus far accomplished. Of incidental interest in connection with his last expedition the club possesses relics of one of the many former expeditions in the shape of a written record and self-registering thermometer brought by Mr. Peary from a cairn on Lockwood Island,

Surgeon Dedrick's Quarters in Greenland.

built in 1882 by Colonel D. L. Brainerd and Lieutenant J. B. Lockwood. This cairn was for thirteen years the mark of the world's "farthest north." Although the record and thermometer had been in the cairn nearly a score of years, both are in perfect condition. In regard to the general estimate of value placed upon Mr. Peary's explorations it may be noted that Sir Clements Markham, president of the Royal Geographical Society of England, in a letter written to the Peary Arctic Club, described him as standing in the first rank of Arctic explorers.

Antarctic Expeditions.—There are at the present time four expeditions exploring the Antarctic region. The latest to sail was under the lead of W. S. Bruce, F. R. S. S., and sailed from the Clyde, in Scotland, on November 4, 1902, on the steamship Scotia. Mr. Bruce, who is accompanied by a large staff of scientific men as assistants, has already been on four similar expeditions, visiting the Arctic as well as the Antarctic circle. In his present voyage it is the intention to proceed south as far as possible without being frozen in the ice. The aim is to investigate oceanography and meteorology. Mr. Bruce's intention was to go straight for the Falkland Islands; thence 1,000 miles east from Port Stanley, touching the Sandwich group, and then steering due south.

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Commander Peary's Daughter Marie.

There is a German party, under Drygalski, engaged in exploring south of the Indian Ocean, with a view to reaching the South Pole. Dr. Nordenskjold's Swedish expedition, on the steamer Antarctic, sailed from Gothenburg, Sweden, on October 17, 1901. A British Antarctic expedition was organized in 1901 by the Royal Geographical Society and the Royal Society of Great Britain, the British Government co-operating, with a subsidy of $225,000. A steamer named The Discovery was especially built for the voyage, and sailed in August, 1901, under command of Commander Robert Scott, R. N. Owing to The Discovery becoming disabled a relief party was sent out on the steamer Morgenen, in August, 1902, under command of Lieutenant William Colbeck, R. N. R.

Exploration of the south polar region has been made at intervals during more than a century and a quarter past, but less is known concerning them than has been learned in relation to those adjacent to the North Pole. Captain Cook visited them in 1772 and 1773, and of subsequent Antarctic explorers the most famous was Admiral Sir James Clark Ross, nephew of Sir John Ross, another great Arctic explorer, under whom he had sailed, but whose fame he eclipsed by reaching the latitude of 78° 10′ South, during his expedition of 1839-43. This remained the farthest point south ever reached until the year 1900, when Captain Egeberg Borchgrevink, a Norwegian, in command of an expedition sent out by Sir George Newnes, of London, England, succeeded in pushing farther south more than half a degree, making the latitude of 78° 50′ south. Captain Borchgrevink claimed to have located the south magnetic pole, an honor which, in relation to the north magnetic pole, is generally credited to Sir James Clark Ross.

Antarctic exploration is attended by difficulties which are not encountered in the north polar regions, the conditions at the two extremes of the earth's axis being very different. Captain Borchgrevink, for instance, was able to advance only about seventeen statute miles south from his ship at the time when he made his "farthest south," owing to the glaciated volcanic mountains of the region, which rise from 5,000 to 14,000 feet above the sea level and are so steep that ascent with sledges was well nigh impossible. The experience of all expeditions has been that the land, or supposed land, surrounding the South Pole is practically unexplorable, because of the precipitous nature of the shores. Most of them have returned with the theory that there is a vast Antarctic continent, but exploration of lands, or supposed lands, discovered and at first regarded as forming part of such a continent, has shown them to be islands. So far as the existence of waterways may lead to a "farther south" than has yet been reached, Ross's Bay is the deepest indentation discovered in the mass of land or ice which explorers encounter. This bay, according to Captain Borchgrevink's record, extends to latitude 78° 32′ south, and his "farthest south" was made from that point by means of sledges. His advance brought him within 770½ miles of the South Pole.

The story of Antarctic exploration dates back to the year 1598, and the first one to discover land there was Dirk Gerritz, who was carried to the far southern latitudes by a storm. It is supposed that the land which he discovered was what is now known as the South Shetland, at latitude 64°, south. The famous Captain Cook was in the Antarctic region on two voyages of exploration, and discovered many islands. His "farthest north" was 71° 10′. During one of his voyages he made a complete circuit of the globe in the high southern latitudes. Bellinghausen, commanding a Russian expedition in 1819-21, discovered the two islands named for Peter I. and Alexander I. John Biscoe discovered Enderly Land in 1831; and in 1841 Sir James Ross discovered Victoria Land. This last discovery was made during the same voyage, which was made notable by the advance of the explorer to latitude 78° 11′, south, the "farthest south" reached until Borchgrevinck's exploration of 1898-1900. Lieutenant Charles Wilkes, U. S. N., who subsequently became a rear admiral, commanded an Antarctic expedition in 1838-42, and it is upon his claim of discovery that the theory of an Antarctic continent was based. No later explorer, however, has found any confirmation for the Wilkes theory. Later expeditions have made valuable observations and added considerable to geographical knowledge. Among the facts established is that certain lands, supposed to be continental, are actually insular, thus bringing the theory of an Antarctic continent into doubt.

The theory of Wilkes concerning the existence of an Antarctic continent may have been an original conception in his mind, based upon his observation of conditions at the southern extreme of the globe, so far as he was able to advance in that direction. Yet it is possible that it was an acceptance of that very ancient theory, held by geopraphers as early as the time of the Greek Ptolemy, who believed that there is a continent near the South Pole, and extending to a great distance around it. This theory held with geographers through many centuries, and up to the middle of the eighteenth century nearly all maps presented the supposed continent vaguely outlined, and designated as Terra Australis Incognita. Captain Cook was the first to throw practical doubt upon this theory, his second voyage failing to reveal any land in the high southern latitudes. There are some facts which would seem to indicate that no such large bodies of land as have been discovered in the Arctic regions exist at the Antarctic circle. For instance, no mammals are known to inhabit the islands of the far south, which thus afford a strong contrast to the north polar regions, where large animals have been observed in great numbers almost as far north as the explorers have gone.

How an Esquimau Eats.

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Argentine Republic.

Capital:
BUENOS AIRES.

In 1516, twenty-four years after Columbus made his first landing at San Salvador, Juan Diaz de Solis, pilot-in-chief of the King of Spain, discovered the Rio de la Plata (River of Silver). Nineteen years elapsed before a colony was established where Buenos Aires now stands. But it was sixty-four years later, in 1580, that Buenos Aires was definitely founded by Don Juan de Guaray, with sixty followers, who were left there to form the nucleus of a European settlement, and of a population which now numbers over 600,000. In 1661 the King of Spain established a High Court at Buenos Aires, with a Governor for the Provinces of the Rio de la Plata. In 1773 these colonies were raised to the rank of a vice-royalty and the first viceroy Don Pedro de Cavallas, was appointed. In 1816, England, then at war with Spain, decided to take possession of Buenos Aires, and for this purpose sent a small army of 2,000 or 3,000, under command of Lord Beresford. The city, having then some 40,000 inhabitants without military experience, was easily taken, but was not so easily kept. Two months later Beresford was compelled to give up the town, with a loss of about half his men, by General Siniers, who commanded the natives. This was the first step toward independence. In 1808 England sent an army of 10,000 men to retake the city, but they were completely routed. It was about this time that the natives began to whisper about ridding themselves of the Spanish, as they had done of the English, and on the 25th day of May, 1810, the first cry of independence was raised. The people demanded and obtained the resignation of the viceroy, who was replaced by a junta of nine members. The task of achieving independence was, however, not an easy one. The Junta found itself surrounded by enemies, and with small means of defence at its disposal. Up to 1817 several battles were fought with the Spanish, nearly all of which resulted in victories for the latter. But in 1814 the Spanish citadel of Montevideo was taken by the Argentines, and this important capture inspired the people with confidence. A new General-in-Chief, Don Jose de San Martin, was appointed, from whom great things were expected. Although born in the Argentine he was educated in Spain, where he joined the army and distinguished himself. He conceived the idea of crossing the Andes and liberating Chili and Peru from the Spanish yoke. In this, with an army of only 5,000, he was completely successful. In Santiago, Chili, and Lima, Peru, statues have been erected in his honor. Then bgan a series of wars and internal troubles, which lasted nearly thirty years. In 1850 the existing Constitution of the Republic, which is substantially the same as that of the United States, was promulgated, and since then, with one exception, the country has lived in peace and prosperity. During this time material development has received a great impetus. Railroads have been opened in all directions, and vast acres of land opened to population.

The President holds office for six years, and cannot be successively re-elected. All his decrees must be countersigned by a Cabinet Minister or they are valueless. Senators hold office for nine years and Representatives for four.

The Republic has an area of 1,118,000 square miles and a population of about 5,000,000. Except for the northern and Andrine provinces, which are mountainous, the country is an unbroken plain, extending from the foot of the Andes to the Atlantic. The Rio de la Plata and its chief tributaries are navigable in all their courses. Many other streams of less importance run through the different sections, constituting a natural system of irrigation.

The educational facilities are excellent, there being one school for every thousand inhabitants. There are two universities, and there are also a military and a naval academy.

There are in round numbers 100,000,000 sheep and 30,000,000 cattle in the Argentine. In 1891 the "saladeros" of the River Platte slaughtered 1,521,100 head of cattle, of which 369,300 were used to make extract of beef and 1,151,100 to make jerked beef, which was exported to Spain, Cuba and Brazil.

At the last report there were 8,200,000 acres of land under cultivation, the principal products being sugar cane and cereals.

The commerce for the port of Buenos Aires for the first six months of 1902 amounted to 52,243,230 gold pesos of imports and 105,203,721 of exports, compared with 56,619,775 and 97,776,764, respectively, for a like period of 1901. France received the largest amount in exports both years, and the United States stood sixth. A company was organized in May, 1902, with a capital of $1,500,000 gold, for the purpose of engaging in the business of frozen meats. The company will also traffic in live cattle and will establish a large slaughter house. In November, 1901, a final treaty was entered into between Argentine and Japan for the interests of amity, commerce and navigation between the two countries.

Within the limits of the city of Buenos Aires alone there are 7,619 industrial establishments, the most important being those for preparing hides, for timber and for spinning.

The shipment of wheat from the Argentine Republic has decreased rapidly in the last few years, the acreage of wheat also showing a decrease in the early part of 1902. In the week ending January 5, 1902, 520,000 bushels were shipped, against 760,000 bushels for the corresponding week of 1901. The dairy industry has increased in several provinces, and a new butter factory, erected in 1901, has a capacity of 30 tons a day. In a relatively short time the production of cattle has increased about 33 per cent.

The first railroad line was laid in 1857, and there are now something like 10,000 miles of railway in operation. There are also lines of steamships in operation to principal ports of other countries.

The imports of the Republic for 1901 were valued at $109,971,158, and the exports $161,846,038. There was a notable increase in the value of imports from the United States.

In 1901 there were 125,951 immigrants, the greater number of whom were Italians, their occupations being mostly agricultural.

The Argentine Republic is essentially an agricultural and cattle raising country. Its extensive plains, the fertility of its soil, and its moderate climate, favorable to the raising of cereals and cattle, offer to the labor of the colonist and farmer exceptionally advantageous conditions and cause the Argentine to stand among the larger grain and meat exporting countries of the world. Argentine crops of wheat and Indian corn represent a per capita production of 42.33 bushels, against 42 for the United States and Denmark, 30 for Canada, 23 for Sweden, 20 for Russia, 19 for France and 8 for Great Britain.

The standing army consists of 190 superior officers and 1,150 subaltern officers, while the rank and file numbers 7,297. The total effective army, according to a statement presented to the Argentine Congress, should be about 29,500 officers and men. There are about 800,000 in the National Guard, the majority of whom receive military training, those twenty years of age being mobilized every year and given two months' drill in camp. The others of the guard are drilled every Sunday for two months. In 1901 an act was passed making military service obligatory.

The navy consists of four coast defence armorclads, five armored cruisers, three second-class cruisers and seven modern smaller cruisers and gunboats, with a number of older vessels, together with four destroyers, 12 first-class and 10 second-class torpedo boats. There are 327 executive and 295 engineer officers, 34 torpedo, electrical and other officers, with 7,760 seamen, a battalion of marine infantry and a battalion of four batteries of artillery, included in the navy.

One of the most remarkable newspaper plants in the world is located at Buenos Aires. Besides the facilities for publishing an excellent paper, La Prensa, the establishment contains many public apartments for the benefit of the people.

The President of the Republic is Julio A. Roca, and his Cabinet is composed of the following, instituted in September, 1902: Minister of Interior, Dr. Joaquin V. Gonzales; Minister of Foreign Relations and Worship, Dr. Luis M. Drago; Minister of Hacienda, Marco Avellaneda; Minister of Justice and Public Instruction, Dr. Juan A. Fernandez; Minister of War, Colonel Pablo Riccheri; Minister of Marine, Captain Onofre Betbeder; Minister of Public Works, Dr. Emilo Civit; Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Wenceslao Escalante.

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Arizona.

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Capital: PHOENIX.

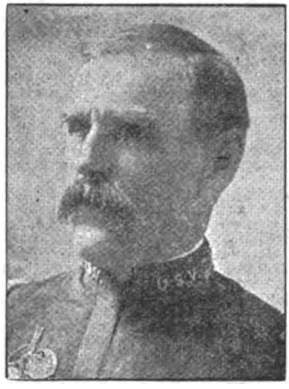
Arizona is a Territory of the United States, organized as such February 24, 1863, and having an area of 112,290 square miles. Its population was estimated in 1901 to be 127,000, and by the census of 1900 it was 122,212. Of these 92,480 were white, 26,480 Indians, 1,848 negroes, 1,419 Chinese and 264 Japanese. About one-third of the white population were foreign born. The idea that the foreign population of Arizona is chiefly Mexican is erroneous, for in the mining region there is a large number of Irish and Cornish miners, and many of the settlers in the farming lands are Swedes, Germans and Italians. The Mexicans number not more than one-half of the foreign population.

Up to the last few years Arizona has been considered chiefly as a mining territory, but since the extension of irrigation it is beginning to take rank as an agricultural country. Copper smelting and refining may be considered the chief industry, the census of 1900 giving the total value of the copper industry as $17,286,517, or nearly one-half of the total industrial value of the Territory. Other lines of manufacture are handicapped by the high price of coal, though the Governor in his report for 1901 speaks hopefully of the possibility of oil discoveries in some sections of the country. It is probable that in the near future beet sugar and fruit canning factories will be established.

During the past two years railroad building has been especially active. The Arizona & Southeastern Railway Company has made long extensions toward the south and several shorter lines have been projected and built.

Rapid strides have been made in the construction of irrigation canals and storage reservoirs, and in 1901, 4,210 of the 5,809 farms in the Territory and Indian reservation were under irrigation. These irrigated farms average 175 acres and the total number of acres is about 558,821. The work of irrigation has been handicapped by lack of encouragement to capital and appropriations on the part of Congress.

There are relatively but two river systems in Arizona—the Colorado and the Gila, the Salt River being included in the Gila. The Colorado flows through deeply erroded canyons, and the river and its branches are rarely available for irrigation purposes except in the southern portions of the water shed. Within the area of the Gila water shed lie the principal irrigated portions of Arizona, and this section resembles Southern California more than does any other portion of the United States. The precipitation of rains takes place during two plainly marked rainy seasons, in December and in July, August and September. But few reservoirs have been built, and the storage supply is inadequate even for the canals in the dry seasons. Those basins which are being established are being made sufficiently extensive to provide water that will last through temporary droughts, and are provided with enormous wasteways to care for the not unusual torrential rains storms of the Summer.



Gov. Alex. O. Brodie.

The storage problem involves the increasing of the present water supply for such canal systems as now carry a deficient supply during dry seasons and establishing a supply sufficiently large and constant to warrant the reclaiming of large areas of so-called desert lands, or public domains. The returns from agriculture under the present irrigation are so remunerative that much capital has been invested in canals and settlers have acquired land under the canals from the Government, in spite of the fact that the water supply is still inadequate and much of the land must remain uncultivated for some time to come.

Another method of irrigation that has been attempted in some small sections depends upon artesian wells. These wells have been sunk in some parts of the desert and the water pumped into the canals by electricity, generated by mountain streams too far away to be of use themselves. There are evidences that irrigation was practised by the prehistoric inhabitants of Arizona, who vanished before the advent of the white man. Present canals and ditches in many cases follow the lines laid down centuries ago. When the country was settled by white men they found the agricultural Indians practising irrigation on a small scale.

The staple crops of the territory are alfalfa, corn, wheat, barley, root crops and vegetables and fruits. Experimental work on sugar beet cultivation was discontinued by the experiment station in 1901, the results of the work showing conclusively that sugar beets could be raised to advantage in the irrigated sections of Arizona. The per cent of sugar is nearly as high as that found in the beets of the coast and the possibility of irrigation makes the crop more sure. The cultivation of the date palm has been tried in Southern Arizona, but the experiments have not been carried far enough to make a statement of the results possible. Trees planted in 1900 are expected to bear in 1904, and three imported trees at the experiment station ten years old bore over 500 pounds of dates in 1901.

Stock raising has been entirely successful during 1901 and 1902, heavy rains making the grazing better than ever before. The health of the cattle has been generally good and contagious diseases common in other countries are seldom met with.

Arizona claims one of the best public school systems in the United States. The attendance is compulsory and the standard of education as high as that of any State in the country. The Indian Office has been generous in appropriations for the Indian schools and there are now a number of excellent institutions for these people, including the Phoenix Indian School for Industrial Training. In 1901 there were 2,340 Indians in the day schools.

According to the report of the Governor the most pressing need of Arizona is for Statehood. It is claimed that the material interests of the country are placed at a disadvantage by the present territorial form of government, that capital for the development of the natural resources will not come to Arizona so long as the people are not assured of the self-government Statehood gives.

A bill to admit Arizona, Oklahoma and New Mexico to Statehood was taken up by the National House of Representatives in May, 1902, and was passed. Delegate Mark Smith, of Arizona, made the concluding speech of the debate, which was one of the warmest of the session in the House, and at the end was stricken with apoplexy. When the bill went to the Senate it was shelved for the session.

At the last meeting of the Territorial Legislature acts were passed authorizing the appointment of a water storage commission and exempting from taxation for ten years all railroads, the construction of which shall be begun within one year. Thirty-five thousand dollars were appropriated to cover the expenses of a representative at the St. Louis Exposition in 1903.

Major Alexander O. Brodie, the new Governor of Arizona, who was installed in office in July, 1902, is a man well versed in affairs of the Territory. He became distinguished in the war with the Apaches and served for several years at Fort Walla Walla, Washington. From 1878 to 1882 he engaged in the cattle trade in Kansas, and from 1882 to 1887 in mining operations in Dakota and Arizona. During the war with Spain he enlisted with the Rough Riders, was made major, and was wounded in the advance on Santiago.

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Arkansas.

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Capital:
LITTLE ROCK.

Arkansas was colonized by the French in the seventeenth century, but without success, and in 1720 Louis XV. made a grant of land on the Arkansas River to John Law. No results followed from this, and in 1763 the territory was given over to Spain. In 1800 it was returned to France, and in 1803 was purchased by the United States as part of the territory of Louisiana. The territory of Alabama, containing 35,042 square miles, was organized March 2, 1819, and admitted as a State June 15, 1836. In 1901 its estimated population was 1,331,000.

Though predominantly an agricultural State, Arkansas has shown a steady growth in manufacturing and mechanical industries during the past decade, and especially during the past two years. The chief industry is the manufacture of lumber and timber, the value of these products in 1900 being $23,959,983. In the southern portion of the State the wood is largely pine, in the eastern section there are extensive cypress swamps, and oak, walnut, hickory and ash are found in large quantities in the north.

Flour and grist milling ranks second in importance among the industries of the State, the value of the products of these amounting, in 1900, to $3,708,709. The cotton production of the State is 7.5 per cent of the whole production of the country, and dependent upon this are the ginning and cottonseed oil and cake industries, the latter having grown with tremendous strides in the last few years. Important railroad construction and repair shops are established in some of the larger towns. In the cotton mill industry Arkansas has not kept up with most of the other Southern States, the census of 1900 giving the capital invested in textile industries in the State as less than $10 to the square mile.

Among the acts passed by the Arkansas Legislature of 1901 were a number worthy of note. Congress was applied to under article V of the Constitution to propose an amendment authorizing the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people. Banks were prohibited from receiving deposits when insolvent, and the violation of this act was made a felony, punishable by from three to five years imprisonment. Cities of over 2,500 inhabitants were authorized to establish and maintain public libraries.

The Pension law for Confederate soldiers was made more liberal, and for this purpose the pension tax was raised from 1-4 to 3-4 a mill on all taxable property. The pension of widows of Confederate soldiers was raised from $25 to $100 a year, provided they did not own more than $400 worth of property.

A Collateral Inheritance Tax of 3 per cent was imposed upon all property, real and personal, bequeathed to any one except a mother, father, husband, wife, lineal descendant, adopted child or descendant of an adopted child. A law regarding dentistry provided that in the future any one desiring to practise dentistry must present a certificate of graduation from an authorized dental school or must pass an examination showing he was reasonably well qualified for his profession. The law was rather curious in that no time limit of study or specifications of what were reasonable qualifications were incorporated in it.

Gov. Jeff Davis.

The law making executions for crime private was modified so that executions for criminal assault should be public, it being believed that this would act as a deterrent to "negro crime."

An act was passed prohibiting secret fraternities in the University of Arkansas, which caused a great deal of comment among fraternity men all over the country. After September 1, 1901, no student of the university who was a member of a secret fraternity should receive any class honors or compete for any prizes or honors offered by the university, unless he filed with the president of the university a renunciation of his society and an agreement to have nothing further to do with it during his attendance at the university. No teacher was to be employed by the university unless he also filed a renunciation of the secret college fraternity to which he belonged. An act somewhat similar to this was passed by the South Carolina Legislature in 1897, abolishing fraternities in all State colleges.

It was made unlawful for any person selling liquors where the sale was legal to solicit orders in places where the sale was unlawful. Congress was petitioned to pass such legislation as would prevent the issuance of a United States revenue license for the manufacture or sale of alcoholic liquors in prohibited districts. It was felt that people who had but little fear of breaking the State laws would think twice before infringing on a Federal statute. A bill designating the place where liquor is delivered as the place of the sale of liquor, and making carriers legal agents of liquor dealers, was passed, but vetoed by the Covernor on the grounds that the measure violated the Interstate Commerce law.

An act made it unlawful for a corporation to pay its laborers in any form of script or token of indebtedness that was not redeemable in lawful money on pay day, or for any company to coerce its employes to trade at a "company store." If a company charged for merchandise at its store more than a reasonable rate or the current market rate, the employe might recover damages to twice the amount of his injury.

Bills introduced into the Legislature upon the Governor's recommendation, looking to the taxing of insurance policies and franchises and making more stringent regulations concerning trusts failed of passage.

The powers of municipalities were enlarged so that they might construct, acquire and operate municipal lighting plants.

At the Democratic State Convention, held June 10, 1902, the Kansas City platform was indorsed as the declaration of the National Democracy. On the question of trusts the State platform declares: "We denounce the trusts and all illegal combinations in restraint of trade. We pledge the Democratic party to the passage of such laws as will effectually prohibit the operation of all such combinations in the State of Arkansas."

After nearly 100 years of undisputed possession of the Government reservation at Hot Springs, the United States has now been called upon to defend its title against more than a score of heirs of a French soldier named Villiot, who, it is alleged, received from Louis XVI. a grant of one square league of territory, which was afterward transferred to the United States in the Louisiana purchase of 1803. A suit was filed in the Federal Court at Little Rock in September, 1902, by a large number of alleged heirs, many of them citizens of the United States and not bearing French names, who declare that by virtue of the grant to their ancestor they are entitled to the Hot Springs property.

In a recent report on the Hot Springs, issued in 1902 by the Government, the question as to the life of these springs was discussed. It has been found that since 1804 there has been a decrease in the temperature of the water, as much as 17 degrees in the case of one spring, and this fact has led to the supposition that the source of the heat is becoming gradually extinct, and that the life of the springs is but a question of time. By the same report the only tenable hypothesis as to the cause of the heat is shown to be that of still hot igneous rocks which were intruded in the earth's crust by volcanic agency.

The mineral wealth of Arkansas is as yet practically undeveloped. The State abounds in cannel, anthracite and bituminous coal, while iron ore of good quality has been found in the Ozark Mountains. Zinc is found extensively, and there is also galena, manganese and gypsum, with small quantities of gold.

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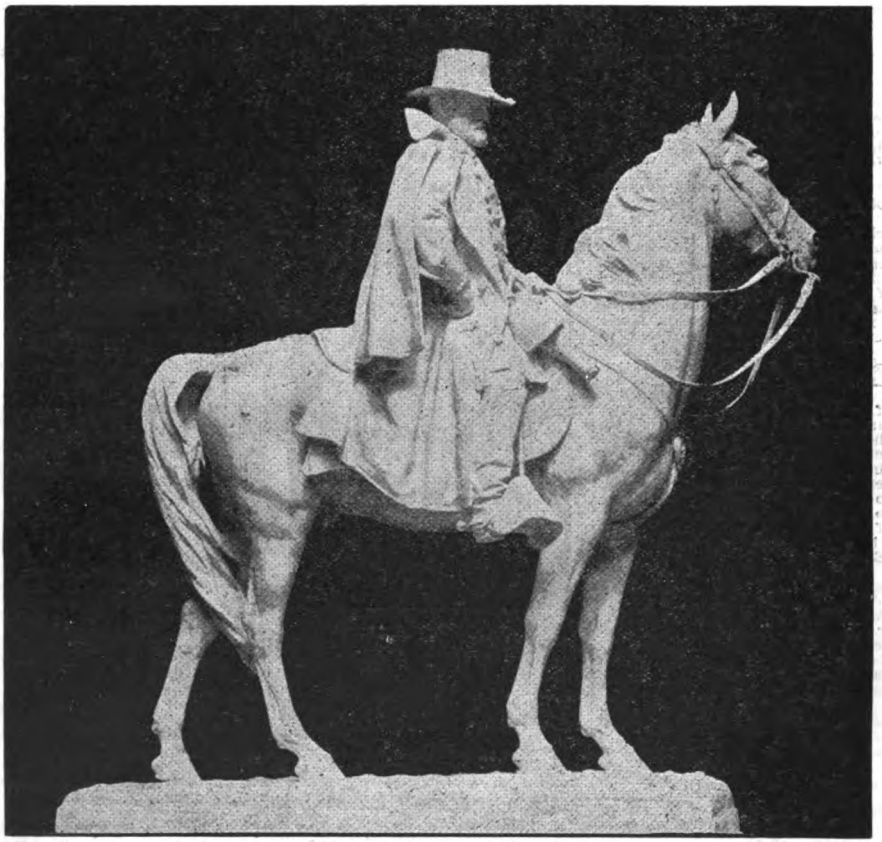
Art in 1902.

HENRI PENE DU BOIS.

Art in the United States was admirably shown at the Pan-American Fair. It was gathered there by an artist. One who studied it there learned it well. There were works of Reid, Ward, Lucas, Davis, Barnard, Blashfield, Sewell, MacMonnies, Fuller, Coffin, Bartlett, Isham, Saint Gaudens, Millet, Shrady, Vedder, Whistler, Cassatt, Burroughs, Alexander, McEwen, Vail, Weeks, Melchers, Pearce, Stewart, La Farge, Sargent, Homer, Abbey, Brush, Tryon, Walker.

There were works of others. In all the artistic quality was insistent and precise. They were not pictures and statues made to tell tales, facts of history, maxims of morality, but to express the beauty of lines and colors in subtle harmonies. In other countries than the United States it might have been impossible to form a collection of works of so many artists animated by a devotion so exclusive to the ideal of art that modern criticism exacts. The American national trait was expressed there as it is in the industries. It was an essentially modern expression.

The American love of nature that is racial had its reflection at the Fair in admirable landscapes. But if one commented on this, one had an air of accenting the work in landscapes as if the work in portraits



Shrady's Statue of Grant.

and in marine views had not excellence also, with Homer, Whistler and Sargent as its leaders. In all the capitals of Europe the American artists had in the Winter the triumphs that have come to them annually for a decade. Munich's Academy of Fine Arts added to the list of its honorary members Abbey and Sargent. The King of England appointed Abbey to be the official painter of the Coronation. The Luxemburg Gallery at Paris bought more paintings by Americans.

Millionaires of the United States continued to buy ancient and modern paintings of Europe. B. Altman bought Hoppner's portrait of Louisa, Countess of Dysart, which had brought by auction in June, 1901, $77,500. J. Pierpont Morgan bought panels painted by Fragonard for Madame du Barry's house at Louveciennes, art objects of the Renaissance, bronzes, Greek figurines, and made public his determination not to import them because of his decision not to pay the tax that the tariff imposes on works of art imported. Harry Walters bought in Rome the Massaranti collection for $1,000,000 and imported it. The Metropolitan Museum of Art almost lost the Garland collection of Chinese vases. It would have been sold abroad if Mr. Morgan had not bought and left it in the Museum as a loan collection still.

Samuel Putnam Avery gave his collection of prints to the New York Public Library. It is formed of 17,775 etchings and lithographs by 978 artists, the glory of the nineteenth century, the wealth of an age. James Henry Smith gave to the Metropolitan Museum of Art Rubens's "Holy Family," sold for $50,000 at the auction sale of the gallery formed by F. O. Matthiessen. George Vanderbilt lent to the same

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John W. Alexander.

Henry Merwin Shrady.

John La Farge.

William M. Chase.

museum the collection of pictures formed by his father William H. Vanderbilt, valuably expressive of the taste for paintings of the Romanticists and of delicate workmen like Meissonier, that reigned twenty-five years ago. The American artists worked with admirable fervor.

John La Farge showed a mosaic in glass, in the magically colored glass that he invented, of "Wisdom Enthroned." Her red gown is in the folds of an ideal drapery. Her right elbow rests on a globe blue and pearl. The hand is at her cheek. Peaceful and grave, her brown eyes reflecting an infinite serenity, she is more terribly beautiful than an army in line of battle. In front of her, on each side of her throne, is a nude figure. One is a youth crowned with the laurel of athletes.

He is in the dress of knights and rests his hand on the hilt of a tall sword, the blade of which is as blue as the sky. His arm is armored with gold. His head is reverent and his dark eyes think. The other figure is of old age, with one hand at the breast and the other at the folds of the gown. Between the columns is reflected the magnificence of precious stones. The work, made in memory of Oakes Angier Ames and Oliver Ames, is in the Unitarian Church at North Easton, Mass.

The Water Color Club's show at the Fine Arts Society was of the pictures, discreet and elegant, that hush or appease. They were light and captivating. John La Farge, Ben Foster, Clara T. McChesney, Charles Warren Eaton, M. H. Squire, Genjiro Yeto, George R. Barse, Jr., Albert Herter, Maurice B. Pendergrast, had fine examples of their art there. The water colorists were not in the disposition to tell the plays of lights and colors that the painters in oils reveal so enchantingly.

The social clubs gave their periodical art shows, that are made either of paintings owned by the club's members or of new works by young artists. These art shows of clubs are a distinction of Manhattan's manners in the Winter. The Union League Club made famous a Californian, Amedee Joullin. His paintings were of Mexican scenes and figures. They showed the landscapes of the Rio Grande, the Medicine Man, the American Indian Weaver, the goldenrod fields of New Mexico, the Pueblo, Mexican

E. A. Abbey.

J. S. Sargent.

James McNeal Whistler.

Frederick Dielman.

courtyards, the pottery makers of Laguna at their vases, a carver of hieroglyphics at his task, the light and the lore of the land of the Aztecs.

Robert Reid made a historical painting with an originality. He painted for the State House at Boston, a large mural picture of "James Otis making his famous argument against the writs of assistance in the old Town House in Boston, in February, 1761." In it are five judges with Lieutenant-Governor Hutchinson as chief, listening to Otis, and a public. A fire burns in the grate. Around it are the judges seated in a semi-circle. The glare of the grate is on the scarlet broadcloth and the cambric bands of their robes, the silvery white of their long, curly wigs.

The outlines of the personages tinted with red make complimentary reflections of green in the shadows. Through the unique, narrow window a cold blue light enters. The public is in a line under the window. The speaker, James Otis, has the gesture of the Revolution in his attitude. His shadow is silhouetted in blue on the wall. He says vividly in the admirable lines and colors of the figure the words that have made him great, "I will to my dying day oppose with all the powers and faculties God has given me all such instruments of slavery on the one hand and villainy on the other, as this Writ of Assistance is."

Edwin Austin Abbey showed in the American Art Galleries the last series of his panels of "The Quest of the Holy Grail," painted for Boston's Public Library. A brilliant work in archaeological exactness, in magnificence of colors, in nobility of drawing, it conveys vividly the poetic impression of the Celtic legend that is the favorite epic of England's modern artists. Sir Galahad in his red mantle passes in the panels through the chivalrous phases of the epic, admirable in his faith. He is athletic, ascetic, unconquerable. The end of the work is an apotheosis of the Grail ascending to Heaven in gold and azure.

In this work Abbey painted the first marine that art lovers had seen from his brush. It represents Sir Galahad guided by the angel with the invisible Grail in a bark that the waves toss. The colors and the lines of the painting are realistic and beautiful. Abbey's art is illustrative, for he has trained

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his ability to this almost perfectly. Pennell can say of him without exaggeration, "Abbey is the greatest living illustrator." The fault of this quality is in the panels of the "Holy Grail." They are images of a chronicle, not the tales that the stones tell, as the pictures on the walls of the Pantheon painted by Puvis de Chavannes are.

The art of mural decoration found elevated expression in many other buildings, public and private, of the United States. Dielman, president of the National Academy of Design; Simmons, Turner, Blashfield, gave admirable evidences of the national aptitude in it and, more than ever, municipalities and art committees appreciated the value of it.

Abbey's illustrations for "The Deserted Village" of Oliver Goldsmith, Pennell's drawings in pen-and-ink, etchings and lithographs of scenes of Philadelphia, New Orleans, Italy, London, Normandy; Henry Wolf's portrait of Thomas Jefferson engraved on wood; the water colors of Sarka, the nomad; pictures in books and magazines by Parrish, Yahn, Du Mond, Pyle and others accented the impression of Americanism in art.

The National Academy of Design made admirable its annual exhibition with works of Schofield, Foster, Couse, Du Mond, Alexander, Eakins, Beckwith, Bell, Clark, Harrison, Wiles. Funk showed in twenty-nine portraits painted by him twenty-nine ideas of art of painting portraits. William V. Schwill showed, in portraits also, the inestimable value of Lenbach's teaching. Blaski's talent as a landscape painter was revealed at one of the Lotos Club's shows.

William M. Chase went to Sargent's studio at London to pose for the portrait that Chase's pupils are to present to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Charles Melville Dewey showed twenty-one paintings in his frank, patient, inspired art. They seemed to reveal the inert soul of nature, its latent life. The sculptors achieved tasks gigantic or exquisite.

Henry Merwin Shrady, indebted for his ability only to the models that are in nature, won the competition for the monument to General Grant at Washington. It is a brilliant, unexpected, essentially national work of art. Partridge's "Homer," shown at the Arts' Club, had the graceful merit of Tanagra figurines. J. Q. A. Ward modelled admirable figures for the pediment of the New York Stock Exchange. Karl Bitter made the Hubbard and Villard memorials and two symbolical figures for the doorway of the New York Chamber of Commerce.

French's equestrian statue of George Washington—the horse is by Potter—was presented to France; Niehaus, Hartley, Martiny, Ruckstuhl, Grey, Barnard, Bartlett, Proctor, Enid Yandell, Borglum, made statues and statuettes of signal merit. Their show at the Madison Square Garden in alliance with that of the florists, was captivating. The art of reuniting statues with flowers was encouraged there.

The American Water Color Society filled the American Art Galleries with 475 paintings of the sea, the land and the animals. Brown, Hassam, Edwards, Keller, Mora, Shell, Chapman were brilliantly represented there.

The Society of American Artists had, as is its habit, a triumph of modernity. Whistler, Sargent, Cecilia Beaux, whom Sargent guides imperiously; Alexander, Chase, Homer, Eakins, Murphy, Mrs. MacMonnies, Crane, Lathrop renewed their successes there. Blakelock's "Still Night," owned by Carolina Lambert, was a revelation of that fantastic artist's real charm. Lockwood with a portrait of La Farge, Fromkes with "An Arrangement in Grays" and Walcott with "Gossip" won artistic recognition.

The Ten American Painters—Dewing, Simmons Twachtman, Reid, Tarbell, Benson, De Camp, Weir, Hassam, Metcalf—showed pictures painted as the shepherds of the Anthology sang, for the Muses and themselves, with love of air, of light, of beautiful forms in reflected colors. Auction sales of art objects were interesting and brought large prices.

The American Art Association sold the paintings of the Cox collection, those of Mrs. P. C. Hanford, of Chicago, including Rembrandt's "Head of the Accountant," E. F. Milliken's gallery of all the schools in twenty-six paintings, including admirable examples of Titian and Manet; the collection of Boussod, Valladon & Co.'s shop, including Regnault's "Automedon," Isabey's "Smugglers" and Corot's "Pool;" the F. O. Matthiessen collection, including a Troyon, a Rembrandt and the Rubens that James Henry Smith gave to the Metropolitan Museum of Art; the old masters of Blakeslee's shop. John Fell O'Brien sold an admirable collection of American paintings, ancient and modern, at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Popular appreciation of the value of art that is the test of a nation's elevation gained in intensity.

Astronomy, Its Advance in 1902.

GARRETT P. SERVISS.

The year 1903 finds astronomy facing some of the most absorbing problems that have ever been presented to the human mind. The progress made at the opening of the new century, a progress in which the United States may fairly be said to have taken and held the lead, has opened out new avenues in various directions and widened the whole horizon.

A glance at some of the things that have been done will serve to indicate the character of the work and the possibilities of discovery during the coming year.

Beginning with our own dwelling place in the Universe, the isolated Solar System, which is driving through open space at an immense remove from the crowded ring of the Milky Way encircling it, we find that the centre and governor of that System, the Sun, is the object of investigations leading to a knowledge, that promises to become intimate, of the nature and sources of the radiant energy which maintains life upon the earth.

The old view of the sun regarded it merely as the hearth of the System, from which light and heat were genially poured into surrounding space. But the studies of Professor Langley, and others, have shown us that light and heat form only a part of the sun's radiation, and have led us to see in the orb of day a far more wonderful thing than a mere warming and illuminating centre. It appears, instead, as an organism of astonishing complexity, sending forth forms of radiation that may affect us in ways as yet hardly dreamed of.

We begin dimly to perceive that there come from the sun energies which in our present state of ignorance, or half-knowledge, appear mysterious and almost inexplicable. Arrhenius, and other investigators, have shown that even the familiar phenomenon of light has heretofore been but half understood. According to these investigations the light waves drive off from the sun electrified corpuscles which reach the earth and the other planets, affect the electrical condition of our atmosphere, cause strange luminous appearances in the upper air, and about the terrestrial magnetic poles, and produce other effects, the nature and extent of which remain to be studied.

The electro-magnetic influence of the sun, and the existence of obscure forms in its radiation, recalling the phenomena of the X-rays and Kathode rays are among the problems now under investigation. In the study of the sun Professor George E. Hale and his assistants at the Yerkes Observatory hold a leading place.

Of course, in a brief article, it is impossible to cover the whole ground of so extensive a subject. Only a few indications, here and there, can be given.

Progress is being made in the knowledge of our own earth, considered as a celestial body. During the past year some further irregularities in its axial rotation have been detected. In brief, the earth wobbles, just a trifle, as it swiftly turns upon its axis, and in its wobbling, which is so slight that only the most refined and patient methods of observation can reveal it, a number of different elements are concerned, the precise origin and meaning of which remain unknown. But, although it may be somewhat startling to be told that the axle of our huge whirling globe is not perfectly steady in position, yet there is really no known reason to be alarmed. The position of the poles is not shifted more than thirty or forty feet at the most,

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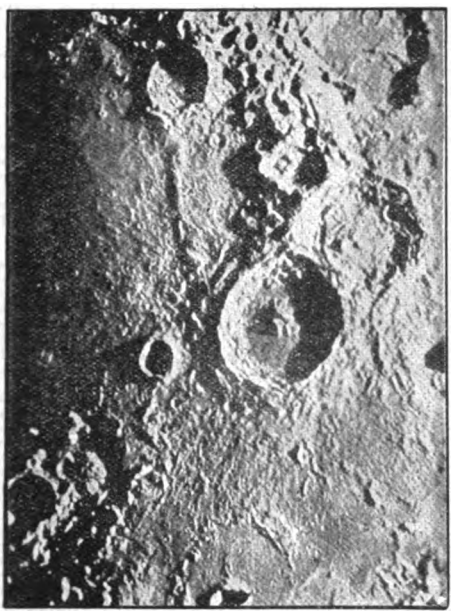
and when we consider that the earth is a body 25,000 miles in circumference, the ability to detect so slight a variation is a great tribute to the accuracy of science.

The moon has recently been the object of renewed scrutiny, and almost a revolution has been effected in the heretofore popular view that the earth's satellite is an absolutely dead and inert body. Professor William H. Pickering, of the Harvard Observatory, has shown that changes take place on the face of the moon which, to say the least of them, are strangely suggestive not only of the play of mechanical energies, but also of the existence of life, probably in the form of vegetation. During the total eclipse of the moon in October last, Professor Pickering satisfied himself that the whitish patch visible around a little crater-like depression in the great plain called the Mare Serenitatis, or Sea of Serenity, was distinctly enlarged, while the face of the moon was covered by the cool shadow of the earth, and this, he argues, could only have resulted from the deposition of snow or hoar frost, caused probably by vapors issuing from the crater. Professor Pickering has shown other reasons for thinking that there are places on the moon where volcanic activity is as great as anywhere upon the earth.

We reproduce a wonderful photograph of a very rugged portion of the moon, including the great craters, or ring mountains, known as Theophilus, Cyrillus and Catharina, made with the huge Yerkes telescope by Mr. Ritchey. In connection with this, attention may be called to the other photograph here shown, also made by Mr. Ritchey, with the same instrument, of a strange nebula in the constellation Cygnus. These photographs in themselves constitute an advance. They are, in many respects, the finest ever taken of any object in the heavens, and they were made by a new method of Mr. Ritchey's invention. Instead of using a separate photographic object glass, he simply introduced in the great telescope a screen of yellowish glass, the effect of which was to cut out the rays of light inimical to photography. The results are better than any hitherto attained.

One other investigation within the solar system must be mentioned, that relating to the curious asteroid Eros, discovered a few years ago, and which at times approaches the earth nearer than any other heavenly body except the moon. Eros is the object of most careful study because, on account of its close approaches, it offers a means of measuring actual distances in the Solar System more accurately than has hitherto been possible. From the known distance of Eros that of the sun and all the other planets can be deduced. Another peculiarity of Eros is its surprising changes of light, which lead to the supposition that it is not a



Lunar Crater Theophilus.

The Great Nebula in Cygnus.

globular body, but an irregularly shaped mass, and this fact, in turn, revives the theory that the asteroids are all fragments of a greater planet which was blown to pieces many ages ago. If they did not originate in that way, any other explanation of their origin must prove almost equally interesting.

Beyond our little system astronomy, reaching out into fathomless space, grasps many strange and wonderful things. Perhaps the most significant of recent, and as yet uncompleted, discoveries in the stellar heavens, is indicated in the photograph, above referred to, of a most singular nebula in the constellation Cygnus. It is hardly too much to say that the discovery of such objects as this have dumbfounded even astronomers. Photography possesses an almost magical power of detecting things which the eye cannot fully see even when aided by the greatest telescopes. This is particularly true of the nebulae, which apparently consist of matter in a very tenuous, gaseous or dust-like state, and many of which seem to be undergoing transformation into suns and worlds.

But some of the photographs recently made at the Yerkes and the Lick observatories have presented us with objects so nearly inexplicable in shape that they can hardly be fitted into any existing theory of the nebular origin of the stars. Just what these things are it is hard to say. Their enormous, almost incredible, size, and the wonderful way in which they are scattered over, or among, or perhaps in some cases behind, the stars, like glimmering backgrounds, serve to confound the beholder and to make him hesitate in drawing any conclusions concerning them. Some of them might be likened to vast filmy, half-luminous jelly fishes floating among the star points that glitter in the ocean of space. Many others, however, possess a definite shape, which seems clearly to indicate motion about centres of attraction. But the shape revealed is usually that of a spiral, and this is inconsistent with the Daplacean conception of a series of circular or elliptical rings surrounding a central mass and capable of being condensed into planets.

There is no more promising field of future exploration in astronomy than that which concerns the nebulae, and in this American astronomers are ahead of all others.

But a few of the fascinating problems before us have been mentioned; enough, however, to show that astronomy in 1903 is likely to hold the attention of mankind.

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Austria-Hungary.

Capital: VIENNA.

The imperial and royal family of Austria descends from Rudolf von Hapsburg, a German Count, who was born in 1218, and who was elected Emperor of Germany in 1273. The last representative of the male line was Emperor Karl VI., who died in 1740. His daughter, in 1736, became the wife of Duke Franz of Lorraine and Tuscany, who, as Kaiser Franz I. of Germany became the founder of the new house of Hapsburg-Lorraine.

The present Emperor, Franz Josef I., was born August 18, 1830, and is the son of Archduke Franz Karl, the second son of the late Emperor Franz I. of Austria and Archduchess Sophie, Princess of Bavaria. After the abdication of his uncle, Ferdinand I. of Austria, and the renunciation of the crown by his father he was proclaimed Emperor of Austria Dec. 2, 1848. On Jan. 8, 1867, he was crowned King of Hungary.

Franz Josef was married April 24, 1854, to Elizabeth, daughter of Duke Maximilian of Bavaria. She was born December 24, 1837, and was assassinated at Geneva September 10, 1898. Their issue was:

Name.	Born.	Died.	Married.	Born.	Date of Marriage.	Issue.
1. Archduchess Gisela (for children see Bavaria)	1856	....	Prince Leopold of Bavaria	1846	1873	
2. Archduke Rudolph	1858	1889	Princess Stephanie of Belgium*	1864	1881	1
(1.) Archduchess Elizabeth	1883	....	Prince Otto zu Windischgratz	....	1902	
3. Archduchess Marie Valerie	1868	....	Archduke Francis Salvator of Austria	....	1890	

*Princess Stephanie, widow of Crown Prince Rudolph, was remarried to Count Elemer Lonyay March 22 1900.

THE MINISTRY FOR THE WHOLE MONARCHY.

Office.	Name.	Appointed.
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Count Agenos Maria Adam Golouchowski	May, 16, 1895.
Minister of War	General Edmund Frh. v. Krieghammer	Sept. 23, 1893.
Minister of Finance	Benjamin Kallay de Nagy-Kallo	June 2, 1882.

HEIR PRESUMPTIVE.—The heir presumptive to the throne is Archduke Franz Ferdinand, who succeeded to the right of succession on the death of his father, Archduke Karl Ludwig, the brother of the Emperor, 1896. The Archduke was born December 18, 1863, his mother being Princess Annunciata, daughter of the late King Ferdinando II. of Naples. On July 1, 1900, he morganatically married Countess Sophie Choteh, having renounced the right of his future children to succeed to the thrones of Austria and Hungary.

Emperor of Austria.

The Ministry is constituted as follows:

Ministry for Austria.—President of the Interior, Dr. Ernest von dent of the Council and Minister fence, Count Zeno von Welser Koerber; Minister of National Defence, Ritter von Wittek; Minister of Jus sheimb; Minister for Railways, Dr. tice, Baron Spens-Booden; Minister of Public Worship and Instruction, Dr. W. Ritter von Hartel; Minister of Finance, Dr. H. Ritter Bohm von Baweck; Minister of Commerce, Baron Call zu Rosenburg; Minister of Agriculture, Baron de Giovanelli, and without portfolio, Dr. Anton Rezek and Professor Leonhard Pietak.

Ministry for Hungary.—President Szell; Minister of Finance, Dr. Lad dent of the Council, Coloman de Szell; Minister of National Defence, vary; Minister ad latus, Count General Baron Geza Fejer Interior, Coloman de Szell; Minister anuel Szechenyi; Minister of the Dr. Julius de Wlassics; Minister of Education and Public Worship, Minister of Industry and Commerce, of Justice, Dr. Alexander Plosz; Agriculture, Dr. Ignatius de Dar- Alexander de Hegedus; Minister of Slavonia, Ervin de Cseb. any, and Minister for Croatia and

THE NATION.—The Austrian Empire and the Kingdom of Hungary unite under the treaty of 1867 to form a constitutional monarchy known as Austria-Hungary. The eration is renewable every ten fed years, and was so renewed in 1877 and 1887, but not in 1897, the pres- ent tie being the personal one of the common ruler. The two States are independent, but act jointly in for eign affairs, military and naval affairs and affairs of common fin ance. The Turkish provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina are also included in the administration, although not formally incorporated.

Religious liberty is enjoyed in both countries. Although the Church and the State are independent, the Emperor must be a Roman Catholic. This religion largely predominates, in Austria over 75 per cent and in Hungary over 50 per cent of the population belonging to this church.

Public instruction in Hungary is compulsory for children from six to twelve years, with repetitive courses from twelve to sixteen years. Law provides courses for apprentices, and provides for infant instruction in kindergartens maintained in each commune or parish. The State maintains three universities. The same general scheme holds in Austria, except that compulsory attendance usually ends with the fourteenth year, and there are eight State universities.

In Austria the Department of Justice includes the Supreme Court and Court of Cassation, 9 higher provincial, 71 provincial district and 940 county courts. In Hungary there is a Royal and a Supreme Court, 12 Royal Tables (appeal), 76 county, 457 district courts and 15 jury courts for press offences.

Finance.—Common expenses of the monarchy are borne jointly, Hungary paying 34.4 per cent. The floating debt is guaranteed by joint bills. Hungary pays yearly on account of previous debt 30,312,920 florins.

Lying in the heart of Europe, the monarchy has a strongly fortified frontier, while Pola, the chief naval port, is most strongly protected. The navy, while small, is highly efficient.

Productions are chiefly grain, beet root and wine, in which latter Austria-Hungary comes next to France, Italy and Spain. The States share great mineral wealth and large exports of gold, silver and iron. Manufacture is nearly confined to Austria, which exports ironware, woollens, cottons and linens, Bohemian glass and Vienna and Pilsner beer.

LIECHTENSTEIN.—The principality of Liechtenstein, lying between the Rhine and the Province of Tyrol, practically forms part of the empire. Incorporated by no treaty, the hereditary Prince nominally reigns, but the direction of affairs is by an elective commission at Vienna. There is no public debt, and its inhabitants pay no direct taxes and are exempt from military service.

The reigning family of Liechenstein traces its descent to the twelfth century. In 1608 its barons became Princes of Liechtenstein, and the principality as it now exists has been established since 1719. The

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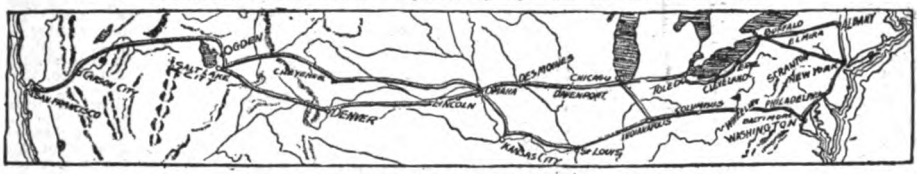
present Prince, John II., was born October 5, 1840, and succeeded his father, Prince Aloyse, November 12, 1858.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN DEPENDENCIES.

Dependencies.	Area, Sq. M.	Population.	Revenues.	Expenditures.
Liechtenstein	65	9,434	$167,426	$150,029
Bosnia and Herzegovona	23,262	1,568,092	9,552,257	9,495,029
Totals	23,327	1,577,526	$9,719,683	$9,645,058

Trans-Continental Road Proposed by Cyclists and Automobilists.

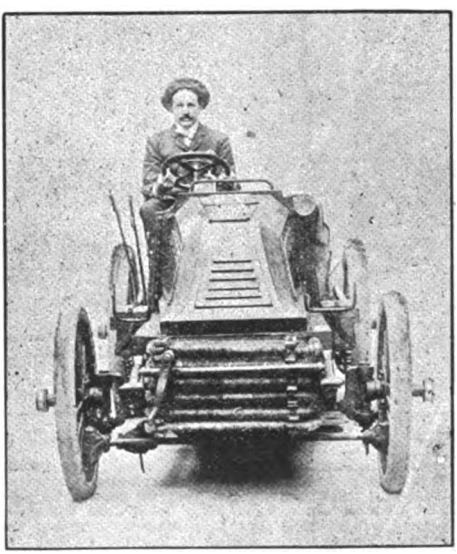


Drawn by George M. Schell, Chairman L. A. W. National Touring Committee.

Automobiles in America and Abroad.

SAMUEL M. BUTLER,
Secretary A. A. of A.

Years of experiment preceded the introduction of the automobile as a practical vehicle. The idea of a self-propelled carriage for use upon the ordinary highway was entertained by inventors as early as during the middle of the nineteenth century. Occasionally the result of their study and experiment made its appearance in the form of a horseless vehicle which excited popular curiosity for a short time, only to disappear from view forever. The problem involved in the production of such an addition to the conveniences for local transportation and private travel was not attended by any serious difficulties, however, and the wonder is that the world has waited so long for a machine which has become, within little more than a decade, not only a source of keen enjoyment to those who are able to employ it for pleasure purposes alone, but a valuable adjunct to the facilities of business enterprises which require quick delivery of merchandise or rapid movement of superintending officials from point to point of territory covered by their operations. It is to the pleasure seeker that is due *the impetus* which has led to the development of the automobile up to its present degree of excellence; and it is from this class of people that invention and business enterprise derive as yet by far the greater stimulus in continued improvement and production. Already an immense number of self-propelling carriages is in use in every portion of the civilized world, including many powerful racing machines, but vastly many more *adapted* to and used for the purposes of touring, pleasure-riding and the ordinary running about for which the family horses and vehicles are employed. Many physicians have adopted them with satisfactory results; and in the broad field of general utility they are making their way rapidly into use as public conveyances, as trucks for the trans- delivery wagons and even In fact, the development portation of heavy goods, ly utilitarian lines has of the machine along strict fire engines have been gone so far that steam ble plan, and have been fected upon the automo fire departments in several put into the equipment of American cities. of the most progressive ited with the inception of France is to be cred the automobile, and the prevailing interest in country have originated manufacturers in that the new vehicle, including some excellent forms of volturette and others. the motor tricycle, the restrictive laws which England was hampered by passage of the Light Loped progress until the since which time much has comotives act in 1896, been done in that country.



Henri Fournier and His Racing Machine.

America has been so quick to perceive opportunity that her manufac turers vie with those of France in supplying the English demand for the most up-to-date automo biles. Germany also has manifested much progres siveness in this direction, the Daimler motor, a Ger man invention, being one of the evidences. Ameri can manufacturers, while they have yielded where it was wise to the influence of French designs, have shown characteristic originality, and in working out their own problems have evolved new and valuable ideas. M. Henri Fournier, easily the fore most automobilist in the world, regards America as the country from which the development of the immediate future is most likely to come, and he sees the indications of this in Thomas A. Edison's new storage battery and the number of young engineers in this country who are interesting them selves in the problems of manufacture. Already, in M. Fournier's opinion, although America yet stands in th's matter about where France stood five or six years ago, she has made a couple of years as great an advance as France made in a decade. The direction wherein America is really ahead of France, notwithstanding M. Fournier's opinion that we are still somewhat in the rear, is in the manufacture of automobiles reasonable in price, and so constructed that they can be operated by people of ordinary intelligence. The French build largely to order, and do not increase their capacity in keeping with the demand. They produce special machines, powerful and costly, each a type by itself in some respects, and expensive to keep in repair, as every part which it becomes necessary to replace must be made to order. American manufacturers developing a good type, de-

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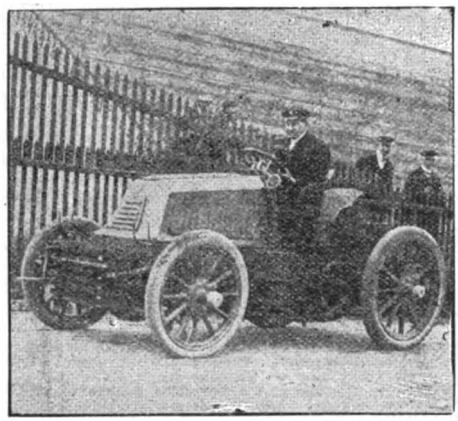
vise special machinery for the production of its parts, which are interchangeable and can be readily and inexpensively replaced. With less comparative cost for a good machine, the demand is fostered, the product increased, and the manufacture improved by the lessons of large experience. At the present time there are in the United States about 150 concerns engaged in the manufacture of automobiles and parts. Of these nearly fifty were represented in the successful reliability run of 500 miles, from New York to Boston and return, which took place October 9-15, 1902. In this run there were 75 starters and 68 finished.

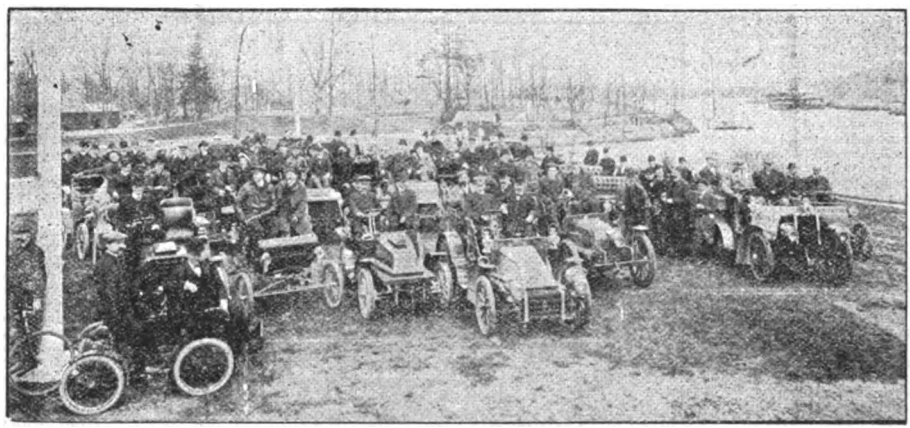
It would be impossible to state with any approach to accuracy the number of self-propelling vehicles in use in the United States. It is estimated that in New York City alone there are about 4,000 automobiles, of which fully half are driven by steam, about 600 by electricity and more than 300 by gasoline. Throughout the country the gasoline and steam motors are the most largely used, and try the type mate of the number in 5,000 is not an overestibeen brought to a high degree of perfection in this country, and the facilities for manufacture are being constantly improved. Each type has its advantages, and each has its advocates. It would appear that M. Henri Fournier regards electricity as opening the way to the greatest development in automobile mechanism, This development will go forward on that line when lighter storage batteries than any yet produced are available, and Mr. Edison's experiments in this direction have been attended by promising results. But in addition to lighter storage batteries there will be needed, in order to give the electric automobile its full advantage, the installation of charging plants in all directions. Until these conveniences are supplied the gasoline and steam automobiles will naturally be most favored by tourists who are disposed to try unfrequented roads.



Side View of Fournier's Racer.

The racing of automobiles is a sport which attracts many who have the means to buy and operate powerful machines, designed for speed. Such contests are countenanced by leading automobile clubs, which have devised rules and regulations for governing them, also offering trophies and prizes to be contended for. Speed is not so great a desideratum with the average automobilist as is endurance, and what is probably the most interesting, as it certainly is the most valuable of the sports conducted under the auspices of the automobile clubs, is the long distance runs which are arranged with a view to testing this quality in all the machines. In these runs speed counts only up to a certain limit, and the points scored by a contestant are made up from those elements of safety, reliability, etc., which enter into the character of any conveyance intended for extended journeys.

The Automobile Club of America.—The Automobile Club of America was incorporated in 1899 under the membership corporation law of the State of New York as an organization composed in whole or in part of persons owning self-propelled pleasure vehicles for personal or private use. Its objects, as stated in the certificate of incorporation, are as follows: "To furnish a means of recording the experience of members and others using motor vehicles or automobiles. To promote original investigation in the mechanical development of motor carriages by members and others. To arrange for pleasure runs and to encourage road contests of all kinds among owners of automobiles. To co-operate in securing rational legislation and rules governing and regulating the use of automobiles in city and country. To maintain the rights and privileges of all forms of self-propelled pleasure vehicles whenever and wherever such rights and privileges are menaced. To encourage the construction of good roads and the improvement of the public highways. And generally to maintain a social club devoted to the sport of automobilism throughout the country." The membership is divided into four classes, namely, "honorary," "life," "active" and "associate members." Active members are limited in number to 400, but no limit is placed upon the number of life or of associate members. Only twenty-five honorary memberships are provided for and of this number the President of the United States, the Governor of the State of New York, the Mayor of the City of New York and the Director of United States Road Inquiry are ex-officio honorary members. The present list includes, in addition to these, Lieut.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A.; Thomas A. Edison, Professor Elihu Thompson, Professor R. H. Thurston, of Cornell University, and the heads of seven leading automobile clubs in Europe which this club represents in this country, and which represent it abroad. These are Mr. Roger W. Wallace, K. C., chairman of the Automobile Club of Great Britain and Ireland, London; Baron de Zuylen de Nyevelt, president of the Automobile Club de France,



Starters in Endurance Contest of American Automobilists.

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EUROPE
SCALE OF MILES
0 50 100 200 300 400
ARCTIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Norwegian Sea
North Sea
Baltic Sea
Bay of Biscay
Mediterranean Sea
Ionian Sea
Black Sea
Caspian Sea
Sea of Azof
Aegean Sea
Adriatic Sea
Tyrrhenian Sea
Gulf of Bothnia
Gulf of Finland
English Channel
Irish Sea
Sea of Marmora
Gulf of Lyons
Gulf of Genoa
Gulf of Venice
Gulf of Taranto
Gulf of Corinth
Gulf of Archipelago
Gulf of Smyrna
Gulf of Alexandretta
Persian Gulf
Red Sea
Sea of Aral
Lake Ladoga
Lake Onega
Lake Peipus
Lake Wener
Lake Wetter
Lake Wenern
Lake Mälar
Lake Constance
Lake Geneva
Lake Lucerne
Lake Como
Lake Garda
Lake Maggiore
Lake Trasimeno
Lake Balaton
Lake Van
Lake Urumiah
Lake Tiberias
Lake Asphaltites
Lake Aral
Lake Baikal
Lake Tchany
Lake Tengri
Lake Issikul
Lake Balkash
Lake Zaisan
Lake Tsaidam
Lake Koko Nor
Lake Lop Nor
Lake Tsing Hai
Lake Dalai Nor
Lake Hanka
Lake Tchad
Lake Ngami
Lake Victoria Nyanza
Lake Albert Nyanza
Lake Albert
Lake Tanganyika
Lake Nyassa
Lake Shirwa
Lake Bangweolo
Lake Mweru
Lake Dilolo
Lake Ngami
Lake Chad
Lake Fitri
Lake Rudolf
Lake Stefanie
Lake Abbe
Lake Tsana
Lake Dembea
Lake Ashangi
Lake Alemaya
Lake Haik
Lake Menzaleh
Lake Mareotis
Lake Moeris
Lake Timsah
Lake Bitter
Lake Manzaleh
Lake Edku
Lake Aboukir
Lake Maadi
Lake Natron
Lake Rukwa
Lake Kivu
Lake Albert Edward
Lake Kioga
Lake Kamalondo
Lake Leopold II
Lake Kisale
Lake Upemba
Lake Kamolondo
Lake Kisale
Lake Leopold II
Lake Kivu
Lake Albert Edward
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Lake Upemba
Lake Kamolondo

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Paris: Count Gustave Potting Persing, president of the Oesterreichische Automobile Club, Vienna; Count Francois van der Straten-Ponthoz, president of the Automobile Club de Belgique, Brussels; S. D. Horzog Victor von Ratibor, president of the Deutscher Automobil Club, Berlin; Count Biscaretti di Ruffia, president of the Automobile d'Italie, Turin, and Alois Naville de Fontenex, president of the Automobile Club de Suisse, Geneva. The Automobile Club of America is owned and controlled by its life and active members, the associate members being entitled to all the privileges of the club, but having no proprietorship in it nor voice in its control. The total membership of the club is 380, of whom 314 are active and 66 are associate. There are 430 automobiles owned by members of the club and 115 under order. The house of the club is at 753 Fifth avenue, New York City, and the officers are as follows: President, Albert R. Shattuck; first vice-president, Gen. George Moore Smith; second vice-president, Edwin Gould; third vice-president, Harry Payne Whitney; treasurer, Jefferson Seligman; secretary, S. M. Butler. The Board of Governors consists of the president, first vice-president and treasurer, ex-officio, and nine other members, of whom three retire each year, the vacancies being filled at the annual election of that year. Among the several standing committees is one designated the Technical Committee, composed at present of Dr. Schuyler Skaats Wheeler, chairman; Peter Cooper Hewitt, Lewis Nixon, Louis Duncan, L. T. Gibbs, E. T. Birdsall, A. L. Riker and Prof. Elihu Thompson.

Federation of American Clubs.—During the year 1902 several of the leading clubs in the United States formed the American Automobile Association, which is designed to be a federation of all clubs of this character, with a view to securing proper attention to automobilism in its national relations. It will relieve local clubs of work and responsibilities which do not properly belong to any one of them; and its aim will be to develop and serve general interest throughout the country in the automobile as a vehicle for pleasure and sport. The clubs enrolled in the association at the present time are the Automobile Club of America, New York; Chicago Automobile Club, Chicago, Ill.; Long Island Automobile Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Automobile Club of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rhode Island Automobile Club, Providence, R. I.; Automobile Club of New Jersey, Newark, N. J.; Automobile Club of Utica, Utica, N. Y., and Grand Rapids Automobile Club, Grand Rapids, Mich. Following is a list of the officials and the clubs to which they respectively belong:

President, Winthrop E. Scarritt, Automobile Club of America; First Vice-President, F. C. Donald, Chicago Automobile Club; Second Vice-President, W. W. Grant, Long Island Automobile Club; Third Vice-President, H. G. Morris, Automobile Club of Philadelphia; Treasurer, Jefferson Seligman, Automobile Club of America; Secretary, S. M. Butler, Automobile Club of America, 753 Fifth avenue, New York City.

Start of the Automobile Race from Paris to Berlin.

Directors—Frank G. Webb, Long Island Automobile Club; A. R. Shattuck, Automobile Club of America; Dr. Julian A. Chase, Rhode Island Automobile Club; W. J. Stewart, Automobile Club of New Jersey; Frank C. Lewin, Automobile Club of Philadelphia; C. S. Mott, Automobile Club of Utica; A. R. Pardington, Long Island Automobile Club.

Chairmen of Committees—Racing Committee, W. J. Stewart, New Jersey Automobile Club; Legislative Committee, Jefferson Seligman, Automobile Club of America; Technical Committee, Dr. Julian A. Chase, Rhode Island Automobile Club; Membership Committee, F. C. Donald, Chicago Automobile Club; Highways Committee, Frank G. Webb, Long Island Automobile Club; Auditing Committee, Frank C. Lewin, Automobile Club of Philadelphia.

AUTOMOBILE CLUBS AND ASSOCIATIONS.—The following is a complete list of Automobile Clubs and Associations in the United States:

New York.—American Automobile Association. Secretary, S. M. Butler, 753 Fifth avenue, New York City.
Automobile Club of America. Secretary, S. M. Butler, No. 753 Fifth avenue, New York City.
Columbia University Automobile Club. Secretary, R. C. Gaige, Columbia University, New York City.
Long Island Automobile Club. Secretary, L. A. Hopkins, 1190 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Westchester Automobile Club. President, Howard Willets, White Plains, N. Y.
Troy Automobile Club. Secretary, I. S. Thiell, Troy, N. Y.
Herkimer Automobile Club. Vice-President, Dr. H. Morton Roberts, Herkimer, N. Y.
Automobile Club of Syracuse. Secretary, Fred H. Elliott, Syracuse, N. Y.
Automobile Club of Rochester. Secretary, Frederick Sager, 16 State street, Rochester, N. Y.
Buffalo Automobile Club. Secretary, Elicott Evans, Lenox Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.
Automobile Club of Utica. Secretary, James S. Holmes, Utica, N. Y.
The National Association of Automobile Manufacturers. Samuel T. Davis, Jr., president, 7 East Forty-second street, New York.
New Jersey—Automobile Club of New Jersey. Secretary, W. J. Stewart, 8 Central avenue, Newark, N. J.
North Jersey Automobile Club. Secretary, E. T. Bell, Jr., Princeton, N. J.
Princeton University Automobile Club. Secretary, C. H. Dugro, Princeton, N. J.
Hudson County Automobile Club. Secretary, Frank Eveland, 31 West Forty-second street, New York.

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Massachusetts.—Massachusetts Automobile Club. Secretary, Dr. F. L. D. Rust, 751 Bolyston street, Boston, Mass.
Worcester Automobile Club. Secretary, Harry E. Shiland, Worcester, Mass.
Automobile Club of Springfield. President, V. T. Bly. Springfield, Mass.
New Bedford Automobile Club. Secretary, Eli Watson, New Bedford, Mass.
Harvard College Automobile Club, Cambridge, Mass.
Connecticut.—Automobile Club of Bridgeport. Secretary, F. W. Bolande, 140 Cannon street, Bridgeport, Conn.
Automobile Club of Hartford, care of W. G. Cowles, Travellers' Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.
Rhode Island.—Rhode Island Automobile Club. Secretary, E. C. Fletcher, P. O. Box 1314, Providence, R. I.
Pennsylvania.—Automobile Club of Philadelphia. Secretary, Frank C. Lewin, 215 North Broad street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pennsylvania Automobile Club. Secretary, H. J. Johnson, 138 North Broad street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Bloomsburg Automobile Club. C. W. Funston, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Maryland.—Automobile Club of Maryland. Secretary, C. W. Stork, Baltimore, Md.
Ohio.—Columbus Automobile Club. Secretary, C. M. Chittenden, Broad street, Columbus, Ohio.
Automobile Club of Cincinnati. Secretary, Rutherford H. Cox, 30 West Seventh street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Dayton Automobile Club. Secretary, E. Frank Platt, Dayton, Ohio.
Cleveland Automobile Club. Secretary, L. H. Rogers, 357 Amesbury avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
Illinois.—Chicago Automobile Club. Secretary, H. M. Brinkerhoff, Steinway Hall, Chicago, Ill.
Indiana.—Indiana Automobile Club. Secretary C. G. Fisher, Cyclorama Place, Indianapolis, Ind.
Michigan.—Detroit Automobile Racing Association. W. E. Metzger, 254 Jefferson avenue, Detroit, Mich.
California.—Automobile Club of California. Secretary, R. R. L'Hommedieu, San Francisco, Cal.
District of Columbia.—National Capitol Automobile Club. Secretary, Winfred J. Foss, 819 Fourteenth street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

FOREIGN CLUBS AND ASSOCIATIONS.—As nearly as can be ascertained the following list comprises all the automobile clubs and associations in other countries than the United States:

AUSTRIA—Budapest.—Magyar Automobil Club, 37 Museum Korul.
Innsbruck.—Tiroler Automobil Club, Restaurant Maximilian.
Prague.—Prager Automobil Club.
Vienna.—Oesterreichische Automobil Club, Karnthnerging 10. President, Le Comte Gustave Potting Persing.

BELGIUM—Antwerp.—Automobile Club Anversois, 34 r. Longue de l'Hopital. President, Baron de Bieberstein.
Moto-Club Anversois Grand Cafe, av. Dekerper. President, M. P. Dupont.
Brussels.—Automobile Club de Belgique, 5 pl. Royale. President, M. le Comte Francois van der Straten-Ponthoz.
Moto-Club de Belgique, 152 Boul. du Nord. President, M. Leon Deharit.
Touring Club de Belgique, 11 r. der Vauniers. President, M. Gaston Belrlaen.
Charleroi.—Automobile Club de Charleroi, 18 Quai de Brabant. President, M. Edward Dewandre.
Ghent.—Automobile Club de Flandres. President, M. Hemptinne.
Liege.—Automobile Club Liegeois, 2 r. Hamal. President, M. A. Dawans-Preudhomme.

FRANCE—Amiens.—Automobile Club de Picardie, 36 r. de la Hotoir. President, M. Albert Jumel.
Avignon.—Automobile Club d'Avignon, Cafe des Negociants. President, M. Joseph Pernod.
Beziers.—Automobile Club Bitterois, Allee Paul-Riquet. President, M. Ch. Viennet.
Moto-Club Bitterrois. President, M. G. Prat.
Bordeaux.—Automobile Club Bordelais, 42 Allees d'Orleans. President, M. le Dr. Creuzan.
Brest.—Automobile Club Brestois.
Dijon.—Automobile Club Bourguignon, Cafe Americaine, 5, r. Lomonnoye. President, M. Gaston Liegeard.
Clermont-Ferrand.—Automobile Club du Centre, 34, r. St. Genes.
Grenoble.—Automobile Club Dauphinois, pl. Grenette. President, M. le Dr. A. Pegoud.
Lyon.—Bicycle et Automobile Club de Lyon, 12, r. du Bat-d'Argent. President, M. J. Clozel.
Moto-Club de Lyon, 14, quai de l'Est. President, M. Collin.
Marseilles.—Automobile Club de Marseilles, 61, r. St. Fereol. President, M. H. de Farconnet.
Automobile Club de Provence, 23, r. Cannebiere.
Federation Des Automobile Club du Sud-Est, 61, r. St. Fereol. President, M. H. de Farconnet.
Nancy.—Automobile Club Lorrain, Res. 12, Stanislas pl. President, M. Schott.
Nice.—Automobile Velo. Club de Nice, 16, r. Chauvain. President, M. Jacques Goudoin.
Paris.—Automobile Club de France, 6, pl. de la Concorde. President, Baron de Zuylen de Nyevelt.
Chambre Syndicate de L'Automobile Et Des Industries Qui S'y Rattachent, 6, Place de la Concorde. President, M. le Comte de Dion.
Chambre Syndicate Des Carrossiers, 3, Cite' et r. de Euece.
Federation Des Mechaniciens Et Chauffeurs Francais, 7, pl. de l'Hotel-de-Ville.
Touring Club De France, 5, r. Coq-Heron. President, M. A. Ballif.
Societe Amicle Des Conducteurs-Mecaniciens D'Automobiles, 70, Avenue de la Grande-Armee.
Union Automobile De France, 4, r. Meyerbeer. President, M. Leon Serpollet.
Pau.—Automobile Club, Bearnais, av. de la Pare. President, M. W. K. Thorn.
Periguex.—Veloce Club Perigourdin, Hotel de Commerce, pl. President, M. le Count de Fayolle.
Rouen.—Automobile Club Normand, 4, boul. d'Orleans. President, M. Bridoux.
Salon.—Automobile Club de Salon, Cercle des Arts et Metiers, pl. de la Grippe. President, M. Fernand Bertin.
Toulouse—Automobile Club Toulousain, 6, r. Darquier. President, M. le Baron de Sambucy de Sorgues.

GERMANY—Aachenn.—(Aix la Chapell). Westdeutscher Automobil Club, Hotel Grand Monarque. President, F. Kupper.
Berlin.—Mitteleuropaischer Motor Wagen-Verein, 1, Universitat-strasse. Herr A. Klose.
Deutscher Automobil Club, 4a. Sommerstrasse. President, S. D. Horzog Victor von Ratibor.
Deutscher Automobil-Verbando. President, Victor Horzog von Ratibor.
Dresden.—Radfahrer und Automobilisten-Vereinigung Dresdener Touren Club. President, Herr F. Leyde.
Eisenhach.—Mitteldeutscher Automobil Club.
Motorfahrer Club, Eisenhach.
Frankfort Am Main.—Frankfurter Automobil-Club, Restaurant Kaiserhoff, Goeteplatz. Presidents, J. B. Muller-Herfurth and W. Opel.
Heidelberg.—Alldeutscher Automobil-Club (Federation of the Chief German Automobile Clubs).
Koln a Rh.—(Cologne). Kolner Automobil-Club. Presidents, C. H. Weber and R. Schaeben.
Mannheim.—Rheinischer Automobil-Club. Presidents, E. Benz and A. von Harden.
Munich.—Bayrische Automobil-Club, 33 Findlingstrasse. Presidents, H. Enders and A. Kienle.
Nuremburg.—Frankischer Automobil-Club. Presidents, G. Barth and L. Shutte.
Stettin.—Erster Stettiner Bicycle and Automobil-Club, Restaurant Neubauer, Konigsthor. President, R. Maletzky.
Strassburg.—Strassburger Automobil-Club.
Automobil-Club von Elsass-Lothringen. President, M. Schutzenberger.

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Stuttgart.—Suddeutscher Automobil-Club.
Wurtembergischer Automobil-Club. President, A. Pfautsch.

GREAT BRITAIN—Dublin.—The Irish Automobile Club.
Edinburgh.—The Scottish Automobile Club, 4A St. Andrew Square. President, the Rt. Hon. Sir J. H. A. Macdonald.
Liverpool.—The Liverpool Self-Propelled Traffic Association, Royal Institution, Colquitt street. President, the Earl of Derby, K. G.
London.—Automobile Club of Great Britain and Ireland, 4 Whitehall Court, S. W. Chairman, Mr. Roger W. Wallace, K. C.; Secretary, Mr. C. Johnson.
Motor Car Club, 40 Holborn Viaduct, E. C. President, Mr. Henry J. Lawson.
Leeds.—Yorkshire Automobile Club. President, Lord St. Oswald.
Leicester.—Leicester and County Automobile Club, being the Leicester Branch of the A. C. G. B. I. Secretary, Mr. J. H. Petersen.
Manchester.—The Manchester Automobile Club, 37 Cross street.
Nottingham.—Nottingham and District Automobile Club, The Black Bay Hotel. President, R. M. Knowles, Esq., J. P.
Reading.—Reading Automobile Club, 1 Minster street. President, Mr. Alfred Harmsworth.

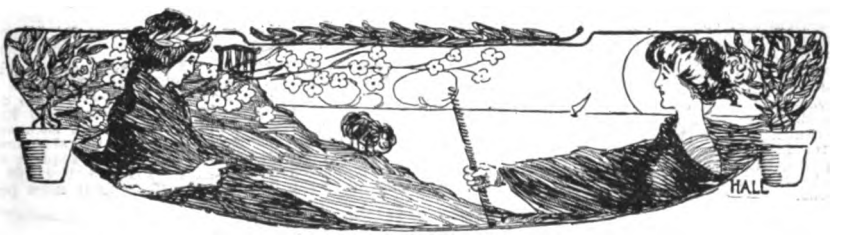
HOLLAND—Nimegue.—Nederlandsche Automobile Club. President, M. Backx.

ITALY—Bologna.—Automobile Club, Elmlaina.
Ferrara.—Automobile Club.
Firenze.—C. A. I. Firenze.
Mestre.—C. A. I. Venezia.
Milan.—Automobile Club di Milano.
Padova.—Automobile Club Vaneto. President, M. Conessa E. ja Albrezzi.
Turin.—Automobile d'Italia, Palazzena del Parco del Valentino. President, Count Biscaretti di Ruffia.

RUSSIA—Moscow.—Moskauer Automobile Club, Petrowka, Hans Roschnow.
St. Petersburg.—Automobile Club de Russe. President, M. Deborme.

SPAIN.—Madrid.—Automobile Club de Madrid.

SWITZERLAND—Geneva.—Automobile Club de Swisse, 2 rue de Hesse. President, M. Alois Naville de Fontenex.



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Belgium.

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Capital:
BRUSSELS.

Prior to 1830 the Kingdom of Belgium was a part of the Netherlands, and the secession on October 4 was the result of a revolution at Brussels. At the National Congress, which was held on June 4, 1831, Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg was elected King of the Belgians. He accepted the office on July 12, and on July 21 ascended the throne. In accordance with the Constitution of 1831 the royal succession is in direct male line in the order of primogeniture.

King Leopold, son of the first King Leopold and Princess Louise, daughter of the late King Louis Philippe of France, succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, December 10, 1865. On August 22, 1853, he married Archduchess Marie Henrietta, born August 23, 1836, daughter of the late Archduke Joseph of Austria. Their children are:

Name.	Born.	Died.	Married.	Born.	Date of Marriage.	Issue.
1. Princess Louise	1858	....	Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	1844	1875	2
(1.) Prince Leopold	1878	....				
(2.) Princess Dorothy	1881	....				
2. Princess Stephanie	1864	....	Archduke Rudolph of Austria and Count Elemer Lonyay	1858	1881 1900	1 ....
3. Princess Clementine	1872	....				

The Heir Apparent.—Naturally the heir apparent would be the King's brother, Prince Philippe, Count of Flanders, who was born March 24, 1837, and who married Princess Marie of Hohenzollern April 25, 1867. As he has renounced his right of succession, however, his son, Prince Albert, is now heir apparent to the throne of Belgium. He was born April 8, 1875, and on October 2, 1900, was married to Duchess Eliza beth of Bavaria. They have one child, Prince Leopold, born Novem ber 3, 1901.

King Leopold.

THE MINISTRY.—Premier and Minister of Finance and Public Works, M. de Smet de Nayer; Minis ter of Foreign Affairs, M. Paul de Favereau; Minister of the Interior and Public Instruction, M. De Troos; Minister of Agriculture, Baron van der Bruggen; Minister of Industry and Labor, M. Gustave Francotte; Minister of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, M. Liebaert, and Minister of War, General Cousebant Heuvel; Minister of Railways, Posts and Alkemade.

THE NATION.—Belgium is a constitutional monarchy, hereditary and representative, with the legis lative power vested in the King, the Senate and the Chamber of Representatives, and the executive vested in the heads of eight Minis ters. The Senate consists of mem bers proportioned according to popu lation and elected for eight years. The Chamber of Representatives consists of members elected for four years, their number also being pro portioned on population.

Religious liberty is guaranteed by the Constitution. Nearly the entire population profess the Roman Catholic religion, about 15,000 be ing Protestants and Jews.

Each commune is required by law to support at least one public school. There is no national compul sory education. The four large uni versities are surrounded by special schools of an advanced class.

Judges are appointed for life by the King from Senate and court nominations. The judiciary includes one Court of Cassation, three of ap peal, assize courts and twenty-six district courts. Each commune must furnish relief to its paupers.

Belgium has 806 miles of land and 42 of water frontier. An ex tensive scheme of land fortification is being carried out, Antwerp being the chief arsenal. The navy is incon siderable. In each province there is an agricultural commission, and only 53¾ per cent of the total area of Belgium is cultivated. There is also a special department of industry and labor to care for the extensive mining and metal industries.

During the month of April, 1902, Brussels was the scene of violent riots and socialistic demonstrations, which arose at times to the fury of pitched battles with the soldiery. The trouble came from the agitation of the suffrage question. In Belgium a man may have from one to three votes, according to certain qualifications. The poorer classes claim that in the exercise of this law they are discriminated against, and so there has been a persistent demand for universal suffrage. It was while laws insuring such suffrage (necessitating a constitutional amendment for adoption) were being considered (in one of the stormiest sessions the Legislature of the little kingdom has ever known) that the demonstrations and subsequent rioting took place. It was only after the people had been finally persuaded that the Government would stand firmly by the old law, and not a little blood had been shed, that the people returned to their more peaceful vocations.

Bhutan.

—

Capital:
PUNAKHA.

The little independent State of Bhutan is hidden in the Eastern Himalayas, between latitudes 26°45′ and 28°. North, and longitudes 89° and 92° East. The head of the Government is two-fold, Deb Raja being the secular head, and the Dharm Raja the spiritual head. On condition of good behavior the Indian Government pays a small sum for their expenses each year. Although nominally Buddhists, the people of Bhutan find their chief religious exercises in reading the Thibetan Bible and exorcising evil spirits. The principal products are cereals, cloths, musk, ponies, silk, finely tempered swords and muzzle-loading guns. The trade is chiefly with India.

The country has an area of about 16,800 square miles, and its population has been estimated at 20,000. The original inhabitants of the country, the Tephus, were subjugated about two centuries ago by a band of military colonists from Thibet. In 1774 the East India country concluded a treaty with the ruler of Bhutan, but repeated outrages upon British subjects by the Bhutan hill men led to punative expeditions, each of which usually ended in the annexation of a part of the territory to the British Empire. The Indian government now has effective control over the country, and holds two strong posts at Baxa and Diwangiri, within a few miles of the frontier. Beyond the guards for the defence of the several castles, there is no military organization. Muzzle-loading guns and swords of highly tempered steel are manufactured. In 1902 the Dheb Raja was Pam Sangey Daji, and the Dharm Raja was Jik Mechhogyal.

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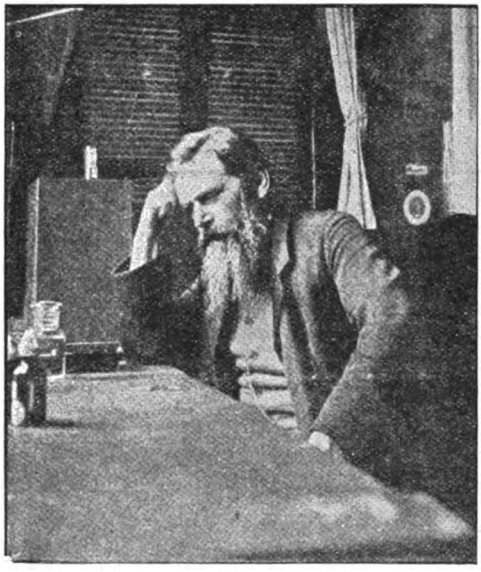
Biology; the Science of Life.

Any other discoveries or developments in biology made during 1902 are entirely overshadowed by the startling theory of Dr. Jacques Loeb, of the University of Chicago, who announced at the annual meeting of the American Psychological Society, held in Chicago December 31, 1901, that he had discovered the true "basic principle" of life. So surely did his words ring, and so well directed had been his experiments, that when he said in unequivocal language that he believed electricity to be the direct cause of all organic processes, there was not a note of incredulity raised in the assembly. Dr. Loeb's assertions were supplemented by the statements of Dr. Alfred F. Mathews, also of the University of Chicago, who worked in conjunction with Dr. Loeb, confining himself to nerve action, however. His discoveries, as he announced then, coincided generally with those of his colleague, and he, too, received the praise due to his efforts. A member of the society and a world-renowned physiologist, in speaking of Dr. Loeb's theory, said that it opened a new heaven and earth for physiology, and the destruction of the very basic principle of the science would necessitate the revision of all its text books.

Dr. Loeb's theory began to develop when he commenced experiments to observe what effect electricity, the most universal known and effective stimulus, had upon protoplasm, the substance of which all organic cells consists. He found that a positive charge of electricity brought into contact with protoplasm had the effect of retarding the life processes, while negative charges stimulated contraction. He argued, therefore, that if electricity in the form of currents would have this effect, then like results might be expected from electrically charged atoms or groups of atoms, called ions. The atoms of the metal salts are known to be ions, and it could be readily determined whether their charges were positive or negative.



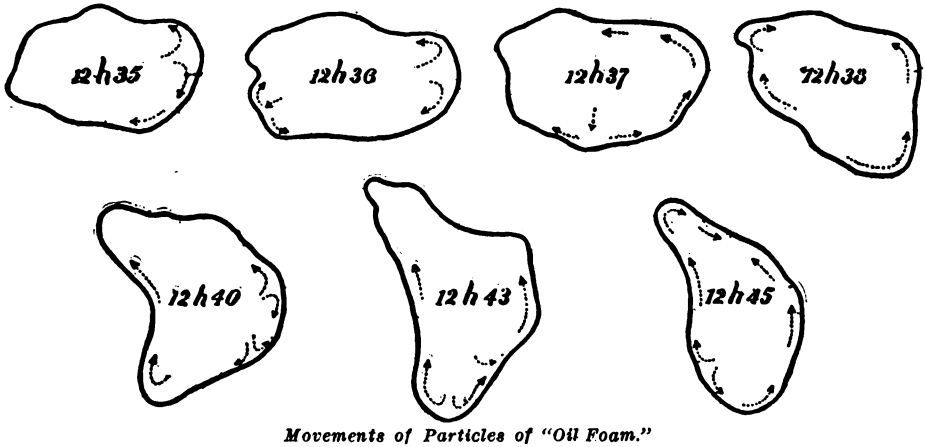
Dr. Buetschli in His Study.

During the Summer of 1901, at the biological laboratory at Wood's Holl, Mass., he carried on experiments along this line, trying the effects of various salts upon the eggs of the sea urchin, an animal of the lower order found plentifully along the Atlantic coast. He discovered that one salt would act as a poison to the eggs while another would have the effect of stimulating their development. He inferred, then, that the different effects were due to the manner in which the atoms composing the eggs are electrically charged.

It was while experimenting in this direction that he discovered a means of producing artificial parthenogenesis. He found that the unfertilized eggs of the sea urchin would live in sea water, but would not develop. The addition of a minute quantity of a calcium salt caused the eggs to develop exactly as when naturally fertilized. When Dr. Loeb announced this discovery, or it was announced for him, it was seized upon as material for innumerable stories, and the facts were so distorted and exaggerated that Dr. Loeb was placed in a most peculiar light before men of science. He is interested in artificial parthenogenesis only so far as it relates to his greater work, and he does not claim to have been the first to discover a means of artificial fertilization of living eggs. In fact, the chief result of his work was the discovery that parthenogenesis was brought about by positively charged ions only.

It might be well to call attention to the fact that the elixir of life has not been discovered to be common salt, in spite of the fact that the statements that it was and that a free use of salt would sustain life indefinitely and might even bring life back to apparently dead bodies were credited to Dr. Loeb without reason, because some of the results of his experiments with saline solutions had been announced prematurely.

Having determind that electrically charged atoms of saline salts affect protoplasm, Dr. Loeb set about



Movements of Particles of "Oil Foam."

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to find out which were toxic and which anti-toxic, which were poisons and which helped to sustain life. After a series of experiments he found that when one salt proved to be toxic, the addition of other salts, of opposite electrical charges, would counteract the toxic effect of the first. It could be readily and safely inferred, then, that to preserve the best life conditions it is necessary that the positive and negative charges balance nicely. The phenomena of life, he decided, are due to the play between th different charges of electricity within the molecules; to a constant differing of electric potential. Death is due to an oversupply of either positive or negative ions.

Two conclusions were reached by Dr. Loeb and announced at the meeting in Chicago. The first is that rhythmic contraction—life—occurs only in the presence of electrically charged substances, and the second that the efficiency of these charges depends upon the number of charges in the ions. Professor Mathews arrived at a third conclusion, that only positively charged ions would produce contractions.

Dr. Mathews, as a result of the experiments conducted by himself, declared that not only is life due to electricity, but that the basis of all nerve action is electricity. A nerve is a gelatinous substance, the atoms of which are electrically charged. A current of nerve force is set in motion when the atoms communicate their charges to one another. A theory something to this effect, dealing with brain action, was announced by Professor Ramon y Cajal, of the University of Madrid, several years ago, but it had for its basis mechanical rather than electrical action.

Dr. Mathews explains the action of anaesthetics by the fact that these, being fat solvents, dissolve the collodial particles that compose nerves and prevent their "jellying," and so long as the nerves can be kept diluted no stimulus can be carried along them. The thinning of the nerve substance acts as resistance to the passage of the stimulus, just as the glass insulators on telegraph poles prevent the passage of the current from the wire to the ground, by offering a resistance that the electricly cannot overcome.

It is too soon after the announcement to say what effect Dr. Loeb's and Dr. Mathews's work will have on science. Scientists are not ready to accept as true any statement that has not been thoroughly proven, and until much more work has been done along the lines started by these two savants physiologists will be careful about speculating. One thing seems certain, however, that if Dr. Loeb and Dr. Mathews have not been overpowered by the fever of discovery and led to aceept as conclusions what are really no more than means toward some other end, their theory will settle once for all the question of the nutritive value of foods. Heretofore men have been able to discriminate as to the relative importance of foods only by actual experience. Now, knowing the chemical constituents of foods, their electrical properties may be easily determined and consequently their capacity for sustaining life.

Speculation, however, has no value in modern science, except that it may lead to an end objectively

Gathering Biological Specimens.

provable. That Dr. Loeb's theory, if true either in part or in its entirety, will bring about a marked change in the economic life of the race cannot be denied. It is taking from heat and giving to electricity the first place in the problem of vitality, and it is showing how the very depths of the secret of production and existence can be probed and results determined about which there can be no shadow of doubt.

Dr. Buetschli, a German savant, carried on a series of experiments in 1901 and 1902 which, while not arriving at the same results as those of Dr. Loeb, nor attempting to touch upon exactly the same phases of the science of life, were nevertheless of a somewhat similar nature, and would have attracted as much popular attention had not Dr. Loeb's work offered such excellent grounds for speculation. Dr. Buetschli's experiments were carried on with the intention of discovering, if possible, in just what life consists. He wished to determine whether life were a real "essence," whether there were a true "vital spark" that entered the body at birth and left it at death, or whether what is called life were not simply the result of conditions. He discovered that something which nearly resembled life could be induced in what is generally thought to be dead matter. He succeeded after many experiments in making what he called "oil foam," consisting of particles of soapsuds enveloped in particles of olive oil. These particles of "oil foam" showed under the microscope a power of motion, apparently independent of external influences, and acted in all ways like some of the unicellular animalculae. There was noticed something like the throwing out of pseudopida or "false feet," a power especially prominent in some forms of amoeba. The phenomenon of reproduction by division seemed to take place, and there was certainly the congregating of the individuals and the attractiveness of certain foreign substances which are so distinctly noticeable in many of the animalculae.

Scientists have not been so ready to accept Dr. Buetschli's theory that apparent life can be developed in inanimate substances as they were to accord credulity to Dr. Loeb. They feel that he may have been led to conclusions unjustified by the experiments, and further work by him is awaited before he is accepted or rejected.

There is soon to be opened at Sharon, Mass., a few miles from Boston, a novel scientific undertaking to be called the Sharon Biological Laboratory. The object of this institution will be to take up experimental work in biology largely in its relation to social economics. The director, George W. Fields, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is its founder, and it is receiving the support of scientists all over the country.

The observatory is meant to serve a twofold purpose. First, it will prove a Mecca for educational pil-

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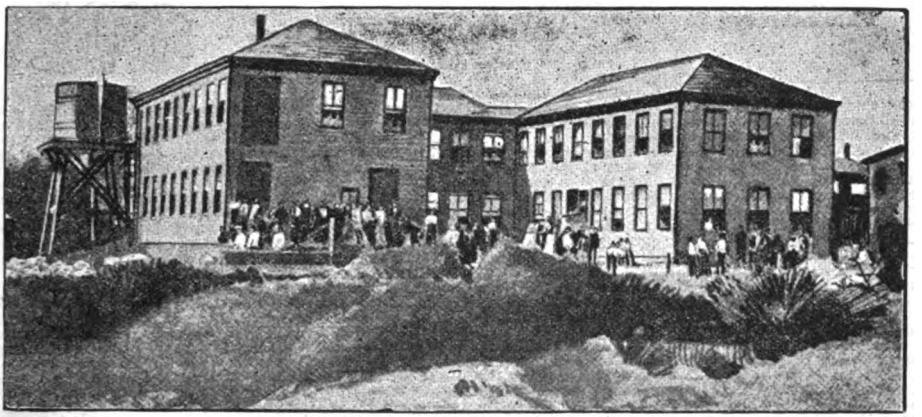
grimages of students and teachers interested in the science, and, second, it will offer an opportunity for all men interested in modern economic problems, such as the purification of sewage and the disposal of garbage in cities and the development of agricultural pursuits in the country, to experiment under the best possible conditions and with the advice and instruction of technical biologists. The work was begun on a small scale in 1902, and by the Summer of 1903 it will be pushed with much vigor. A great deal of field work will be done, and especial attention will be given, during the first years, to the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen by bacteria.

Hugo de Vries, of Amsterdam, carried on a work in 1901 along the line of the evolution of species. He showed by experiments with the ordinary evening primrose that new species may occur suddenly, by mutation, and not by the process of progressive variation. Professor E. B. Wilson, of Columbia University, in



Biological Laboratory at Woods Holl, Mass.

the same year carried on a series of investigations on the centrosomes of eggs that had been developed by artificial parthenogenesis.

As might be expected, the study of the life processes arouses a great deal of opposition on the part of those who seem to think such study may tend to a breaking down of old beliefs regarding creation and immortality. But the idea of the study of life is not to find a means of throwing God out of the universe, no more than the study of geology has for its object the destruction of the idea of creation. Both try to get at the substratum of truth that lies at the base of nature. Science cannot exist without religion, says Dr. G. Stanley Hall, for religion, either of "credo" or "non credo," is as necessary to man as hope or love or ambition.

The opposition to the work of biologists such as Dr. Loeb and Dr. Mathews is due to the same prejudices that imprisoned Galileo and scorned Copernicus.

Bolivia.

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Capital:
LA PAZ.

The total area of Bolivia is 597,271 square miles. Its population is about 2,500,000, in the following proportions: Whites, 600,000; mixed whites and Indians, 700,000; domesticated Indians, 960,000; savage Indians, 240,000.

For the purposes of public administration Bolivia is divided as follows: First, political and military, 52 provinces; second, judicial, 7 districts; third, ecclesiastical, the whole Republic forming an ecclesiastical province, the religion being Roman Catholic, composed of an archdiocese and three dioceses; fourth, university, 5 districts.

The government is democratic and representative in form, the exercise of the sovereign powers being delegated to the legislative, executive and judicial departments.

Public instruction is divided into three general departments; the primary, which constitutes the free school system of the country; the secondary, which embraces the colleges and lyceums, and the superior, which includes the universities.

Bolivia posesses two distinct regions—the Sierra, or mountainous region of the western half, where the principal settlements are located, and the Montana, a vast, low plain, embracing the tropical forests and sparsely settled districts of the eastern part. In the Sierra, at a mean level of 12,488 feet above the sea, is Lake Titicaca, the most elevated sheet of fresh water in the world. This lake is 120 miles long and from 30 to 50 miles wide, and has an average depth of about 100 fathoms. Two hundred and eighty miles south of this is Lake Poopi, which is approximately 30 by 50 miles, and is of sufficient depth for steam navigation at all times of the year. The Montana is the region of the great tropical forests and navigable rivers of the country. These low plains inclose vast territories of prodigious fertility and endless forests of valuable timber.

The natural wealth of Bolivia is far greater than is generally supposed. The country is not only rich in gold and silver, but has an abundance of copper and tin of a superior quality. Precious stones, chiefly emeralds and opals, are also found in the maritime province of Atacoma, and vast deposits of nitrate of soda and guano. This vast natural wealth is, however, still largely unavailable, owing to the difficulty of transportation. The country is slowly but certainly awakening to the great possibilities of its mines, and the investment of foreign capital in this field is steadily increasing, while vastly better facilities for mining the ores and extracting the metal are being supplied in certain of its mining centres.

There are no better farming lands in the world than those of Eastern Bolivia and the warm valleys of the mountain regions, but until better means of transportation are provided she cannot hope to take prominent rank among the agricultural regions of America.

The last report of foreign commerce, issued in September, 1902, gives the imports for the preceding year at $16,953,223, and the exports at $37,578,219.

In 1900, a treaty of extradition with the United States was signed, and a convention for the exchange of money orders between the two countries has also been arranged.

THE EXECUTIVE CABINET.—Secretary of Foreign Affairs, M. Eliodoro Villazon; Secretary of the Interior, M. Jose Carrasco; Secretary of the Treasury, M. Ignacio Calderon; Secretary of Public Instruction, M. Andres S. Munos; Secretary of War, M. Ismael Montes.

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Brazil.

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Capital:
RIO JANEIRO.

In 1500 Pedro Alvares Cabral was sent out by the King of Portugal to follow up the brilliant discoveries of Vasco de Gama in the East Indies. His fleet was carried by adverse currents and winds far to the westward of the intended course, and on April 22, Cabral unexpectedly found himself in sight of land. On the 25th anchor was cast in a commodious harbor, which the Spaniards named Porto Seguro. Cabral immediately took possession of the country in the name of his King, calling it Vera Cruz, a name afterward changed to Santa Cruz, which in turn gave place to the present one of Brazil. Upon arrival in Portugal of the news of the new discovery, a second fleet was fitted out under command of Americus Vespucci to visit and explore the new country, and this navigator, on his return to Portugal, published a map which bore the name of America. He carried home with him samples of dye woods, whole forests of which he reported as existing in the newly-found territory. These dye woods immediately became the object of an extensive and lucrative traffic on the part of speculators, and merchants of other nations became engaged in the trade. Colonies were established, and in 1549, a Governor was appointed, vested with unlimited jurisdiction, both civil and criminal. The town of San Salvador de Bahia was founded and became the capital of Brazil. In 1555 a colony of French Protestants was founded on an island in the present bay of Rio Janeiro, but internal dissensions marred its success, and ten years later the colony was expelled from the island. In 1567 the city of San Sebastian was founded, and later called Rio Janeiro. The coast towns suffered much from the inroads of the French, English and Dutch, though none of these nations obtained a permanent foothold in the country.

In 1640 Brazil was erected into a principality, and the title of Prince of Brazil was conferred upon the Portuguese heir apparent, and Rio Janeiro was constituted the capital. In 1807, when Napoleon drove John VI. from Portugal, Brazil became the home of the Portuguese royal family, and on the fall of Napoleon in 1815, it was raised to the rank of a kingdom, John assuming the title of "King of Portugal, Algarve and Brazil." As a precautionary step against a revolution, a constitution was proclaimed February 26, 1821, and soon after John returned to Portugal, leaving his son, Prince Pedro, as regent. The expected revolution took place in April, 1821, and in October Brazil was proclaimed an independent Empire, with Pedro as Emperor. In 1826, upon the death of his father, Pedro became King of Portugal, but resigned the crown to his infant daughter, Donna Maria da Gloria. In 1831 he abdicated, leaving the throne to his son, Pedro II., then six years of age, and the country was governed by a regency until 1841. Wars with neighboring States occupied much of the history of Brazil until 1889, when, by a revolution, Pedro II. was deposed and exiled, and the country declared a Republic under the title of the United States of Brazil. General Deodoro Fonseca was the first President. In November, 1891, he resigned, and Vice-President Peixoto took his place. Dissatisfaction led to a rising in Rio Grande do Sul, and a naval revolt in the Bay of Rio Janeiro, and these were terminated, the first in 1893, and the second in 1894. In 1902 Dr. Francisco de Paule Alves assumed the office of President.

According to the Constitution, adopted in 1891, when the Republic was formed, each State must be organized under the republican form of government, and must have its administrative, judiciary and legislative authorities distinct and independent. The Federal Executive cannot intervene directly in the local government of the States, but in case of obstinate infringement of the Federal Constitution by State authorities, appeal may be made to the Supreme Tribunal of the Federal District. The Federal Legislative power is invested in a National Congress, consisting of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. The Chamber of Deputies consists of 212 members, elected for three years by direct vote. The Senators, 63 in number, are also chosen by direct vote, and the Senate is renewed to the extent of one-third every three years. The Vice-President of the Republic is President of the Senate. Elections for President are held on the 1st of March in the last year of each Presidential period. No candidate must be related by blood or marriage, in the first or second degree, to the actual President or Vice-President. The franchise extends to all citizens not under twenty-one years of age, duly enrolled, except beggars, "illiterates," soldiers actually serving, and members of monastic orders under vows of obedience. In 1885 a bill was passed for the gradual extinction of slavery, and in 1888 slavery was absolutely abolished. The area of Brazil is 3,218,130 square miles, and at the last accepted census, made in 1890, the population was 14,333,983.

Bulgaria.

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Capital:
SOFIA.

The Principality of Bulgaria was created by the Treaty of Berlin, which was signed July 13, 1878. In accordance with its provisions, Bulgaria became an autonomous and tributary principality, under the suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey, with a Christian govern-

Ferdinand, the youngest son of the late Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and Princess Clementine, of Bourbon-Orleans, the daughter of King Louis Philippe, was unanimously elected Prince of Bulgaria, July 7, 1887, and, on August 14, 1887, assumed the reins of government. In May, 1893, the Grand Sobranje bestowed the hereditary title of "Royal Highness" upon the Prince, and this title has since been recognized by both the Porte and Russia.

Prince Ferdinand was born February 26, 1861, and was married April 20, 1893, to Princess Marie Louise, the eldest daughter of Duke Robert of Parma. She died January 31, 1899. They had issue:

Name.	Born.	Died.	Married.	Born.	Date of Marriage.	Issue.
1. Prince Boris	1894	....				
2. Prince Cyril	1895	....				
3. Princess Eudoxie	1898	....				
4. Princess Nadejda	1899	....				

THE MINISTRY.—President of the Council and Minister of Finance, Karaveloff; Minister of Foreign Affairs and Public Worship, Daneff; Minister of the Interior, Sarafoff; Minister of War, General Paprikof; Minister of Public Works, Ways and Communications, Belinoff; Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, Ludskanoff; Minister of Justice, Radeff.

The estimated area of the Principality of Bulgaria proper is about 24,380 square miles, and of South Bulgaria, or Eastern Roumelia, 13,700 square miles. By a census taken in December, 1900, the population of the whole principality was found to be 3,733,180, including the population of Eastern Roumelia, which was 1,091,854. The population is made up of Bulgarians, Turks, Greeks, Roumanians, Gypsies, Spanish-speaking Jews, Tartars, Armenians, Germans and Austrians, Albanians, Russians, *Czecks, Servians and others. The national faith is that of the Orthodox Greek Church, though in 1870 the Bulgarian Church was declared to be outside the Orthodox communion. The church is governed by a synod of bishops, which chooses

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the ecclesiastical officers. The clergy is paid by the State, and receives fees for marriages, burials, etc. Besides members of the Greek Church, there are Mohammedans, Jews, Roman Catholics, Armenian Gregorians and Protestants in Bulgaria.

Eastern Roumelia was created to remain under the direct political tan, under conditions of admin tember 18, 1885, the Government and the union of the province with was agreed that the government fided to the Prince of Bulgaria as now, for all purposes, forms a part tion at Sofia, which is now the popolis being merely the centre of a National Bulgarian Bank is at free public library is located there.

There are 4,589 elementary schools, 170 lower middle-class sity. Education is free and noml four years, from eight to twelve. yearly subvention which provides being provided for in the munici munal authorities.

In Bulgaria the State is theo the land holder having a perpetual ing one-tenth of the product each munes hold pasture-land and wood- About five-sevenths of the popula most of them being small propri one to six acres. The principal which is largely exported. All State, and coal, stone, iron, gold, found in paying quantities. Military

Prince of Bulgaria.

by the treaty of Berlin, in 1878, and military authority of the Sul- istrative autonomy. On Sep- was overthrown by a revolution, Bulgaria proclaimed. In 1886 it of Eastern Roumelia should be con- Governor-General. The province of Bulgaria, under the administra- only recognized capital, Phillip- prefecture. A branch of the Philippopolis, and a branch of the

schools, 45 special and technical schools, 17 gymnasia and 1 univer- nally obligatory for a period of For education the State grants a for half the cost, the remainder palities and villages by the com-

retically the owner of the land, lease descending to heirs, and pay- year by way of rent. The com- land in perpetuity and pay no rent. tion is engaged in agriculture, etors and holding farms of from agricultural product is wheat, minerals by law belong to the silver, lead and manganese are service is obligatory from the age of twenty to forty-five, but Moslems are exempt on the payment of a tax. The navy consists of one torpedo boat, several small steamers and two armored vessels now building for the defence of the Danube.

The ruling Prince of Bulgaria is chosen by a National Assembly, which is elected by popular vote, but the Porte has final decision over elections. Political conditions always keep the state in turmoil. A desire to annex the neighboring parts of European Turkey, inhabited by Slavs, especially Macedonia, is widely cherished, and there is always more or less tension with Servia, Greece and Austria. The elections held in March, 1902, increased the membership of the opposition party, though the Government still has the ma- jority in the Assembly. In October Turkey made a rather emphatic demand upon Bulgaria to prevent the passing of revolutionists across her boundaries into Macedonia.

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California.

Capital:
SACRAMENTO.

The romantic name of California came from a jest of the great Cortez. When the conqueror went to Mexico Montalvo's romance of "Sargas de Esplandian, Son of Amadis of Gaul," was breaking the booksellers' records of Spain; and in this work (published at Seville in 1510), occurs a description of the Island of California, peopled with Amazons and rich with gold and jewels, and stocked with griffins and other monsters. After the spoil of Mexico had ceased to satisfy Cortez, he sent out an expedition to discover new lands to conquer. Instead of another Mexico the expedition discovered the desolate and forbidding peninsula that hangs from the western coast, and in derision at the contrast between high hopes and poor reality, the new land was given the name of California.

American California—the Alta California of the Spaniard—was not discovered until 1542, when Juan Cabrillo sailed up the coast as far as Cape Mendocino. There was no thought of colonization of this land. Expeditions occasionally sought for gold, but found nothing but poverty-stricken Indians. Sir Francis Drake landed on the coast from his voyage of plunder and discovery in 1578, and refitted his ship, probably in what is now known as Drake's Bay. It was not until 1769 that the first settlement was made in Alta California. The inspiring cause was the religious zeal of the Francescan Fathers. They established themselves at San Diego in 1769, and within fifty years had founded twenty-one missions along the coast from twenty to thirty miles apart, reaching as far north as San Francisco and Sonoma, brought a large part of the Indian population into the church, and had established the great herds of cattle, which were the wealth of early California.

The history of California divides itself naturally into three periods: 1. The Spanish period, 1769-1822, in which the development was mainly through ecclesiastics, the civil government being conducted in general for the support and protection of the missions. 2. The Mexican period, distinguished by the secularization of the missions, and the settlement of the country by Mexican landowners developing a pastoral civilization rich in horses and cattle. 3. The American period, from the Mexican war of 1846, distinguished by the discovery of gold and the sudden rise of California into a rich and populous American State.

Gold was discovered January 19, 1848, at Coloma, by James W. Marshall. The news spread rapidly, and within two years more than 100,000 men had rushed to California. A State government was formed, and a Constitution adopted (November 13, 1849), and California was moted from a military district to a pro State, September 9, 1850, without passing through the intermediate stage of a Territory. The growth of the State continued at a rapid rate. The mines reached their maximum productiveness in 1853, when $66,000,000 in gold was taken from them, but as they declined it was found that the State possessed soil of marvellous productiveness, and the chief production of the State shifted to grain and fruits. The farm products of 1900 were reported at $131,690,606, while the gold product had sunk to $15,730,000.

Gov. George C. Pardee.

California has been the laboratory of some interesting experiments in government. The Constitution of 1879 was adopted under the impulse of the workingmen's movement of 1878-80, and shocked the constitutional students by dealing with details that in the older States had been left to the Legislature. The innovation worked more smoothly than had been expected, and had the unforseen result of developing a system of legislation by popular vote, under the guise of constitutional amendments. Every Legislature submits to the voters from six to a dozen laws in the form of constitutional amendments. Every Legislature submits to the voters from six to a dozen laws in the form of constitutional amendments, and the voters display sound judgment in deciding upon them. In this manner the State has worked out a system of home rule for cities, every city of more than 3,500 inhabitants being authorized to draw its own charter and conduct its municipal affairs without interference by the State Legislature. All of the important cities of the State have taken advantage of the privilege.

California has 155,980 square miles of land surface, which makes it the second State in size in the Union, and reaches some 700 miles from north to south. In the extreme north the country is rugged, and this portion of the State, in common with the high Sierras, is subject to severe winters. Below the mountainous region the climate is mild, the soil of great fertility, and the range of vegetable products greater than in any other part of the United States. The population of California was 1,485,053 in 1901.

The year of 1902 brought a considerable access of business prosperity to California. Except for a deficient and badly distributed rainfall in Southern California, the weather proved favorable, and large crops have been harvested in all lines except prunes, and the early deciduous fruits. The grain crop is larger than any of recent years, and the midsummer and Autumn fruit crops proved to be beyond the capacity of the labor supply to handle.

The most conspicuous disaster of the year was the sinking of the steamship Walla Walla (3,069 tons), in the early morning hours of January 2, off Cape Mendocino. The Walla Walla, sailing from San Francisco for Puget Sound ports with 62 passengers and a crew of 79, was run down by the French bark Max, and 39 lives were lost. The principal crime of the year was the murder of Nora Fuller, a sixteen-year-old girl, who disappeared January 11, and was found dead in an unfurnished house at No. 2211 Sutter street, San Francisco, on February 8. The house had been rented on January 8 by a man who gave his name as C. B. Hawkins. The following day he bought some cheap bedding and inserted an advertisement for a girl to care for a baby. Nora Fuller answered the advertisement, and received a reply asking her to meet him at a public restaurant. The girl was not afterward seen until her dead body was discovered, and no trace of the murderer has yet been found.

On the 8th of January the Union Labor administration of Mayor Schmitz, elected the previous November, took office.

The year has been marked by a strong movement to unionize the trades of San Francisco, and the larger cities of the coast. Few trades are to be found that are not now organized. The most spectacular event in this movement was the unionization of the street car men. A nucleus of organization was formed early in the year, but under the system of espionage, established by the Market Street Railway, which controlled the greater part of the lines, the organizers of the union were discharged as fast as they could be discovered. The organization progressed so far that on April 19 a strike was declared, and within three hours the lines of the city were tied up, with the exception of the California street and Union street roads. The men met, signed the rolls of the union, and made demands on the company for a ten-hour day, to be completed within fourteen hours, a minimum pay of 25 cents an hour, and a recognition of the union. The demands of the carmen were supported by public sentiment, and the people walked or rode in express wagons with unfailing good humor. The United Railroads Company, to which the roads had been transferred a few days before the strike, proved unable to operate its lines, and after a week of negotiation acceded substantially to the demands of the men and the roads resumed operations April 26.

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Two notable gatherings took place in San Francisco during the year—the annual conclave of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, June 9 to 14; and the annual encampment of the Knights of Pythias, Aug. 11 to 20. Many thousands of visitors were brought to the coast, and the electric decorations of San Francisco were the most elaborate ever seen outside the great fairs.

Labor Day was celebrated with much enthusiasm in all the California cities on September 1. The parade in San Francisco called out 40,000 men, all belonging to unionized trades.

The primary elections under the new primary law were held in the cities of the State on August 12. The law worked smoothly, and about half the total vote was brought out. The Republican State convention met in Sacramento, August 25-27, and after a hot struggle named George C. Pardee as candidate for Governor. The Democratic convention was in session at Sacramento September 2 and 3, and headed its State ticket with the name of Franklin K. Lane. A Socialist convention met in San Francisco September 9 and named a ticket headed by G. S. Brower. The Union Labor party voted not to put a State ticket in the field, but named candidates for the State Legislature, and put forward candidates for Congress in the 4th and 5th districts—E. J. Livernash in the former, W. J. Wynn in the latter. These nominations were indorsed by the Democrats.

The Democratic State convention adopted a platform denouncing a protective tariff and the trusts as inimical to the best interests of the people; favoring the complete exclusion from all American territory of Chinese; demanding the enactment of laws, State and Federal, prohibiting the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes, infringing upon the rights of free speech, free assemblages and freedom to organize. The platform indorsed the construction of the Isthmian canal and favored legislation looking to its early completion, favored an eight-hour day for all government employes and the construction of government vessels in navy yards.

The platform adopted by the Republican State convention condemned trusts, advocated the interoceanic canal, urged the building of government ships in navy yards and opposed all reciprocity treaties. It gave the heartiest indorsement of the national administration, as well as the administration of Governor Gage.

Cables; Submarine.

The submarine telegraphs of the world number 1,750. Their aggregate length is nearly 200,000 miles; their total cost is estimated at $275,000,000, and the number of messages annually transmitted over them at more than 6,000,000. All the grand divisions of the earth are now connected by their wires, and from country to country and island to island the thoughts and words of mankind are instantaneously transmitted. Beneath all oceans save the Pacific the universal language which this system has created flows uninterruptedly, and man talks as face to face with his fellow man at the antipodes. Darkest Africa now converses daily with enlightened Europe or America, and the great events of the morning are known in the evening throughout the inhabited world. Adding to the submarine lines the land telegraph systems, by which they are connected and through which they bring interior points of the various continents into instantaneous communication, the total length of telegraph lines of the world is 1,180,000 miles, the length of their single wires, as conductors, 3,800,000 miles, and the total number of messages annually sent over them about 400,000,000, or an average of more than 1,000,000 messages each day.

Nearly a score of wires have been laid across the Atlantic, of which no less than thirteen now successfully operate between the United States and Europe, while three others span the comparatively short distance between South America and the African and south European coast lines. Throughout the Indian Ocean, lines connect the Far East with Europe and America by way of the Red Sea, the Mediterranean, the western coast of Europe, and the great trans-Atlantic lines. The Mediterranean is crossed and recrossed in its entire length and breadth by numerous cable lines, and the "Mediterranean of America"—the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea—is traversed in all directions by lines which bring its islands and colonies into speaking relations with each other and with South America, Central America the United States, and thence with Europe, Africa, Asia—the whole world. Along the eastern coast of Asia cable lines loop from port to port and island to island, receiving messages overland from eastern Europe by way of the Russia-Siberian land lines and forwarding them to Japan, China, Australia, New Zealand, the Straits Settlements, Hongkong and the Philippines, and receiving others in return. South America is skirted with cable lines along its entire border save the extreme south, where they are brought into intercommunication by land lines. Along the entire coast of Africa cables loop from place to place and from colony to colony, stretching along the entire circumference and penetrating the interior by land lines at various points.

Every body of water lying between the inhabited portions of the earth, with the single exception of the Pacific ocean, has been crossed and recrossed by submarine telegraph lines, but now even this vast expanse of water is to be spanned by electric wires. Already the work of laying the Commercial Pacific cable between San Francisco and Honolulu is well under way, and it will not be many months before messages may be sent by direct communication from any part of the United States to Hawaii, while from that point it is only a matter of time before the company's wires will extend by way of the Midway Islands and the Islands of Guam and Luzon to some point on the coast of China.

The chief obstacle in the past to the construction of a grand trans-Pacific cable was found in the fact that mid-ocean resting places could not be satisfactorily obtained or arranged for, no single government controlling a sufficient number of suitable landing places to make this seem practicable, in view of the belief that the distance through which messages could be sent and cables controlled was limited. With such landing places as Hawaii, Wake Island, Guam and the Philippines, which the United States now possess, no section of a cable stretching from America to Asia and touching at these points would have a length equal to that now in daily operation between France and the United States. The length of the French cable from Brest, France, to Cape Cod, Mass., is 3,250 miles, while the greatest distance from land to land on the proposed Pacific route would be that from San Francisco to Hawaii, 2,089 miles, that from Hawaii to Wake Island being 2,040 miles, from Wake Island to Guam 1,290 miles, from Guam to Manila 1,520 miles, and from Manila to the Asiatic coast 630 miles. While the depth of the Pacific is somewhat greater than that at which any cable has been laid, the difference between its depth and the greatest reached by cables in the Atlantic would be very slight, the cable recently laid from Haiti to the Windward Islands being in 18,000 feet of water, while the greatest depth between San Francisco and Hawaii is 18,300 feet, and the greatest depth between Hawaii and Manila is estimated at 19,600 feet, though this estimate is yet to be verified by detailed soundings. The recent survey for a cable between the Pacific coast and Manila justifies the belief that a route can be selected in which the depth will not exceed 20,000 feet, and may not exceed 18,000 feet.

The size of the strand which will connect the two continents will be one inch in diameter nearly its entire length, for while it will be necessary to make use of a 2½-inch cable near shore, in order to offset any possible danger from accidental strain, it will never exceed that thickness, and will quickly taper off to the diameter of one inch, which will be the regular deep-sea size. The cable, which is being made, is of English manufacture, no long cables having yet been made in any other country, but the insulating cover by which it is protected was manufactured in the United States. In many respects it is similar to the Atlantic cable, although the wire used has 500 pounds of copper to the knot, as against a weight of 200 pounds in the Atlantic strand.

The announcement that the negotiation between the government and the Pacific Cable Company has reached a satisfactory conclusion was made by President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, N. Y., August 9, 1902. The terms of the agreement provided:

(1) That the company has not received any exclusive concession, such as would exclude any other company formed in the United States from obtaining the privilege of landing its cable on the coasts of China, or connecting with other cable lines, and said company will not become associated with a concern having any such exclusive concession. (2) That the company's cable shall touch at no other than American terri

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tory on the way to the Chinese Empire. The line from the Philippines to China shall be constructed and operated independently of all foreign companies. (3) That the charge shall not exceed 50 cents per word between San Francisco and Honolulu and $1 per word between San Francisco and China. That the rate to Honolulu shall be reduced to 35 cents per word within two years, and that no more than half-rate shall ever be charged for governmental messages. (4) That the United States Government or its agents shall have priority in the transmission of cablegrams. (5) That the United States shall at all times have the right to purchase the cable lines, property and effects of the company at an appraised value, to be ascertained by disinterested persons, two to be selected by the Postmaster-General, two by the company or concern interested, and the fifth by the four previously selected. (6) That the Government of the United States shall have authority to assume full control of the said cable when at war or when war is threatened. (7) That all contracts entered into by the said company with foreign governments for the transmission of messages by the said cable shall be void when the United States is engaged in war. (8) That the United States shall have authority to sever, at its discretion, all branches which may be connected with the main cable line during war or threatened war. (9) That the operators and employes of said company (above the grade of laborer), after said cable shall have been laid, shall be exclusively American citizens. (10) That citizens of the United States shall stand on an equal footing as regards the transmission of messages over said company's lines with citizens or subjects of any other country with which said cable may connect. (11) That the company shall agree to maintain an effective speed of transmission over the main cable route from California to Luzon of not less than twenty-five words per minute. (12) That the cable laid shall be of the best manufacture. (13) That ample repair service shall be maintained. (14) That the line shall be kept open for daily business, and all messages in the order of priority be transmitted according to the time of receipt. (15) That no liability shall be assumed by the Government of the United States by virtue of any control or censorship which it may exercise over said line in event of war or disturbance. (16) The United States Government does not insure the company against any landing rights claimed by any company in respect to the insular possessions. (17) That the consent hereby granted shall be subject to any future action by Congress or by the President.

The following table embraces the entire system of submarine cables of the world:

CABLES IN PRIVATE OWNERSHIP.

[From report of the International Bureau of Telegraph Administration.]

Companies.	Number of cables.	Length of cables in nautical miles.
Anglo-American Telegraph Company	14	9,554
Trans-Atlantic system—Valentia, Ireland, to Hearts Content, Newfoundland.		
Minon, near Brest, France, to St. Pierre, Miquelon.		
Commercial Cable Company	9	11,663
Trans-Atlantic system — Waterville, Ireland, to Canso, Nova Scotia		
Canso, Nova Scotia, to New York.		
Canso, Nova Scotia, to Rockport, Mass.		
Emden, Germany, via Azores, to New York		
Direct United States Cable Company	2	3,100
Ballinskelligs Bay, Ireland, to Halifax, Nova Scotia.		
Halifax, Nova Scotia, to Rye Beach, N. H.		
Western Union Telegraph Company	13	7,478
Trans-Atlantic system — Sennen Cove, near Penzance, England, to Dover Bay, near Canso, Nova Scotia.		
Dover Bay, Nova Scotia, to New York.		
Gulf of Mexico system.		
Campagnie Francaise des Cables Telegraphiques	32	12,102
Brest, France, to Cape Cod, Mass.		
Brest, France, to St. Pierre, Miquelon.		
St. Pierre to Cape Cod, Mass.		
Cape Cod, Mass., to New York.		
African Direct Telegraph Company	8	2,943
Black Sea Telegraph Company	1	337
Western Telegraph Company	27	17,260
Carcavellos, near Lisbon, Portugal, to Madeira; to St. Vincent, Cape Verde Island; to Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo.		
Central and South American Telegraph Company	14	7,500
Compagnie Allemande des Cables	3	5,253
Compania Telegrafico-Telefonica del Plata.	1	28
Cuba Submarine Telegraph Company	10	1,143
Direct Spanish Telegraph Company	4	716
Direct West India Cable Company	2	1,265
Bermuda-Turks Island and Turks Island-Jamaica.		
Eastern and South African Telegraph Company	15	9,077
Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company	34	18,153
Eastern Telegraph Company	93	39,473
Anglo-Spanish-Portuguese system.		
System west of Malta.		
Italo-Greek system.		
Austro-Greek system.		
Greek system.		
Turko-Greek system.		
Turkish system.		
Egypto-European system.		
Egyptian system.		
Egypto-Indian system.		
Cape Town to St. Helena; St. Helena to Ascension Island; Ascension Island to St. Vincent.		
Europe and Azores Telegraph Company	2	1,053
Great Northern Telegraph Company	30	7,946
Cables in Europe and Asia.		
Halifax and Bermuda Cable Company	1	849
Indo-European Telegraph Company	3	23
India Rubber, Gutta Percha and Telegraph Works Company	3	145
Mexican Telegraph Company	3	1,528
River Plate Telegraph Company	1	32
South American Cable Company	2	2,049
United States and Haiti Telegraph and Cable Company	1	1,391
West African Telegraph Company	11	3,000
West Coast of America Telegraph Company	7	1,979
West India and Panama Telegraph Company	24	4,689
Grand total	370	171,679

CABLES OWNED BY NATIONS.

Austria	44	217
Belgium	2	54
Denmark	86	288
France	63	5,054
Germany	69	2,636
Great Britain and Ireland	173	2,074
Greece	46	54
Holland	32	241
Italy	39	1,060
Norway	536	543
Portugal	4	115
Russia	10	319
Spain	15	1,743
Sweden	16	209
Switzerland	2	9
Turkey	23	844
Egypt	1	187
Argentina and Brazil	40	99
Australia and New Zealand	32	349
Bahama Islands	1	213
British America	1	199
British India	8	1,784
Cochin China and Tonkin	2	774
Japan	118	2,022
Macao	1	2
New Caledonia	1	1
Netherlands Indies	7	891
Senegal, Africa	1	8
Siam	3	13
Nouvelle Galles du Sud	4	31
Total	1,380	21,528

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Canals of the World.

Commerce owes its birth to maritime peoples, and its mighty development in modern times is due, more than to any other agency, to the facilities for transportation of goods offered by the oceans and seas which cover so large a proportion of the surface of the globe, and the waterways which extend inland from their shores. So valuable is this agency that private business enterprise and government policies have been marked by the evolution and execution of plans for supplementing and extending the work of nature in the creation of such highways for the ever-increasing commerce of the world. Before the days of the railroad the canal was the most important factor in both domestic and foreign trade relations, and its influence in the creation of new towns and the development of old ones was proportionately as great as that of the railroad is in these later times. The marvellous growth of this country in the region of the lakes had been well begun through the commercial facilities afforded by canals before a rail had been laid, and even before the locomotive had advanced beyond the experimental stage. As early as the year 1822 the State of New York had completed an artificial waterway from Lake Champlain to the head waters of the Hudson River, and this, with the other canals constructed and owned by the State, has been one of the great sources of the growth and prosperity of the Empire State. The commercial value of the Great Lakes is very largely enhanced by the benefit their shipping interests derive from canal navigation.

Of the many canals which have been constructed in the United States more than a score are ship canals, several of them existing for the purpose of making more available certain natural waterways of which they are extensions. The greater number, however, are designed for boats, barges and other light craft, and of this number some have not been in use during recent years. It is by no means certain that these last mentioned will be finally abandoned altogether, although it is not deemed possible to operate them profitably under present conditions of canal navigation. With improved methods of propulsion and a possibility of navigating them with larger boats their enlargement and rehabilitation might be undertaken.

THE GREAT SHIP CANALS OF THE WORLD.

(The selection is that of the United States Treasury Department.)

Canal.	Completed.	Connecting.	Length, Miles.	Width, Feet.	Depth, Feet.	No. of Locks.	Cost.†
Suez	1869	Mediterranean & Red Seas	90	108	31	None.	$100,000,000
Cronstadt and St. Petersburg	1890	Bay of Cronstadt and St. Petersburg	6	220	20½	None.	10,000,000
Corinth	1893	Gulfs of Corinth & Aegina	4	72	26¼	None.	5,000,000
Manchester	1894	Manchester, Eng., and the Mersey	35.50	120	26	5	75,000,000
Kaiser Wilhelm	1895	Baltic and North Seas	61	72	29½	—	40,000,000
Elbe and Trave	1900	Baltic and North Seas	41	72	10	—	25,200,000
Welland	1833	Lakes Ontario and Erie	27	45	14	26	25,000,000
Sault Ste. Marie (American)	1855	Lakes Superior & Huron	1.6	160	25	1	6,033,533
Sault Ste. Marie (Canadian)	1895	Lakes Superior & Huron	1.125	150	22	1	3,770,621

*Minimum width, or width at bottom given wherever possible. †Cost of construction to State.

CANALS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Canal.	Completed.	Connecting.	Length, Miles.	Width, Feet.	Depth, Feet.	No. of Locks.
Albemarle and Chesapeake*	1860	Norfolk & North Carolina State Line.	38.44			
		Norfolk, Va., & Canjeck Bay, N. C.	5.50	60	7½	1
Augusta*	1847	Savannah River and Augusta	9			
Beaver		Beaver and Economy	11.50		2½	
Big Sandy		Paintsville and Louisa	13.50		5	
Black		Carthage and Lyons Falls	42.50		4	
Black River†	1849	Rome and Lyons Falls	35.50	28	4	109
Black Warrior		Daniel Creek and Tuscaloosa	0.04		6	
Cayuga and Seneca†	1839	Montezuma & Cayuga & Seneca Lakes.	24.77	56	7	11
Chesapeake and Delaware*	1829	Delaware City, Del., & Chesapeake City, Md.	14		9	3
Chesapeake and Ohio	1850	Cumberland, Md., & Washington, D. C.	184		6	73
Champlain†	1822	Whitehall and West Troy	81	44	6	82
Chicago	1900	Lake Michigan and Illinois River	34	160	22	
Chippewa		Eauclaire and Mississippi River	9		4-5	
Columbia		Columbia River at the Cascades	0.60		8	
Company's*	1847	Mississippi River and Bayou Black	22.25		6	1
Coosa*		Coosa River at Ten Island Shoals	5.30		3	
Cumberland		Near Nashville	14.40		4	
Delaware and Hudson		Rondout and Penn State Line	80	32	6	
		Honesdale and N. Y. State Line	25			
Delaware and Raritan*	1838	Bull Island and Trenton; New Brunswick and Bordentown	66		7	14
Des Moines Rapids*	1877	Keokuk and Nashville	7.60		5	3
Dismal Swamp*	1822	Elizabeth River, Va., and Pasquotank River, N. C.	29		6	7
Elk River*		Tennessee River at Elk River Shoals	1.50		6	
Erie†	1826	Albany and Buffalo	381.39	52½	7	72
Fairfield*		Alligator River & Mattamuskeet Lake	4.50		6	
Fox		Portage City and Green Bay	160.40		5	
Galveston and Brazos*	1851	Galveston and Brazos River	38		5	
Green and Barren		Green and Barren Rivers	175		3	
Great Kanawha		Loup Creek Shoals and Point Pleasant	58		7	
Harlem	1895	Hudson River and Long Island Sound				
Harvey's		Harvey and Bayou Barataria	5.75		6	
Hocking†	1843	Carroll and Nelsonville	42		4	26
Illinois†		Laselle and Grafton	227		7	
Illinois and Michigan*†	1848	Chicago and La Salle	102		6	15
Illinois and Mississippi†		Illinois and Mississippi Rivers		80	7	3
Kentucky		Oregon and Ohio Rivers	98		5	
Keweenaw Bay and Portage Lake		Keweenaw Bay and Portage Lake	5		14	
Lake Borgne*	1901	Gulf to New Orleans and inland	7	150	25	
Lake Superior*	1873	Portage Lake and Lake Superior	2.12		14	
Lehigh C. & N. Co., Delaware Division	1830	Coalport and Easton; Easton and Bristol	108	35	6	57
Little Kanawha		Burning Springs and Parkersburg	40		5	
Louisville and Portland*	1872	Louisville and Portland	2.40		12	2
Miami and Erie†	1835	Cincinnati and Toledo	274		5½	93
Mississippi		Nashville and Montrose	4.40		5	
Monongahela		Pittsburg and Morgantown, W. Va.	102		6	
Morris	1836	Jersey City and Easton, Pa.	103	25	5	33

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CANALS OF THE UNITED STATES.—Continued.

Canal.	Completed.	Connecting.	Length, Miles.	Width, Feet.	Depth, Feet.	No. of Locks.
Muncy		Muncy and Pennsylvania Canal	0.75	25	4½	
Muscle Shoals*	1889	Tennessee River at Muscle Shoals	14.50		6	11
Muskingum		Zanesville and Marietta	75		6	
New Basin*		New Orleans and Lake Pontchartrain	6.50		7	
Newberne and Beaufort*		Clubfoot Creek and Newport River	3		10	
Ogeechee	1840	Savannah and Ogeechee River	16		3	5
Ohio and its branches	1835	Ohio River at Davis Island / Cleveland to Portsmouth	323	26	4	150
Old Basin		New Orleans and Bayou St. John	2		7	
Oneida		Three River Point and Brewerton	20		4	
Oswego†	1828	Oswego and Syracuse	38	56	7	18
Pennsylvania and branches	1839	Northumberland and Wilkesbarre and vicinity	198	30	5-6	71
Penn's Neck*		Salem Creek and Delaware River	2.02	75	5	
Port Arthur*	1899	Port Arthur, Tex., and Gulf of Mexico	7		26	
Santa Fe*	1880	Waldo and Melrose	10.50		5	
Schuylkill Navigation Co	1826	Mill Creek and Philadelphia	108.23	40	6	71
Secolas		Mississippi River and Bayou Barataria	1.75		4	
Seneca		Mud Lock and Baldwinsville	7.70		4	
St. Clair Flats*		St Clair River and Lake St. Clair	1.19		16	
St. Mary's Falls	1855	St. Mary's River at the Falls	1.02		17	1
Songo		Sebago Lake and Long Pond	7		10	
Sturgeon Bay*	1881	Green Bay and Lake Michigan	1.25		15	
Susquehanna	1840	Columbia and Maryland State Line / Havre de Grace and Penn State Line	30 / 15	30	5½ / 5	32
Upper Appomattox		Stony Point and Petersburg	11.50		2½	
Walhonding†	1843	Rochester and Roscoe	25		4	11
Willamette T. & L. Co.		Willamette River at the falls	0.75		9	

*Ship canal. †State canal. ‡Begun in 1892; not yet completed.

SMALLER CANADIAN CANALS.

Canal.	Completed.	Connecting.	Length, Miles.	Width, Feet.	Depth, Feet.	No. of Locks.
Beauharnois		To be abandoned for new Soutanges Canal	11.25	80	9	9
		At Carillon Rapids	0.75	100	9	2
Carillon		Chambly and St. John	12	36	7	9
Chambly		Cornwall and Dickinsons Landing	11	100	14	6
Cornwall		At Farrens Point Rapids	1	90	14	1
Farrens Point		At rapids at Pointe aux Iroquois and the Gallops	7.33	80	14	3
Gallops		At Long Sault Rapids	5.75	45	9	5
Grenville		Montreal and Lachine	8.50	125	16	5
Lachine		Through the Isthmus of Murray	5.17	80	11	
Murray		At the Rapide Plat Rapids	3.66	80	14	2
Rapide Plat		Ottawa River and Lake Ontario	126.25	56	5	9
Rideau		Perth and Beveridge Bay	6	40	5½	2
Perth Division		At St. Annes	0.125	45	9	1
St. Annes		At St. Ours	0.125		7	1
St. Ours		St. Peters Bay and Bras d'Or Lake	2,400 ft.	55	19	1
St. Peters, Cape Breton		Cascade Point and Coteau Landing	14	100	15	5
Soulanger		Not yet completed.				
Trent						

THE ISTHMIAN CANAL.

The project of creating a waterway between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, obviating the necessity for the long voyage around South America, is to be carried out by the United States Government, and a dream of centuries has been made certain of realization. On June 28, 1902, President Roosevelt placed his approving signature upon a bill which assures the construction of an American canal. The bill, now a law, charges the President to cause to be constructed a canal to extend from ocean to ocean by what is known as the Panama route. It further charges that if the President cannot satisfy himself as to the title of the new Panama Canal Company and as to concessions and rights from the Government of Colombia, he shall cause a canal to be constructed by the Nicaragua route.

For nearly four hundred years the project of making a short cut between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by means of a ship canal across the isthmus connecting North and South America has been almost constantly agitated. The existence of the Pacific was discovered in 1513 by Vasco Munez de Balboa, governor of a Spanish province in Darien, who crossed the isthmus with that result. Frequent exploration was made from that period in efforts to discover a natural water connection between the two oceans and the hope of finding it, abandoned within the sixteenth century, was temporarily revived as late as 1771 by statements, which proved delusive, that a river had been found flowing from one to the other. When during the earlier period of this history it became evident that no natural waterway existed, there immediately followed the suggestion of an artificial channel. Meanwhile a land route from ocean to ocean was laid out across the isthmus, some time between 1517 and 1520, the first settlement at the site of the old town of Panama, destroyed by Morgan's buccaneers early in 1671, being made in the year 1517. This old town, which became a city in 1521, by decree of the Spanish king, was the terminal port of the land route at the Pacific end. The Atlantic port was established first at Nombre de Dios, that point being abandoned for Porto Bello, a more westerly point, in 1597. During the century the growth of the isthmian commerce was such that Panama, at that time located six or seven miles easterly from the site of the present city of that name, became a place of great mercantile importance and was regarded as the toll-gate between western Europe and eastern Asia. The desirability of a water route from sea to sea became more and more apparent in view of this commercial development, and Charles V. of Spain is credited with having directed, as early as 1520, that a survey should be made to ascertain the feasibility of an artificial waterway across the isthmus of Panama. In 1534 a royal decree was issued authorizing a careful examination by experienced men, with such a project in view, but the King's ardor in this direction was dampened by an unfavorable report from Pascual Andagoya, the Governor, who suggested that the opening of a canal through the Isthmus would be "in opposition to the will of the Almighty, who had placed this barrier in the way of navigation between the two oceans." Temporarily abandoned at that time, the project of an interoceanic canal was repeatedly revived during the centuries that followed. In 1779 a survey was made to determine the practicability of a canal route by way of Lake Nicaragua, but the report made thereon was not of a favorable character.

The idea of a canal across the Isthmus by the Panama route took its most practical form in 1876, with the organization in Paris of the Societe Civile Internationale du Canal Interoceanique, for which surveys and explorations looking to the construction of a ship canal were made by Lieutenant L. N. B. Wyse, of the French navy, who obtained for his country in 1878 a concession from the Government of Colombia, under which the construction of an interoceanic canal could be undertaken along the Panama route. Ferdinand de Lesseps, who had achieved fame by his work in connection with the Suez Canal, was interested in this project, and became president of the new company formed in 1879 under the name of the Compagnie

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Universelle du Canal Interoceanique, which purchased the Wyse concession from the earlier company, with the purpose of constructing and operating the canal. The amount paid for the Wyse concession was 10,000,000 francs (about $2,000,000), and after a set-back in a first attempt to finance the company, its 600,000 shares, par value 500 francs each, were sold in December, 1880. Examinations, surveys and other preliminary work delayed the beginning of operations upon a large scale until 1883. The company prosecuted its work until 1889, when bankruptcy terminated its existence, although the operations were continued by the liquidator, or receiver, for some time longer, being finally suspended on May 15, 1889. While the canal was in the hands of the liquidator the period allowed under the concession for the completion of the canal neared its expiration, and one of the things accomplished by him was the securing of an extension of ten years, granted by Colombia on December 26, 1890. It was conditioned upon the formation of a new company and the resumption of work not later than February 28, 1893. Failure in the latter item was followed by the obtaining of a second extension, which provided that the ten years granted might begin to run at any time not later than October 31, 1894. A final extension, the validity of which has been questioned, sets October 31, 1910, as the date by which the canal must be completed.

The third in the series of Panama canal companies, and the one with which the United States Government has now to deal, was formed on October 20, 1894, and one of the matters it had to deal with, aside from that of canal construction, was to obtain control of the Panama Railroad Company, which holds a concession from the Colombian Government, giving it rights prior to those of the Wyse concession, the value of the latter depending upon the attitude of the railroad company. This was effected, the new Panama Canal Company, as it is commonly called, having resumed in the meantime the active work upon the canal. The acquisition of the Panama Railroad is included, of course, in that which the United States Government has to accomplish in constructing the canal on the Panama route.

Since the Government took up the matter of securing to the commercial world a ship canal between the two oceans the Nicaraguan route has been as persistently and ably urged as the one which now has, officially, the first choice. In preliminary investigation of the entire subject, including explorations and surveys, the Government has given impartial attention to both routes. One of the strong claims in favor of the Nicaragua route is that the existence of Lake Nicaragua itself, with its large navigable extent upon the line of the proposed canal, would almost indicate this as the most natural route. One of the reasons why many Americans prefer it is that it should be chosen in order that the United States alone might engineer and construct it. This will be the case, however, in the engineering, construction and operation of any ship canal to be carried across the Isthmus, as such is the intent of the bill which became law in 1902.

DISTANCES FROM ATLANTIC TO PACIFIC PORTS BY THE PRESENT ROUTES.

(In Nautical Miles.)

(Prepared expressly for The American Almanac by Captain W. H. H. Sutherland, Hydrographer, U. S. Navy.)

From.	To Port Townsend, via San Francisco.	To San Francisco.	To Guayaquil.	To Callao.	To Iquique.	To Valparaiso.	To Coronel.	To Yokohama, via San Francisco.	To Shanghai, via San Francisco and Yokohama.	To Manila, via San Francisco and Yokohama.	To Sydney, via Tahiti.	To Melbourne, via Tahiti and Sydney.	To Wellington, via Tahiti.
New York	14,019	13,244	10,423	9,702	9,221	8,461	7,860	17,780	18,910	19,530	14,560	15,135	13,600
Norfolk	13,945	13,170	10,349	9,628	9,147	8,387	7,786	17,706	18,836	19,456	14,486	15,061	13,526
Charleston	13,954	13,179	10,358	9,637	9,156	8,396	7,795	17,715	18,845	19,465	14,495	15,070	13,535
Port Tampa	14,119	13,344	10,523	9,802	9,321	8,561	7,960	17,880	19,010	19,630	14,660	15,235	13,700
New Orleans	14,419	13,644	10,823	10,102	9,621	8,861	8,260	18,180	19,310	19,930	14,960	15,535	14,000
Galveston	14,601	13,826	11,005	10,284	9,803	9,043	8,442	18,362	19,492	20,112	15,142	15,717	14,182
Liverpool	14,619	13,844	11,023	10,302	9,821	9,061	8,460	18,380	19,510	20,130	15,160	15,735	14,200
Hamburg	15,019	14,244	11,423	10,702	10,221	9,461	8,860	18,780	19,910	20,530	15,560	16,135	14,600
Antwerp	14,754	13,979	11,158	10,437	9,956	9,196	8,595	18,515	19,645	20,265	15,295	15,870	14,335
Bordeaux	14,474	13,691	10,868	10,157	9,676	8,916	8,315	18,235	19,365	19,985	15,015	15,590	14,055
Gibraltar	13,518	12,743	9,922	9,211	8,720	7,960	7,359	17,009	18,409	19,030	14,059	14,634	13,099

DISTANCES FROM ATLANTIC PORTS TO PACIFIC PORTS, VIA THE PANAMA CANAL, WHEN CONSTRUCTED.

(From a special report by the United States Treasury Department.)

From.	To Port Townsend, via San Francisco.	To San Francisco.	To Guayaquil.	To Callao.	To Iquique.	To Valparaiso.	To Coronel.	To Yokohama, via San Francisco.*	To Shanghai, via San Francisco and Yokohama.*	To Manila, via San Francisco and Yokohama.*	To Sydney, via Tahiti.†	To Melbourne, via Tahiti and Sydney.†	To Wellington, via Tahiti.‡
New York	6,071	5,299	2,864	3,359	4,021	4,630	4,838	9,825	10,885	11,585	9,852	10,427	8,892
Norfolk	5,872	5,097	2,662	3,157	3,819	4,428	4,636	9,624	10,684	11,384	9,650	9,858	8,690
Charleston	5,673	4,898	2,463	2,958	3,638	4,229	4,438	9,344	10,367	10,809	9,451	10,006	8,491
Port Tampa	5,338	4,563	2,098	2,593	3,253	3,854	4,074	9,069	10,119	10,819	9,086	9,661	8,126
New Orleans	5,441	4,698	2,282	2,782	3,342	4,029	4,239	9,234	10,284	10,984	9,251	9,826	8,291
Galveston	5,544	4,799	2,364	2,859	3,420	4,129	4,338	9,335	10,385	11,085	9,352	9,927	8,392
Liverpool	8,813	8,038	5,603	6,098	6,760	7,369	7,578	12,574	13,624	14,324	12,591	13,166	11,631
Hamburg	9,242	8,467	6,032	6,527	7,189	7,798	8,006	13,003	14,053	14,753	13,020	13,595	12,060
Antwerp	8,966	8,188	5,753	6,248	6,910	7,519	7,727	12,724	13,774	14,474	12,741	13,316	11,781
Bordeaux	8,713	7,938	5,503	5,998	6,660	7,269	7,477	12,474	13,524	14,224	12,491	13,066	11,471
Gibraltar	8,447	7,672	5,237	5,732	6,394	7,003	7,211	12,208	13,258	13,958	12,221	11,168	11,265

* Via Honolulu, add 252 miles.

† Omitting Tahiti reduces voyage from Brito by 52 miles.

‡ Voyage from Brito to Sydney by way of Wellington is 232 miles less than by way of Tahiti; from Panama it is 405 miles less.

§ Voyage from Brito to Wellington direct is 185 miles shorter than via Tahiti, and from Panama it is 358 miles shorter.

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Chili.

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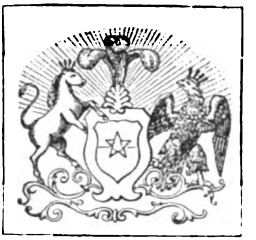
Capital:
SANTIAGO.



Twenty-three provinces and one territory compose the Republic of Chili, which has an area of about 266,652 square miles. It is bounded on the north by Bolivia, on the east by the Argentine Republic, and on the south and west by the Pacific Ocean.

Shut off by the Andes from easy communication with the countries lying to the east, this Republic depends upon the western coast for its imports and exports and receives much of its culture from that direction. Allegiance to the crown of Spain was thrown off September 18, 1810, by a declaration of independence, which became final in 1818. In 1833 a constitution was formed which is still in force, though amendments have since been added. By this constitution three powers were established in the State—the Legislative, Executive and Judicial. The Legislative power is vested in the National Congress, consisting of two assemblies, called the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, the former being composed of members popularly elected by the provinces for the term of six years, in the proportion of one Senator for every three Deputies, while the members of the Chamber of Deputies are chosen directly by the departments for a period of three years. This body consists of one representative for every 30,000 of the population or a fraction not less than 15,000. Electors must be twenty-one years of age and able to read and write. The executive is exercised by the President of the Republic, elected for a term of five years, by an indirect vote, the people nominating by ballot, delegates who choose the President. A retiring President is not eligible to re-election. He has a modified veto power, but a bill returned with the President's objections may be passed over his veto by a two-thirds vote of the members of both legislative bodies. The election day is June 25, and the inauguration takes place on September 18, of the same year. The present executive head of the Republic is Senor German Riesco, elected in 1901.

Prior to 1450 the territory of Chili was inhabited entirely by the ancestors of the Indians now found there, who called themselves Alapuche. In 1450, Yupanqui, the reigning Iona of Peru, formed a project to gain this country for himself, and sent a lieutenant with 10,000 men to subdue the native owners of the land. Adopting a tactful policy, his lieutenant set about winning rather than conquering the rude and warlike tribes, and within six years nearly every tribe north of the Rapel River had declared allegiance to Peru. There the Peruvian received a check, and so fiercely was his advance contested that he wisely resolved to forbear offensive warfare and be content with what he had already obtained. Some eighty years later, when the Spanish had overthrown the Incas, the Chilians were found to be owing a sort of nominal allegiance to Peru. The Spanish thereupon set about to subjugate this country also, and Diego Almagro, after both glory and gold, led an army across the Andes, and when he reached Copiapo, a quarter of his Spanish troops and three-eighths of his Indian allies had perished from cold, fatigue and starvation. This expedition was compelled to retrace its steps. Another was sent out under Valdivia, who succeeded in penetrating further into the country than had either the Peruvians or his predecessors. He, too, was compelled to return to Peru without conquering the country. Spain never succeeded in getting a firm foothold in Chili, except near the coast. In 1810 began the revolution that ended in the independence of the country. In July of that year Governor Carrasco was deposed and a junta formed with the secret design of severing the connection with the mother country. The Spanish authorities attempted to overawe the patriots with a show of force, and the royal troops were drawn up in the square at Santiago. These were at once attacked by the rebels and defeated with considerable loss on both sides, and from this time until 1818 the Royalists and Republicans were in constant opposition. Since that time, though less revolutionary than most South American Republics, Chili has passed through several attempted forcible changes of government.

The Republic at present is divided into 23 provinces, subdivided into 74 departments and 1 territory, and these are further subdivided into 865 sub-delegations and 3,068 districts. In 1884 the Province of Antofagasta was ceded to Chili by Bolivia, and those of Tarapaca and Tacna by Peru. The cession of Tacna was originally for 10 years, at the end of which period a plebiscite of the province would decide to which country it should belong. Owing to troubles with Peru the decision was deferred, and a convention for the purpose of carrying out the plebiscite, signed at Santiago, April 16, 1898, was, two years later, rejected by the Chilian Congress. Boundary disputes which arose between Chili and the Argentine Republic were referred to the decision of the British Government, and a Tribunal of Arbitration was appointed to hear the question. On May 28, 1902, a general treaty of arbitration was entered into by these two countries. The contracting parties bound themselves to submit to arbitration all questions of whatever nature which might arise between them, in so far as they should not affect the provisions of the constitution of either country, provided always that they could not be settled by direct negotiations. The Government of Great Britain was selected to act as arbitrator, and in case either country should sever its friendly relations with the English Government, the Government of Switzerland should be selected. In the convention on naval armaments both countries renounced the acquisition of the war vessels they then had under construction, and agreed to treat until they should arrive at an agreement to effect a perfect equilibrium between the fleets.

In his message to Congress, read June 1, 1902, President Riesco touched on the question of the compact with the Argentine Republic, and spoke of the advisability of reaching some similar agreement relating to disputed questions between Chili and Peru and Chili and Bolivia. He demanded reforms in the administration of justice in the petty courts, and referred briefly to criminality and prisons. The insecurity of the jails in general and the necessity of erecting new and modern penal institutions were insisted upon. At present there are, in addition to a High Courrt of Justice in the capital, six Courts of Appeal, Courts of First Instance in the Departmental capitals, and subordinate courts in the districts.

Military service was made obligatory by a law of 1900. Every Chilian from twenty to forty-five years of age and capable of bearing arms, is liable to serve. In 1901 the total number enrolled as liable for service was 400,397, and the active army that year was limited to 17,385. The Chilian fleet consists of five armorclads, two second and two third class cruisers, eleven gun vessels and gunboats, four destroyers, fifteen first-class and four second-class torpedo boats.

The Roman Catholic Church is maintained by the State, but, according to the constitution, all religious forms are respected and protected. Civil marriage is the only form acknowledged by law. Education is gratuitous and at the cost of the State, but is not compulsory. Professional and secondary instruction is provided in the universities, of which there are two, one belonging to the State and the other a private institution. There are besides several colleges maintained by the Government, and at the seats of bishops there are seminaries under ecclesiastics, where instruction is given similar to that in the Government colleges.

The nitrate fields of Chili have long furnished fertilizer for the world, and are still being worked with much profit. The fields are estimated to cover 89,177 hectares and to contain 2,318 million of metric quintals of the nitrate of commerce.

In 1900 there were, in Chili, 14,128 miles of public road, 7,980 miles of vicinal road and 970 miles of navigable rivers. Chili was the first South American country to construct railroads, and in 1900 the total length of lines open for traffic was 2,880 English miles, of which 1,355 belonged to the State. Of the trans-Andine railway, from Santa Rosa to Mendoza, 18 miles of the Chilian section and 88 of the Argentine section are open; 46 miles of line still being needed to unite the sections. In 1900 there were 14,592 miles of telegraph line; the Chili Telephone Company has 5,804 miles of line and the National Telephone Company 6,120 miles. At the beginning of 1901 there were about 110 miles of electric railway in the Republic and about 365 miles of horse railway. During 1900 42,067,242 passengers were carried on all the tram lines. A

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plan has been approved by the Chilian Government for an elevated railroad for passenger and freight service between Juncal, Chili, and Paramillo de las Cuevas, Argentine Republic. A part of this passage is always difficult and often impassable, on account of the heavy snowstorms, and it is expected that an elevated road would prove practicable in any weather. The road is to be formed of two steel cables, to serve as rails for the support of the trains, and of two steel traction cables, for motive power. The nominal capital of the company exploiting this road is $2,500,000.

The Chilian Ministers of State are: Barros Luco, Prime Minister and Minister of Interior; Elidoro Yanes, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Colonization; Manuel El Ballesteros, Minister of Justice and Public Instruction; Manuel Magallanes, Minister of Finances; Robert Montt, Minister of War; Carlos Estevez, Minister of Marine; Daniel Riquelme, Minister of Industry.

China.

Capital:
PEKIN.

The present sovereign, reigning under the style of Kwangen, is the ninth Emperor of China, of the Manch dynasty of Tsing, which overthrew the native dynasty of Mingi in the year 1644. There exists no law of hereditary succession to the throne, but it is left to each sovereign to appoint his successor from among the members of his family of a younger generation than his own. The late Emperor, dying suddenly in the eighteenth year of his age, did not designate a successor, and it was in consequence of arrangements directed by the Empress Dowager, Tszu-Hszi (born November 17, 1834), widow of the Emperor Hien-Feng, predecessor and father of Tung-Chi, in concert with Prince Chinu, that the infant son of the latter was made the nominal occupant of the throne.

Having become of age, the young Emperor nominally assumed government in March, 1887. In February, 188 he undertook the full control, but on September 22, 1898, an Imperial edict was issued announcing hat the Emperor had resigned power to the Empress Dowager, who has since retained the direction of affairs. On January 24, 1900, it was declared by decree that Kuk Wei (whose official name is Pu Tsing), son of the Prince of Tuan, was successor to Tung Chi.

THE MINISTRY.—Civil Administration (Lipon), Soun-Chia-Wai; Finance (Houpon), Choung-Li; Religion and Ceremonies (Lipon), Shih-hsu; War (Pingpon), Yu-te; Justice (Hsing-pon), Kouei-heng; Foreign Office (Li-fan-yuan), Koung-hang and A-Ko-tan; Censors (Ton-tcha-youen), Pon-Ziang; Imperial Academy (Han-lin-youan), Koun-kang; Railroads and Mines, Wang-wew-shao; Counsellors of the Empire (Cheng-won-chou), Ching, Young-Zou, Koun-Kang, Wang-Wen-shao, Lou-Chouan-Zin, Chu-houng-chi, Chan-chih-fung, Liou-koun-yi.

THE NATION.—The laws of the Empire are laid down in the Ta-ts-ing-hever-tien, or "Collected Regulations of the Tsing dynasty," which prescribe the government of the State to be based upon the government of its family. The supreme direction of the Empire is vested in the Chun Chi Chu, the Privy Council or Grand Council. The administration is under the supreme direction of the Nei-Ko, or Cabinet, comprising four members, two of Manchu and two of Chinese origin, besides two assistants from the Han-Zon, or Great College, who have to see that nothing is done contrary to the civil and religious laws of the Empire contained in the Ta-ts-ing-hwei-tien and in the sacred books of Confucius. These members are denominated Ta-hsio-shill, or Ministers of State, under their orders are the Chi-pu, or Seven Boards of Government, each of which is presided over by a Manchu and a Chinese. These Boards are: (1.) The Board of Civil Appointments, which takes cognizance of the conduct and administration of all civil officers; (2.) The Board of Revenues, regulating all financial affairs; (3.) The Board of Rites and Ceremonies, which enforces the laws and customs to be observed by the people; (4.) The Military Board; (5.) The Board of Public Works; (6.) The High Tribunal of Criminal Jurisdiction, and (7.) The Admiralty Board tsin, established in 1885. Independent of the Government, and theoretically above the central administration, is the Pu-cha-yuan, or Board of Public Censors. It consists of from forty to fifty members, two presidents, the one of Manchu and the other of Chinese birth. By the ancient custom of the Empire, all the members of this board are privileged to present any remonstrance to the sovereign. One Censor must be present at the meetings of each of the Government Boards. The Tsungli-Yamen, or Foreign Office, created by a decree of January 19, 1861, was in July, 1902, superseded by the formation of a new Foreign Office, called the Wai-wu-pu, with Prince Cheng as President and four secretaries, and with precedence before all other boards.

Emperor of China.

Three religions are acknowledged by the Chinese as indigenous and adopted, viz.: Confucianism, Buddhism and Tauis-in. Large numbers of the Chinese in Middle and Southern China profess and practise all three religions. The bulk of the people, however, are Buddhists. There are about 30,000,000 Mohamedans, chiefly in the northeast and southwest. Roman Catholicism has long had a footing in China, and it is estimated to have about 1,000,000 adherents, with twenty-five bishoprics, besides those of Manchuria, Tibet, Mongolia and Corea. Other Christian societies have stations in many parts of the country, the number of Protestant adherents being estimated at 50,000.

Education of a certain type is very general, but still there are vast masses of adult countrymen in China who can neither read nor write. There is a special literary class who alone know the literature of their country, to the study of which they devote their lives. In 1887, for the first time, mathematics were admitted with the Chinese classics among the subjects of examination, and schools for the propagation of Western science and literature are now on the increase. Ten Chinese newspapers are published in Shanghai, and the success they have achieved has led to the establishment of others at some of the other treaty ports.

No general statement of the revenue and expenditure of China is made public, and such estimates as have been formed by Europeans are founded on financial reports of provincial governors published in the Pekin Gazette. An estimate taken from a report by Consul Jamieson, of Shanghai, and based on figures for the three years preceding the Japanese war, shows the sums accounted for by the provincial authorities to have amounted to 88,979,000 taels. The collection of the revenue on the Chinese foreign trade and the administration of lights on the coast are under the management of the Imperial Custom Department, the head of which is an Englishman, under whom is a large staff of European, American and Chinese subordinates. Debts contracted since the beginning of 1894 amount to $8,175,000, at 7 per cent interest; $35,000,000 at 6 per cent; $91,500,000 at 5 per cent, and $479,100,000 at 4 per cent. On May 29, 1901, China agreed to pay to the Powers an indemnity amounting to $320,000,000 for injuries inflicted by the Boxers. This indemnity is to constitute a gold debt, repayable in thirty-nine annual instalments, due on January 1 of each year up to 1941, interest at 4 per cent payable half yearly.

The total land army of China, on a peace footing, is put at 300,000 men, and on a war footing at about 1,000,000, but the army as a whole has no unity or cohesion; there is no proper discipline; the drill is a mere

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physical exercise; the weapons are long since obsolete, and there is no transport commissariat or medical service. The Chinese Navy, during the war with Japan, disappointed those who regarded it as an effective fighting force. The bluejacket is as good as any in the world, and, properly officered, would give the nation a creditable and efficient service.

China is essentially an agricultural country, and the land is all freehold, held by families on the payment of an annual tax. The holdings are, in general, small; the farm animals are oxen and buffalos; the implements used are primitive; irrigation is common. Horticulture is a favorite pursuit, and fruit trees are grown in great variety. Tea is cultivated exclusively in the west and south, and the culture of silk is equally important with that of tea. An important feature in the development of Chinese industries is the erection of cotton mills. Two native mills were started in 1890, and recently four foreign companies have been successfully floated. All the eighteen provinces contain coal, and China may be regarded as one of the first coal countries of the world. Iron and copper ore are abundant in certain sections, and in others tin, lead and silver are found.

The commercial intercourse of China is mainly with the United Kingdom and the British colonies. It has, besides, an extensive coasting trade. During the year 1900, 69,230 vessels of 40,807,242 tons, of which 57,576 were steamers, with a tonnage of 39,555,768, entered and cleared at Chinese ports.

China is traversed in all directions by numerous roads, and though none are paved or metalled, and all are badly kept, a vast internal trade is carried on, partly over them, but chiefly by means of numerous canals and navigable rivers. In February, 1898, the Government agreed that all internal waterways should be open both to foreign and native steamers. In the north of China a considerable extent of railway has been constructed and is open for traffic. The Imperial Chinese Telegraphs are being rapidly extended all over the Empire. The postal work of the Empire is carried on under the Minister of War by means of post carts and runners.

AREA AND POPULATION.

	Area in Sq. miles.	Population.		Area in Sq. Miles.	Population.
China proper	1,353,350	383,000,000	Shensi	74,000	8,432,193
Provinces:			Kansu	131,000	9,285,377
Chili	37,800	17,937,000	Seechuen	160,800	67,712,897
Shantung	55,500	36,247,835	Kwang'tunwith Hadnan	79,456	29,706,249
Shansi	66,700	12,211,453	Kwangsi	80,100	5,151,327
Honan	61,300	22,115,827	Kweichan	58,000	7,669,181
Kiangsu	36,900	20,905,171	Yunnan	155,000	11,721,578
Uganwhei	53,000	20,596,288	Dependencies:		
Kiangsi	67,500	24,534,118	Manchuria	362,310	7,500,000
Chenkiang	34,700	11,588,692	Mongolia	1,288,000	2,000,000
Fukien	41,300	22,190,556	Tibet	651,500	6,000,000
Hupea	65,900	34,244,685	Jungaria	147,950	600,000
Hunan	74,400	21,002,604	East Turkestan	431,800	580,000

The effects of the anti-missionary or Boxer riots of 1900 and 1901 were felt somewhat in 1902. The well-known antipathy of the Chinese to foreigners could not be easily quelled, and in spite of assurances of safety by their rulers, massacres continued to be reported from various points. In March several hundred people, some reports putting the number as high as a thousand, were killed in religious riots in Tamung-Fu, the southernmost principal town of the Province of Chi-Li. In April the charge that Catholic missionaries had gouged out a boy's eyes caused an outbreak at Ning-Po, and British and German warships were sent to the scene.

The occupation of Manchuria by Russia has naturally created much interest, and her final intentions in regard to that territory seem still in doubt. On the one hand Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, has said that it has been returned to China in accordance with Russia's original promises and programme, while on the other hand the Grand Duke Boris, cousin of the Czar, has said that Russia regards Manchuria now as a part of its own territory and government. He further said: "Great danger was threatened for a time if outside reports could have been taken as any criterion, but to us in Russia there was little real apprehension."

In the Fall of 1902 there was a further outbreak of Boxers in the province of Sze Chuen, to which they had fled in 1900. The Viceroy took no steps to suppress them, and they also found a friend in the treasurer of the province. They attacked a Methodist Episcopal chapel, brutally murdering the native preacher and six others and burning the houses of those living in the neighborhood. It was only by mere chance that the foreign missionaries living in that vicinity escaped the same fate. In consequence of complaints by the American and British officials the Viceroy of the province was removed, but the Empress Dowager almost immediately appointed him Tartar General of the province, which "saved his face" and gave him added powers. The causes of popular revolt are said to be everywhere the same. The natives said they were being fleeced by their rulers. Their indignation was made anti-Christian because the officials announced in their proclamations that the extra taxes had been made necessary by her foreign indemnities. There had also been a drought in the province, and millions of people were hungry. Fortunately, the poor natives lacked fire arms and so were incapable of doing their work.

Christian Science.

W. D. M'CRACKAN
and
WILLARD S. MATTOX.

Christian Science is a system of religion, based upon the Bible. Its Discoverer and Founder is the Rev. Mary Baker G. Eddy, who is the author of its text-book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." Christian Science was discovered in 1866 and its text-book was published in 1875. Popularly defined, Christian Science may be said to be that religious denomination, or church organization which holds to and practises the teachings of Christianity, as interpreted by the Christian Science text-book. A broader and less conventional definition is given by Mrs. Eddy, who describes it as "the law of God, the law of Good, interpreting and demonstrating the Principle and rule of universal harmony" (Rudimental Divine Science). That feature which distinguishes Christian Science from other religious bodies, in the public mind, is the healing of sickness, without resort to drugs or medicines. This part of its teaching has been unwarrantably emphasized, for, in the estimation of Christian Scientists, the curative arts are secondary to the worship of God, and the healing of sin is more greatly to be desired than the healing of physical disorders. These two functions, however, according to Christian Science, are conjoined, because they are both operations of the One Mind, which is God. Mrs. Eddy summarizes the teachings of Christian Science as follows:

"The fundamental propositions of Christian Science are summarized in the four following, to me, self-evident propositions. Even if reversed, these propositions will be found to agree in statement and proof, showing mathematically their exact relation to Truth. De Quincy says mathematics has not a foot to stand upon which is not purely metaphysical:

"1. God is All in all.
"2. God is good. Good is Mind.
"3. God, Spirit, being all, nothing is matter.

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"4. Life, God, omnipotent Good, deny death, evil, sin, disease. Disease, sin, evil, death, deny Good, omnipotent God, Life." (Science and Health, page 113.)

Christian Science is not a revelation, in any supernatural sense, but as a statement of pure Truth, in contradistinction to mere human opinion, it is distinctively a revelation; namely, of God's omnipotence over evil of every sort. This revelation was reached by logical steps consistent with clear reasoning, and is, therefore, strictly scientific in the proper sense of the word. The Discoverer of Christian Science investigated and observed many methods before she reached the spiritual understanding of what she denominated Christian Science. In her autobiography "Retrospection and Introspection," Mrs. Eddy relates the circumstances surrounding her discovery:

Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy.

"The discovery came to pass in this way. During 20 years prior to my discovery I had been trying to trace all physical effects to a mental cause; and in the latter part of 1866 I gained the Scientific certainty that all causation was Mind, and every effect a mental phenomenon.

"My immediate recovery from the effects of an injury caused by an accident, an injury that neither medicine nor surgery could reach, was the falling apple that led me to the discovery how to be well myself, and how to make others so.

"Even the Homœopathic physician who attended me, and rejoiced in my recovery, I could not then explain the modus of my relief. I could only assure him that the divine Spirit had wrought the miracle—a miracle which later I found to be in perfect Scientific accord with the divine law."

After the discovery that divine Spirit had healed her, Mrs. Eddy began her search for the modus operandi of this healing. She writes on page 109 of "Science and Health":

"For three years after my discovery I sought the solution of this problem of Mind-healing; searched the Scriptures, read little else; kept aloof from society, and devoted time and energies to discovering a positive rule. The search was sweet, calm and buoyant with hope, not selfish nor depressing. I knew the Principle of all harmonious Mind-action to be God, and that cures were produced, in primitive Christian healing, by holy, uplifting faith; but I must know its Science, and I won my way to absolute conclusions, through divine revelation, reason, and demonstration."

Finally, after the discovery of the healing Principle of Christian Science, came her application to existing conditions. On page 111 we read:

"I submitted my metaphysical system of treating disease to the broadest practical tests. Since then this system has gradually gained ground and has proved itself, whenever scientifically employed, to be the most effective curative agent in medical practice."

Thus it will be seen that in the discovery of Christian Science both the inductive and deductive methods of reasoning were employed. First, facts were ascertained and a conclusion reached by the inductive process. With this conclusion as a basis a practical system of mental, moral and physical regeneration was established by deductive reasoning. In a word, the same general process was followed as in the case of all great discoveries which mankind has made. God being taken as the Divine Premise, Cause and Origin of the universe, including man, all effects are deduced from Him. Thus the logic which leads to a perfect universe and perfect man derived from a perfect God is irresistible. It is the understanding of this perfection in God and His manifestation which heals the sick, by abolishing a false concept or mental state, wherein God's supposed opposites, such as evil, sin, sickness and death are erroneously believed to be actualities. That the logic of Christian Science is faultless, and that perfect God as Premise, and perfect man as conclusion, are unassailable, is demonstrated by the actual cures which have been performed, reaching into the hundreds of thousands, and covering the whole range of diseases known to men.

Mrs. Eddy herself at no time has laid claim to miraculous powers, and her early life was not unusual, except for the remarkable eagerness with which she strove to know spiritual things.

Mrs. Eddy was born at Bow, N. H., and there her childhood was spent.

Of herself Mrs. Eddy thus writes, in "Retrospection and Introspection":

"My ancestors, according to the flesh, were from Scotland and England, my great-grandfather, on my father's side being John McNeil, of Edinburgh. His wife, my great-grandmother, was Marion Moor, and her family is said to have been in some way related to Hannah More, the pious and popular English authoress of a century ago. * * * A relative of my Grandfather Baker was General Henry Knox, of Revolutionary fame. * * * In the line of my Grandmother Baker's family was the late Sir John Macneill, a Scotch knight, who was prominent in British politics, and at one time held the position of ambassador to Persia.

"My grandparents were likewise connected with Captain John Lovewell, of Dunstable, New Hampshire, whose gallant leadership and death in the Indian troubles of 1722-1725 caused that prolonged contest to be known historically as Lovewell's War.

"A cousin of my grandmother was John Macneill, the New Hampshire general, who fought at Lundy's Lane, and won distinction in 1814, at the neighboring battle of Chippewa, toward the close of the War of 1812.

"My childhood's home I remember as one with the open hand. The needy were ever welcome, and to the clergy were accorded special household privileges."

From her brother, the Hon. Albert Baker, once Congressman-elect from New Hampshire, she acquired her knowledge of Hebrew, Greek and Latin. The simplicity of her early life, the religious training of a pure home, and her own sweetness and gentleness, were fitting preparations for the work she afterward was called upon to perform. She is the only woman in history who has founded a great religious organization.

The total number of Christian Science churches and societies, here and abroad, at this writing (November, 1902) is about 700, showing a remarkable increase during the last year. In June, 1902, the total number of members of the Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., was 24,278, showing a gain of 6,419 in two years. Connected with these churches and societies are free reading rooms, nine in Greater New York alone, and one large one in Chicago, maintained by all the churches in that city. These reading rooms are a distinguishing feature of the denomination. In many of the cities abroad where Christian Science has spread these reading rooms are also to be found.

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., was finished in 1894, and was dedicated in 1895. The cost was over $250,000. It is known as the Mother Church, all the other churches being branches of this one. This was the first Christian Science church to be organized and all the others have, therefore, been built within eight years, a very remarkable growth. Membership in this church is not confined to Christian Scientists residing in Boston. Mrs. Eddy is Pastor Emeritus of this church. Her active literary career has produced, besides the text-book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the following lesser works on Christian Science: "People's Idea of God" (1886), "Christian Healing" (1886), "Retrospection and Introspection" (1891), "Unity of Good" (1891), "Rudimental Divine Science" (1891), "No and Yes" (1891), "Manual" (1895), "Miscellaneous Writings" (1888), "Christ and Christmas" (1897), "Christian Science vs. Pantheism" (1898), "Pulpit and Press" (1898), and "Messages to the Mother Church" (1900, 1901, 1902).

Besides these works she has written some poetry, including several hymns.

There is a Christian Science Publishing Society which issues a monthly publication, the Christian Science Journal, and a weekly paper called the Christian Science Sentinel, and a Quarterly, containing the lesson sermons. At the Sunday services of all Christian Science churches there is no personal preaching, but correlated selections are read from the Bible and from Science and Health, by two readers.

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Colorado.

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Capital:
DENVER.

Colorado was organized as a territory February 28, 1861, and admitted to Statehood August 1, 1876. It has an area of 103,645 square miles, and in 1901 its estimated population was 554,000. It was formed from parts of Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico and Utah, the section north of the Arkansas River and east of the Rocky Mountains being included in the Louisiana purchase of 1803.

Before the beginning of the nineteenth century there is no record of any inhabitants in Colorado, except in the south, where a few Mexicans and Spaniards lived. The real settlement of the territory began with the discovery of gold, in 1852, by a Cherokee cattle trader, and by 1858 a number of mining camps had been established and the population grew with the development of the gold and silver mining.

The chief industries of Colorado are mining, stock raising and agriculture, though manufacturing industries have increased rapidly of late. The actual capital invested in 1900 in mechanical industries was $62,825,472, and the value of manufactured products amounted to $102,830,137, this including the output of the smelting and refining works. Denver is the great railroad centre and distributing point for the Rocky Mountain States and the market for the stock raising districts. The distance from the East and the lack of water facilities have done much toward encouraging the manufacture of those products on which freight rates are high.

Colorado leads in the production of gold and silver ores, and the value of lead smelters and refineries amounts to about 23 per cent of the total value of these products in the United States. The State ranks ninth in the output of coal, and the supply of this fuel makes the coke industry important. Flour milling and the making of malt liquors are on the increase, owing to the extension of irrigation, and fruit canning and beet sugar manufacture are being rapidly developed for the same reason.

The Legislature in 1901 directed several important amendments to the constitution to be submitted to the voters at the next general election. One provided that once in four years the electors of each county might vote to exempt or not exempt personal property and improvements on land from taxation for county, town, school and road purposes, but land exclusive of improvements, and franchises might not be so exempted. The old constitution prohibits a tax for State purposes of more than 6 mills on all classes of property, while the amendment proposes that franchises and unimproved land might pay 6 mills for State purposes, but personal property and improvements on land cannot be taxed more than 4 mills.

An amendment is offered giv ing Denver and other cities of the first and second class home rule. Under the old Constitution the Police and Public Works Board are appointed by the Governor.

By an act of the Legislature the rights of suffrage have been extended to women in Colorado, and among the amendments to the Constitution proposed is one declaring that any man or woman over twenty-one years of age, a citizen of the United States and a resident of Colorado for one year, might vote at any election, provided they were not disenfranchised for statutory cause. This merely acts to make the suffrage contingent upon one year's residence in the State, instead of six months, as at present.

Gov. James H. Peabody.

The State Supreme Court hav ing declared unconstitutional an act of the Legislature limiting the time of labor in mines to eight hours, it is proposed to make this law part of the Constitution.

Besides the proposed Constitu tional Amendments, the Legislature of 1901 passed several important laws in the interests of workmen. A law of 1897 prohibiting blacklisting and boycotting was repealed on the grounds that it had no effect in preventing blacklisting, and was entirely in the favor of the employer.

An act similar to laws passed in several of the Western mining States forbade any private corporation, except railroads and corporations exclusively operating ditches, canals and reservoirs, to pay their employes in token, script or any article of value except money, and declared that wages should be paid semi-monthly. Damages recovered by employes from a corporation should include a reasonable fee for the attorney. The use of the United States flag for advertising purposes was forbidden.

An act of 1897 abolishing the death penalty was repealed. By the law of 1901 juries are authorized to fix either death or imprisonment for life as the penalty for murder in the first degree, but no person under eighteen years of age could be sentenced to death, nor could the sentence of death be fixed on circumstantial evidence alone.

Provisions were made for the teaching in the public schools the humane treatment of animals. Truant schools were authorized in cities of over 25,000 inhabitants. The tax on insurance companies was raised from 2½ to 3 per cent on the gross premiums.

Out of courtesy to the only woman member of the Legislature, Mrs. Heartz, the House passed a rule forbidding the use of tobacco in the chamber. Mrs. Heartz said tobacco made her head ache.

An extra session of the Legislature was called in January, 1902, chiefly on account of the loss of a document of the session of 1901. The document was found shortly after the extra session convened. Acts relating to railways and to tax levies were passed, and a memorial drafted to be sent to the National House of Representatives. This memorial, after recounting the position of the Filipinos, asks that the Government's policy toward these people be outlined clearly and without delay, and that the policy of the United States be along the lines of assisting them to form a stable government, to be their government, the United States to exercise protection over the islands.

The quarto-centennial of the admission of Colorado to Statehood was celebrated August 1, 1901. A statue of Zebulon Pike, discoverer of Pike's Peak, was unveiled at Colorado Springs with appropriate ceremonies, an address being made by Theodore Roosevelt, then Vice-President. On August 12, 1901, W. B. Helker and C. A. Yont, of Denver, drove a steam automobile from Colorado Springs to the summit of Pike's Peak and back, the hardest automobile trip on record.

The November State elections in Colorado in 1902 resulted in what seemed to be almost a hopeless tangle, owing to the closeness of the vote. The greatest interest centred in the legislative vote, which was conceded the day after election to the Republicans. The Democrats carried Arapahoe County, and the Republicans claimed it was by fraud. The latter party prepared to contest the election, asking the Secretary of State to refuse certificates to the Democrats. In case of a refusal to grant this request there were threats of the organization of a rump Legislature pending a decision of the contest. A Republican Legislature would mean the retirement of Senator Teller, and the probable substitution of former Senator Edward O. Wolcott. Mr. Wolcott hurried to Denver as soon as he was informed of the situation, to enter the Senatorial race and also to assist in the several contests. Senator Teller's term ends in the Spring of 1903, he having served 23 years in the Senate.

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Colombia.

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Capital:
BOGOTA.

The Republic of Colombia gained its independence of Spain in 1819, and was officially constituted on December 27 of that year. It split up into Venezuela, Ecuador and the Republic of New Granada February 29, 1832. The constitution of April 1, 1858, changed the Republic into a confederation of eight States, under the name of Confederation Granadina. On September 20, 1861, the convention of Bogota brought out the confederation under the new name of United States of Granada, with nine States. On May 8, 1863, an improved constitution was formed, and the States reverted to the old name Colombia—United States of Colombia. The revolution of 1885 brought about another change, and the National Council of Bogota, composed of three delegates from each State, promulgated the constitution of August 4, 1886. The sovereignty of the nine States was abolished and they became simple departments, with Governors appointed by the President of the Republic, though they have retained some of their old rights, such as the management of their own finances.

The legislative power rests with a Congress of two houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The area of the country is estimated at from 455,000 to 505,000 square miles. The population is about 4,000,000, which includes some 150,000 uncivilized Indians.

The religion is Roman Catholic, but other forms of worship are also permitted.

The strength of the army is fixed by an act of Congress at each session. In 1898 it was 1,000 on a peace footing. In case of war, however, the Executive can raise the army to any strength required by circumstances.

Colombia is rich in minerals and the average annual output of gold and silver is about $4,115,000. Only a small portion of the land is under cultivation.

Under the superintendence of M. de Lesseps a company was formed in 1881 for the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Panama, mainly following the line of the railway. The capital received up to June 30, 1886, was 772,545,412 francs, and it was expected that this would have to be nearly doubled before the work was completed. March 15, 1889, the company was compelled to go into liquidation and suspend all work on the canal. In 1894 a new company was formed, which obtained a concession for ten years, later extended to sixteen, so as to terminate in 1910. In 1902 the company offered to sell to the United States all their rights and property for $40,000,000. In view of this offer the United States Isthmian Canal Commission have recommended the Panama route, estimating that the work can be finished in ten years, and at a cost of $45,000,000 less than by the Nicaragua route. The treaty between Great Britain and the United States, ratified December 16, 1901, provides for the neutralization of the canal by whatever route it may be constructed, and for its use by vessels of all nations on equal terms.

In October, 1902, Secretary Hay complained officially to the Colombian Government of the alleged obstructive tactics of Senor Correba, their Minister to this country, in connection with the negotiations of the treaty. In response Senor Correba claimed that the situation had changed materially since his instructions were given, and until he received additional instructions he would not begin the negotiations. During the recent troubles in Colombia, Commander McLean, of the cruiser Cincinnati, who was the senior American officer at the isthmus, placed guards on all trains running between Colon and Panama, this being in accord with the treaty of 1846, by which the United States agreed to prevent interruption of trans-isthmian traffic at all times. He allowed Colombian troops to cross the isthmus in the trains, but made them give up their arms during transit, agreeing to protect them while in transit from attack by insurgents. When Admiral Casey arrived at the isthmus and took command by virtue of seniority, he declared that when there was danger that the transportation of Colombian troops would lead to attack on their trains by insurgents their embarkation should not be permitted. It was to this stand that Senor Correba objected, as did his Government, and the admiral was directed from Washington to modify his rule, since when the principle laid down by Commander McLean has been followed. But Admiral Casey took another step which caused much ill feeling. When the Colombian gunboat Bogota arrived at Panama, late in October, the Admiral sent an officer aboard to examine her papers and find what right she had to fly the Colombian flag. The Bogota was an American steamer, purchased in Seattle, and was commanded by Captain Marmaduke, formerly of the Confederate Navy. Admiral Casey evidently proceeded on the theory that as an American officer he had a right to know whether the use of the Colombian flag on a vessel having an American registration was a violation of navigation laws. Senor Concha took the ground that Admiral Casey had practically asserted American sovereignty over the isthmus, and he was unwilling to have incorporated in the canal treaty any provision that would not set forth clearly that the United States had no such right in Colombian territory. It is maintained by many that the purchase of the French company's concession will give the United States the right to construct the canal without entering into any treaty arrangement with Colombia to that end.

A revolution was started in Colombia in 1899, of which General Uribe Uribe was a leader. A lawyer by profession, he soon won fame as a fighter and has been called the "Second Simon Bolivar." He has been credited with a desire to restore the great Colombia, as the federation of Colombia, Venezuela and Ecuador was known previous to 1830.

After a year of fighting against the superior forces of the Government the main army of the revolutionists sustained a severe defeat and General Uribe Uribe had to flee. He crossed the border into Venezuela and got a steamer at Caracas for New York. He arrived there in January, 1901, and admitted that the cause of the rebels was in a bad way. Later he received a promise from the Colombian Government to release the prisoners taken if he would issue a proclamation calling on his followers to lay down their arms. He did so, but the fighting did not cease. He accused the Government of breaking its promise and imprisoning the bearer of his proclamation. Uribe Uribe disappeared from New York in June, 1901, and soon appeared on the Colombian border with a newly equipped army to renew the struggle. One story was that the Free Masons in New York and in Europe had contributed $200,000 to aid the rebels against the Conservative Government, which was opposed to the order. Another was that President Castro of Venezuela was behind Uribe Uribe and that the new army had been organized on Venezuelan soil. There were some conflicts on the border between Colombians and Venezuelans and the two countries came close to war.

During the last year Uribe Uribe has led his forces with varying success. In October he attacked Cienaga, in the Department of Magdalena, and was routed after a battle that lasted fourteen hours. It was predicted then that he would flee from the country. He has not engaged in any of the fighting on the Isthmus.

He and Castillo with ten cannon, some 2,000 men, 2,500 rifles and 300,000 rounds of ammunition, surrendered to General Marjarres at Rio Frio, near Santa Marta, late in October.

The revolutionary forces under General Uribe Uribe, which were defeated October 14 at La Cienaga, retreated to Rio Frio and took up positions there. General Marjarres, with 2,000 men, proceeded against the rebels from La Cienaga and engaged the enemy. The Government General succeeded in surrounding the rebels and forcing them to surrender. Heavy casualties on both sides were reported.

The surrender of Uribe Uribe completed the pacification of the departments of Magdalena and Bolivar.

THE MINISTRY is made up as follows: Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Felipe Paul; Minister of the Interior, Don Francisco Mendoza Perez; Minister of War, General Aristides Fernandez; Minister of the Treasury, Don Agustin Uribe; Minister of Finance, Don Jose Ramon Lago; Minister of Public Instruction, Dr. Jose Joaquin Casas.

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Commercial Expansion of the United States.*

HON. O. P. AUSTIN,
Chief of the Bureau of Statistics.

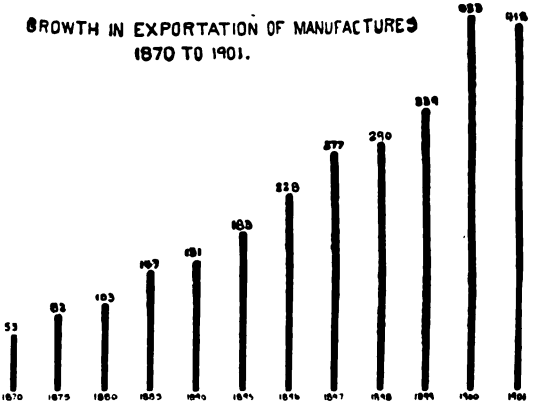
The growth in the foreign commerce of the United States has been a subject of interest and surprise to the whole world. Even our own people, familiar as they are with the wonderful resources which have produced that growth, pause in astonishment in the midst of the absorbing occupations of this strenuous age, and read again and again the figures which mark the marvellous growth of our commerce, and especially that of more recent years.

The year 1870 seems to have marked the beginning of a new order of things in the producing power of the country. With the opening of the transcontinental railway in 1869, and the construction of lateral lines which rapidly followed, the great producing sections of the interior were rapidly developed, and the power not only of production but of bringing together the natural products for manufacture and transportation to the seaboard gave new life and activity to the United States as a producing, manufacturing and exporting nation.

Prior to 1870 we had almost constantly imported more than we exported. From 1790 to 1870 the imports exceeded the exports by nearly $2,000,000,000. In 1874 the exports began to exceed the imports, and have so continued in an almost unbroken record, and the excess of exports over imports from 1870 to 1902 is over $5,000,000,000.

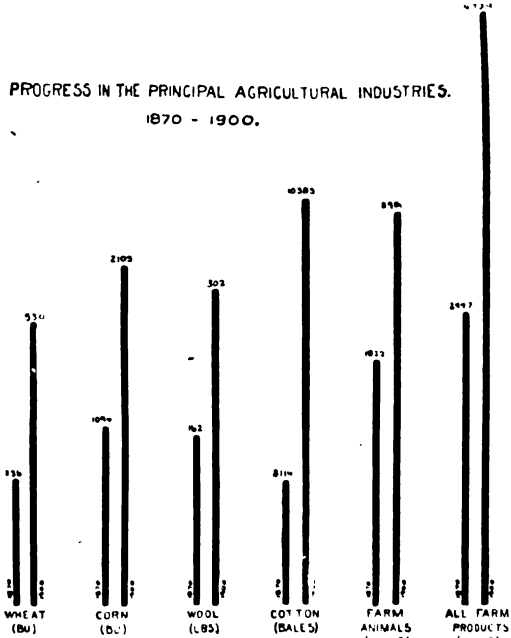
In the brief period since 1870 the production of corn has grown from 1,000,000,000 bushels to over 2,000,000,000 bushels per annum; of wheat, from 235,000,000 bushels to 535,000,000 bushels; of cotton, from 3,000,000 bales to over 10,000,000 bales; the number of animals on farms, from 102,000,000 to 213,000,000, and the value of farm products, from $2,447,000,000 to $4,739,000,000.

The production of petroleum increased from 220,000,000 gallons to 2,660,000,000 gallons; of coal, from 33,000,000 tons to 260,000,000 tons; of pig iron, from less than 2,000,000 tons to over 15,000,000 tons, and of steel, from less than 70,000 tons to over 13,000,000 tons. Meantime the railways of the country have grown from 52,000 miles to practically 200,000 miles, and rail transportation rates from Chicago to New York have fallen from 33 cents per bushel of wheat to 10 cents per bushel, and on other freights there were also large reductions.



At the same time our mines of the precious metals have poured forth their treasures, and the money in circulation in the country has grown from $675,000,000 to $2,260,000,000, and from $17.50 per capita to $28.60 per capita. The effect of these conditions upon manufacturing has been phenomenal, electrifying.

Manufacturing has meantime grown even more rapidly than agriculture. The number of persons engaged in manufacturing has increased from 2,000,000 to over 5,500,000; their earnings from $775,000,000 to $2,735,000,000; the capital employed from a little over $2,000,000,000 to about $10,000,000,000, and the value of manufactures produced, from $4,250,000,000 to $13,000,000,000. And all this, let it be remembered, has happened in a short thirty years, while the population was only increasing 100 per cent.



GROWTH IN FOREIGN COMMERCE.

What has been the effect upon our foreign commerce of all this enormous increase in production and manufacturing and the cheapening of the cost of production and transportation? The exports have increased from $9.77 per capita to $18.81 per capita in the same period. The exportation of agricultural products has increased from $293,000,000 to $943,000,000, and that of manufacturers from $55,000,000 to $412,000,000. Europe has increased her purchases of our products from $362,000,000 to $1,122,000,000; North America, from $43,000,000 to $185,000,000; South America, from $14,000,000 to $14,000,000; Asia and Oceania, from $6,500,000 to $84,000,000, and Darkest Africa, from $1,000,000 to $25,000,000.

We have advanced from fourth place in the list of exporting nations to the head of the list. In 1870 England, Germany and France exceeded the United States in their exports. To-day our exportation of domestic products exceeds that of any other nation in the world, and is advancing at a rate which gives assurance that we shall maintain this proud position as the world's greatest producer and exporter. In 1870 the domestic exports of the four great commercial nations of the world were: United Kingdom, $971,000,000; Germany, $552,000,000; France, $541,000,000; United States, $376,000,000. In 1901 the figures of domestic exports stood: United

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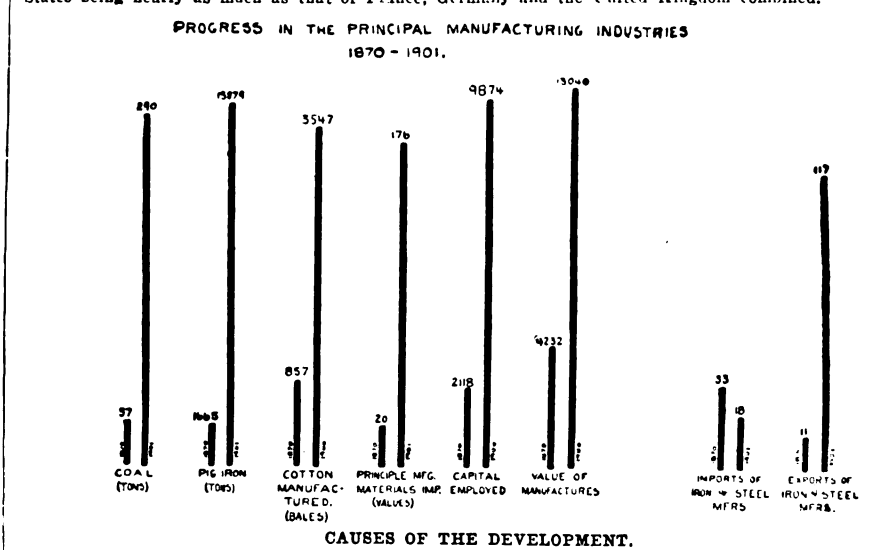
States, $1,460,000,000; United Kingdom, $1,365,000,000; Germany, $1,113,000,000, and France, $804,000,000. Thus during that period France increased her exports of domestic products $263,000,000; the United Kingdom, $394,000,000; Germany, $561,000,000, and the United States, $1,084,000,000, the increase by the United States being nearly as much as that of France, Germany and the United Kingdom combined.



CAUSES OF THE DEVELOPMENT.

The causes of this wonderful development are not difficult to find. The principal requirements of man can be enumerated upon the fingers of one hand—viz.: Food, clothing, heat, light and manufactures. Of all these the United States is the world's greatest producer.

The principal articles of food are breadstuffs and meats. For breadstuffs we produce more wheat than any other country in the world, and more corn than all the other countries of the world combined. For meat, the chief supply is beef and pork, and of each of these we produce more than any other country in the world.

For clothing, the quantity of cotton required by the world far exceeds that of any other material of dress, and of this the United States produces not only more than any other country, but over three-fourths of the world's entire supply. For heating, the chief requirement is coal, and of this we now produce more than any other country, and at a cost far below that in any other coal-producing section. For lighting, petroleum is now the world's chief reliance, and we produce more of this article fit for use in lighting than any other country.

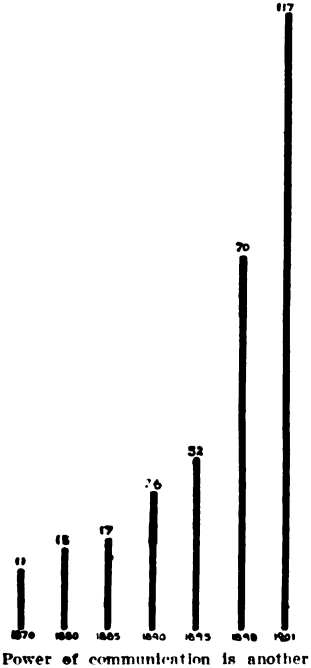
Of manufactures the United States is the world's largest producer. The chief requirements of manufacturing are iron, steel, copper, lead, aluminum, cotton, leather, and wood; and of all these we are the world's largest producer. As a result the United States easily leads the world both in the quantity and value of the manufactures produced, while the fact that we have more of the materials at hand than any other country, coupled with our cheap coal and ingenious machinery, gives us a great advantage in the cost of production. The value of the manufactures of the United States is now nearly double that of the United Kingdom, and about equal to those of Germany, France and Russia combined.

Thus in the five great requirements of man—food, clothing, heat, light and manufactures—the United States is the world's largest producer of their component factors.

While our natural facilities are very great, it will be conceded that their value has been multiplied by the genius of the American inventor. It is to the American inventor of the steam plough, the self-binder, the steam thresher, the cotton gin, and numerous other devices for performing by machinery what was formerly accomplished by hand labor, that our agriculturists have brought themselves to the foremost place in the world in the chief productions of agriculture.

It was the American inventor who gave to the world the telegraph and the telephone, by which business possibilities have been multiplied beyond comprehension, and in the thousands of less notable inventions which enter into the daily requirements of production and manufacture and transportation the genius of the American inventor has enormously increased and will continue to increase our producing capacity and in greater degree than in any other country. The number of patents issued in the United States alone since 1870 is one-half as great as the number issued in all the rest of the world during that period, and the benefit which the American inventor and the American Patent Office has been to our production and commerce is beyond calculation.

EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES OF IRON AND STEEL
1870 TO 1901



OUR SUPERIOR FACILITIES OF COMMUNICATION.

Power of communication is another factor of equal importance in the world's commerce, and in this the United States leads the world. We have more miles of railway than all Europe put together, six times

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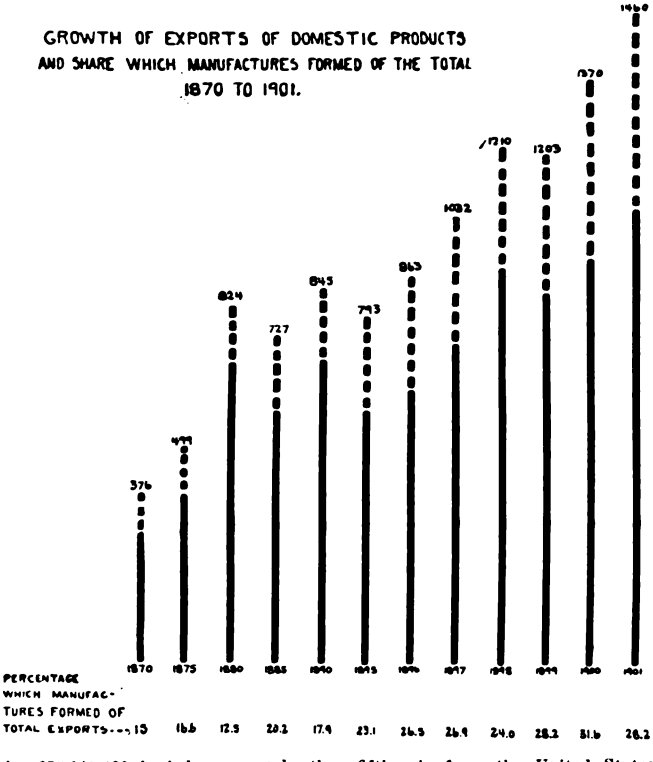
as many miles as any other country, and two-fifths of the mileage of the world. We have twice as many miles of telegraph as any other country of the world, and in the number of telephone messages sent the United States surpasses the total for all Europe combined. Of post offices we have twice as many as any other country of the world, and the number of pieces of mail handled in the United States is greater than in all of Continental Europe. Of newspapers, we have twice as many as any other country and more than one-third those of the entire world.

In transportation the United States easily leads the world. In river and lake transportation by steam vessels our facilities are far greater than those of any other country, and the value of our Great Lakes in the transportation of the great products of the country contiguous to them can scarcely be realized. In railway lines we have, as already indicated, two-fifths of the mileage of the entire world, and more than all Europe put together, while our freight rates have been steadily lowered until they are now about one-third those of 1870, and are lower than in any other country in the world. Add to this the magnificent system of water and rail transportation of the interior, the fact that we have more coast line and more harbors than any other country, and a great ocean on either side to carry our commerce to the waiting world, and the value of this great factor of transportation will be appreciated.

In finance the United States also leads the world. We produce more of the money metals than any other nation. There have been years in which Australia and South Africa have slightly exceeded the United States in gold production, and other years in which Mexico has slightly surpassed us in the production of silver, but in the combined production of gold and silver no country equals the United States. As a result of this, and of our favorable balance of trade, the United States now has more gold and a greater total of money in circulation than any other country of the world. Experts also estimate that somewhat indefinite term "banking power" as being greater in the United States than in any other country, while their estimates of total national wealth also place the United States clearly at the head of the list of nations.

WORLD'S DEPENDENCE UPON UNITED STATES.

My sole purpose in outlining these wonderful conditions is to show the solid foundation upon which our foreign commerce rests, and the assurance which we have that we shall maintain the proud position to which we have attained, and advance to still greater triumphs. For years we have heard of legislation by European countries against American meats, yet our exports of provisions have steadily increased and were 50 per cent greater in 1901 than in 1880, and this year will be the largest in the history of our foreign commerce, and about 80 per cent of our provisions go to Europe. We hear from time to time that certain countries have made laws or rulings adverse to certain of our products, yet the total of our exports to those very countries continues to steadily increase. We have heard in recent years of the prospective boycott of American manufactures by European countries, yet more than one-half of our exports of manufactures last year went to Europe, the greatest manufacturing centre of the world.



It is clear that the millions of purchasers all over the world, or even those of any particular country, are not likely to enter into combinations against American products or manufactures. But are the countries themselves likely to do so? Let us reflect for a moment as to what would be the result of such action. The United States produces one-fifth of the wheat of the world, one-half of the meats which enter into international commerce, about four-fifths of its corn, and three-fourths of its cotton. Of all these Europe must import large quantities. The importation of wheat into Europe from extra-European countries aggregates (including flour in terms of wheat) 265,000,000 bushels per annum, and of this, 150,000,000 bushels, or nearly three-fifths, is from the United States. Europe's importation of corn from other countries is about 200,000,000 bushels, and nearly all of this is from the United States.

What would be the effect of a refusal by Europe to purchase our wheat, or our corn, or meat, or cotton? It would be the exclusion from the world's principal markets of three-fifths of its present importation of wheat, one-half of its importation of meats, three-fourths of its importation of cotton, and nearly all of its present importation of corn. What would be the effect of this exclusion of our supply of these articles? Imagine the effect upon the price of wheat if one-half the amount which enters into international commerce were wiped out of existence to-day! Imagine the effect of the elimination of three-fourths of the corn supply! Think what would be the effect on the price of cotton to-morrow if some vast conflagration should destroy three-fourths of the visible supply of the world! Competition among producers and plentifulness of supply assure low prices, while the elimination of the principal competitor and largest producer would naturally and necessarily cause great advances in the price of the remaining supply of any of these articles.

We may therefore assume that at least in these great articles of general requirement there is no probability that we are to be excluded from the European market.

OUR SHARE IN THE MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

This brings us to a consideration of the existing markets in the various countries, the share which we now supply in them, and the share for which we may still compete. The total imports of the European

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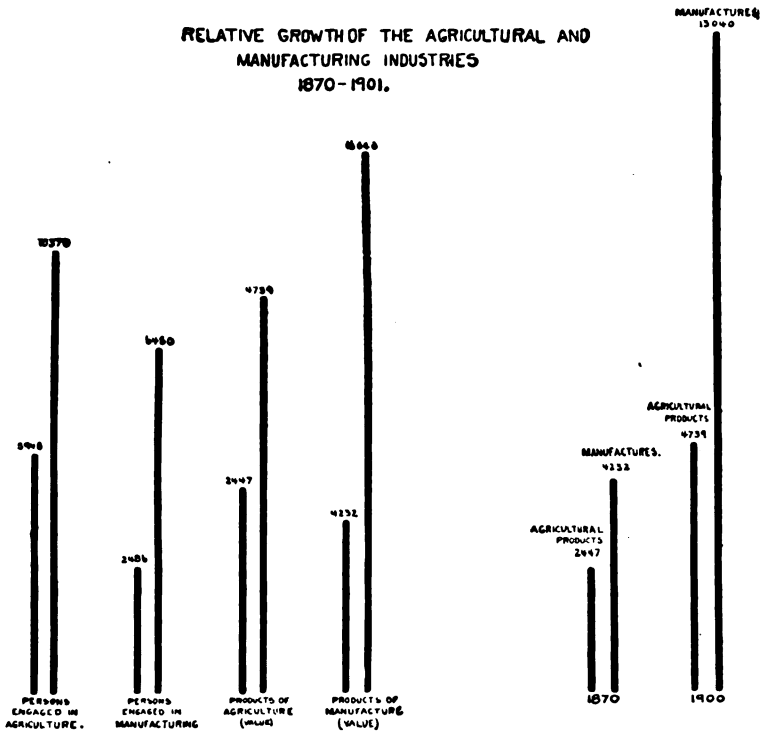
countries are over $8,000,000,000, of which we supply about 15 per cent.; those of Asia and Oceania, $1,200,000,000, of which we supply about 10 per cent.; those of South America, $375,000,000, of which we supply about 10 per cent.; those of Africa, $430,000,000, of which we supply 5 per cent.; and those of North America, other than the United States, $400,000,000, of which, by reason of proximity, we supply about 40 per cent. While a considerable share of the commerce of any country is a mere exchange with contiguous or adjacent countries, it may be assumed that as a rule fully one-half of the imports of these grand divisions is of a character for which we may compete, thus indicating that there are still great possibilities for the American producer and manufacturer in all parts of the consuming world, and that with patience, diligence and fair dealing he may expect to make two blades of grass grow where now only one exists.

In the enthusiasm over our growing exports of the past few years we have given little attention to the growth of our imports. While it is true that our per capita of imports has been perceptibly reduced in the last thirty years, it is also true that the grand total of imports is slowly but steadily increasing.

You can count on the fingers of one hand the number of years in which the imports have been as much as $800,000,000, but in the last fiscal year they exceeded $900,000,000, and at this rate of progress bid fair to be a round billion in the near future. What does this mean? Why do our imports continue to grow, despite the increased products of our fields, and forests, and mines, and factories?

The answer is simple. In one great class of products we have been in the past absolutely dependent on other countries. While it is true that we are the world's greatest producer of bread and meat and coal and iron and steel manufactures, we have been in the past entirely dependent upon other parts of the world for tropical products. And it is in these articles that the chief growth in our importations has occurred. Year by year the people consume increased quantities of tropical productions for food and drink. Our im-



ports of sugar have grown from a little more than one billion pounds in 1870, to four and one-half billions in the calendar year 1901; those of coffee, from 235,000,000 pounds to 1,073,000,000; tea, from 47,000,000 pounds to 63,000,000; cocoa, from less than 4,000,000 pounds to over 50,000,000; rice, from 43,000,000 pounds to 139,000,000.

But more important than this is the fact that the great manufacturing interests of the country are making greater and greater demands upon the tropics for their supplies of raw materials. The imports of fibres, chiefly tropical, which in 1870 amounted to less than 44,000 tons, were last calendar year over 256,000 tons; those of rubber have in the same time increased from less than 10,000,000 pounds to over 55,000,000 pounds; tobacco, from 6,000,000 pounds to 28,000,000; silk, from half a million pounds to over 12,000,000 pounds, and cotton, from less than 2,000,000 pounds to over 68,000,000 pounds.

The result is that the value of tropical and sub-tropical products imported has grown from $143,000,000 in 1870 to about $400,000,000 in the calendar year 1901, and the share which they form of our imports has grown from 31 per cent of the total in 1870 to 48 per cent of the total in 1901, and seems likely to form more than 50 per cent in the future. The total of our imports has doubled since 1870, but the imports of tropical and sub-tropical products have practically trebled in the same time. The value of our imports classified as "manufacturers' materials" only a dozen years ago was $265,000,000 and amounted to 33 per cent of the total; in the year about to end the value of manufacturers' materials imported will be about $420,000,000, and will form more than 46 per cent of the grand total.

OUR GROWING DEPENDENCE ON THE TROPICS.

What does this mean? Clearly that we are increasing our dependence upon the tropics. What does it mean to the producers and manufacturers and exporters of the country? Clearly that they should seek to pay in the products of the field and factory for the increasing millions of tropical products which they im-

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port and must continue to import, and that in the great undeveloped markets of South America and Africa and Asia and Oceania, which supply these tropical products, we should seek to enlarge our sales and encourage mutual interchange of commodities. What does it mean to this nation, which has recently extended its control over three great groups of tropical islands, with an area of 150,000 square miles, a population of 10,000,000 people, and an unmeasured possibility for the production of the very articles which we are now importing in increased quantities and must continue to import in greater quantities? Clearly that much of this great mass of the necessities of life and manufacture which we are now importing can be produced under the American flag, with American capital, and by American citizens. Any one of these islands, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Guam, Tutuila, and the Philippine Islands, is capable of producing a part of the hemp, the jute, the coffee, the cocoa, the tropical fruits, the sugar, the high-grade tobacco, and probably the silk and the tea and the india rubber for which we are now sending hundreds of millions of dollars to other countries. I would not see them take a dollar from the earnings of the American farmer, but until he can produce at home the sugar and high-grade tobacco and silk and rice for which we are now sending our millions abroad, why should we not expend that money in our own islands, and in so doing build up in them a splendid market for our own products?

The Hawaiian Islands have increased their producing power more than twentyfold since we annexed them commercially by the reciprocity treaty of 1876, and have also increased their consumption of our products twentyfold. In the short three years since the actual annexation of those islands their production has enormously increased and our exports to them have more than trebled. In the four years since Porto Rico came under the American flag it has trebled its supply of tropical products in our markets and more than quadrupled its consumption of American goods. In the four short years since the American flag was hoisted at Manila our exports to the Philippine Islands have increased tenfold and those to all Asia and Oceania have doubled.

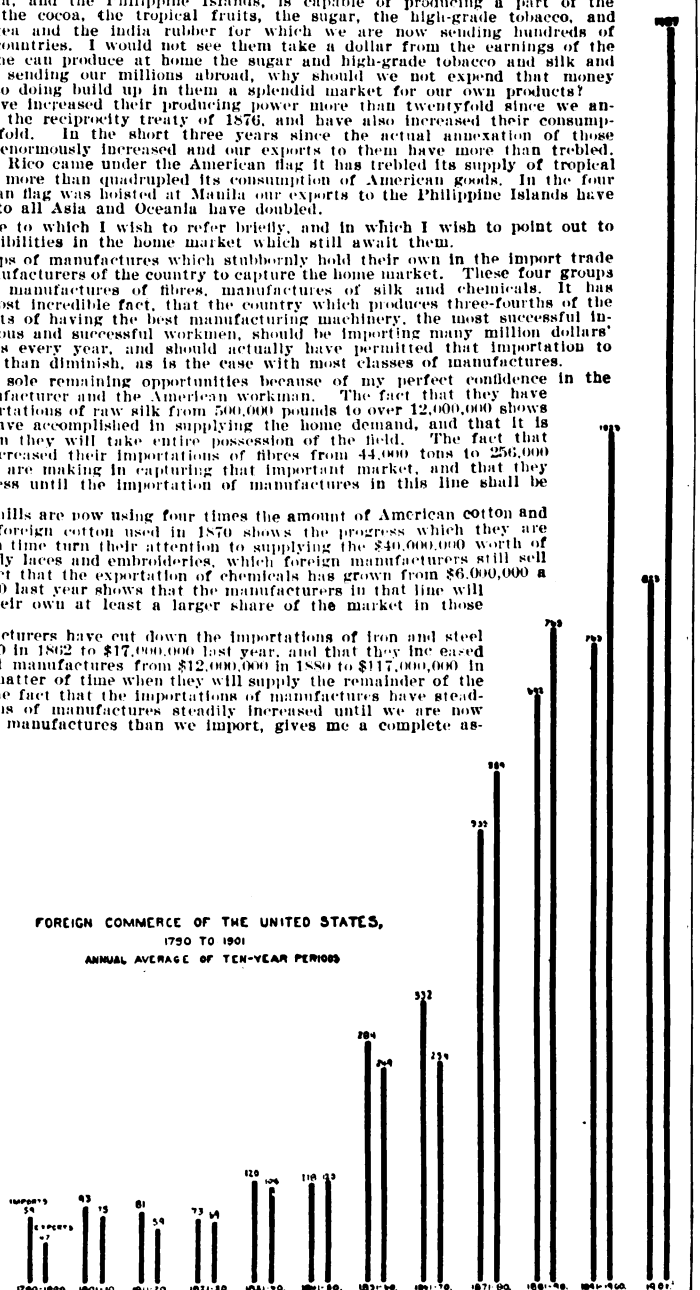
There is one other feature to which I wish to refer briefly, and in which I wish to point out to the manufacturers some possibilities in the home market which still await them.

There are four great groups of manufactures which stubbornly hold their own in the import trade despite the efforts of the manufacturers of the country to capture the home market. These four groups are manufactures of cotton, manufactures of fibres, manufactures of silk and chemicals. It has seemed to me a strange, almost incredible fact, that the country which produces three-fourths of the cotton of the world and boasts of having the best manufacturing machinery, the most successful inventors, and the most ingenious and successful workmen, should be importing many million dollars' worth of cotton manufactures every year, and should actually have permitted that importation to increase year by year rather than diminish, as is the case with most classes of manufactures.

I call attention to these sole remaining opportunities because of my perfect confidence in the ability of the American manufacturer and the American workman. The fact that they have since 1870 increased the importations of raw silk from 500,000 pounds to over 12,000,000 shows the magnificent work they have accomplished in supplying the home demand, and that it is only a question of time when they will take entire possession of the field. The fact that home manufacturers have increased their importations of fibres from 44,000 tons to 256,000 tons shows the progress they are making in capturing that important market, and that they will continue to make progress until the importation of manufactures in this line shall be reduced to a minimum.

The fact that our cotton mills are now using four times the amount of American cotton and thirty times the amount of foreign cotton used in 1870 shows the progress which they are making, and that they will in time turn their attention to supplying the $40,000,000 worth of high-grade cotton goods, chiefly laces and embroideries, which foreign manufacturers still sell in the United States. The fact that the exportation of chemicals has grown from $6,000,000 a decade ago to over $14,000,000 last year shows that the manufacturers in that line will soon be able to claim for their own at least a larger share of the market in those lines than at present.

The fact that the manufacturers have cut down the importations of iron and steel manufactures from $67,000,000 in 1862 to $17,000,000 last year, and that they increased the exports of iron and steel manufactures from $12,000,000 in 1880 to $117,000,000 in 1901, shows that it is but a matter of time when they will supply the remainder of the home market. And finally, the fact that the importations of manufactures have steadily fallen and the exportations of manufactures steadily increased until we are now constantly exporting more of manufactures than we import, gives me a complete assurance, a perfect confidence, that American manufacturers will not only capture this remaining $200,000,000 of the home market still available, but will go steadily forward in the work of capturing foreign markets. True, our imports must continue to grow, but that growth will be in the raw materials which the manufacturer must use, and in the tropical products which our own fields do not produce; and even these will soon be supplied, in large part at least, by the islands which have recently come under our control.



When these two things shall have been accomplished, when the American manufacturer shall supply the high-grade manufactures now imported, but which he will soon be able to produce, and when our new islands shall supply the tropical products which we must have, the United States will occupy the unique position of producing within her own boundaries all of the requirements of her own people and will continue to supply other nations from her growing surplus the natural products and manufactures which they demand and which they will continue to demand in increasing quantities.

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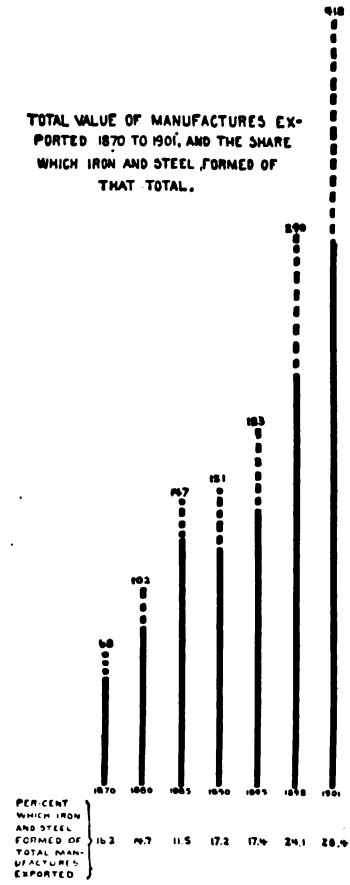
OUR FAVORABLE TRADE BALANCE NOT A MENACE.

I do not share in the fear which some have expressed that this condition, by which exports are to constantly exceed imports, is likely either to destroy our markets abroad or unsettle international finances. Certainly the experiences of the last thirty years do not sustain either of these theories. In that time our exports have exceeded our imports by the enormous sum of $5,000,000,000. We have been informed that if we persisted in this ruinous course of refusing to redistribute to the world the money which we receive for our products we should so disturb the world's currency balances as to produce some awful financial cataclysm. But has this happened? It is true that we have somewhat bettered our financial condition, that the amount of money in circulation in this country has been increased, and the amount per capita doubled. But is anybody among us complaining of that fact? Has the wonderful business activity which has existed over the entire business world during the past few years sustained the theory that the United States is destroying the prosperity of other countries by selling more than it buys?



If the United States really appropriated to itself an undue share of the world's money by selling $5,000,000,000 worth of merchandise in excess of its purchases from 1874 to 1901, how is it that the currency of the United Kingdom has increased from $10 per capita in 1873 to $17 per capita in 1900; that Germany has increased her currency from $13 per capita to $20 per capita in the same time; that Italy increased her per capita money from $5 to $10; that the money of Belgium increased from $14 per capita to $23 per capita; that of Netherlands from $16 to $26 per capita; Sweden from $3 to $10 per capita, and Australasia from $20 to $31 per capita, and that the other nations of the world have generally increased rather than decreased their circulating medium and their wealth meantime?

We have not been bringing into the country and storing away in our vaults the $5,000,000,000 represented by the excess of our exports during that time. We have been paying our debts abroad —at least a part of them; we have been sending our citizens all over the world to redistribute the money and get the value of it in new information, new ideas, new views of life, new experiences and new health and vigor. We have been investing our money in the securities of other nations, and are beginning to make ourselves, in a very limited way, a creditor nation. And we have been distributing a part of this surplus in paying freights on our products carried in other people's vessels, a custom which I hope will soon terminate nd be substituted by the sight of the American flag in all parts of the world, and the payment to American vessel owners of the large sums paid in the past to those of other countries.

Our foreign indebtedness still amounts to probably $2,000,000,000 and our national debt to $1,000,000,000. Until we are able to pay this great sum of three billions of indebtedness and stand forth before the world as free men, as a nation absolutely free of obligations to other countries or to its own citizens; until we are able to take the rank to which we are entitled as a great creditor nation, supplying to the other countries the funds for which they are constantly seeking in the money markets of the world; until our sails shall whiten every sea and the millions of dollars which we are now paying to foreign shipowners pass to the hands of the owners of our own vessels, let us be content with the present order of things.

FUTURE OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

What of the future?

In my mind's eye I see a great, a wonderful development, far beyond that before which the world now stands in amazement. I see Niagara and countless smaller waterfalls furnishing electricity to be carried by wire to every city and hamlet and farm, to be used for light and heat and power, in manufacturing, and for transportation on rivers and canals and railways and roads. I see a great canal connecting the two oceans, and putting our eastern and western shores in close water communication and our great ports in direct touch with the markets of the whole world. I see another ship canal connecting the Great Lakes with the Atlantic, with ocean vessels landing at the docks of Cleveland and Chicago and Milwaukee and Duluth, and making that greatest producing section of the whole world a great ocean frontage. I see another canal connecting the lakes with the Mississippi River, and a great system of light draught steamers and barges carrying the products of that great valley to the ocean steamships upon the lakes or the Gulf of Mexico, as convenience of location may determine.

I see an American cable giving us facilities for instant communication with our islands of the Pacific and the Orient, and those islands supplying us with hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of their productions and taking hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of our products in exchange. I see the islands of the Gulf of Mexico, one by one knocking at our doors and coming under the American flag and furnishing us through open doors their tropical products to mingle with those of the islands of the Pacific. I see a great railway line extending from Alaska at the north to Argentina at the south, connecting the railway systems of the two continents and bringing the great markets of that continent into close relation with our own.

I see a steady growth of American influence and a development of closer commercial relations with our neighbors on the north and on the south. I see a magnificent fleet of steamships, controlled by American capital and genius, and many of them flying the American flag, penetrating every sea, carrying American goods to every continent and every clime, and sending them to the interior of every country by American engines, in American cars, and upon American rails. I see the product of the American farm and factory in every land throughout the civilized world, and with this accomplishment, increased prosperity for American producers and manufacturers, and increased happiness among all classes of American citizens.

Note.—When not otherwise specified the calculations that are presented in all the illustrative diagrams are based upon a ratio of millions.

*Revised by the author from an address delivered at Pittsburg, Pa., July 4, 1902. The diagrams were also prepared by Mr. Austin.

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Connecticut.

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Capital:
HARTFORD.

Connecticut, one of the thirteen original States, has an area of 4,990 square miles, there being but two smaller States in the Union, and in 1901 it had an estimated population of 927,000. The Connecticut River and the seacoast adjacent to its mouth were first explored by the Dutch, who claimed the territory. A counter claim was made by England, based on the patent of Connecticut granted in 1631 to Lord Say and Seal, Lord Brook, Sir Richard Saltonstall and associates, by the Earl of Warwick. In 1633 the Dutch made a settlement at Hartford, but in a few years sold out to the English. In 1639 permanent settlements were made at Hartford, Windsor and Wethersfield by companies from Massachusetts.

Connecticut has always been the home of the shrewd type of Yankee that is the original of "Brother Jonathan," and due to his skill and frugality are the many varied industries for which the State is famed. According to the census report the position which Connecticut holds in the manufacturing world is due "in part to its excellent communication by rail and water with all parts of the country; to its geographical location, by which it can handle a large export trade, to its water power, to its plentiful supplies of labor and capital, the former gathered easily in the great centres of the East and the latter coming to it not only from its profitable manufactures, but also from its large insurance and banking interests; to its joint stock laws, and above all to its early settlers and their descendants, men of great inventive genius, frugality and industry."

On June 13, 1901, the Connecticut State Legislature passed a bill to submit to the electors in October of the same year an amendment to the Constitution, having for its object a change in the system of apportioning representatives in the General Assembly. This act was the result of agitation conducted for some years for the abolition of the existing system, which provides that the basis of representation in Connecticut shall be by township and not by population.

Professor Guy S. Ford says that this system of government is one of the best existing types of the archaic "rotten borough" system. The House of Representatives is made up of 255 members, representing 168 towns. Eighty-one towns have one representative each, and eighty-seven have two each. The smallest four towns and the largest four have two representatives each. The 2,355 people in the rural districts have as much influence in the government of the State as the 310,012 people in the cities and villages, and one voter in the small towns represents 121 voters in the large towns. Statistics show that the majority of members of the House of Representatives come from towns comprising one-ninth of the population of the State.

Gov. Abiram Chamberlain.

An attempt was made to pass an amendment through the Legislature, calling for a more equal distribution of representation, but it was persistently voted down by the country members, although indorsed by the Republican State Convention. It was then agreed to call a Constitutional Convention, each township in the State to have at least one delegate. This gave control of the convention to the country members, but as the amendment, when formulated had to be presented to the electors for acceptance, there was but little fear felt by the cities.

The convention met January 1, 1902, and adjourned May 15, having agreed upon a plan of representation, in brief, as follows: Every town was to have at least one representative in the House, and towns of more than 2,000 and less than 50,000 were to have two each, and one additional representative for each 50,000 inhabitants. The Senate was to consist of forty-five members, elected at large, instead of twenty-four.

On June 16 the amendment was put before the people for acceptance or rejection, and was rejected by a majority of about 10,000, very little interest being shown in the voting.

A widely discussed act regarding the formation of corporations was passed by the Legislature of 1901. This bill provided that corporations might be formed in the State by the payment of a small tax and be thereafter practically free from any State supervisory power. By the payment of 50 cents for each $1,000 up to $5,000,000, and 10 cents additional for each $1,000 of capital over $5,000,000, corporations might obtain charters forever exempt from State taxation. The idea was said to be to induce corporations doing business in Connecticut to incorporate in that State, adding that much revenue to the State treasury.

A clause provided that such corporations might not carry on any railroad business within the boundaries of Connecticut or carry on any business requiring the condemnation of property or the obtaining of franchise rights. These restrictions were not to hold provided that the business was conducted outside of the State.

A law provided for the organization and establishment by the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, of free labor employment bureaus in Hartford, New Haven, Bridgeport, Norwich and Waterbury, and provided that no other employment bureaus except for the employment of school teachers should be established in the State without being licensed by the Commissioner. Bureaus so licensed were prohibited from receiving any fee greater than $2.00, and if employment was not found for the applicant or the applicant did not accept the employment offered within one month from the time of registration, the fee should be returned.

A labor law for the protection of Italian contract laborers provided that no contractor or foreman should accept a fee for furnishing employment that shanties and lodging houses should be examined by the State health officers, and that agents or others who sold goods to laborers at more than the current market rates should be fined. No barber's license was to be granted unless the applicant had served at least three years' apprenticeship or had spent that length of time in a barber's school, and had passed an examination showing him to be free from cantagious diseases and to have a sufficient knowledge of the common diseases of the skin and scalp to avoid the spreading or aggravation of them.

The sentence for kidnapping was made imprisonment for not more than thirty years. An act was passed limiting the speed of motor vehicles to fifteen miles an hour outside of any city and twelve miles an hour within. Towns, however, might grant permits allowing motor vehicles to go at a greater speed. During October, 1901 and 1902, three towns in Connecticut elected Mayors from the Labor Party. These were Ignatius A. Sullivan, of Hartford; Stephen Charters, of Ansonia, and Dennis Mulvihill, of Bridgeport. A movement is in charge of the party electing these men, to enter the State campaign for Governorship and control of the Legislature. The platform states simply that the party advocates equal representation in the General Assembly for the people of the State, the right of trial by jury and the restriction of government by injunction.

On August 5, 1902, the conductors and motormen of the Fairhaven & Westville Street Railway Company, of New Haven, struck on account of the discharge of several of the employes of the road. Their demand was that "the Fairhaven & Westville Railroad Company recognize our union and that the men who

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were discharged without cause shall be reinstated." The strike was complete, and for four days not a car of this company was run. There was no violence, and public sentiment was entirely on the side of the strikers. On August 9, after an attempt on the part of the State Board of Arbitration to settle the dispute, and successful efforts on the part of the Mayor to prevent rioting or damage to property, the strike was declared off, the employes winning a complete victory. It was charged that Franklin T. Ives, a member of the State Board of Arbitration, had refused to take part in the sessions of the Board, and that he had unqualifiedly condemned the strikers. His resignation was asked by the labor men of the State, but no action was taken by the Governor.

Considerable stir was made at Yale University, near the close of the last session, by the discovery of the existence of a "Criminal Club" at that institution. Steps were taken at once by the president of the university and the faculty to break up this organization, and the students having part in it were severely reprimanded and one expelled.

The Yale bi-centennial, held in October, 1901, drew to New Haven a gathering of savants and famous men such as has seldom assembled in America. Honorary degrees were conferred upon several well-known statesmen and foreign ministers.

A small tidal wave, originating from some unknown cause, entered the harbor of Bridgeport on October 14, and played havoc with the shipping. Several schooners and the submarine boat Argonaut were damaged, the latter losing her conning tower and air pipe mast.

Costa Rica.

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Capital:
SAN JOSE.

On October 5, 1502, Christopher Columbus, having remained for a short time at anchor in the harbor of San Juan, sailed down the coast of Central America, and received at his stopping places specimens of gold ore, which caused him to name the land La Costa Rica y Castilla de Oro. Its history as a province of Spain is coincident with that of Guatemala, under which name all the country between the southern border of Costa Rica and the northern boundary of Chiapas, Mexico, was included previous to 1821. During the crisis which followed the declaration of independence of the Spanish-American colonies in that year, Costa Rica preserved a neutrality, but in November became, with the other Central American States, a part of the Republic of Mexico. A separation was effected July 1, 1823, after the downfall of the abortive empire of Iturbide, and a confederation was formed of the five States of Guatemala, Honduras, San Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. This lasted until 1840, when Costa Rica withdrew and formed an independent government under the presidency of Don Brulio Carillo. In 1847 a constitution was adopted, providing for a President and Vice-President, elected for six years, and a Congress consisting of a House of Representatives only, composed of twelve members. Various modifications were made in 1859, 1860 and 1863, the presidential term being fixed at four years, and Congress undergoing many reforms. In 1856 Costa Rica declared war against the filibuster, William Walker, who had taken possession of Nicaragua. The Costa Rican forces, under command of Don Juan Mora, met Walker's troops under Colonel Schlesinger, near Santa Rosa, routed them, followed them into Nicaragua, and in conjunction with the forces sent from other States caused his surrender to the commander of the United States sloop of war, St. Mary. In 1872 the Ministers of the several Central American republics met in the city of La Union, San Salvador, and signed a treaty for the formation of a Central American confederation, which failed to prove the lasting benefit expected.

Costa Rica touches both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and from her position commands good commercial advantages. The main range of the Andes traverses the entire territory of Costa Rica and forms a tableland upon which are situated the principal cities and centres of population. This plateau is intersected by a series of volcanic peaks, which are generally extinct, or, rather, dormant. On the Pacific coast the country is well diversified by valleys, and the valley of the San Jose is especially beautiful. It occupies the centre of the mountainous region of the isthmus, at nearly an equal distance from both oceans. The ground about the capital rises by great undulations eastward to the base of the volcano of Cartago, and northwest by more gentle slopes to the Barba peaks. On the south it swells to form the San Miguel Mountains, and on the west it declines to the level plains of the Carmen. The climate is as varied as the surface of the country. It is mild and temperate in the uplands and very healthful for the tropics. Both the coasts are sickly, however, and the length and severity of the rainy season is very trying to foreigners. The Atlantic coast suffers greatest from these rains.

The area of the five provinces and two territories composing Costa Rica has been estimated at 23,000 square miles. The estimated population in 1899 was 310,000. The population of European descent, generally of pure Spanish blood, dwell mostly around the capital, the city of San Jose, and in the towns of Alajula, Cartago, Guanacaste, Puntarenas and Limon. The government encourages immigration by the sale of land on easy terms. For the purpose of public health the country has been divided into 21 districts, superintended by medical men paid by the national treasury. The boundary disputes between Costa Rica and Colombia have been settled, rather to the advantage of the latter Republic.

The legislative power is vested in a Chamber of Representatives, one representative to every 8,000 inhabitants, chosen in electoral assemblies, the members of which are elected by citizens of the Republic who are capable of supporting themselves. The members of the Chamber are elected every four years, one-half retiring every two years. The President is elected for a term of four years, in the same manner as the Congress.

There are two banks in Costa Rica, the Anglo-Costa Rican Bank, and the Bank of Costa Rica, with a capital of 1,200,000 pesos and 2,000,000 pesos, respectively. In 1896 an act was passed providing for a gold standard at the ratio of 1 to 26¾, the monetary unit to be the gold colon. On July 16, 1900, the new coinage was put in circulation, all obligations contracted in national money being payable in the new coinage at the rate of one colon to the silver peso. Foreign gold is legal, but not foreign silver.

The Roman Catholic is the religion of the State, but all forms of faith are given entire liberty under the Constitution. In 1892, the latest figures obtainable, there were 2,245 Protestants, 36 Jews and 224 Buddhists and followers of other faiths in the Republic. Public primary education is free, and the law compelling school attendance is rigidly enforced. There are several establishments for higher education. The total foreign debt in 1901 stood at 2,000,000 pesos, and the internal debt was about 6,916,000 pesos. Costa Rica has an army of 600 men and 12,000 militia, but on a war footing can command 34,000 militia, for every male between eighteen and fifty may be required to serve. The Republic has also one torpedo boat and one gunboat.

Almost anything can be grown in Costa Rica, but the chief agricultural products are coffee and bananas. In 1899, the last figures obtainable, show that 35,486,000 pounds of coffee and 3,420,166 bunches of bananas were exported. The export duty on coffee was removed by a decree of April 20, 1901. Maize, rice and potatoes are commonly cultivated, and the culture of cocoa is extending. Several districts are auriferous and mining is carried on to some extent, but the machinery and plants are of small extent. From three mines worked with American capital the gold exports in 1900 were valued at about $160,000. Recent reports from various mining districts indicate renewed activity in the development of the mineral resources of the country. New companies are being formed and new methods are being applied to mines already in operation. The Abengares Gold Fields Company, which operates on the Pacific side of the Republic, is opening mines at lower levels than heretofore. In order to promote the cultivation of bananas, the export duty has

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been removed for a period of ten years, beginning September 12, 1900, and inducements are being offered to planters desiring to engage in this industry, or to increase the extent of already existing plantations.

In 1900 Costa Rica had three merchant steamers of 783 tons, and two sailing vessels of 541 tons. The port of Limon is visited regularly by five lines of steamers, not including banana steamers, and is in close connection with the ports of Europe and America. The railway system extends from Limon on the Atlantic coast, inland to Alajula, with branches, 137 miles. From San Jose to Tivives a line 59 miles in length has recently been finished, to open communication between the east and west coasts. Still another road, to be 69 miles in length, is to be built by capitalists of the United States to cover the plantations of the United Fruit Company. In San Jose there is an electric railway of 3½ miles in length, and concessions have recently been granted for an extension. If the United States should decide to build a canal over the Nicaraguan route, the Costa Rica railway, with terminal at Limon, will have to be used for the conveying of material, and its directors are looking forward to the constructing of extensions that will be necessary if the canal project is carried out. An American-German company has recently received concessions to about 50,000 acres of coal and agricultural lands. The only stipulation in the agreement whereby the concessions were granted and privileges of tax exemption given, was that the company must dispose of one-fifth of its capital stock in Costa Rica.

Following the election of the new President, in February, 1902, a small revolt broke out among the soldiers in the barracks, who repudiated the vote of the people for President. The revolt was nipped in the bud by the outgoing President, Rafael Yglesias. The mutineers were captured in their barracks and their ringleader killed in the skirmish which ensued.

The candidates for President were Don Ascencion Esquival and Don Maximo Fernandez, the latter the candidate of the Republican party. The Costa Rican Congress, which declared the result of the popular election, met at San Jose, and by a vote of 27 to 4, declared Esquival elected President. The inauguration ceremony took place May 8, 1902. In his inaugural address President Esquival defined the policy which he intended to pursue during his administration, and called attention to many changes which he deemed necessary. He said that it seemed to be of great urgency that the municipal regimen should be amplified and greater independence given in corporations, even though a constitutional amendment should be necessary to carry out his plans. The situation of the public treasury would oblige the Government to simplify the service of the administration, to reduce the personnel of employes and curtail all expenses other than those of an absolutely indispensable character. Touching international affairs the President announced himself ready to follow the traditions observed by the Republic, and to fulfil all obligations imposed upon it by existing treaties.

Senor Don Ascencion Esquival is one of the most eminent statesmen of that progressive commonwealth. He is a celebrated lawyer and has taken part in the introduction of salutary legislative reforms which have been a credit to the country. He was candidate for the Presidency in 1889, resigning the office of Vice-President to accept the nomination, but was not elected.

The new minsitry is as follows: Minister of Foreign Relations, Justice, Worship, Charities and Public Instruction, Don Leonidas Cacheco; Minister of Government, Police and Improvement, Don Manuel J. Jiminez; Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Don Cleto Gonzalez Viquez; Minister of War and Navy, Don Tobias Zuniga.

Cremation in the United States.

There is only one crematory for human bodies in operation in New York City, established 1885, and located at Fresh Pond, Queens Borough, but there are several cremation societies here, with thousands of members. The United States Cremation Company has recently reduced the charge for cremation of adults to $25, and of children to $15. This does not include transportation to the crematory or undertaker's services. Clothing and preparation of the body may be the same as for earth burial. The body is always incinerated in the clothing as received, and nothing can be taken from it. The coffin or any part thereof is never allowed to be removed from the building, but is burned after the incineration. In case of death from contagious disease, the coffin will not be opened, but will be burned with the body. The ashes will be deliverable at the office of the company the day after the incineration. Urns and niches for the final disposition of the ashes may be selected at the columbarium or at the office of the company. Incineration is held every day in the year.

LOUIS LANGE,
President of the United States Cremation Co.

The United States had, in 1901, twenty-six crematories, of which the one in Middletown, Conn., is not in use, with 2,595 cremations, as per table below; Germany had seven crematories, at Gotha, Hamburg, Heidelberg, Offenbach, Jena, Mannheim and Eisenach, this last one opened in 1902, with 693 cremations; England, with six crematories, at Woking, London, Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, Hull and Darlington, shows 445 cremations for 1901; France, with one crematory, at Paris, had 306 voluntary cremations. Italy operates twenty-two crematories, with fewer cremations than Fresh Pond alone has had; Switzerland has three, at Zurich, Basle and Geneva, and one in prospect for St. Gall; Sweden has two, at Stockholm and Gothenburg; Denmark, one, at Copenhagen. The increase of 1901 over 1900 in the number of cremations in this country is about 8 per cent.

The United States, by annexing the Hawaiian Islands, became the owner of a crematory in Honolulu, and operates it occasionally. The Government had the remains of Lieutenant Thomas M. Cobb, Thirty-ninth Infantry, U. S. V., who died of smallpox at Honolulu, cremated there last year. In the Mount Royal Cemetery at Montreal, Canada, a handsome new crematory has been erected and put in use quite recently. It owes its existence to the munificence of the late Mr. Molson, the Canadian banker.

Concerning munificence, it may be here mentioned that not long ago a Mr. Gallen of Paris left his fortune of about $2,000,000 to the French Government, and at the same time $6,000 to the Incineration Society of France. So did Mr. Louis Reckers, of Brooklyn, donate $1,000, an unnamed friend $50, and Mrs. Marietta P. Hay, of Tarrytown, N. Y., by will, $2,000, to the United States Cremation Company.

The value of fire or great heat as a sanitary agent is becoming increasingly evident through their enforced use as remedies in emergencies. The American health boards in a dozen cities recommend the cremation of pauper and contagious dead, and 3,000 physicians in Germany signed a petition for compulsory cremation in infectious and contagious diseases.

Like the French, the Cubans, and lately the Central Americans, who cremated many of their dead on the battlefields, so the Boers in South Africa last year burned hundreds of dead horses, and this year many of the victims of the Martinique volcanoes were cremated, after Catholic priests had walked among the dead in the devastated city of St. Pierre reading burial services and prayers.

In the methods of cremation nothing new has developed. The liquid air fake is exploded for good, electricity is much too expensive, so coal, wood, oil and gas remain the fuels used. Benares and Calcutta burn their dead in the open air on a wood pile and throw the ashes into the holy river, as they did a thousand years ago; Japan cremates them in sitting posture; the modern retorts are all level, when beyond doubt an upright body would cremate quickest.

Our Government mail carries human ashes, in packages of suitable weight, at the usual postage rates for merchandise, without reference to any laws on transportation of human bodies. Our postal and revenue authorities do not consider or treat human ashes as a human body, as those of some European countries do.

Among the more prominent friends of cremation, dead within a year in the United States, are J. Sterling Morton (of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet), who incorporated a cremation company in Nebraska City; Judge

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Andrews, of the New York Supreme Court, who decreed that opposition to his cremation should invalidate his last will; Rutherford Platt Hayes, a grandson of ex-President Hayes of the United States, cremated last January at Cincinnati; Rear Admiral Kimberley, U. S. N., and finally Mrs. Delphine Holland, a colored woman, from New Orleans, well educated, a spiritualist and independent thinker, cremated recently at Milwaukee. Regular cremations of colored persons are very rare, only four having taken place at Fresh Pond among 5,000. When Judge Lynch, however, holds court south of Mason and Dixon's line, negroes are occasionally burned at the stake alive. Only recently negroes in Southampton County, Virginia, afraid to touch and inter their brother negro, Thomas Douglass, who lay dead of smallpox in an outhouse, set fire to and burned the house down, at the same time cremating the contagious body.

One of the needs of the times seems to be a crematory for animal pets. There are a number of cemeteries for dogs in different countries, all of them nicely laid out and adorned with expensive monuments. In that one at Hyde Park, London, some 400 dogs have been buried; Queen Victoria had her dead dogs interred in a private plot at Windsor; at Clichy, near Paris, dead dogs are buried, being often brought there by the undertakers in small coffins on bicycles, and New York quadruped pets find graves at Hartsdale, near Tarrytown. But a crematory for their especial use does not yet exist. Occasional requests to the United States Cremation Company to cremate a dog elicit the invariable answer: "We cremate human bodies only," which is proper.

CREMATIONS AND CREMATORIES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1876 TO 1901.

Crematories.	1876-83.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	Totals.
New Y'k-Fresh Pond	..	..	8	76	69	83	106	160	187	186	232	243	296	330	331	460	528	602	654	4,557
U.S. Crem. Co. (L'd)																				
Buffalo, N. Y.	..	..	1	8	17	16	23	30	37	27	50	32	41	28	44	40	43	67	50	534
Troy, N. Y.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	10	14	15	13	10	18	14	13	20	16	19	166
Swinburne Isl., N.Y.	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	..	67	26	8	1	1	2	3	8	4	3	131
Waterville, N. Y.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	5	5	5	6	10	1	38		
San Francisco, Cal. (Odd Fellows)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	102	211	260	347	547	666	2,201
St. Louis, Mo.	..	..	..	..	..	24	20	42	60	64	72	87	96	86	118	109	128	149	141	1,196
Boston, Mass. (Forest Hills)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	86	88	135	160	167	230	188	171	1,226
Philadelphia, Pa.	..	..	..	..	..	14	28	31	51	62	68	74	88	85	78	114	106	119	119	1,037
Chicago, Ill.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	42	66	54	82	130	127	188	182	877
Cincinnati, O.	..	..	..	..	11	21	34	45	43	54	42	38	66	46	71	59	56	81	89	736
San Francisco, Cal. (Cypress Lawn)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	111	88	70	54	63	106	98	91	723
Los Angeles, Cal.	..	..	..	..	7	5	12	17	29	41	37	34	37	37	34	58	52	54	65	519
Detroit, Mich.	..	..	..	..	7	9	17	20	23	34	42	22	31	29	44	51	33	56	61	479
Pittsburg, Pa.	..	..	..	14	9	11	8	9	15	14	13	10	13	14	16	22	19	31	24	240
Baltimore, Md	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	12	16	23	15	11	17	21	14	22	18	20	198
Milwaukee, Wis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	34	30	53	40	45	223
Davenport, Ia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	13	8	8	9	23	17	18	24	29	162
Washington, D. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	38	28	25	33	149
Pasadena, Cal.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	14	13	24	30	27	46	158
Lancaster, Pa	..	3	36	14	13	6	1	3	1	3	5	2	1	1	1	2	5	3	2	102
St. Paul, Minn.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	11	26	17	20	76
Boston, Mass (Mt. Auburn)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	119	169
Washington, Pa	25	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	42
Fort Wayne, Ind.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	3	4	5	18
Middletown, Conn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	25	16	45	112	133	189	258	369	472	569	668	828	1,017	1,102	1,388	1,697	1,994	2,419	2,656	15,957

Of which number the State of New York, with five crematories, has 5,426.

Crime and Criminology.

In dealing with the criminal element in the community the aim of intelligent government is, primarily, the protection of society, and, incidentally, the reclamation of the criminal, if that is possible. The incidental feature of the punitive relation of the authorities toward lawbreakers is more marked under some governments than under others; and even in the United States there exist differences in this respect under the prison systems of the various States embraced in the Union. In this country, however, the interest in prison reform is general and steadily advancing, with the result that there is constant diminution of the probability that the casual offender will be turned loose upon society, a confirmed criminal, after expiating his first offence by a term in durance. Modern prison management presents to the prisoners of nearly every grade the possibility of eventual rehabilitation, and, in many of the States of the Union, the prison system is so arranged as to protect the more presumably reclaimable prisoners from the deleterious effects of constant association with those whose reformation is more problematical. The most effective agency in this direction is, it is needless to say, the reformatory, designed for persons convicted of minor crimes, and into which, in some of the States, the less incorrigible of the more serious offenders may be graduated from the State prisons, as a reward for extraordinary good conduct, or in recognition of evident improvement in character. Even where these institutions do not exist the incentive to good behavior and to better manhood, offered in the form of commutation of sentence and possibility of parole or pardon, tends to make the prison system remedial as well as punitive in its effects. The study of criminology is aiding materially in the movement for reclaiming those who, through either ignorance or willfulness have been led so far into wrongdoing as to come under the retributive power of the law. Such reclamation is certainly necessary in order to insure that protection of society which is aimed at for the reason that the man who leaves prison with improved character may fill worthily some useful position in the community, while the one who comes out at the end of his term feeling that he owes society nothing but a grudge will be undeterred by any fear of punishment from paying it off at the first convenient opportunity. While the science of prison reform has accomplished much in repressing crime through the improvements it has secured in punitive administration much remains to be done in the future; and to this end the collation of prison statistics has large value. In the tables which follow an attempt has been made, the first of definite character since the census of 1890, to bring together the related prison statistics of the several States and Territories of the United States, an undertaking which has been rendered extremely difficult by the lack of uniformity in keeping prison records. Each of several States has an excellent system of its own for keeping its prison statistics, any one of which might be made a general system to be adopted by all the States and Territories. This would make possible such a collation of facts concerning prisons and their inmates in all parts of the country, as would be invaluable in the study of criminology in all its branches.

The tables which follow present the most complete criminal statistics of the United States ever published. They have been prepared from information furnished The American Almanac chiefly by the wardens of the various prisons. Such tables are extremely valuable to any one interested in criminology, and especially so to those in public positions that call for a general knowledge of what the various States are doing for the protection of society. Statistics of executions for crime are given under a different head.

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PENAL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES.—TABLE NO. 1.—INSTITUTIONS.

States and Territories.	Prisons.	Labor.	Character of employment.	Receipts from labor.	Cost of maintenance.	Average population.	Jails.	Reformatories.	Reform sch'ls.
Ala*	3	Chiefly contract.....	At mines, lime works, lumber camps and on State farm.....	$230,024.38	$140,094.90	1,748	..	..	..
Alaska ..	..	No prison.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	..
Arizona .	1	Contracts	Agriculture and canal building	8,222.18	46,795.07	253	..	..	..
Ark* ...	1	Contract and farming on shares.....	Agriculture, brick making and labor on State buildings	230,901.59	210,522.73	797	..	..	..
Cal	2	For State.....	Manufacturing jute products, farming and rock crushing for roads.....	74,314.65	286,450.29	2,158	..	..	2
Col	1	For State.....	Stone quarries, lime works and farming....	27,362.89	221,798.89	549	..	1	2
Conn ...	1	For State and on piece-price plan.....	Shoe and shirt making..	50,771.00	77,102.63	490	8	..	2
Dell	..	No labor required.....	.....	.....	.....	..	3	..	2
D. of Col†	..	No prisons.....	.....	.....	.....	..	1	..	..
Florida ..	..	Contracts	Phosphate mining and manufacturing naval stores	21,000.00	.....	797	..	..	1
Georgia‡ .	..	Contracts	In saw mills, mining coal or iron and making brick or turpentine....	138,222.17	132,082.46	2,245	..	..	..
Hawaii ...	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	..
Idaho*	1	For State.....	Stone quarrying.....	.....	64,000.00	149	..	..	..
Illinois ...	2	Piece-price and State account system.....	M'f'g boots, shoes, reed and rattan chairs, knit goods, brooms, harness and cooperage.....	250,235.01	674,297.97§	2,203	102	1	3
Indiana ..	1	Contract labor under restrictions	Cooperage and manufacture of chairs, boots & shoes, knit and woollen goods	51,857.53	95,540.88	795	..	1	2
Ind Ter...	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	..
Iowa... .	2	For State and on contracts	Making chairs, farming tools and butter tubs..	40,759.85	77,857.18	1,100	..	..	2
Kansas ..	1	For State and on contracts	Coal mining and brick and lime making.....	170,653.24	200,449.75	951	..	1	2
Ky	2	Contracts	Making chairs, brooms, brushes, boots & shoes.	146,541.03	184,748.57	1,719	..	..	1
La	1	Lease system abolished; under State control..	Building, agriculture and making of boots, shoes and clothing.....	237,538.20	197,561.28	1,062	..	..	..
Maine ...	1	Under State control...	Making carriages, harness, brooms and furniture..	4,550.70	.....	184	15	..	2
Md	1	Contracts	Furniture, plumbers' marble, hollow ware, boots and shoes.....	135,683.63	106,484.63	962	..	1	5
Mass‡ ...	1	For State.....	Making pasteboard boxes, clothing, shoes, harness, etc.....	32,008.98	172,080.03	847	22	2	2
Mich	2	Contracts	Making shirts, wagons, chairs and garden and farm tools.....	95,052.68	159,537.46	966	..	1	2
Minn ...	1	Piece-price system and for State account....	Making twine and boots and shoes.....	82,453.56	108,710.57	506	..	1	1
Miss	1	For State and on share system	Agriculture and running cotton gin, saw mill and grist mill.....	179,674.05	169,925.70	973	..	..	..
Mo	1	Contracts	Making shoes, saddle trees, canes, brooms and bricks	523,821.43	439,829.59	2,174	..	..	2
Mon	1	For State.....	Public building.....	.....	54,594.88	354††	..	..	1
Neb	1	Contracts	Cooperage and making brooms and dusters...	38,346.87	36,428.41	281	..	..	2
Nevada ..	1	No labor except for State	.....	.....	57,721.96	70	..	..	..
N. H.....	1	Contracts	Making wooden and rattan chairs.....	15,331.20	18,126.60	140	..	..	1
N. J.....	1	Contracts	Making mats, shoes, hat blocks, trousers, mail sacks, brushes, shirts .	82,149.16	89,974.08	1,110	..	1	2
N. Mexico	1	On State account.....	Brick making and constructive public work,.	11,393.67	58,092.02	195	..	..	..
New York	3	On State account, with limited market.....	General manufacturing...	516,013.74	483,644.64	3,492	43	5**	4
N. C....	1	For State.....	Agriculture and construction of roads and bridges.	398,773.73	404,856.34	860††	..	..	..
N. Dak*.	1	On State account.....	Agriculture and brick and twine making.....	12,187.91	66,100.00	140	..	..	..
Ohio	1	Piece-price and contracts	Making hollow ware, cigars, farm tools, chairs, gloves, tinware and hardware	258,408.67	308,814.42	1,831	..	1	2
Okla	..	Convicts boarded at Kansas prison.....	.....	.....	24,770.80	..	..	..	..
Oregon* .	1	Contracts	In stove foundry and brickyard	30,447.02	97,541.17	310	..	..	1
Pa	2	On State account, with limited production...	Making cigars, shoes, hosiery, brooms, mats, hollow ware.....	74,547.19	219,075.25	1,845	..	2**	1
R. I.....	1	Contracts	Making boots, shoes and cracking stone for roads	20,777.90	58,349.68	257	4	1	2

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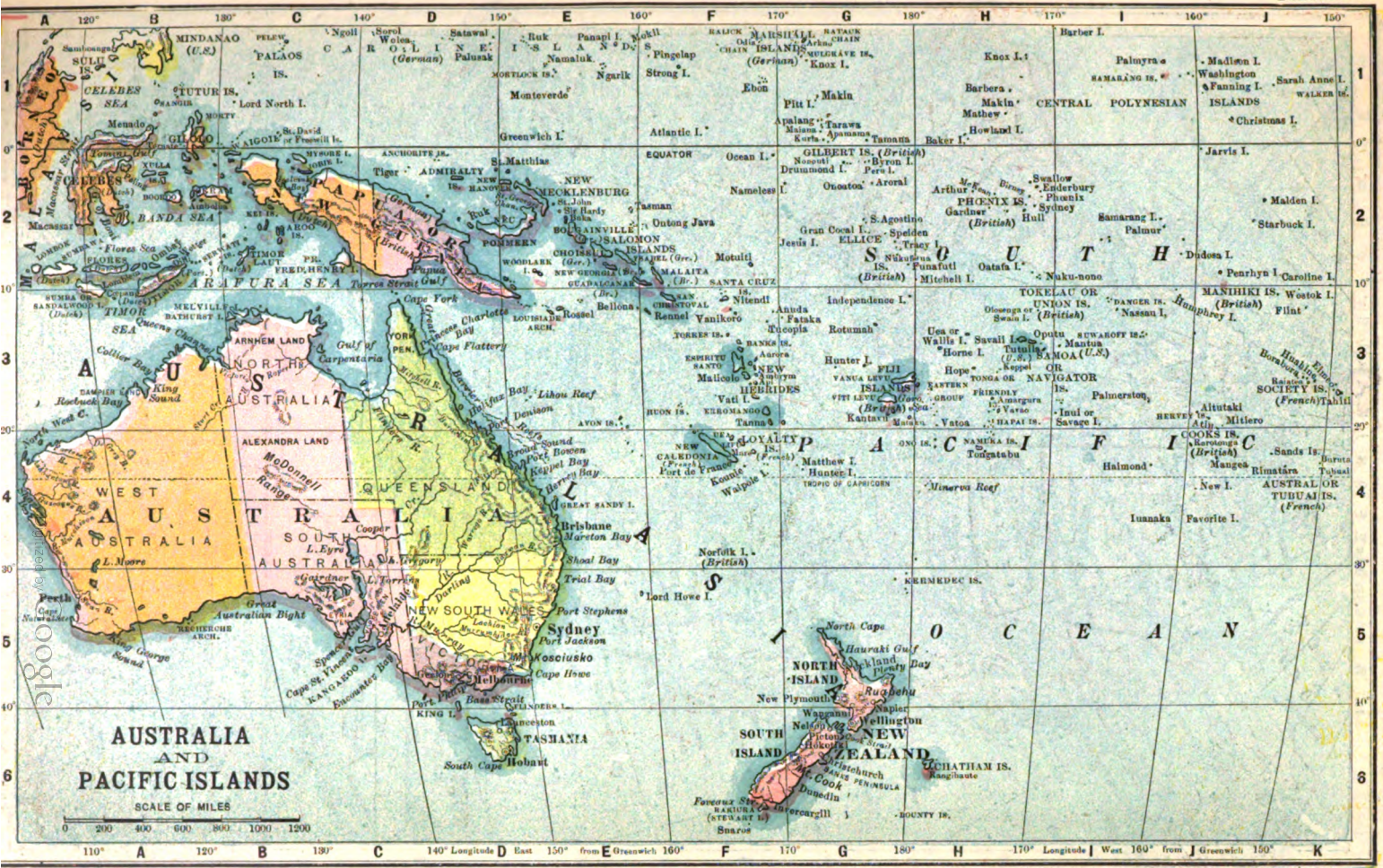

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PENAL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES.—TABLE NO. 1.—INSTITUTIONS.—Continued.

States and Territories.	Prisons.	Labor.	Character of employment.	Receipts from labor.	Cost of maintenance.	Average population.	Jails.	Reformatories.	Reform sch'ls.
S. C. (a).	1	On Contracts and under lease	Agriculture and makin hosiery	74,090.57	66,236.68	797	..	..	..
S. Dak.	1	For State	Agriculture, quarrying & dressing stone for State buildings	.....	31,379.25	155	..	..	1
Tenn	1	Contracts	Making harness, saddlery, chairs, stoves, shoes, hosiery, etc., and in agriculture and mining	228,328.64	106,436.02	1,691	..	..	1
Texas*	2	On State account and contracts	Agriculture and making shoes, clothing, vehicles and furniture; convicts also leased to railroads	1,566,752.40	1,637,280.49	4,344	..	1	..
Utah*	1	On State account	Hand knitting and making mattress machines	15,837.28	54,887.44	168	..	..	1
Vt*	1	Contracts	Making shoes	47,423.16	45,874.37	143	..	1	1
Va‡	1	On State account and contracts	Agriculture and making shoes	123,761.56	80,707.85	1,199	..	..	1
Wash	1	On State account	In jute mill, brick yard and on farm	11,196.01‡‡	111,647.13*	366	..	..	1
W. Va.	1	Contracts	Making whips, brooms and vehicles	79,428.38	64,622.07	659	..	..	2
Wis	1	Contracts	Making boots and shoes, knit goods and clothin	58,426.82	87,154.06	532	..	1	2
Wyo	1			.....	28,829.06	176	..	..	..

Note.—When not otherwise stated the figures given are the last published report. *For two years ending 1900. †No prison. ‡Has State farm where aged and infirm are confined. §Does not include cost of new buildings. ‖Maintains six penitentiaries. **Includes houses of refuge. ††Population at time of last report. ‡‡Two years profit of jute mill and brick yard. (a) 1901.

Note.—Alaska has no penitentiary. All prisoners convicted of heinous crimes and sentenced to one year or more of imprisonment are transported to McNeil's Island, Washington. The creation of a penitentiary on some island in Sitka Harbor is suggested. Many criminals are entering the district, and the prisoners sent to McNeil's Island form a large contingent there. The prisoners held in the Sitka jail spend their terms in enforced idleness.

Oklahoma has no penitentiary, but sends its convicts to the Kansas State Penitentiary at Lansing, paying 35 cents per day for each. On July 1, 1901, the number of these convicts was 252.

In the Philippines there are two prisons for offenders against the civil laws. The number in confinement at the presidio de Manila on June 30, 1901, was 946. In the Carcel Publica on the same date there were 615 native male prisoners, 25 native female prisoners, and 41 American prisoners—a total of 681.

PENAL STATISTICS, TABLE NO. 2.—CHARACTER OF PRISONERS HELD AT CLOSE OF YEAR.

States and Territories.	Male.	Female.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Native.	Foreign.	Literate.	Illiterate.
Alabama	2,262	104	2,366	211	2,155	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	278	3	281	123	158	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	694	13	707	188	519	680	27	407	300
California	.....	.....	2,130	.....	.....	1,475	655	1,785	345
Colorado	390	.....	390	.....	.....	308	82	373	17
Connecticut	7,746	921	8,667	8,250	417	5,625	3,042	7,872	775
Delaware*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida	300	8	308	51	257	300	8	.....	.....
Georgia	2,160	85	2,245	258	1,987	.....	.....	1,230	1,015
Idaho	139	1	140	132	8	109	31	131	9
Illinois	767	.....	767	605	162	699	68	698	69
Indiana	668	.....	668	546	122	627	41	575	93
Iowa	471	.....	471	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas	453	.....	453	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	505	27	532	229	303	528	4	279	253
Louisiana	1,102	40	1,142	159	983	.....	.....	418	724
Maine	83	.....	83	.....	.....	62	21	70	13
Maryland	885	44	929	354	575	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts	5,493	948	6,441	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	441	.....	441	401	30	367	74	418	23
Minnesota	480	6	486	456	30	339	147	482	4
Mississippi	1,006	29	1,035	107	928	1,033	2	.....	.....
Missouri	1,631	55	1,686	1,108	578	1,593	93	1,227	459
Montana	354	.....	354	.....	.....	245	109	.....	.....
Nebraska	292	.....	292	.....	.....	.....	.....	259	33
Nevada	67	.....	67	.....	.....	42	25	54	13
New Hampshire	151	2	153	.....	.....	115	38	135	18
New Jersey	1,077	29	1,106	861	245	829	277	973	113
New Mexico	219	1	220	208	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York	9,848	1,615	11,458	.....	.....	7,945	3,513	10,783	675
North Carolina	664	33	697	148	549	696	3	257	440
North Dakota	137	.....	137	134	3	77	60	.....	.....
Ohio	204	.....	204	181	23	.....	.....	199	5
Oregon	278	.....	278	.....	.....	229	49	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	1,479	15	1,494	1,222	272	1,293	201	1,307	187
Rhode Island	625	181	806	782	24	480	326	681	125
South Carolina	208	27	235	31	204	234	1	.....	.....
South Dakota	193	3	196	162	34	147	49	186	10
Tennessee	.....	.....	1,551	1,020	531	1,530	21	807	744
Texas	4,030	79	4,109	1,421	2,688	3,642	1,467	2,170	1,939
Utah	201	1	202	193	9	167	35	.....	.....
Vermont	856	72	928	869	59	717	211	782	146
Virginia	510	33	543	135	408	540	3	.....	.....
Washington	401	4	405	375	30	246	139	373	32
West Virginia	343	15	358	165	193	346	12	258	100
Wisconsin	238	.....	238	234	4	172	66	227	11
Wyoming	244	3	247	225	22	202	45	232	15

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PENAL STATISTICS.—TABLE NO. 3.—PRISONERS HELD AT CLOSE OF YEAR AND NATURE OF CRIMES.

States and Territories.	Abduction, and Attempt.	Arson, and Attempt.	Assault, and Attempt.	Bigamy.	Burglary, and Attempt.	Counterfeiting, and Passing.	Embezzlement.	Forging, and Uttering.	Housebreaking.	Larceny, All Grades.	Manslaughter	Murder, All Degrees.	Robbery, and Attempt.	Social Crimes.	Unclassified Crimes.	Totals.
Alabama	0	44	315	12	493	0	3	38	0	640	39	383	84	95	220	2,366
Alaska*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arizona	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	281
Arkansas	0	10	43	5	99	3	11	38	0	236	33	163	19	40	37	707
California ...	1	26	46	3	672	27	18	73	0	290	92	395	246	152	88	2,130
Colorado	0	0	41	3	196	4	6	50	0	187	5	41	38	25	15	612
Connecticut .	0	13	568	19	131	18	43	28	20	729	16	56	109	276	6,763†	8,789
Delaware*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dist. of Col.*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Florida	0	4	4	2	24	0	3	7	74	89	7	25	3	8	58	308
Georgia	0	83	349	8	636	1	2	37	0	191	201	483	82	136	33	2,245
Idaho	0	1	8	0	30	1	3	10	0	33	10	18	15	9	2	140
Illinois	2	3	1	3	291	9	6	49	0	224	37	35	49	19	49	767
Indiana	0	2	60	1	74	0	1	26	0	422	14	14	14	18	22	668
Indian Ter...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iowa	0	2	37	4	52	0	3	27	81	112	11	5	34	47	56	471
Kansas	0	1	31	1	42	0	3	11	0	124	16	21	13	33	31	307
Kentucky ...	0	7	58	6	14	0	0	9	116	102	26	37	32	30	55	512
Louisiana	1	1	200	5	49	0	8	15	157	224	198	203	40	33	8	1,142
Maine	0	1	10	0	29	0	2	1	0	28	1	1	1	4	2	80
Maryland	1	14	128	5	73	6	7	22	2	432	39	83	36	44	34	929
Massachusetts	0	33	135	8	15	6	17	39	411	363	42	59	110	215	301	1,754
Michigan	0	5	30	6	84	11	4	13	28	113	6	20	18	40	27	465
Minnesota	0	6	47	3	40	11	0	22	0	172	13	54	57	28	28	491
Mississippi ...	0	18	102	4	177	0	6	17	0	98	166	175	27	74	46	910
Missouri	0	16	194	15	387	83	16	76	0	516	51	87	150	70	25	1,686
Montana	0	1	32	2	76	1	1	24	0	65	27	52	36	26	11	354
Nebraska	0	4	27	2	97	0	2	18	2	42	6	10	16	22	44	292
Nevada	0	0	5	0	6	0	1	1	0	11	4	17	3	1	13	67
N. Hampshire	0	6	2	2	34	0	2	4	29	25	2	17	4	15	4	146
New Jersey...	1	3	142	8	57	9	5	14	284	203	22	132	33	75	247	1,106
New Mexico..	0	2	27	0	9	1	1	2	0	72	1	72	4	10	3	194
New York....	38	65	723	55	1,482	55	25	144	5	3,366	173	146	342	512	9,264†	16,391
North Carolina	0	13	10	2	36	0	1	8	19	428	29	45	37	43	22	693
North Dakota	0	3	9	0	23	0	4	7	0	46	1	3	20	11	13	140
Ohio	0	3	0	0	67	0	2	9	0	37	4	17	30	14	21	204
Oklahoma ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oregon	0	3	34	0	46	3	0	20	0	35	8	31	11	7	20	278
Pennsylvania	0	16	110	3	140	18	14	35	44	385	25	69	83	96	458	1,496
Rhode Island.	0	2	193	2	17	0	14	6	30	88	6	19	13	110	173	687
So. Carolina..	0	2	7	1	31	0	0	3	40	48	20	51	5	8	19	235
So. Dakota...	0	3	9	0	24	3	4	9	2	37	12	7	5	2	19	196
Tennessee ...	2	4	88	10	133	0	7	11	36	258	169	207	37	40	489	1,554
Texas	1	49	434	9	1,245	22	7	183	3	1,005	82	858	168	213	129	4,425
Utah	0	0	12	2	61	2	1	8	33	9	1	5	2	21	54	202
Vermont	0	3	47	3	44	1	1	3	1	160	7	7	2	35	61†	928
Virginia	0	15	119	0	28	0	1	23	152	50	0	47	20	21	57	543
Washington ..	0	3	6	0	101	0	1	21	37	52	22	58	46	44	51	465
West Virginia	1	5	24	5	19	3	5	15	37	113	7	28	20	34	54	358
Wisconsin	0	1	28	1	59	0	3	19	0	65	1	9	2	26	31	245
Wyoming	0	1	23	0	40	0	0	18	8	76	18	24	20	12	7	247

*No prison. †Includes minor offences.

PENAL STATISTICS.—TABLE NO. 4.
UNITED STATES PRISONERS CONFINED IN STATE INSTITUTIONS.
(From reports of the Department of Justice.)

Location of Prisons, Jails and Reformatories.	District from Which Received.	Total No. of prisoners, June 30, 1901.	Committed during year 1901.	Nativity, Sex, Color and Condition of Prisoners.								
				Native.	Foreign.	White.	Colored.	Indian.	Male.	Female.	Literate.	Illiterate.
Yuma, Ariz.	Arizona	21	20	10	10	7	11	12	20	....	12	8
San Quantin, Cal.	Cal. Northern and Cal. Southern	36	18	14	4	18	....	....	18	....	17	1
Fulsam, Cal.	California Northern	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Carson City, Col.	Colorado	4	4	1	....	4	....	....	4	....	4	....
Wethersfield, Conn.	....	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Washington, D. C.	Ala., La., E.N.C., W. Tenn. and Tex. W.	29	18	18	....	15	3	....	18	....	11	7
Joliet, Ill.	Illinois Northern and Illinois Southern	29	13	10	3	13	....	....	12	1	13	....
Pontiac, Ill.	Illinois Northern	1	1	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....
Chester, Ill.	Illinois Southern	29	16	16	....	13	3	....	16	....	14	2
Michigan City, Ind.	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Plainfield, Ind.	Indiana	2	2	2	....	2	....	....	2	....	2	....
Indianapolis, Ind.	Indiana	32	16	16	....	16	....	....	16	....	16	....
Anamosa, Ia.	Iowa Northern	6	1	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....
Fort Madison, Ia.	Iowa Southern	12	5	5	....	5	....	....	5	....	5	....
Fort Leavenworth, Kan*	Ark. E. and W., Col., Ind. Ter., N., S. and C. Kan., Ok., Texas N., E. and W., and military prisoners	806	313	298	15	311	2	211	68	34	234	79
Lansing, Kan.	Arkansas E., Texas N.	3	2	2	....	1	1	....	1	....	1	1
Louisville, Ky.	Kentucky	3	2	2	....	2	....	1	1	....	2	....
Thomaston, Me.	Maine	4	2	4	....	4	....	....	3	1	4	....
Baltimore, Md.	Maryland	18	6	5	1	5	1	....	6	....	6	....

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PENAL STATISTICS.—TABLE NO. 4.—Continued.

Location of Prisons, Jails and Reformatories.	District from Which Received.	Total No. of prisoners, June 30, 1901.	Committed during year 1901.	Nativity, Sex, Color and Condition of Prisoners.								
				Native.	Foreign.	White.	Colored.	Indian.	Male.	Female.	Literate.	Illiterate.
Cheltenham, Md	Ala., M., Fla. N., Ga. N., N. C. W. and S. C.	20	8	8	...	...	8	...	8	...	3	5
Boston, Mass	Massachusetts	8	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
Concord, Mass	Massachusetts	3	2	1	1	1	1	...	2	...	2	...
South Framingham, Mass	Massachusetts	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Detroit, Mich	Mich. E. and Texas	94	21	17	4	20	1	...	21	...	20	1
Stillwater, Minn	Minn. and Wis. E. and W.	26	16	12	4	10	6	...	16	...	13	3
Jefferson City, Mo	Missouri Eastern and Western	123	55	49	6	45	10	...	55	...	49	6
Bonneville, Mo	Ark. E. and W., Ind. Ter. N., C. and S., Mo. E. and W. and Ok.	113	52	47	5	20	16	16	52	...	21	31
Deer Lodge, Mont	Montana	3	3	3	...	2	...	1	3	...	2	1
Carson City, Nev	Nevada	12	8	4	4	8	...	5	1	2	6	2
Trenton, N. J	New Jersey	53	4	2	2	4	...	4	...	...	4	...
Caldwell, N. J	New Jersey	12	8	4	4	8	...	8	...	...	8	...
Secaucus, N. J	New Jersey	9	7	2	5	7	...	6	1	...	7	...
Santa Fe, N. M	New Mexico	21	13	10	3	12	1	9	...	4	7	6
Auburn, N. Y	New York Northern and Western	13	8	6	2	8	...	6	...	2	7	1
Dannemora, N. Y		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elmira, N. Y	New York N., E. and S.	32	31	29	2	31	...	29	2	...	30	1
Albany, N. Y		42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brooklyn, N. Y	New York Eastern and Southern	16	12	6	6	12	...	12	...	...	12	...
Sing Sing, N. Y	New York Eastern and Southern	66	27	13	14	27	...	27	...	...	24	3
Cleveland, O	Ohio Northern	1	3	2	1	3	...	3	...	...	3	...
Columbus, O	Ind., Ala. N., Ind. Ter. N. and C., Ohio N. and S., Texas N.	412	214	199	15	213	1	132	50	32	149	65
Salem, Ore	Oregon	4	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Philadelphia, Pa	Pennsylvania Eastern	37	15	13	2	15	...	14	1	...	14	1
Glen Mills, Pa	Pennsylvania Eastern	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Allegheny, Pa	Pennsylvania Western	26	21	18	3	21	...	20	1	...	19	2
Morganza, Pa	Pennsylvania Western	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
San Juan, Porto Rico	Porto Rico	11	12	1	11	12	...	6	6	...	6	6
Cranston, R. I	Rhode Island	24	19	5	14	19	...	5	1	13	5	14
Columbia, S. C	South Carolina	3	3	3	...	3	...	3	...	...	1	2
Sioux Falls, S. D	S. Dakota, Neb. and N. Dakota	25	14	12	2	14	...	10	...	4	11	...
Nashville, Tenn	Ala. N., M. and S., Fla. N. and S., Ga. N. and S., Ky., La. W., Miss. N. and S., N. C. E. and W., Tenn. E., M. and W., Va. E. and W.	282	273	269	4	269	4	170	103	...	103	170
Salt Lake City, Utah	Utah	3	2	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...
Windsor, Vt	Vermont	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
Rutland, Vt	Vermont	7	6	4	2	6	...	4	...	2	4	...
Laurel, Va	Virginia Eastern	3	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
McNeil Island, Wash*	Alaska, Idaho, Oregon and Washington	97	100	77	23	97	3	73	...	25	84	16
Moundsville, W. Va	D. of Col., W. Va. and Va. E. and W.	349	192	184	8	180	12	65	127	...	150	42
Pruntytown, W. Va	West Virginia	2	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Waupun, Wis		502	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Milwaukee, Wis	Ill. N. and Wis. E. and W.	16	54	51	3	53	1	24	2	28	44	1
Laramie, Wyo		5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals		3,030	1,660	1,466	181	1,547	67	987	548	150	1,028	477

*United States Penitentiary.

PENAL STATISTICS.—TABLE NO. 5.—UNITED STATES PRISONERS.

(Crimes for which committed, 1901.)

District.	Institution.	Violation of revenue laws.	Counterfeiting.	Violation of postal laws.	Introducing liquor into Indian country, or selling liquor to Indians.	Violation of laws relating to pensions.	Larceny.	Murder and manslaughter.	Embezzlement.	Perjury.	Forgery.	Robbery and burglary.	Offenses other than those named.
Arizona	Territorial prison	1	...	5	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	6
California	State prison	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Colorado	State penitentiary	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District of Columbia	Reform school	3	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illinois, Northern	State penitentiary	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Illinois, Northern	State reformatory	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illinois, Southern	So. Illinois pen	...	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indiana	Reform school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indiana	Marion Co. workhouse	...	13	32	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa, Northern	State penitentiary	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa, Southern	State penitentiary	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Kansas	U. S. penitentiary	19	23	27	31	3	114	39	5	6	1	...	45
Kansas	State penitentiary	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Kentucky	Industrial school	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maine	State prison	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maryland	State penitentiary	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Maryland	House of reformation	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maryland	St. Mary's Ind. School	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts	State prison	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts	Mass. reformatory	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Michigan	House of correction	1	1	14	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...

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PENAL STATISTICS.—TABLE NO. 5.—Continued.

District.	Institution.	Violation of revenue laws.	Counterfeiting.	Violation of postal laws.	Introducing liquor into Indian country or selling liquor to Indians.	Violation of laws relating to pensions.	Larceny.	Murder and manslaughter.	Embezzlement.	Perjury.	Forgery.	Robbery and burglary.	Offences other than those named.
Minnesota	State prison	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	7
Missouri	State penitentiary	.....	23	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	11
Missouri	Reform school	2	.....	10	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	36
Montana	State penitentiary	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Nevada	State prison	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey	State prison	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey	Essex County pen	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
New Jersey	Hudson County pen	2	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	New Mexico pen	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
New York, Northern	Auburn prison	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
New York, Northern	State reformatory	.....	10	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
New York, Eastern	Kings County pen	5	4	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York, Southern	Sing Sing prison	3	12	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Ohio, Northern	House of correction	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio, Southern	Ohio penitentiary	2	8	11	23	2	83	10	1	2	3	15	54
Oregon	State penitentiary	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania, Eastern	Eastern penitentiary	.....	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	2
Pennsylvania, Eastern	House of refuge	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania, Western	Western penitentiary	3	9	8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Porto Rico	Penitentiary	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island	State prison	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	13
South Carolina	State penitentiary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
South Dakota	State penitentiary	.....	.....	5	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Tennessee, Middle	State penitentiary	77	50	79	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	49
Utah	State prison	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	State prison	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	House of correction	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3
Virginia, Eastern	Industrial school	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	U. S. penitentiary	5	4	12	52	2	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
West Virginia	State penitentiary	10	6	17	.....	1	.....	17	.....	5	.....	135	2
Wisconsin	House of correction	.....	9	4	38	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Totals		140	222	313	166	28	217	88	11	23	12	150	280

Meaning of abbreviations: E. Eastern; W. Western; M. Middle; C. Central; N. Northern; S. Southern; Pen, Penitentiary; Ind, Industrial; Cor, Correction; Ref, Reformatory; W H, Workhouse.

CRIME IN ENGLAND.

The criminal statistics of England and Wales are very complete, those for 1900 being available during 1902. In that year there were 7,975 convictions before the Assizes and Quarter Sessions, and 616,731 convictions before the Court of Summary Jurisdiction.

Of the convictions secured before the Assizes and Quarter Sessions, 20 were for murder; 8 for attempts at murder; 3 for conspiracy to murder; 71 for manslaughter; 92 for felonious wounding; 483 malicious wounding; 165 assault; 667 social crimes, and 93 other offences.

In addition to these 1,602 crimes against the person there were 1,567 convictions for crimes against property with violence; 4,143 for crimes against property without violence; 185 malicious injury to property, including 58 for arson; 220 for forgery and other offences against the currency, and 258 for miscellaneous offences.

During the year 1900, 182,554 persons were received at the 56 local prisons, 133,345 being males and 49,209 females. During the same period 1,292 children were committed to houses of reformation, 997 boys and 132 girls having been found guilty of indictable crimes, and 167 boys and 16 girls of non-indictable offences.

The number of insane criminals committed to asylums during 1900 was 147, and the total number in such asylums at the close of the year was 770—579 being males and 191 females.

The total prison population, December 31, 1900, was 3,001, of which 127 were life prisoners.

CRIME IN INDIA.*

Prison statistics of the United Provinces of Agra and Oude, British India, indicate a gratifying decrease of crime in that country during several years past. The population of these provinces is about 50,000,000. The number of prisoners of all classes in confinement on January 1, 1901, was 30,893; and on December 31, of the same year, the number had been reduced to 28,756, a decrease of 2,137. The number committed to the jails during the year was 79,585, against 97,487 the previous year, a decrease of 17,902. These numbers include offenders of every kind—male and female; juvenile and adult; short term prisoners and convicted felons. Of the convict class the committals numbered 30,736 males, against 35,305 in 1900, and 2,224 females, against 2,992. This was a decrease of 4,569 males and 768 females, a total decrease of 5,337. Those committed under sentence of death numbered 118 males and 6 females, against 168 males and 10 females the year previous. Of habitual criminals the number committed was 3,580, a decrease of 1,325. The ratio of habitual criminals to the free population was 10.86 in 1901, against 12.80 in 1900; 10.96 in 1899; 12.03 in 1898, and 13.67 in 1897. The great bulk of the convict population was composed of Hindoos, the ratio being 86.20. The ratio of Mohammedans was 13.40; Christians, 0.10, and Buddhists, 0.02. Out of the total of 32,960 convicts, 30,934 were illiterate. The more serious offences for which prisoners were committed and the number were as follows: Murder and attempt, culpable homicide and attempt, and abetting attempts at suicide, 639; kidnapping, abduction and selling minors to slavery, 225; aggravated assaults, 1,956; attempts at suicide, 349; serious offences against decency, 214; offences relating to marriage, 262; housebreaking, with intent to commit capital crime, 46; forgery, 48; offences relating to coin and stamps, 197; theft, 5,361; bad living and belonging to wandering gangs of thieves, 4,639.

*The American Almanac is indebted for these statistics to the courtesy of the Rev. T. J. Scott, of the Bareilly Theological Seminary, India.

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CRIME AND PAUPERISM IN OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Many countries do not publish statistics of crime and pauperism. Those that were available in 1902 were:

Country.	Crime.						Pauperism.		
	No. of penal institutions.	Total convictions.	For crimes.	For lesser offences.	For petty offences.	No. in prison at end of year.	Institutions.	Persons relieved.	Expended in relief.
Argentine Republic(a)	....	....	202	2,660	18,010	....	....	....	....
Austria‡	21	700,489	34,450	7,086	558,953	9,679	11,231§	360,250	$4,035,000
Belgium‡	..	42,821	89	42,732(c)	....	4,446	....	3,242	243,500†
Bolivia	..	....	3,060	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chili*	5	36,640	154	2,323	34,163	....	....	....	....
Denmark†	..	42,149	3,021	....	39,128(d)	733	....	....	....
Ecuador	1	....	....	....	....	758	....	....	....
Egypt*	..	130,047	1,092	....	128,955(d)	....	....	....	....
France§	437	664,325	2,178	225,213	436,784	47,117	15,827	1,416,600	8,798,700
Germany†	..	437,139	93,203	1,144,350(e)	....	....	(b)	(b)	(b)
Great Britain and Ireland*	56	624,706(f)	4,586(g)	6,416(g)	610,732 (f)	3,001 (f)	....	789,689(g)	69,015,000(g)
Guatemala§	..	25,487	927	24,560(c)	....	....	....	....	....
Hungary†	12	547,217	14,652	109,138	423,397	5,986	300	....	....
Italy†	134	458,262	3,255	84,265	370,742	75,470	21,866	....	13,600,000
Japan†	137	133,720	2,798	130,922	(h)	57,037	....	....	322,000
Netherlands*	76	15,726	318	918	14,490	3,042	....	235,295‡	....
Norway§	65	51,258	3,409	....	47,849(d)	742	....	80,137‡	....
Portugal**	..	18,480	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Russia‖	888	84,041	3,600	5,423	(h)	100,638	....	....	....
Servia§	3	....	3,548	....	....	3,196	....	....	....
Sweden†	..	....	2,224	....	....	1,449	1,850	236,386	....
Switzerland	..	....	....	....	....	4,179†	....	....	....

*1900. †1899. ‡1898. §1897. ‖1896. **1895.

(a) In city of Buenos Aires, 1900. (b) No statistics since 1885. (c) Includes petty offences. (d) Includes lesser offences. (e) Includes prisoners tried but acquitted and those charged with misdemeanors. (f) Does not include Scotland and Ireland. (g) Includes Scotland and Ireland. (h) No statistics regarding petty offences.

Cuba; the New Republic.

By an act unprecedented in history the United States, on May 20, 1902, gave to the world a new nation. On that day the Republic of Cuba came into possession of the independence which, in repeated revolutions, she had vainly striven to win. The boon so long denied her was wrested from Spain by the might of the first and greatest of American republics, and was bestowed upon her freely, as the gift of a mother to her own child, entering for the first time upon the responsibilities of life. The island of Cuba was discovered in 1492 by Columbus, who had already discovered America in that year. The Spaniards did not attempt its colonization until 1511, when Diego Velasquez subjugated and enslaved the natives. Small favor was ever shown the colony by the home government. It was subjected to heavy trade restrictions, and when, in the beginning of the eighteenth century, its agricultural wealth began to make a showing, the crown claimed the tobacco trade as a royal monopoly. The colonists opposed the claim violently, and there were frequent encounters between the Cubans and the Spanish militia. Spain finally was forced to give up the tobacco monopoly. During the struggle known as the Seven Years' War, which practically involved all Europe, the English, in February, 1763, gained possession of Cuba, and during the brief period of their occupation, its ports were opened to free commerce, while various needed internal improvements were inaugurated, only to be abandoned when the island was restored to Spanish rule. The better commercial conditions, however, were continued under the rule of Luis de Las Casas, who was the Spanish Governor from 1790 until 1796, and of his successor, the Count of Santa Clara. As a result, the island, through its Provincial Council, when Napoleon deposed Ferdinand VII., in 1808, and placed his brother Joseph upon the Spanish throne, unanimously declared unwavering loyalty to the old Bourbon dynasty. From this came its erstwhile title, "The Ever Faithful Isle," bestowed upon it, with promise of a more substantial reward, by the Provisional Government at Seville. When Ferdinand was restored in 1813, Cuba, with the other American colonies, soon began to feel the effect of his despotism. Spain's attempt to make the island a military station from which to direct operations against the Republics of Buenos Aires, Venezuela and Peru, which had shaken off her yoke, created general discontent there, leading to the formation of many secret political societies, and the persistent planning of revolutions. An open revolt in 1820 wrung from the King, after a struggle of two years, concession of the liberal constitution granted by the Provisional Government of Seville when Ferdinand was deposed. The first move for independence was planned by Soles de Bolivar in 1823, but the leaders were imprisoned upon the very day when the Republic of Cuba was to be proclaimed. Spain's rule became more rigorous, and in 1825 the Black Eagle Society organized another revolutionary movement, with headquarters in Mexico, and recruiting stations in the United States. This also was frustrated by the capture of the leaders before a blow was struck. A suspected plot for a revolt of the slaves about Matanzas in 1844 led to the torture of hundreds of

President of Cuba.

Ex-Gov. Leonard Wood.

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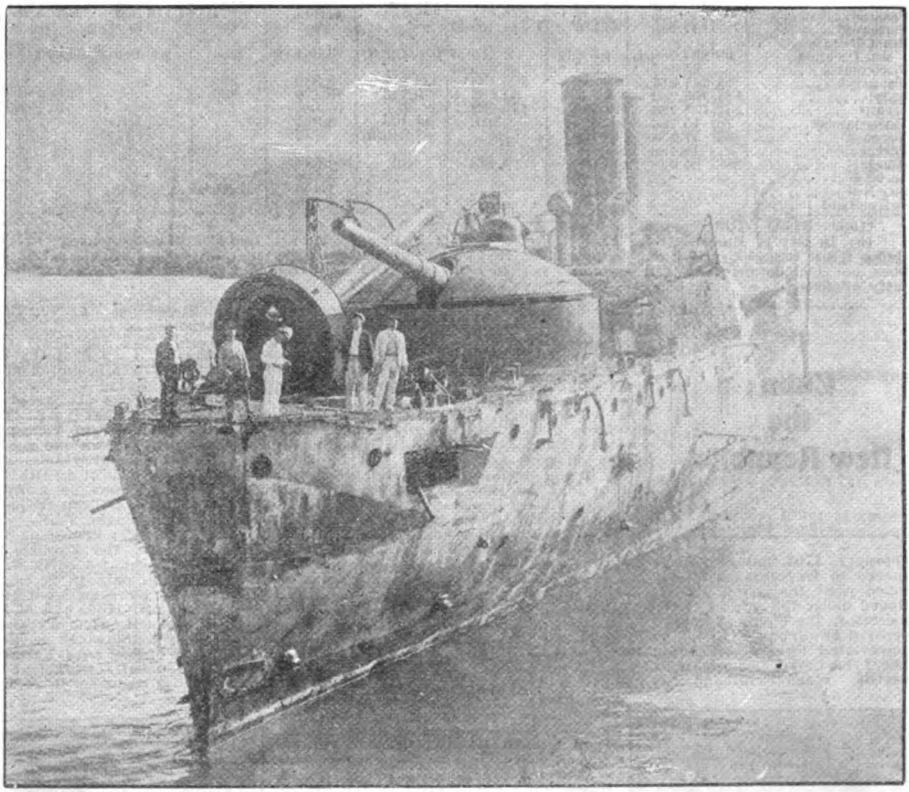
persons to obtain evidence, and of 1,346, who were tried and convicted, 78 were shot. Narciso Louez inaugurated a revolutionary movement in 1848, on the failure of which he escaped with some of his fellow revolutionists, reaching New York, where he began a new movement. His attempt to return to Cuba with a small party in 1849 was frustrated by United States authority. Organizing his forces outside of the United States in 1850 he landed in Cuba with 600 men, but was compelled to flee again, the party being chased by a Spanish war vessel to Key West, where the filibusters disbanded. Lopez, seconded by Colonel Crittenden, of Kentucky, led 450 men from New Orleans to Cuba in 1851. Dividing into two parties for their initial operations, they were surrounded by the Spanish forces. Crittenden was killed in action, while Lopez, who was captured, was subsequently shot. Stung by oppressive taxation, the Cubans, in 1868, began a war which lasted ten years. Carlos M. Cespedes, on October 10, at the head of 128 poorly equipped men, issued a declaration of independence, which drew to his standard within a few weeks 10,000 volunteers. A Republic was organized in April, 1869, with a constitution which, as one of its features, abolished slavery. Cespedes was elected President, and General Quesada was made commander of the insurgent forces. The Cubans, despite their generally poor armament, had the best of the war in the matter of fighting, but the Spaniards had superior resources, and the struggle degenerated into guerilla warfare on the part of the insurgents. After ten years both sides were ready for peace and General Martinez de Campos, the Spanish commander, made overtures to the Cubans, at that time under Maximo Gomez, which resulted in the treaty of El Zanjon, signed on February 10, 1878. Under this treaty Cuba was given representation in the Spanish Cortes, but Spain managed to control the elections, and the representation soon came to exist in name only. It was evident that Cuba could hope for nothing under Spanish rule, but must bear a constantly increasing burden of disproportionate taxation. Jose Marti planned a new revolution in 1894.



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Spanish Cruiser Viscaya After the Battle.

organizing an expedition in New York, and fitting out three vessels with men and war materials. These were intercepted by the United States authorities soon after sailing. Meanwhile there was a rebellion in Cuba. Marti joined Gomez, Crombet, Guerra and the Maceo brothers, all of whom had been in the former war, and plans were laid at the home of Gomez in Santo Domingo, which resulted in all of these leaders going to Cuba in May, 1895, when they found that the insurgents had already made some headway. Marti was killed in a skirmish a few days after their arrival, and Gomez, succeeding him in command, was once more opposed to General Campos, his former foe. General Valeriano Weyler succeeded Campos in command of the Spanish forces on February 10, 1896, and waged the war with such cruelty that he became known throughout the world as "The Butcher." In all these events, so far as they were subsequent to the establishment of the United States as an independent republic, there was a peculiar interest for the American Government. The proximity of Cuba and the important relation of the island to the commerce of the country made it desirable that peace should exist there. It was to this end that in 1848 President Polk made overtures to Spain for the purchase of Cuba, offering $100,000,000, which the Spanish Government declined. Besides the injury to trade sustained by the United States through the disturbances on the island there was the constant annoyance and frequent expense of maintaining international law by action to prevent invasion of Cuba by expeditions organized and fitted out in American territory. In addition there arose between the Spanish and American governments various issues which threatened warlike complications. The question of the right and the duty of the United States Government to interfere in the insular troubles came under discussion in official and other circles, and eventually there was developed a strong popular feeling in favor of such a course. This was manifest in repeated attempts to

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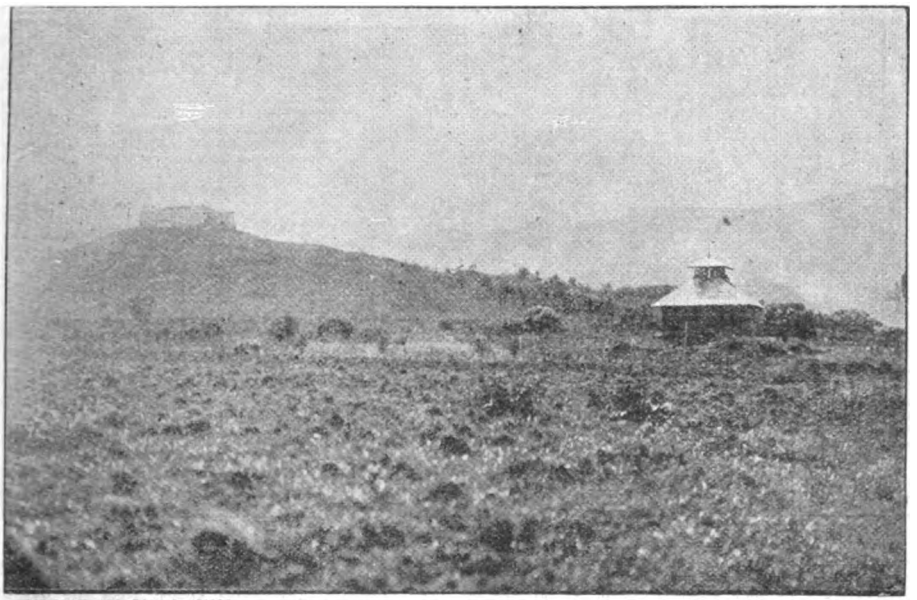
bring before Congress the question of recognizing the belligerency of the Cuban Republic. While the agitation was in progress the U. S. battleship Maine called at the port of Havana, and while lying there was blown up by the explosion of a submarine mine during the night of February 15, 1898. This, although not the reason for the warlike action subsequently taken by the United States Government, had the effect of hastening that action. On April 20, 1898, an ultimatum was sent to Spain demanding the evacuation of Cuba. This was rejected by Spain and a war ensued which was one-sided from the start and was practically decided on July 3, by the sinking of Admiral Cervera's fleet off Santiago. Through M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Washington, Spain, on July 6, 1898, opened negotiations for peace; and the terms laid down by the United States Government were accepted on August 2. The protocol was signed August 12, and Peace Commissioners were appointed who met in Paris on October 1. A treaty was signed on December 1, under which Cuba was finally evacuated by the Spanish troops on February 6, 1899. A military government of the island had been established by the United States on July 18, 1898, with Major-General John A. Brooke, U. S. A., as Governor. It was designed to establish a civil government, but the Cubans objected to having a civil governor appointed from the United States. Major-General Leonard Wood, U. S. A., succeeded General Brooke as Military Governor on December 20, 1898, and he immediately appointed a civil cabinet consisting entirely of natives, to whom were committed the several portfolios of State and Government, Justice, Education, Finance, Agriculture, Industry and Commerce. Under the administration of Governor Wood the rehabilitation of the island made rapid progress, and the work of public improvement, including sanitation, was carried on with vigor. Meanwhile, preparations were made for independent self-government, which had been pledged to the Cubans by their deliverers. Delegates to a Constitutional Convention were elected by the people on September 15, 1900, and began their deliberations in Havana on November 5. A constitution was adopted on June 12, 1901, which included a provision for certain treaty arrangements, giving to the United States practically a protectorate over the island. The form of government adopted was republican, with a President and Vice-President, each to serve four years; and a Congress consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives. General elections were held under this constitution on December 31, for presidential and senatorial electors, representatives in the lower house of Congress, and provincial governors and councillors. At a meeting of the electors chosen, held on February 24, 1902,



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Battlefield and Blockhouse at El Caney.

General Tomas Estrada Palma was elected President. Under a call issued by Governor Wood, which at the same time dissolved the Constitutional Convention, the Cuban Congress held its first meeting on May 5. President-elect Palma announced his cabinet on May 16. The formal inauguration of the new government took place at noon on May 20, when President Palma took the oath of office. Amid the salutes of cannon the American flag was lowered from every public building in Havana and the Cuban flag was raised in its place. Within the hour the last United States troops left the soil of Cuba and General Wood embarked on the U. S. cruiser Brooklyn for his return homeward. Cuba was left to national independence won for her by the arms of the United States.

THE ACT UNDER WHICH CUBA BECAME A NATION.

The following is the text of the Platt Amendment which defined the relations between the United States and Cuba:

1. That the government of Cuba shall never enter into any treaty or other compact with any foreign power or powers which will impair or tend to impair the independence of Cuba, nor in any manner authorize or permit any power or powers to obtain by colonization or for military or naval purposes or otherwise lodgement in or control over any portion of said island.

2. That said government shall not assume or contract any public debt, to pay the interest upon which and to make reasonable sinking fund provision for the ultimate discharge of which the ordinary revenues of the island, after defraying the current expenses of government, shall be inadequate.

3. That the government of Cuba consents that the United States may exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence, the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property and individual liberty, and for discharging the obligations with respect to Cuba imposed by the Treaty of Paris on the United States, now to be assumed and undertaken by the government of Cuba.

4. That all acts of the United States in Cuba during its military occupation thereof are ratified and validated, and all lawful rights acquired thereunder shall be maintained and protected.

5. That the government of Cuba will execute, and, so far as necessary, extend the plans already devised, or other plans to be mutually agreed upon, for the sanitation of the cities of the island, to the end that a

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recurrence of epidemic and infectious diseases may be prevented, thereby assuring protection to the people and commerce of Cuba, as well as to the commerce of the southern ports of the United States and the people residing therein.

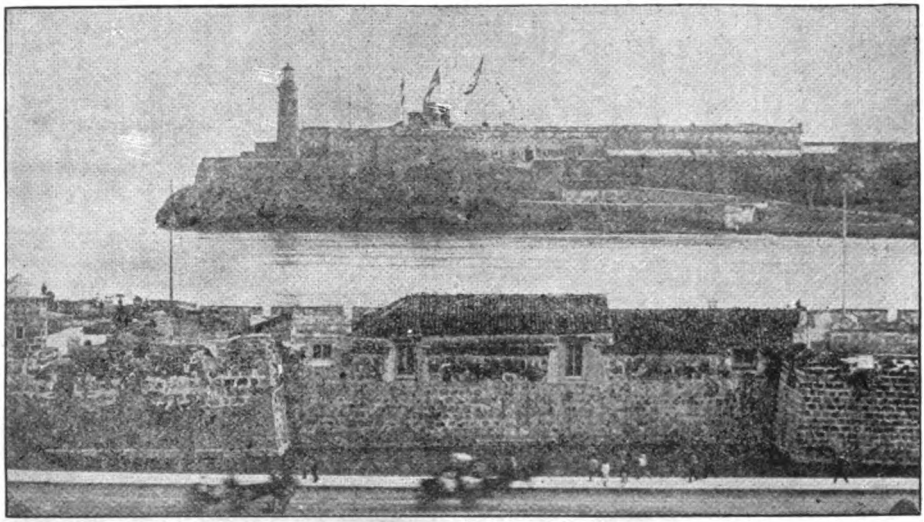
6. That the Isle of Pines shall be omitted from the proposed constitutional boundaries of Cuba, the title thereto left to future adjustment by treaty.

7. That to enable the United States to maintain the independence of Cuba and to protect the people thereof, as well as for its own defence, the government of Cuba will sell or lease to the United States lands necessary for coaling or naval stations at certain specified points, to be agreed upon with the President of the United States.

8. That by way of further assurance, the government of Cuba will embody the foregoing provisions in a permanent treaty with the United States.

The United States Government, in the latter part of 1902, appeared to be getting restless over a seeming disposition on the part of Cuba to evade the obligations it assumed by the incorporation of the Platt Amendment into the Constitution of the new Republic. Shortly after the inauguration of President Palma the United States sent to Cuba a commercial treaty, or "convention," the terms of which have not been published. Cuban authorities seemed to exhibit a complete indifference toward this treaty and failed to even recognize its existence. In October the Administration began to grow restless over the seeming disposition on the part of the new Republic to evade the obligations assumed by the incorporation of the Platt Amendment, and some decisive action on the part of the United States Government was rumored to be pending. From press reports it appears that the Cubans consider this treaty to offer them a small reduction on tariff charges, not enough to compensate them for the reduction asked by the United States. In view of a possible entanglement, it was said that the complete withdrawal of American troops from the Republic would be delayed for a time.

The Post Office scandal, which came to light in 1901, and which involved C. F. W. Neely, Chief of the Finance Division; H. G. Rathbone, former Director-General of Posts, and W. H. Reeves, were settled in March, 1902, when Neely, Reeves and Rathbone were each sentenced to imprisonment and to pay fines on conviction of embezzlement from the Cuban Postal Funds. On June 7 the Cuban Congress passed an act



Morro Castle That Guards Havana.

granting amnesty to all Americans in prison in Cuba, either under conviction or awaiting trial. These three were affected by the act, which was signed by President Palma, and were freed.

President Palma's administration, so far has not been altogether peaceful. Almost from the day of his inauguration, criticism of his acts began and has steadily grown. The dissatisfaction seems to have arisen from various appointments of the President, and the granting of some important concessions. In August it was rumored that an act of impeachment would be offered to the Congress, but it was never brought before that body for action. August 18, Emilio Terry resigned the portfolio of Secretary of Agriculture, giving "private reasons" as his grounds for this step. The newspapers of the island claimed it was done because of the policy of the administration, which did not please Senor Terry.

President Palma in his message to the first Congress of the Republic expressed gratitude to the Americans for liberty obtained for Cuba, said that the future of the Republic depended upon education, and called especial attention to the necessity of keeping the relations betwen Cuba and the United States most friendly.

In his message delivered November 3, 1902, the President spoke of the good order which had prevailed in the Republic since the Congress last met, and especially of the cordiality existing between his country and the United States. He referred only briefly to the recent treaty mentioned above.

The estimated income of the island is $17,513,800, and the expenditures $14,899,800, leaving a surplus of $2,614,000.

The Cuban Cabinet, at the close of 1902, is as follows: Vice-President, Luis Esteves Romero; Secretary of Justice, Carlos Zaldo; Secretary of State and Government, Diego Tamayo; Secretary of Finance, Jose Garcia Montes; Secretary of Public Instruction, Eduardo Yero; Secretary of Agriculture (acting), M. L. Diaz; Secretary of Public Works, Manuel Luciano Diaz.

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Delaware.

Capital:
DOVER.

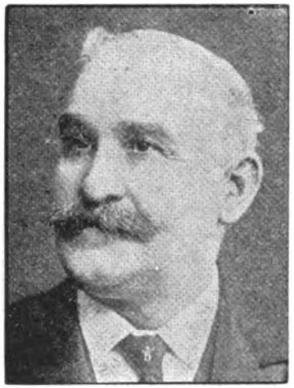
Delaware, one of the thirteen original States, and next to the smallest in the United States, takes its name from Lord De la Ware, or Delawarr, Governor of Virginia, who entered the bay in 1610. The discovery of the Delaware, however, was made in 1609, by Hudson. In 1829 De Vries and thirty colonists from Holland settled near Lewes. In 1637 the Swedish West Indian Company sent out a colony of Swedes and Finns, who settled the country from Cape Henlopen to the falls near Trenton. In 1656 the territory was reclaimed by the Dutch, who sent to Sweden all of those original colonists who refused to swear allegiance to Holland.

Delaware settlements continued to be under Dutch control until 1664, when New Netherlands was conquered by the English. Later William Penn obtained the grant of a tract along the Delaware River, which he called the "territories of three counties along the Delaware." The State became distinct from Maryland in 1703.

The State has an area of 2,050 square miles, and in 1901 its estimated population was 187,000. It is famous for its orchards and for the qualities of its fruits. Upon its horticulture and upon its geographical position depend the industrial status of the State. The markets of Philadelphia and Baltimore are easily accessible for its products and many railroads bring coal and iron from the Pennsylvania mines.

The principal manufacturing industries are iron and steel products; rolling mills, car shops, machine shops and ship building plants being of most importance. The total value of the products of these industries in 1900 was 30.7 per cent of the value of all the products of the State. The most remarkable development has been in the fruit canning and preserving industries, which advanced 112.2 per cent in a decade. There has been a marked decline in the manufacture of fertilizer and of cotton and woollen goods in the same period.

The main interest of the session of the Delaware Legislature of 1901 was centred in the fight for United States Senatorship. The Legislature met January 1, 1901, and was in session until March 8, and nearly daily ballots were taken without the deadlock being broken. The Republicans of the House were divided into two factions, those in favor of the election of J. Edward Addicks and those opposed to him. The Senatorial ambition of Mr. Addicks dates back to 1889, when he became a citizen of the State. Mr. Addicks displayed great energy in organizing the Republican forces, especially in the Democratic county, and through his personal following he held the balance of power between the Democrats and Republicans in the Legislature, but it was not enough to control the vote.



Gov. John Hunn.

In 1899 the expirement of the term of Senator George Gray left a vacancy in the National Senate, and there was immediately raised the cry of "Addicks or nobody." The "regular" Republicans, those opposed to Mr. Addicks, refused to accept him as their candidate, and so the party in the House could not agree upon a man to replace Senator Gray.

In 1901 the Legislature had to elect not only one Senator, but two, for the term of Senator Kenney would expire on March 4, 1901. The Addicks men endeavored to compromise matters with their opponents in the Legislature by offering to permit any of the regular Republicans to propose a candidate for the short term provided that Addicks be elected to the long term. The proposition was declined by the opposition, and the ballots were taken daily until the Legislature adjourned.

The regular time for adjournment was March 1, but as there had been a ruling in 1900 to the effect that a Governor could not appoint a Senator if a vacancy "happened" during a session of the Legislature, and as the term of Senator Kenney would expire March 4, it was thought the part of wisdom not to adjourn the Legislature until after that date.

On August 19, 1902, the "regular" Republicans met in convention and nominated L. H. Ball for Congress. The Union Republicans—the Addicks faction—held their convention on September 2, nominating William M. Byrne for Congress, Addicks having stated that he would withdraw from the convention if the nomination of Ball was indorsed.

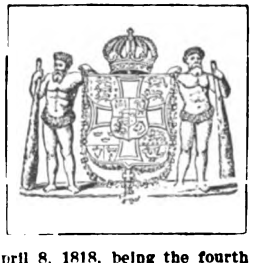
The platform of the Union Republicans touched on State issues and indorsed the Administration of President Roosevelt, although claiming that the Union Republicans had received unfair and unjust treatment. It approved President Roosevelt's Cuban policy and demanded that the anthracite coal mines be opened and held that the use of the mines should be controlled by the courts. It was asserted that trusts were a menace to the safety of the country.

A plan offered with the view of breaking the Senatorial deadlock was that both factions unite on a man from a list of twenty names, Addicks to be omitted, was not even considered by the Addicks faction.

At the suggestion of the Governor the Delaware Legislature of 1901 instructed the Attorney-General to take the necessary legal steps to protect the rights of the State in the boundary dispute between that State and New Jersey. The contest grew out of the arrest of some Delaware fishermen who were fishing along the New Jersey shore in 1871. Delaware claimed sovereignty over the Delaware River to the low water mark on the New Jersey shore opposite New Castle and distant not more than twelve miles from the coast. New Jersey claimed jurisdiction of all the river east of an imaginary line drawn down the centre of the stream. The litigation is now pending in the United States Supreme Court.

Denmark.

Capital:
COPENHAGEN.



From its earliest days the Crown of Denmark has been elective. When the male line of the princely House of Svend Estridsen became extinct, in 1448, the Diet selected Christian I., Count of Oldenburg, as ruler of the country, and the dignity remained in that family until 1863, when the male line became extinct with the death of King Frederick VII. In view of this lack of direct heirs, therefore, the Powers of Europe prepared and signed the treaty of 1852, by the terms of which the succession to the throne was bestowed upon Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glucksburg and his male descendants, through his union with Princess Louise, of Hesse Cassel, who was the neice of King Christian VIII. of Denmark.

Prince Christian, who assumed the title of King Christian IX., was born April 8, 1818, being the fourth son of the late Duke Wilhelm of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glucksburg. His marriage to Queen Louise,

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who was born September 7, 1817, occurred on May 26, 1842. She died September 29, 1898. They had issue:

Name.	Born.	Died.	Married.	Born.	Marriage.	Issue.
1. Prince Frederick, heir apparent	1843	....	Princess Louise of Sweden	1851	1869	8
(1.) Prince Christian	1870	....	Princess Alexander of Mecklenburg	1879	1898	2
(2.) Prince Charles	1872	....	Princess Maud of Great Britain	1869	1896	....
(3.) Princess Louise	1875	....	Prince Frederick of Schaumburg-Lippe	1868	1896	3
(4.) Prince Harold	1876	....				
(5.) Princess Ingeborg	1878	....	Prince Charles of Sweden	1861	1897	2
(6.) Princess Thyra	1880	....				
(7.) Prince Gustav	1887	....				
(8.) Princess Dagmar	1890	....				
2. Princess Alexandra	1844	....	Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, now King Edward VII	1841	1863	4
3. Prince Wilhelm, now King George I. of Greece	1845	....	Grand Duchess Olga of Russia	1851	1867	6
4. Princess Marie Dagmar	1847	....	Grand Duke Alexandra, afterward Alexander III., Czar of Russia	1845	1866	4
5. Princess Thyra	1853	....	Duke of Cumberland	1845	1878	6
6. Prince Waldemar	1858	....	Princess Marie of Orleans	1865	1885	5
(1.) Prince Aage	1887	....				
(2.) Prince Axel	1888	....				
(3.) Prince Erik	1890	....				
(4.) Prince Viggo	1893	....				
(5.) Princess Margrethe	1895	....				

THE MINISTRY [Appointed July 23, 1901].—Minister of Foreign Affairs and Premier, J. W. Dennt-zer; Minister of Interior, Enerold Sorensen; Minister of War, Colonel W. H. O. Madsen; Minister of Justice and Minister for Iceland, P. A. Alberti; Minister of Public Worship and Instruction, J. G. Christensen; Minister of Marine, Admiral F. H. Johnke; Minister of Finance, C. F. Hage; Minister of Agriculture, O. Hansen, and Minis ter of Public Works, F. Horup.

King of Denmark.

THE NATION.—The constitu tion of the sovereign Kingdom of Denmark dates back to 1849. It vests the executive power in the King and his Ministers, and the legislative power in the Rigsdag, of two houses, and the sovereigns of the sixty-six members of the Laudsthing, or upper house, twelve of whom are appointed by the King for life and fifty-four chosen by es pecially selected electors for a term of eight years. The Folkething, or lower house, consists of 114 mem bers, elected by universal ballot, for periods of three years.

The established religion of Den mark is the Evangelical Lutheran, to which church the King must be long. Seven bishops superintend the affairs of the National Church, Religious toleration is complete and absolute.

Elementary education in Den mark is compulsory, the school age being from seven to fourteen. The schools, maintained in each com mune, are free. Besides the an cient University of Copenhagen, there are a great number of Gov ernment as well as private institu tions for higher study.

Over the Courts of Justice in the hundreds (districts) are two Courts of Appeal at Copenhagen and Viborg. The Hojesteret, or Court of Final Appeal, at Copen hagen, caps the system of judiciary.

Finance.—The estimated bud get for 1902-03 shows: Expendi ture, $18,097,052; revenue, $18,217,899.

Denmark is an agricultural country. Of its total area, 80 per cent is productive; less than half of this is arable, the remainder being pasture, meadow and forest. The value of imports in 1900 was $235,750; of exports, $168,875.

The Danish provinces consist of the Danish West Indies, of Iceland, Greenland and the Faroe Islands. These latter are important, though small, containing but 515 square miles and having a population of but 12,900. The Danish Government has made the trade of Greenland a State monopoly. It amounts to $166,200 in imports and to $68,000 in exports.

Iceland is perhaps the most important of the Danish possessions, and does the largest business. The export trade in fish, sheep and ponies in 1900 amounted to $598,600, while the import trade was $477,000, in the necessities of life. Iceland has its own Governor and Al-thing, or Assembly, although these are largely controlled by the Danish Government.

The Danish West Indies are the most important of Denmark's New World possessions. Although negotiations were long continued for their sale to the United States, and a treaty was signed January 24, 1902, and ratified in the American Senate February 17, 1902, the transfer has not as yet been made. These islands are three in number, St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix. St. Thomas and St. John are members of the Virgin group, and are formed by a prolongation of the elevation that forms the Greater Antilles. They are 38 miles due east of Porto Rico. St. Croix, the largest of the three, lies 50 miles to their south and 60 miles southeast of Porto Rico. It belongs to the Lesser Antilles. St. Croix is usually regarded as the capital of the group. The largest city, Charlotte Amalia, is in St. Thomas, and has a population of 10,000. Christiansted, in St. Croix, has a population of 5,500. The cultivable area is not large. St. Croix has 16,500 acres of sugar plantations. All three produce considerable quantities of tropical fruits and small quantities of rum, tobacco and bay rum. The commerce of the islands, which was formerly considerable by reason of the fact that the port of Charlotte Amalia, on St. Thomas, has been for many years a free port, and one easily utilized by vessels engaging in the West Indian traffic, has materially deteriorated since the application of steam to navigation. Steam packets, with regular service, now visit every island in the West Indies, and thus render each island independent of local supplies, and the comparative monopoly formerly enjoyed by St. Thomas and its port of Charlotte Amalia has been to a considerable extent reduced.

The imports from the three islands into the United States in 1901 amounted to $478,262, while the exports from the United States to the islands were $692,150, an excess of $213,888.

The budget estimate for 1900 in St. Thomas and St. John provided for a joint expenditure of $179,686, while the revenue was only $95,620. In St. Croix the revenue amounted to $155,365, while the expenditure was $253,215.

THE DANISH COLONIES.

Colonies.	Area in Sq. M.	Population.	Imports.	Exports.
Iceland	39,756	70,927	$2,200,000	$1,800,000
Greenland	46,740	10,516	221,708	91,120
West Indies	138	30,504	23,048	15,812
Faroe Islands	515	12,955	....	....
Totals	87,149	124,902	$2,444,756	$1,906,932

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District of Columbia.

Capital:
WASHINGTON.

The District of Columbia is the seat of the Government of the United States and is co-extensive with the city of Washington. It was formed March 30, 1791, by a cession of land amounting to 1,000 square miles on both sides of the Potomac River, to the United States by the States of Maryland and Virginia. It formerly occupied two counties, Alexandria and Washington. Alexandria County was re-ceded to Virginia in 1846, and in 1874 the county government of Washington was abolished.

The total area of the District of Columbia is approximately sixty square miles, and in 1901 its estimated population was 283,718. The present government of the District was instituted in 1878, when the administration of District affairs was given by an act of Congress to three Commissioners, two of whom are appointed by the President of the United States from citizens of the District having three years residence therein, while the third is detailed by the President from the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army. The present Commissioners are Henry B. F. McFarland and John W. Ross, whose terms expire in March, 1903, and Major John Biddle, who holds office during the pleasure of the President. The secretary is William Tindall.

The agricultural pursuits in the District are such as are usually found near large cities. Most of the cultivated land is devoted to vegetable and fruit farms and floral establishments, while there are many prosperous dairy farms within its borders. Of the 8,489 acres of land under cultivation, negro farmers possess only twenty-nine acres.

In manufacturing the District has only those industries which may be termed of local importance. The products of the manufacturing establishments are used within the District and the city of Washington, excepting, of course, the products of government establishments, which form about one-fifth of the manufacturing interests.

For more than a decade Washington has had one of the most complete systems of manual training in elementary schools to be found in the country. New school buildings are now being erected, and it is expected that this fact will mark an epoch in manual training development. In the new schools manual training in the domestic branches will be made obligatory for girls, it being felt that the rush for normal training is having the effect of making girls forget the domestic arts in their eagerness to become teachers.

The general tax rate in the District in 1901 was $1.50 for each $100 worth of property, except that used solely for agricultural purposes, where the tax rate was $1 for each $100.

Following the centennial celebration of the establishment of the seat of government in Washington, held in December, 1900, came a general popular demand that Congress should enact legislation for the improvement of the District. In accordance with recommendations of the District Commission, Congress made large appropriations in 1901 to meet the anticipated deficiencies in the District, so that no delay might be experienced in providing for the completion of a sewerage disposal system, the construction of a water filtering plant and the establishment of an adequate water supply.

At an extraordinary session of Congress, held in March, 1902, a commission of eminent architects and landscape gardeners was appointed to prepare a general plan for the improvement of the public park system of the District. Work at renovating the White House began in the early Summer of 1902, the State offices being moved for the time to another building, and for several months to Oyster Bay, L. I., where President Roosevelt has his Summer home.

The plans for the beautifying of Washington, as suggested by the Burnham Commission of 1889, and practically accepted by Congress, are really the celebrated plans prepared by L'Enfant under the supervision of Washington and Jefferson, with some modifications to adapt them to the altered and increased needs of the capital of a nation of 70,000,000 people. The plans call for the construction of a series of handsome public buildings and the laying out of parks, gardens and avenues, with axial relation to the Capitol, White House and Washington Monument. The revised plans were prepared by the Commission appointed in March, 1901, and there is now pending in Congress a scheme of taxation whereby the work may be carried on without proving burdensome to the District.

Dominican Republic.

Capital:
SANTO DOMINGO.

The settlement of Santo Domingo was made by the Spaniards, and the greater part of the island is still occupied by a Spanish speaking population. Within its limits was established the first civilized settlement of the new world, and its territory is closely associated with the career of Christopher Columbus. It continued under Spanish rule until 1801, when the government formally abandoned it. In 1821 the people proclaimed themselves a republic under the flag and authority of Colombia. Roger, President of Haiti, invaded it and the dominion of the whole island fell into his hands. In 1844 the people of the eastern end of the island again asserted their independence, and established the Dominican Republic, and from that date to this the two political divisions have been maintained. In 1861 the Spanish Government succeeded in re-establishing its authority over Santo Domingo, but in 1865 all claims to sovereignty were withdrawn. The inhabitants of the Republic became in time anxious for annexation to the United States, and in 1871 a commission appointed by President Grant visited the island to inquire into its condition and resources. Their report was favorable to annexation, but Congress took no action upon it. The population of the Republic is about 750,000, mainly composed of a mixed race of the original Spanish settlers and the Indian inhabitants, of mulattoes and negroes, and of whites or European descended inhabitants.

With the exception of Cuba it is the largest of the West India Islands, having an area of 28,249 square miles, of which 18,045 belong to the Republic of Santo Domingo, the rest being comprised in Haiti. It is a beautiful and fertile country, with a great variety of climate, soil and vegetation. Gold is found in the sands of the streams, and other mineral products include silver, platinum, tin and iron.

The government is popular, representative and Republican, its administration being entrusted to three co-ordinate branches, the legislative, executive and judicial.

The most important industry of the Republic at present is the production of sugar, the principal market for which is the United States, where it is now admitted free of duty. Other products are rum, cocoa, coffee, tobacco and tropical fruits. A striking characteristic of Santo Domingo is the luxuriance of its forests, the export trade in timber having reached large proportions. There is no lack of labor to prepare trees for the market, as all the inhabitants of the interior are skilful workmen and are more expert in this than in any other kind of labor.

The great element needed for the national progress and prosperity of the Dominican Republic is better means of transportation. The Government is doing all in its power, by means of liberal concessions and guarantees, to aid private enterprise in the construction of railroads. Under these circumstances the island is rapidly being supplied with railroads, which will be an important factor in its future prosperity.

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The foreign commerce of the country, which is mainly with the United States, Spain, Great Britain, France, the Danish Antilles and Germany, is showing a healthy and steady increase. One of Santo Domingo's greatest needs is an influx of progressive and industrious people. With the increase of productive power supplied by these, together with improved means of interior communication, the country will be able to demonstrate the correctness of her estimate formed in 1871 by the United States commissioners, who said that, taken as a whole, Santo Domingo is one of the richest and most fertile regions on the face of the earth.

The city of Santo Domingo, the seat of the Government, is the oldest existing settlement by white men in North America, having been founded in 1493, by Bartholomew, a brother of Columbus. It was here that the great discoverer was imprisoned by order of Bobadelila, and the cell in which he was confined is still shown to visitors.

Santo Domingo has been famous in all times for its great mining wealth, which, however, still remains undeveloped. The most important minerals found are iron, gold, copper, lignite, salt and petroleum.

The Executive Cabinet is Secretary of State, General Juan Francisco Sanchez; Secretary of the Interior and Police, General Casimiro Cordero; Secretary of Justice and Public Education, Licenciado Jose Maria Cabral y Balz; Secretary of Finances and Commerce, Licenciado Emiliano Tejera; Secretary of War and the Navy, General Miguel Andreas Pichardo; Secretary of Improvements and Public Works, Senor Don Jose Fco Guzman; Secretary of Posts and Telegraphs, Licenciado Rafael J. Castillo.

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Ecuador.

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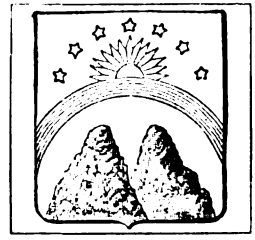
Capital:
QUITO.



The history of Ecuador may be divided into three different periods—the first prior to the arrival of the Spaniards in 1526, the second comprising the three centuries of Spanish rule and the third the years which have elapsed since. In 1822 the independence of the country and the establishment of the Republic became accomplished facts. The history of the first period is, of course, mostly tradition, and consists of the usual story of warfare by savage peoples. Under Spanish rule the same misrule and despotism which prevailed everywhere in Spanish America were felt in Ecuador, with perhaps greater force than elsewhere. The peace which sometimes prevailed was the result rather of terror or lack of power than of the happiness and satisfaction of the people. On the 24th of May, 1822, the battle of Pichincha put an end to Spanish rule, and secured the independence of the country. Early in the year 1830 Ecuador constituted itself a free and independent State, framed a Constitution and elected a President, and has continued under the same form of government since.

The Republic owes its name to the fact that the equator traverses its territory at a very short distance from its capital, dividing the country into two sections north and south of the line. The limits of the country have never been surveyed or even determined. Its greatest length from north to south has been estimated at about 520 miles, while its greatest width, from east to west, is calculated to be about 740 miles. The total area is put at 248,580 square miles.

The government of Ecuador is popular, representative and republican in form. Suffrage is universal for citizens. The financial condition of the country has steadily improved under the benefits of peace and a stable administration. The country is making rapid progress in the matter of public instruction, there being, in addition to numerous primary schools, nineteen colleges and a university.

Owing to the topographical conditions and the peculiarities of its soil and climate, Ecuador is essentially an agricultural country, its productions varying, however, according to the difference of heat and elevation. The chief product is cocoa, and next to this comes sugar. Other valuable products are cotton, tobacco, ivory, nuts and Peruvian bark, or cinchona.

Ecuador abounds in gold and precious metals. The manufacturing business has not been developed in accordance with its capacity, partly owing to the difficulty of obtaining adequate transportation facilities. The foreign trade of the country has been as high as $25,000,000 in some years, and is nearly equally divided between exports and imports.

The Cabinet is made up of these members: Interior, A. Moucargo; Finance, T. Gagliardo; Army and Foreign Affairs, Jose Peraltad; Navy, Nig Grellan.

These officers are appointed and removed at the will of the President, but no one can be appointed who has not the qualifications required to be a Senator. The Constitution especially sets forth the cases in which the Secretaries of State become responsible, together with the President, or individually, for their official action. In all other cases the President himself is responsible.

Education in the United States.

MILES M. O'BRIEN,
ex-President
of the
New York Board
of Education.

Education is an undetermined problem, the solution of which, constantly approached, may never be fully reached, for education is one of the essential elements of progress, and progress is never ending. Three great nations—the United States, England and Germany—lead in efforts at solution of the problem, each pursuing a way of its own. The character of a nation makes its schools, as, in turn, the character of its schools makes a nation, and the American spirit, now making itself felt in every current of the world's life, asserts itself herein as emphatically as in any of the various directions wherein it has won for the country a pre-eminent place among the nations.

Of the three countries mentioned the United States is the only one where the Democratic spirit rules in the matter of directing educational affairs. England has a national system which has been aptly described by an English writer as multi-cellular and amply provided with safety valves, but not well adapted to getting up a good head of steam. Germany as well as the United States differs from England in this respect, for there is, strictly speaking, neither a German system of education nor an American system. While in England the schools are under the control of a Governmental Board of Education, no such control is exercised by the Imperial Government at Berlin, nor by the Federal Government at Washington. In educational matters the different States of the German Empire retain considerable varieties of organization and even of aim; and in America there are very great differences both in administration and in organization between the educational systems of different States of the Union, and even of different cities and towns in any one State. Nevertheless, the masses of the people in Germany have very little to do with determining the course of educational policy, for there the keys of the position, as a rule, are in the hands of a strong central authority; while in the United States nearly all education rests on popular control. In other words, educational progress in Germany is guided by administrative order, while in America it depends very largely upon free discussion.

That education is compulsory in the United States is not the result of any Federal enactment, but of self-imposed laws adopted by the several constituent commonwealths. The founders of the colony of Massachusetts in 1642 enjoined upon the municipal authorities the duty of seeing that every child within their respective jurisdictions should receive a proper amount of schooling. A similar obligation was practically accepted by the thirteen original States federated in 1789, and by all of the States which subsequently entered into the Union. But there is no central authority which could enforce the fulfilment of this duty, and hence there are considerable varieties of type among schools and marked differences in the nature and extent of provision made for primary, secondary, technical and collegiate education. The one point whereon there is practical unanimity among the authorities is that theological instruction in any form is debarred from the common school. Argument in favor of this lies in the conviction that in communities where religious thought and profession are absolutely unfettered, and where no single ecclesiastical body is entitled to special recognition or privilege, the State should keep itself aloof from religious parties and controversies, and in its support of the common schools should aim to make them meet those recognized needs which are common to all sects. Then it is believed that there is actually in the school, despite the absence of any teaching which might be forced into denominational channels, a religious atmosphere, derived from the influences of home and church, which is in no manner impaired by making the course of education strictly secular.

While there exists no uniformity in the methods or machinery of education in the several States of the Union, there prevails in its stead a local patriotism which makes each of the leading communities proud of its own institutions, and keenly solicitous to produce such examples of good work as may prove worthy of imitation elsewhere. Underlying all diversities of method, organization and achievement, and the variances of view expressed by experts, there is essential unity in the aims of all American communities,

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as President Eliot, of Harvard University, has expressed it, "to make democratic education universally accessible, and by means of it to lift up the whole population to a higher plane of intelligence, conduct and happiness." In view of this Sir Joshua G. Fitch, LL.D., says, as author of one of a number of special reports on education in the United States, presented to both houses of the British Parliament by order of the King: "America may be regarded as a laboratory in which educational experiments are being tried on a great scale, under conditions exceptionally favorable to the encouragement of inventiveness and fresh enthusiasm, and to the discovery of new methods and new truths. The fundamental principle of democracy, in the view of American citizens, is local self-government. There is not, and is not likely to be, any vacillation of public opinion on this point; and there is at present no visible indication of any centripetal force which might tend to the greater influence of the central government over matters concerning education, since these are still, and always have been, within the exclusive province of the several State Legislatures."

Democratic education, to use President Eliot's term, may be defined as a form of individual self-government in the schools. Underlying the American idea of education there is that principle of human freedom and responsibility from which sprang the Republic itself. The old-time school was an autocracy or an oligarchy; the American school has become a democracy, no less under law than the other, but under law which applies to teacher as well as to pupil, and in the operation of which there is a common interest. Its processes as well as its character have changed, and the teacher is no longer a task-master, but a guide; a helper, who assists in the evolution of a mind which, expanding, absorbs from the world of knowledge so much of what is necessary for its full development as it can assimilate.

Thus, in America, education has come to a pass where it represents not merely a certain amount of time spent in the schools, not a certain degree of proficiency in spelling, reading, writing, geography and arithmetic, but the development of the entire personality of the pupil into a character which shall, as early as possible, harmonize with the ideals of American citizenship. It is to this end that the common school has been freed more and more from autocratic rule and placed under such systems of discipline as are based upon the principle of making the child capable and desirous of living in the best possible way in the forms of civilized life, namely, the family, the State, the Church, the industrial world and general society, to the end that he may develop into a self-respecting, self-governing and helpful component of these same institutions. Hence a moral element enters into the educational process at the very beginning in the awakening of a sense of responsibility to self and to the community, the latter represented to the pupil by his teachers, his schoolmates and the home circle, whereto he bears the influences which surround him in the school.

In the arrangement of courses of study due consideration is given as a matter of course to those things which are essential in the practial every-day life of a great industrial and commercial nation. While the three studies of reading, writing and arithmetic no longer make up the full complement of what constitutes a common school education, they have by no means lost their importance because the curriculum has been enlarged to include new elements growing out of moral and social considerations. The value of the equipment they confer is, on the contrary, enhanced by the creation of right tastes, the training of the hands and minds of children in useful ways which stimulate to industry and appeal to the love of usefulness or of beauty and the inculcation of that spirit of patriotism the presence of which in every American school is indicated by the fact of the national flag floating conspicuously over the schoolhouse or from some prominent point in its front on every day during the school year.

As to methods of instruction, they vary with locality, but in general the tendency is to get away from the old idea of forcing in upon the youthful mind something which is altogether extraneous to it. The antiquated system of a-b, ab, may still exist in out-of-the-way places, but in general it has been superseded by more rational methods. This is to be observed in the elementary and primary stages of education, which appear to be based more and more, as the science advances, upon the idea of so preparing the minds of pupils that they themselves will feel the desirability of such instruction as their school affords. Knowledge of language and numbers is imparted in connection with ideas at the very beginning. To this end the kindergarten system, first introduced in the country independently of the educational authorities, has been officially adopted in one locality after another with satisfactory results, which promise its universal adoption within a few years. The word to be spelled, the number to be expressed in figures is first made interesting to the pupil by means of stories or material objects, and the powers of letters or of figures are made evident in association with words representing known objects, or figures representing numbers which are comprehended. The result is that the child is led rather than driven along the paths of knowledge, and one of the greatest benefits is that the habit of thinking, essential to the full success of all study, is inculcated at a very early age. Or, it would be better to say, the power of thinking, which asserts itself in some manner even before it is considered necessary to begin the process of education, is brought under the systematic control of its possessor with a view to its being exercised with definite aims.

Thus the child enters upon the secondary stage of its education prepared to make intelligent use of the broader opportunities it offers for the acquisition of that knowledge which is to contribute to the successful exercise in life of whatever natural gifts the individual may possess. While it is altogether unlikely that any definite choice of future occupation has been made at this period, there is an accentuation of that moral principle in education which demands for the future citizen such all-around development of mental faculty and manual ability as would prove useful in any calling or under any circumstances. The special task of secondary education in a democratic community has been described very succinctly by Professor Paul H. Hanus, Professor of Pedagogy at Harvard University, in the following statement:

"First, to promote the pupil's normal physical development." This, of course, is in continuation of what is begun in the elementary and primary stages.

"Second, to stimulate every individual to aim at intelligent self-support, or some worthy form of life-work, whether he inherits an income or not, and to give him general preparation for such activity.

"Third, to stimulate and prepare each pupil, so far as his age and the time limits of secondary education permit, to participate, intelligently and helpfully, in promoting the welfare of the society of which he is to form a part.

"Fourth, to prepare and to stimulate each pupil to carry forward his own development uninterruptedly, so far as his circumstances permit, through self-teaching, whether he continues his studies in some higher institution after his school life is closed, or whether he enters at once on his active life work."

Professor Hanus advocates also the introduction of courses in manual training and commercial principles and practice, which, together with their general educational aims, minister directly to vocational and social aims. This is done in some places, while in others the school system includes fully equipped manual and industrial training schools and technical schools, wherein the vocational courses are paramount, but are so arranged as to permit of the continuation of such purely intellectual courses as require to be followed further by the class of youth eligible for admission. There are also commercial high schools included in some of the public school systems, and it is inevitable that, in view of the commercial character of the nation, this experiment in public education will have a large development. There is a strong argument for it in the success, as business enterprises, of the commercial colleges and business colleges which have been established by private parties in various sections of the country, some of them dating their foundation back a half century, and several of them expanded into chains of related institutions, offering the combined benefits of the entire chain to the students of a constituent college in any one of the cities and towns included in the system.

The idea of vocational courses is carried forward into the realm of the higher or collegiate education, and one of its manifestations is seen in the adoption of the "elective" principle in even such old and great institutions as Harvard University. It prevails in the academic departments to an extent which would scarcely have been deemed possible a generation or two back, especially in view of the fact that the larger colleges and universities each includes scientific and professional schools, other than those of law, medicine and divinity, which are presumably for post-graduates, and which, at any rate, are designed to prepare students for some one particular vocation.

Both in the rapid multiplication of colleges in the United States and in the lavish generosity with which endowments and other benefits are bestowed upon them, there is evident the spirit of utilitarianism

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which underlies education in the United States. While the desirability of advanced and high scholarship is well recognized, and much is done in behalf of learning for its own sake, the practical American mind inquires continually as to what is the end in view. And here, as in the elementary and the primary schools, the answer is found in the manifest determination to create good citizenship and build up self-reliant, self-respecting and self-governing communities.

The idea is a national one, as was made evident in the fact that one of the gifts of the United States to Cuba, before conferring upon the young republic the independence won for her by American arms, was a thorough system of public education. There was earlier evidence in the attention which the United States Government gave to the creation of systems of education for the Indians and for the enfranchised colored people of the Southern States. In the case of each of these two races the Government has begun an experiment which is being carried on with the utmost care, the main object being, as in all American education, to assimilate these elements as nearly as may be possible to the general character of the entire population, working for both advance and rise in character, knowledge and ability. The problems presented are difficult ones, and are continually presenting new aspects as each difficulty is surmounted. Even greater difficulties than any yet encountered are presented in the Philippines, but the work has been undertaken there as systematically as elsewhere, with the certainty that, whether the islands remain a possession of the United States, become themselves one of the States, or receive ultimately the gift of independence bestowed upon Cuba, they will be American in the spirit of progress which stands for patriotism, personal character and productive or constructive worth.

Egypt.

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Capital.
CAIRO.

The reigning Khedive of Egypt is the seventh ruler to represent the dynasty of Mehemet Ali, who secured absolute control of the country by force of arms in 1811. In 1879, Ismail I., grandfather of the present ruler, was compelled to abdicate by the Governments of Great Britain and France, and, while he was succeeded by his son, Mohamed Tewfik, a Comptroller-General was appointed by each of the two European nations, and these officials supervised the finances of the country until the military revolt, in 1882. On January 18, 1883, after the British had overcome the revolt and dispersed the army, the Khedive issued a decree abolishing the dual control and appointing a British financial adviser as a member of the Government. The position of Egypt, therefore, is a peculiar one. Nominally it is a province of the Turkish Empire, although actually it is autonomous under the Khedive, being subject only to the tribute of $3,410,460, payable annually to the Sultan, and yet, at the same time, it is dependent for its exis- tence upon the will of European Powers, Great Britain being the dominant factor in the control of its internal affairs.

The Khedive of Egypt.

Abbas Hilmi, the present ruler, is the son of Mohamed Tewfik. He was born July 14, 1874, and succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, January 8, 1892. He married Princess Ikbal Hanem, and their children are: Princess Emina Hanem, born February 12, 1895; Princess Atiaton-Ilah Hanem, born June 9, 1896; Princess Fathieh Hanem, born November 27, 1897; Prince Mohammed Abdul Mouneim, born February 20, 1899, and Princess Loutfieih Hanem, born September 29, 1900. Prince Mohammed Sepis heir apparent to the throne.

Egypt is a Turkish dependency. The administration of Egyptian affairs is carried on by native ministers under the ruling of the Khedive. All matters of finance must be concurred in by an English Financial Adviser, who sits in the Council of Ministers, but is not an executive. Egypt proper is divided into six governorships (those of Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta, Suez Canal, including Port Said and Ismailieh, Suez and Sinai Peninsula and El Arish) and fourteen provinces, six in Lower Egypt, eight in Upper.

Christians, Jews and Moslems form by far the largest part of the population, with the Moslems far outnumbering all others.

Egypt boasts 9,878 primary, 28 secondary, 25 higher or professional and 96 exclusively female schools and academies, both private and public.

The system of justice in Egypt is complicated. Religion plays a great part. Owing to the capitulations in Egypt, as in the rest of the Ottoman Empire, foreigners are exempt from the lower tribunals.

The estimated revenue for 1902 amounts to about $54,222,000, and the expenditure to about $49,501,395. In 1901 the public debt was $500,402,729.

Egypt is distinctively agricultural, having three seasons each year. The Winter crops, sown in November and harvested in May and June, are cereals of all kinds; the Summer crops, sown in March and harvested in October and November, are sugar, rice and cotton; the Fall crops, sown in July and Harvested in September and October, are a kind of maize, rice and vegetables. In Lower Egypt, where there is canal irrigation, cotton is grown in great quantities. The imports of Egypt in 1901 amounted to $76,244,695 and the exports to $78,650,440. This is exclusive of specie movements.

Anglo-Egyptian Soudan was won from the Khalifa in 1899 by the combined forces. Under the treaty of January 19, that year, the province is governed under the two flags and is presided over by a Governor-General appointed by Egypt with British assent. The import and export of slaves is prohibited, no duties are levied on imports from Egypt, and duties on foreign imports are under the Egyptian schedule. Laws are made by proclamation.

In 1891 the estimated revenue was $1,121,870, and the expenditure $3,070,475. Egypt makes up the deficit.

The whole of the Egyptian army was disbanded by a decree of the Khedive in 1882, and a new army organized by a British general officer known as the Sirdar. The present Sirdar is Major-General Sir Reginald Wingate, K. C. B., K. C. M. G., D. S. O., A. D. C. The army has a total strength of 18,114, and has 134 English officers of rank and a full complement of native subordinate officers. Since the rebellion of 1882 an English army of occupation has remained in the country.

Egypt and Great Britain rule the Soudan jointly, the flags of the two countries being used together. No duties are levied on imports from Egypt and the duties on imports from other countries may not exceed those levied in Egypt. The cost of administration is, for the present, largely borne by Egypt. The subject territory has an area of about 950,000 square miles and a population estimated at about 10,000,000. Egypt receives from this country a considerable amount of gold dust, ivory, ostrich feathers, gums, hides and skins, though the Dervish revolts of the last few years have nearly stopped active trade. By the convention between the British and Egyptian governments, signed January 19, 1899, the import and export of slaves is prohibited. Cairo is in telegraphic and railway communication with Khartum, and since December, 1899, the Soudan has been declared open for general traffic.

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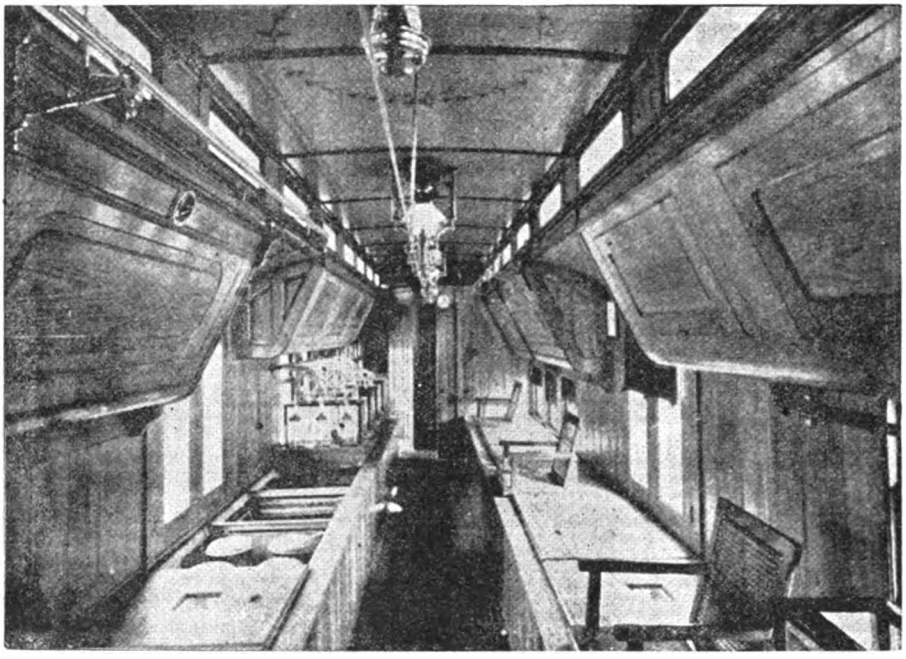

Interior of a Government Fish Car.

Fish, Their Propagation and Protection.

The work of the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries is carried on at twenty-five stations or hatcheries located at suitable places throughout the country. At Woods Holl and Gloucester, Mass., cod, mackerel, lobster, and other important marine species are propagated, and the fry are deposited on the natural spawning grounds along the coast. At Battle Creek, Baird and Hoopa Valley, in California, at Clackamas in Oregon and Little White Salmon River in Washington, the eggs of the Pacific salmon are collected and hatched, and the fry are planted on the spawning beds in the neighboring streams. The Atlantic and land-locked salmon are cultivated in Maine, at Craig Brook, and Green Lake, to restock the depleted streams and lakes of New England and Northern New York. On the Great Lakes, at Cape Vincent, New York, Put-in-Bay, Ohio, Alperia, Mich., and Duluth, Minn., the work is with white fish and lake trout in order to sustain the great commercial fisheries conducted for these species. Hatcheries in the interior at St. Johnsbury, Vt., Wytheville, Mich., Manchester, Ia., Bozeman, Mont., Neocho, Mo., Quincy, Ill., San Marcos, Texas, and Leadville, Col., are devoted to the important work of maintaining in the inland lakes and streams the supply of brook trout, rainbow tront, black bass, crappie and other fishes. During the Spring on the Potomac, Delaware and Susquehanna rivers, shad are hatched and are distributed in suitable streams along the Atlantic coast.

For the distribution of fish and eggs the commission has four cars specially equipped with tanks, air-circulating apparatus, and other appliances.

In the prosecution of marine work three vessels are used, the steamers Albatross and Fish Hawk and the schooner Grampus. The Albatross is fitted with appliances for deep sea dredging and collecting work, and is used for surveying and exploring ocean bottoms and investigating marine life. The Fish Hawk is in reality a floating hatchery, and is engaged in hatching shad, lobsters and mackerel, in collecting eggs and in distributing fry, besides making topographic surveys of fishing grounds, etc.

The commission is constantly studying the condition and habitat of fish, and trying to devise means to keep up the supply which is drawn upon so heavily by the fishermen of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and the great Lakes. To that end hatcheries have been established at various places, as above noted, from which millions of fry are annually distributed which eventually mature into eatable and marketable fish.

As will be seen on another page, practically every State in the Union has laws for the protection of the more valued game fish, and it is their increase to which the efforts of the Game Commission are directed. At the various hatcheries a close study is made of their habits and needs, and the consequence is a great improvement within the past few years in the methods of producing and caring for the fish. Of all the States, however, New York is the first to offer a college course in the scientific culture of fish. This step has been taken by the provision of a fund for the teaching of pisciculture in the New York State College of Forestry. The object of this is to teach the students, in practical fashion, the purposes, methods and results of fish culture in this country. This unusual educational experiment has greatly interested scientists, who regard the new plan as of the highest importance and are giving it their enthusiastic support.. While, as a general thing, art does not improve upon nature, the contrary has been shown to be the case in the artificial propagation of fish. When a fish lays its eggs in a natural state, it has been proved that but two per cent of them are fertilized, while in the hatcheries the managers think they are doing badly unless at least 95 per cent of the eggs become fish.

In the State hatcheries of New York hundreds of thousands of young fish are artificially raised to the fingerling size, and then set free in the streams of the State. Many waters which were almost barren of fish have been replenished, and, if proper protection is given, there is hope that New York will be again the best fishing State in America.

The total capital invested in fishing on the Great Lakes is now nearly $1,000,000, and 10,000 men are engaged in the industry.

During the last year the United States Fish Commission distributed to various waters more than 10,000,000 fish and eggs.

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The diseases of fishes are now being carefully studied by a scientist under the direction of the commission. Already he has found cures for several epidemics which prevail in hatching stations.

The efforts of the commission in planting fish in strange waters have been very successful. Rainbow trout are now caught in Texas, Virginia and many other States, where before they were entirely unknown. Salmon are now quite plentiful in the waters of the upper Delaware.

The fisheries of the Mississippi River and its tributaries have increased largely in the past few years. The principal products are catfish, German carp and buffalo fish.

There is now some $13,000,000 invested in the fisheries of Washington, Oregon and California. More than 20,000 people are employed in them.

Half a million Oregon salmon eggs were sent to New Zealand in 1901, and successfully hatched.

The United States Fish Commission is now operating 37 hatching stations, in addition to many hatcheries under control of the commissions of the several States.

Picking Out Dead Eggs.

Packing Salmon Eggs.

One of the most interesting movements of the Fish Commission steamer Albatross was the the recent trip to the South Sea Islands, during the five months of which ten groups of islands were visited and landings were made at fifty places. While fishing is carried on at all the inhabited islands in each group, yet in no one place is it prosecuted to any great extent, but is a local affair and hardly considered beyond the needs of home consumption. Tahiti seems to be the only island where commercial fishing is carried on, and then only to a limited extent, at Papeete. The average catch is small, not exceeding the amount that would be required to supply a town of 1,500 people.

The fishing is conducted with sieve, hook and line, and spear. At many places in the Society and Paumotu groups certain kinds of fish are poisonous in some localities and good in others. No theory is advanced as to the cause of this peculiar state of affairs.

At many islands pearl fishing is carried on, diving being performed in depths ranging from 5 to 20 fathoms, the average probably being from 10 to 15 fathoms. There are some 3,500 natives engaged in this industry, which is very profitable.

Considerable attention is being paid to the salmon fishing of Alaska, which, it is asserted, will eventually add as much to the wealth of the nation as the Klondike gold mines. These are situated mostly in what is known as the Bristol Bay district, which includes the Ugashik, Egagak, Naknek, Kulchak, Mushagak, and Wood rivers, and their sea approaches. These rivers are all large and flow great volumes of water. The earliest records of salmon fishing in this section tell of the salting of the fish on the Mushagak by the schooner Neptune in 1883, and the erection of cannery buildings in that year for the Arctic Packing Company, which made a trial pack of 400 cases in 1884.

Two methods only are employed in taking salmon for commercial purposes in this district, gill nets and traps, and both are well adapted to the local conditions. Traps catch not only the salmon, but other species, all of which are wasted. It is thought that if their use is not regulated they will work great injury to the fisheries in the future.

The fishermen are white, mainly Scandinavians, with some Italians, and their wages are very good.

This district, when running full, will pack 250,000 fish daily in the thirteen operating canneries. These canneries are practically in full operation about one month.

Flag of the United States; Its 125th Anniversary.

AUGUSTUS BEDFORD.

The year 1902 is the 125th anniversary of the birth of the American Flag. Its history is an interesting one, known by few, and never before published fully or correctly.

In 1265 England adopted as her banner a white ground with a red St. George cross, and this was the first flag to come upon our shores, being brought here in 1497 by John Cabot. The Scandinavians, who were here in 1000, brought no flag with them, and as Columbus did not come to this country the flag he carried was not brought here. The "St. George" flag (Fig. 1), is the flag under which the colonies were formed in 1643. In 1651 it was formally adopted by the Massachusetts colony and ordered placed on the "Bastile" on all proper occasions. It was the flag of this country for 189 years.

In 1686 Sir Edmund Andros arrived in Boston to become the Governor of the colony, and brought from the King a flag for New England. This was similar to the first one, the red cross, however, being wider, and in the upper part of the cross was a crown, signifying the King's authority, and in the lower part the letters J. R., standing for "Jacobus Rex," meaning "James the King" (Fig. 2). This was known as the "Andros Flag," and was our official flag for twenty-one years.

England and Scotland having united, in 1707 England changed her flag, and our flag changed with it.

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This one was a red body ground, with a canton containing the St. George Cross of red on white, crossed by a St. Andrew Cross of white on blue, the latter from the cross of Scotland (Fig. 3). This flag was known as the "King's Union." When the King signed official documents he wrote "Jacobus Rex," but, on minor papers, without the seal, he would sign "Jacques." After a while the flag known as "King's Union" was often called "Jacques Union," and from this fact originated the words "Union Jack."

At the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775, the minute men from the town of Bedford, under Captain Nathan Page, brought a flag which was known as the "Bedford Flag" (Fig. 4). Under this flag was fought the first battle for independence. The original flag used that day is now in the public library in Bedford, Mass. It is a maroon ground, upon which is an extended arm, grasping a sword, from which is suspended

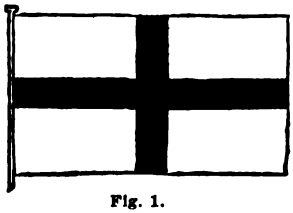

Fig. 1.
St. George Flag.

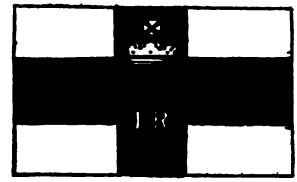

Fig. 2.
The J. R. Flag.

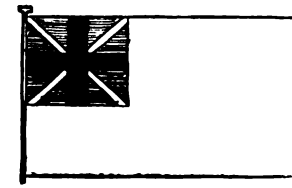

Fig. 3.
The King's Union.

a band containing the words, "Aut Vince More," meaning "Conquer or Die." In October, 1775, the Continental Congress adopted a flag, white ground, with a pine tree, and over it the words, "An appeal to Heaven" (Fig. 5). This was the first flag officially adopted by Congress, and was specially designed for the navy. When General Washington left Philadelphia to go to Cambridge to take command of the army, he was accompanied as far as New York by the Light Horse Guards, of Philadelphia, who carried their flag with them. The body was a yellow ground, in the centre of which was a scroll. Inside of this, on a blue ground, was a bow of yellow ribbon, with thirteen ends. Underneath were the words, "For these we strive." On the left side of the scroll was an Indian with a bow in one hand and a pole in the other, upon which was a liberty cap. On the right of the scroll was an angel blowing a trumpet. Above the scroll was the head of a horse, over which were the letters L. H. In the left hand corner were thirteen stripes, silver and blue (Fig. 6). The original flag used at that time is in the possession of this same regiment in its armory on Market and Twenty-first streets, Philadelphia.

At General Washington's suggestion a flag was made at Cambridge consisting of thirteen stripes, red

Fig. 4.
The Bedford Flag.

Fig. 5.
The Pine Tree Flag.

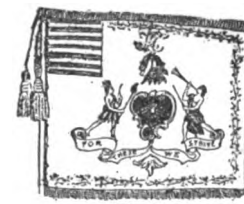

Fig. 6.
The Light Horse Flag.

and white, with the English Union Jack, representing the thirteen colonies and recognizing England as our mother country (Fig. 7). This flag Washington raised over his army in Cambridge, January 1, 1776. The next day he hoisted it upon a staff on Prospect Hill in Somerville, Mass., where now stands a monument to commemorate the event. It was in use for six months, but was never officially adopted. On February 8, 1776, Colonel Gadsden presented a flag to Congress asking that it be adopted for the navy in place of the Pine Tree emblem. It had a yellow ground with a rattlesnake in the attitude of striking, and under it the words, "Don't tread on me" (Fig. 8). Congress did not adopt it, but passed a vote of thanks, and ordered it hung upon the walls of the Capitol.

At this period there were many different flags in use.

When the Declaration of Independence was read, the Cambridge flag, with the King's coat of arms, was destroyed, and later a movement was set on foot to secure a national emblem. Many designs were offered to the committee, but the members could not agree, and finally left it to General Washington. He suggested that as the red and white stripes had been continued in use on many private flags, they be adopted as

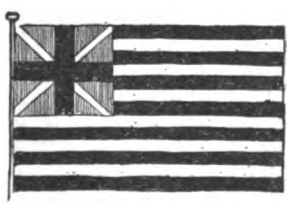

Fig. 7.
The Cambridge Flag.

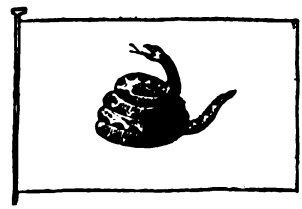

Fig. 8.
The Gadsden Flag.

Fig. 9.
First Stars and Stripes Adopted.

a body and a blue canton be added, with some different figure than that of the English Union Jack. This was accepted by the committee, and various suggestions were made for the canton. A beaver, indicating industry, was the first, which was rejected as not being significant enough. A sun, moon and cross were also suggested, but these were all rejected, and Washington named a star, which was accepted. Mrs. Betsy Ross, a young widow who was skilled in needlework and had done considerable fancy work for General Washington, had promised him to make the model flag. When he, with Robert Morris, the great financier, and John Ross, her uncle, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, called upon her and Washington drew out the design, she refused to make it, as the pattern had upon it a six-pointed star. Upon being asked her reasons, she said, "That star is a sign of heraldry. As they are to be placed in a circle they

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will have to be put on always with much care, as they must be perfectly straight to look well, while a five-pointed star looks well anyway it is placed. If you look at a star in the sky it always looks as if it had five points." Taking a piece of paper, she folded it, and making one cut of the scissors, handed it to General Washington, who, opening it, said, "Gentlemen, it is perfect, let us have them five-pointed." This flag (Fig. 9) was adopted June 14, 1777.

So the flag remained for eighteen years, but in 1794, Kentucky and Vermont having been added to the Union, Senator Bradley, of Vermont, introduced a bill in Congress to change the flag to fifteen stripes and fifteen stars, claiming that these two States should be represented in the flag. The law was passed to take effect on May 1, 1795. This was our flag during the war of 1812, and it was the flag that Francis S. Key saw floating over Fort McHenry when he was inspired to write the "Star Spangled Banner." In 1816 there were nineteen States and all wanted a star and a stripe. In 1817 another State was added, and a committee was appointed to arrange a design for a new flag. Hon. Peter H. Wendover, of New York, was the chairman of the committee. He insisted upon keeping the same design, but not adding any more stripes, as they would be so narrow that the white would not always be visible at a distance and it might be mistaken for an English flag. In fact, his plan was to return to the thirteen stripes, representing the thirteen original colonies, and giving each State a star. Though meeting with great opposition, he won the day, and on April 4, 1818, Congress enacted the following bill, which is the law of to-day:

"Section 1.—Be it enacted that from and after the Fourth day of July next, the flag of the United States be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union have twenty stars, white in a blue field.

"Section 2.—And be it further enacted that on the admission of every new State into the Union, one star be added to the Union of the flag; and that such addition shall take effect on the Fourth of July next succeeding such admission."

It has often been said in orations that the red meant valor, the white purity, and the blue loyalty, but Washington gave us a sentiment that is even grander. Gazing upon it, he said:

"We take the star from Heaven, the red from our mother country, separating it by white stripes, thus showing that we have separated from her, and the white stripes shall go down to posterity representing liberty."

NOTABLE DAYS IN CONNECTION WITH THE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN FLAG.

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Jan. 2, 1776.—"Cambridge" Flag unfurled over his army by General Washington, and on same day raised on Prospect Hill, Somerville, Mass.

Jan. 9, 1766.—The "No Stamp" Flag raised on Swing Bridge, Portsmouth, N. H.

Jan. 17, 1781.—First victory, battle of Cowpens under the "Eutaw" Flag, or "Tarleton's Terror."

Feb. 8, 1776.—Presentation of Gadsden's Flag to Congress, by Colonel Gadsden.

Feb. 15, 1778.—First salute to the Stars and Stripes, by a foreign government.

Feb. 28, 1866.—Raising of the first flag made of American Bunting.

March 17, 1776.—"Cambridge" Flag placed on Fort Hill, Roxbury, Mass.

March 21, 1775.—Raising of "The Congress" Flag.

April 4, 1818.—Adoption of the "Wendover" Flag, the present design, flag and bill drawn by Hon. Peter H. Wendover, of New York City.

April 14, 1865.—Raising the "Sumter" Flag on Fort Sumter that was fired on four years before.

April 27, 1867.—General Sickles compels the firemen in Charleston, S. C., to carry the Stars and Stripes, and every man to salute it.

April 28, 1862.—Raising the American Flag on the U. S. Mint at New Orleans, by Admiral Farragut.

April 29, 1776.—Adoption of the "Pine Tree" Flag by the Great and General Court of the Massachusetts colony.

May 1, 1795.—Adoption of and unfurling the "1795" Flag of 15 Stripes and 15 Stars.

May 1, 1862.—General Butler issues his famous Flag order.

May 2, 1745.—Lieutenant-Colonel Vaughn captures Fort Louisburg under Sir William Pepperell's "Nil Desperandum" Flag.

May 30. Memorial Day. Placing flags on the graves of our dead heroes.

June 14, 1777.—Adoption of the first Flag of Stars and Stripes, designed by General Washington and made by Mrs. Elizabeth Ross.

June 28, 1776.—Unfurling of the "Moultrie" Flag at Charleston, S. C., on Fort Moultrie.

June 30, 1497.—Planting the first Flag on American soil by John Cabot.

July 4. Independence Day. Adding new Stars to the Flag.

July 18, 1775.—The "Putnam" or "Somerville" Flag raised on Prospect Hill, Somerville, Mass.

Aug. 1, 1767.—Raising of the "Paradoxical" Flag by the Sons of Liberty in New York City.

Aug. 2, 1777.—Raising of first Stars and Stripes on a fort, Fort Schuyler, Utica, N. Y.

Aug. 8, 1776.—Declaration of Independence read in Charleston, S. C., under the "3 Crescent" Flag.

Sept. 11, 1777.—First battle under the Stars and Stripes at Brandywine.

Sept. 14, 1818.—"The Star Spangled Banner" composed by Francis Scott Key, while detained on the British vessel, Minden.

Sept. 23, 1779.—Lieutenant Stafford's brave act in saving Flag on the Bon Homme Richard.

Sept. 25, 1794. The American Flag entwined with the French Flag in France

Oct. 16, 1774.—The "Taunton" Flag unfurled.

Oct. 18, 1775.—Adoption of the "Pine Tree" Flag by the Continental Congress, for the Federal Navy. Our first official American Flag.

Nov. 3, 1773.—Raising Flag to call meeting in Liberty Hall (Harvard Grove), Boston, from which they marched and threw the "Taxed Tea" overboard.

Nov. 8, 1867.—First Stars and Stripes raised over Alaska by Major-General Rosseau.

Dec. 1, 1765.—Fort Johnson and Stamp paper captured, and the "3 Crescent" Flag unfurled.

Florida.

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Capital:
TALLAHASSEE.

Florida, the southernmost State of the United States, was first visited by the Spaniards under Ponce de Leon, who landed near St. Augustine in 1513. In 1526 Pamfilo de Narvaez obtained a grant from Charles V. of all lands between Cape Florida and Rio Panuco, and in 1528 he landed with a numerous army, but met with such formidable resistance from the Indians that he was compelled to retreat, and at last perished near Panuco, only ten of his followers returning to Spain. Other attempts were made to settle the territory, first by the Spaniards and then by French Protestants, who fled to the new country to escape religious persecution. In 1696 Pensacola was settled by the Spaniards, who retained a foothold in the country until 1763, when the whole province was ceded to England for Cuba. In 1789 Florida was receded to Spain and the greater part of the inhabitants deserted the country, moving to the United States.

In 1803 it was claimed that the territory had been ceded to France, and this led to a claim on the part of the United States to that part of the country west of the Perdito River. Finally, in 1819, the whole of the province was ceded to the United States, and on March 3, 1845, the territory was admitted into the Union.

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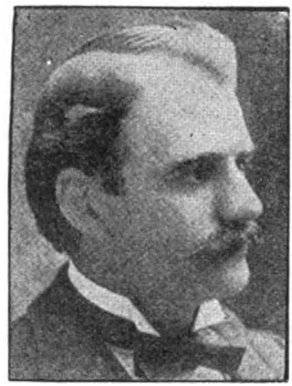
Florida has an area of 56,680 square miles, and in 1901 had an estimated population of 543,000. Agriculture and exploitation of min eral resources are the principal in dustries of the State, though there has been a steady growth in man ufacturing interests during the past few years. The most important manufactures of Florida are co-rel ative with her most important nat ural products, lumber and tobacco.

The tobacco manufacture ranks first in importance in the State, and it has been greatly augmented during the past ten years by the immigration of Cuban tobacco mak ers. More leaf tobacco enters the port of Tampa than at any other port in the United States, coming chiefly from Havana. Florida-grown tobacco is also largely used, the so called "Sumatra" wrapper leaf raised there having received a high er award at the Paris Exposition than that grown in Sumatra.

In 1888 rich veins of phosphate rock were discovered in Florida, and within a year the production had become nearly one-half of the total production of the country. 440,000 tons being exported that year. Increasing quantities are being retained within the State for local manufacture of fertilizer, and this industry promises to rank high within a few years.



Gov. William S. Jennings.

The forests of Florida are esti mated to cover 25,000,000 acres, and are composed largely of pitch pine, from which turpentine and resin are procured, and of live oak, used in ship building. Extensive swamps cover the southern portion of the State, and here are found enormous tracts of cypress, oak and palmetto.

In the raising of sub-tropical fruits Florida ranks second in the United States, California having taken the first rank during the last few years. The principal fruit crop is oranges, and the other cit rous fruits, such as lemons, limes, shaddocks and grape fruit are raised in abundance. Pineapple cul ture has almost doubled in volume in the past five years, and thou sands of crates are shipped North from the east coast during the ripening season.

On May 3, 1901, the city of Jacksonville suffered a fire almost as great in extent as the famous Boston fire of two decades ago. The fire zone extended for nearly two and a half miles in one direction, and half a mile in the other, destroying the greater part of the business and residence sections of the city. As soon as the magnitude of the disaster was known aid was hurried from all parts of the United States, and the work of rebuilding the city was begun almost before the ashes had cooled. Within a year much of the devastated territory had been rebuilt, and a new Jacksonville, better than the old, had sprung from the ruins.

France.

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Capital: PARIS.

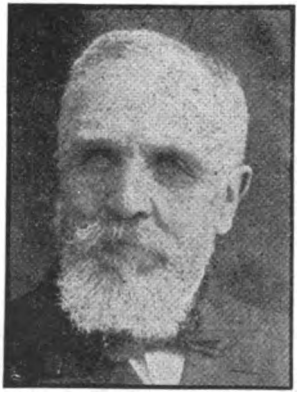
France has been under a republican form of government since the overthrow of Napoleon III., on September 4, 1870. The present President of the republic, M. Emile Loubet, was born December 31, 1838, and was elected February 18, 1899. The next election will be held in 1906.

THE MINISTRY.—Premier and Minister of the interior; M. Combes, Senator; Minister of Finance, M. Rouvier; Minister of Justice, M. Valle, Senator; Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcasse; Minister of War, General Andre, Minister of Marine, M. Pelletan; Minister of Public Instruction, M. Chaumie, Senator; Minister of Public Works, M. Maruejouls; Minister of Colonies, M. Doumergue; Minister of Commerce, M. Trouillot, and Minister of Agriculture, M. Mougeot.

THE NATION.—Under the Constitution of the Republic of France, adopted in 1875, that country is governed by a President, elected for seven years by the two legislative houses, the Senate and Chamber of Deputies. In these latter the legislative power solely resides. The executive rests jointly in the President, the two Chambers and the Ministry, which act as checks on each other. The responsible head, however, is the Premier, the President of the Ministry, which, with the President's co-operation, he appoints.

Enactments make all religions equal under the law, and entitle any religion with 100,000 adherents to a State grant. The Jews, Protestants and Catholics can now claim this. Much rioting and great social disturbance was caused during the present year on account of the forcible closing, under the education laws, of all non-conforming religious schools.

Justice.—In criminal causes courts of the first instance are those of the Justices of Peace. Over these are the Courts of Assizes and twen ty-six Courts of Appeals, with one final Court of Cassation. In civil causes the scheme is similar, but has the addition of a lower civil tri bunal under the Justices of Peace. The system is unique in including tribunals of commerce and councils of experts for commercial cases.



President Emile Loubet.

Finance.—The budget estimate for 1902 included: Revenue, $719,- 432,816; expenditure, $719,414,440. The public debt amounted on Janu ary 1, 1901, to $5,800,691,814.

France has 1,760 miles of coast frontier and 1,575 of land. Paris, the centre of defence, is surround ed by a wall with 38 new forts and batteries, 17 old forts and ly 100 bastions. At St. Denis and Versailles these defences merge in to two entrenched camps.

French imports for home use in 1901 amounted to $942,900,000; ex ports of French origin to $833,240,- 000. About two-thirds of the area of France is cultivated fallow or in grasses. About one-sixth is in forests.

In France colonial affairs are di rected by the Ministry for the Colonies, of which latter the most important are Tunis and Algeria, in Africa. Tunis is attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, while Algeria is really considered a part of France. Senegal, Madagascar and Indo-China are perhaps the next most important, although French possessions are to be found on all the continents. The administration of affairs in the colonies is marked by liberality of policy, many of the older colonies—Gulana, French India, Cochin-China, Marti nique, Guadeloupe and Reunion each sending representatives to the French Legislature. The colonies do not pay for themselves in France. expenditure on their account being $14,119,691 in 1902, while revenue from them the same year amounted to only $3,042,589, which is still a larger figure than usual. The total value of colonial exports for 1900 was $63,341,531; of imports, $62,482,191. (These figures do not include Madagascar and Guadeloupe, as yet unestimated.)

During the past year important changes have been made in the foreign relations of France. As an

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offset to the Anglo-Japanese alliance an alliance was made with Russia for protection in Eastern affairs and President Loubet paid a visit to the Czar during the Summer that ripened the friendship of two nations. French relations in Haiti and Venezuela, although somewhat strained, did not reach the state of open breach. On the other hand, in Alsace-Lorraine and bordering German provinces pro-French demonstrations occurred on the anniversary of the battle of Voinville (August 16, 1870). Changes in the diplomatic service also were important. In the United States M. Jules Cambon was succeeded as Ambassador by M. Jean Jusserand.

Of still greater importance was the change in home affairs, caused by the retirement from the Premiership of M. Waldeck-Rousseau and his succession by M. Emil Combes and the religious school riots caused by M. Combes's forcible closing of all sectarian schools not conforming to the public schools laws. The Summer elections sustained M. Waldeck-Rousseau's policy, and a special vote of the Deputies afterward approved that of M. Combes.

The following are the latest available statistics regarding the condition of the French colonies:

Colonies and Dependencies	Area in Sq. M.	Estimated Population.	Approximate Imports.	Approximate Exports.
Asia:				
India	196	275,100	$807,580	$2,140,400
Annam	52,100	6,394,250	....	....
Cochin-China	22,000	2,323,500	24,335,000	21,470,000
Cambodia	37,400	1,500,000	....	....
Tonking and Laos	144,400	7,507,000	12,760,000	8,005,000
Africa:				
Algeria	184,474	4,774,040	62,666,000	45,872,800
Tunis	51,000	1,900,000	12,302,800	8,512,000
Western Sahara	1,544,000	2,550,000	....	....
Senegal	200,000	3,500,000	9,361,000	6,586,400
Military Territories	700,000	4,000,000	....	....
French Guinea	95,000	2,200,000	2,855,000	1,955,900
Ivory Coast	125,000	2,500,000	1,816,100	1,614,900
Dahomey	60,000	1,000,000	3,044,200	2,551,100
Congo	450,000	8,000,000	2,110,800	1,506,000
Somaliland	45,000	200,000	1,185,800	....
Reunion	970	173,200	4,405,000	3,490,000
Comoro Isles	620	53,000	....	....
Mayotte	140	11,640	112,300	261,900
Madagascar and Islands	227,940	2,262,000	6,179,170	2,126,700
America:				
Guiana	30,500	30,300	1,945,000	1,270,000
Guadeloupe	688	172,100	....	....
Martinique	380	139,600	*4,955,800	*5,432,000
St. Pierre and Miquelon	93	6,350	1,865,200	2,693,490
Oceania:				
New Caledonia and dependencies	7,700	53,000	2,432,000	1,773,800
Other Oceania	1,520	31,000	704,000	719,400
Totals	3,981,121	51,556,080	$155,842,750	$117,951,790

* Based on 1900 imports and exports.

Fuel; the World's Supply.

Much study has been given during recent years to the matter of the world's future supply of fuel, and the problems connected therewith have become of vital interest to the people of this country, especially, because of the paralysis of the coal industry caused last year by the great strike of miners. In fact, the extraordinary prolongation of the trouble between the mine owners and the operatives had an effect upon that branch of industry in all coal mining countries. The inconvenience and even suffering which resulted from the cutting off in the United States of the customary supply gives additional interest to the fuel question in general.

While there is a constantly increasing demand for fuel in nearly every portion of the earth, there is a steady decrease in nature's stored supply of coal, which article constitutes the great bulk of the fuel supply of the present age. The persistent drain is not compensated for by any process of nature, such as marked the many centuries when wood constituted the only fuel, and when the comparatively slight destruction of forests was offset to a very considerable degree by new growth. Ever since the discovery of the adaptability of coal to use as fuel the inroads upon the forests for purposes of manufacture as well as for fuel have been so persistent and so destructive that it would be impossible for the world to recur to wood for use as ordinary fuel.

The available supply of coal is not inexhaustible, and computations of a somewhat sensational nature have been put forth from time to time tending to show that within a certain specified period the deposit would be exhausted, or so far exhausted as to make the further mining of it extremely expensive. Of much more value, some estimates made by Dr. Ferdinand Fischer, of Gottingen, Germany, are here presented. Dr. Fischer has collected with much care all the available data as to the coal resources of the entire world. The attainable supply, according to his estimates, is represented in round numbers as follows: Germany, 160,000,000,000 tons; Great Britain, 81,500,000,000 tons; Austria-Hungary, Belgium and France combined, 17,000,000,000 tons; America, including all its several countries which are coal-producing, 684,000,000,000 tons. Russia has coal deposits which are undoubtedly enormous, but of which little is known at present, so that its value as a source of future supply cannot be determined; while China, richer in coal than any other country, so far as is known, does not affect the problem as yet, because transportation from the mines would be too costly until the country attains a much greater development in modern facilities than it has reached. Japan has large coal resources, particularly in the southern province of Kiushiu; Borneo is rich in coal formations, and New South Wales has great deposits. Africa and South America are poorer in coal than any other portions of the world, but the developemnt of mines in South Africa affords promise of a supply sufficient for the industrial needs of that country.

Coal mining is carried to a greater extent in the United States than elsewhere, and the use of machinery in this industry is carried to a degree far exceeding its use in other countries. Great Britain is the one country that is so near the exhaustion of her supply as to make the possibility of immediate interest, the cause being that she supplies the larger part of the world's export. Dr. Fischer estimates that at the present rate of mining Great Britain's supply will be exhausted in fifty years, or in a century at most; while Germany has a supply available for the next thousand years. The coal production of the United States in 1901 was nearly 20 per cent larger than that of Great Britain, but, as already shown, the attainable supply is immensely larger—nearly eight times as large, in fact.

According to returns to the United States Geological Survey from producers representing fully 97 per cent of the entire coal output of the United States, the production in 1901 amounted to 292,240,758 short tons, valued at $348,813,831. As compared with 1900, when the output amounted to 269,831,827 short tons, worth $306,891,364, this represents an increase of 22,358,931 short tons, or 8 per cent in quantity, and of $41,922,467, or 13.6 per cent in value. The production of Pennsylvania anthracite showed a phenomenal increase from 51,221,353 long tons (equivalent to 57,367,915 short tons) in 1900 to 60,242,560 long tons, or 67,471,667 short tons, in 1901. This represented a gain of 17½ per cent, the largest percentage of gain made by the anthracite trade in twenty years. Part of this increase in 1901 was due to a decreased output of

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anthracite in 1900 as compared with 1899, as owing to the historic strike of 1900 the output that year was reduced by over 2,500,000 long tons.

The increase in the value of the anthracite product is still more striking, the amount received at the mines in 1901 showing a gain of $27,716,160, or more than 31 per cent over that of 1900. This was entirely due to the unprecedented period of prosperity which enabled consumers generally to pay higher prices for their fuel. The average price for the marketed anthracite coal—that is, the product shipped to market or sold to local trade—was $2.05, the highest figure obtained since 1888.

The production of bituminous coal, lignite, cannel coal, etc., increased from 212,513,912 short tons in 1900 to 224,769,091 short tons in 1901, indicating a gain of 12,255,179 tons, or about 6 per cent. The value of this product amounted to $236,309,811, as compared with $221,133,512 in 1900, an increase of $15,176,298, or a little less than 7 per cent. The price of the bituminous product did not show any material advance in 1901.

The reason why the United States cannot compete with Great Britain in supplying other countries with coal is that, in the first place, her available deposits are further from the seaboard, and, in the next place, the distances from the American coast to the markets are much greater.

A comparison of the coal resources of Great Britain and the United States was recently made by Mr. A. S. E. Ackermann. Mr. Ackermann shows that the area of coal fields of the United States is about 225,000 square miles, and only 9,000 square miles in the United Kingdom. The American deposits have not been worked so long as the British. The former are found in wider seams and practically level strata, while the latter are tilted up at all sorts of angles and are so lean that a vein fifteen inches wide is not neglected. Perhaps the greatest disparity exists between the depths at which it is necessary to work, a disparity whose importance is recognized when the cost of hoisting and pumping is considered. Few American mines go deeper than 200 feet, while it is not uncommon on the other side of the Atlantic to mine coal 4,000 feet below the surface. Still another natural advantage enjoyed in this country is the relative scarcity of fire damp.

When it comes to actual mining operations the American uses much more machinery than the Briton. No specific reference is made to the difference in wages, which are greater in the United States than in England; but Mr. Ackermann says that the annual product of the American miner averages 526 tons, while that of the British miner is only 300. In the United States legal damages in consequence of the subsidence of the region over the mines are much lower than abroad, because the land is usually owned here by the coal companies. In America the railway freight charge per ton-mile is about one-sixth as large as in Great Britain. Two causes operate to produce that result. Coal in the United States is usually shipped in cars holding fifty tons, while in Great Britain it is broken up into six-ton or ten-ton lots; secondly, the original investment of capital in railroads is much greater a mile in England than in America, and the rates must be heavier in order to pay dividends. Before transportation becomes necessary, and while the coal is yet at the mouth of the mine, Mr. Ackermann believes that the cash expenditure in the United States is only one-half as great as in Great Britain. An equal advantage should be enjoyed, then, after land carriage has been paid for three times the distance which British coal must travel to reach the seaboard.

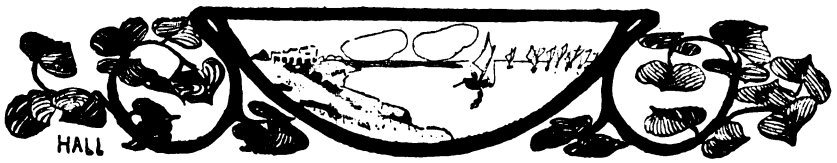
For domestic consumption the United States has a large supply of fuel in the form of natural gas, which is obtained from borings in certain regions of the country. This fuel is so economical that its use is very extensive in the localities where it is obtained, but to which it is confined, as the distribution of it to distant points has not been undertaken.

An important step in the adaptation of mineral oil to use for fuel has been made in Germany. A manufacturing concern in that country is now engaged in the production of solid petroleum in the form of briquettes, which can be handled like coal or coke, and possess all the desirable qualities of coal and ordinary petroleum without any of the objectionable qualities of either. The principal item of expense in the manufacture is that of the oil, the other ingredients and the machinery and labor costing but little.

Alcohol as fuel is not a new proposition, although its use has been extremely limited, confined, in fact, to the apparatus of the sick room, to the camp outfit and to the chafing dish. The possibility of its larger use has attracted the attention of no less a personage than the German Kaiser, upon whose suggestion the Norddeutsche Lloyd and the Hamburg-American steamship companies have decided to conduct a series of experiments to ascertain the value of alcoholic spirits as fuel. It is known that, volume for volume, spirits have just double the heating power of coal.

Peat has been used for years as fuel in some countries, notably in Ireland. In the North European countries it has long been an important reliance. Even in Germany, which is relatively rich in coal, the peat bogs are being exploited fairly extensively. In the United States, on account of the great abundance of coal and other fuels, there has been little inducement for the development of the country's peat wealth; nevertheless, many have believed that even at present there is a wide field for profitable use of peat fuel in this country. Far greater possibilities in this direction exist in Canada. Practically bare of coal, but rich indeed in peat (as is also the United States), that country is gradually finding itself forced to consider the use of this latter material on an extended scale to supply its needs for fuel. Peat, in its natural state, is a poor fuel. It holds, suspended in the meshes of the network of vegetable fibres of which it is composed, a very large percentage of water, and also contains much water in more intimate combination. A number of methods of treating peat have been developed, and some of them are in operation. It has long been realized, however, that the most desirable peat product would be a coke, and numerous attempts have been made in this direction. Up to the present none of these attempts has had sufficient success. A process developed quite recently promises better results. If the claims made for it are well founded the peat coke it produces will soon be a valuable and widely used fuel.

Electricity is a possibility in the direction of economic heating, for whatever purpose heat may be required, and it may be regarded as one of the eventual conservators of the world's supply of fuel. Its production at the present time increases the consumption of fuel, but the conversion of the natural forces of moving water into electrical energy has already begun, and when it is carried further, as it probably will be, to the conversion of this energy into heat for cooking and warming purposes, a new and welcome factor will operate in the fuel problem.



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Georgia.

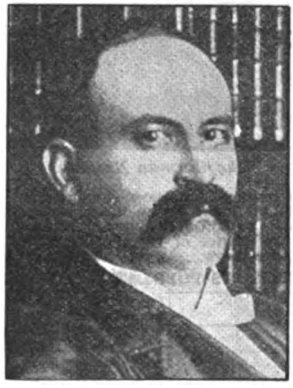
Capital:
ATLANTA.

Georgia is one of the original thirteen States, the last of the number to be settled. Previous to 1733 the country lying within its present bounds was a wilderness, and though comprehended under the charter of Carolina, was claimed by Spain as well as by the British. In 1732 George II. granted the territory to a corporation, "trustees for settling the colony of Georgia," and in November of the same year 116 persons embarked at Gravesend, under the direction of General James Oglethrope, with the intention of becoming colonists in the new country. Soon after landing, General Oglethrope purchased a large tract of land from the Creeks and founded a town which afterward became Savannah. Many of the colonists returned to Carolina to escape the onerous military duty attendant upon their holding lands in Georgia. The population continued to increase, however, and when war broke out between England and Spain in 1739, General Oglethrope was able to muster an army of 1,000 men.

In 1752 Georgia received a royal patent with the same privileges and regulations accorded the other colonies. From this period on population increased rapidly and the colony grew in wealth and importance until, at the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, it occupied an important place in the Continental Congress.

Georgia has an area of about 59,475 square miles and a population estimated in 1901 to be 2,258,000.

Like most of the Southern States, Georgia's industries are chiefly agricultural, though there has been a steady increase in manufacturing industries during recent years. As cotton is the principal crop of the State it is but natural that the chief industry would be its manufacture. Cottonseed oil and cake stand among the first of manufactured products, and, keeping pace with her sister States, Georgia has erected and put into operation numerous cotton mills during the last few years, and now manufactures a large part of her staple crop within her own borders.



Governor Joseph M. Terrell.

Ranking next to cotton production comes the manufacture of turpentine and resin, made possible by the extensive pine forests which cover the State. These forests supply large quantities of excellent timber, and in the production of yellow pine Georgia ranks high among the Southern States. By a proper system of forest preservation it is claimed that the products derived from the pine forests might be largely increased in value, but the destructive methods employed seem to destine them to early extinction.

In recent years much attention has been given to the raising of fruits for market, and the peach orchards of Georgia are the largest in the United States. The Georgia peach has a reputation for excellence unsurpassed by that fruit in any other section of the country, and the warm climate makes its cultivation doubly profitable. Fruit canning and preserving have become important industries, dependent upon the success of the fruit crops.

At the Democratic State Convention, held July 2, 1902, Joseph M. Terrill was nominated as Governor. This convention adopted as part of the platform of the party that: "We do not believe the cause of temperance should be made a political issue in this State. The best interests of the people, as well as the furtherance of the cause, demand the complete separation of this question from personal and party politics. We approve the wisdom and safety of the non-partisan policy which characterizes our present legislation upon this subject." The Kansas City declaration was entirely ignored.

The Liquor law of Georgia provides for local option, and 120 out of the 137 Counties have prohibition. After the convention, Hon. Dupont Guerry announced himself as Democratic candidate for Governor squarely in favor of State prohibition of the sale of liquor on the plan adopted in Maine, expecting thereby to throw the Democratic vote against the seventeen "wet" Counties of the State, or drive the Prohibitionists of the 120 Counties into direct opposition to the party.

German Empire.

Capital:
BERLIN.

The kings of Prussia are descended from Count Thassilo, of Zollern, who was one of the generals under Charlemagne, and it was his successor, Count Friedrich I., who built the family castle of Hohenzollern, in 980 A. D. In 1273 Friedrich III. became a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, receiving the Burggraviate of Nuremburg in fief. In 1415 the property of the family was increased by the addition of the province of Brandenburg, and, two years later, Count Friedrich IV. obtained the rank of Elector. In 1511 Margrave Albrecht, a younger son of the house of Hohenzollern, was elected Grand Master of a large province in Prussia, and, a few years later, he declared himself hereditary prince. The early extinction of his male line, however, brought the province to the Electors of Brandenburg, who already occupied an important position in Northern Germany.

Under the wise reign of Friedrich William (1640-1688), the Hohenzollerns prospered greatly, for the Great Elector left his house so well established that his son, Friedrich I., was able to assume the kingly crown, January 18, 1701. From that day the Hohenzollerns have steadily increased in wealth and strength, and while, under Friedrich William III., nearly one-half the State was taken by Napoleon, the Congress of Vienna not only remedied the loss, but added still more territory, including part of the Kingdom of Prussia, the Rhineland and Swedish Pomerania, making a vast domain which was shaped into a compact State by the war in 1866.

The election of Wilhelm I., King of Prussia, as German Emperor, in 1871, was by the vote of the Reichstag of the North German Confederacy, and, upon his acceptance of the dignity, the imperial office became hereditary in the House of Hohenzollern. Wilhelm, "Der Grosse," reigned until 1888, when he was succeeded by his son, Friedrich, who lived but a few weeks. His eldest son, the present emperor, Wilhelm II., was born January 27, 1859. On February 27, 1881, he married Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg (born October 22, 1858), daughter of the late King Friedrich.

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Their issue is:

Name.	Born.	Died.	Married.	Born.	Marriage.	Issue.
1. Prince Wilhelm, heir apparent	1882	....				
2. Prince Eitel Friedrich	1883	....				
3. Prince Adalbert	1884	....				
4. Prince August Wilhelm	1887	....				
5. Prince Oscar	1888	....				
6. Prince Joachim	1890	....				
7. Princess Victoria Louise	1892	....				

THE MINISTRY.—Chancellor of the Empire, Count von Bulow; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron von Richthofen; Minister of the Interior, Dr. Count von Posadowsky-Wehner; Minister of Marine, Admiral von Tirpitz; Minister of Justice, Dr. Nieberding; Minister of Finance, Baron von Thielmann; Minister of the Post Office, Herr Kmelhe; Minister of Railroads, Herr von Budde.

The German Emperor.

By the Constitution of the Em pire, dated April 16, 1871, the States of Germany are bound into a perpetual union, with the King of Prussia as the Deutscher Kaiser. The Kaiser has absolute power only to declare defensive war, make peace, enter into treaties, and ap point and receive Ambassadors. In other matters the Kaiser acts with the Bundesrath of fifty-eight mem bers appointed by the States each session, and the Reichstag, of 397 members, elected by universal bal lot for five years each. Of all the States of the Empire, Alsace-Lor raine alone is without vote in the Bundesrath. The Kaiser has no legislative vote. Railways and tele graphs are mainly under Govern ment control.

Religious liberty is constitution ally provided for, but the relation between the Church and the differ ent States varies. The order of Jesuits is prohibited, and convents and religious orders (unless medical or purely contemplative), are sup pressed.

Education is compulsory be tween the ages of six and fourteen throughout the Empire. There is also a most thorough system of academic and preparatory schools, and working children must attend night school. There are twenty-one universities.

One judicial system prevails throughout the Empire. Pauper ism is relieved under laws enacted in each State, based on national en actment.

The system of finance includes operation of telegraphs and State railways, and the profit from these with the revenue from customs, ex cise and posts, defrays the common expenditure. The States are as sessed to make up the deficit.

Germany has a frontier of 4,570 miles. The Empire is divided into ten fortress districts, fortified with seventeen first-class and nineteen other fortresses. The peace strength of the Imperial army is at present 494,351 men, not including officers. Every able-bodied German must be in the army from his twentieth to his twenty-seventh year. The navy ranks next to that of the British Empire. It is manned by the obligatory service of the maritime population.

The German Empire is composed as follows:

THE EMPIRE, ITS POPULATION AND FINANCES.

Free Hanse Towns and States.	Population Per Sq. M.	Estimated Revenues.	Estimated Expenditures.	Total Debt.
Prussia	256.1	$618,066,500	$618,066,500	$1,347,920,900
Bavaria	210.7	108,229,997	108,229,997	365,043,300
Wurtemberg	288.2	20,555,500	20,343,680	120,930,925
Baden	320.9	22,330,345	22,330,345	83,344,450
Saxony	743.4	23,047,595	23,047,595	207,455,610
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	118.3	6,698,000	6,698,000	27,904,500
Hesse	377.7	20,666,865	20,666,865	78,262,490
Oldenburg	161.0	2,458,015	2,304,735	14,022,555
Brunswick	326.0	4,513,010	4,716,275	16,000,000
Saxe-Weimar	260.8	2,615,270	2,615,270	....
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	90.7	No budget	....	1,500,000
Saxe-Meiningen	263.0	2,186,115	1,972,145	2,075,850
Anhalt	348.8	4,037,500	4,037,500	322,750
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	304.0	774,355	839,405	1,178,890
Saxe-Altenburg	380.1	1,142,955	1,142,955	221,860
Lippe	296.8	348,795	351,960	291,995
Waldeck	133.9	386,695	386,695	484,275
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	255.2	695,000	695,000	971,000
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	242.3	835,045	835,045	559,420
Reuss, Jr. Branch	435.7	682,850	682,850	260,135
Schaumburg-Lippe	329.3	267,675	267,675	971,000
Reuss, Sr. Branch	559.7	385,220	385,220	....
Hamburg	4,862.9	23,590,860	23,769,130	105,570,520
Lubeck	841.5	1,454,055	1,338,545	9,467,000
Bremen	2,269.6	6,712,125	9,082,390	45,118,600
Alsace Lorraine	306.7	15,101,200	15,101,200	5,960,700

THE GERMAN COLONIES.

Colonies and Dependencies.	Area in Sq. M.	Estimated Population.	Approximate Imports.	Approximate Exports.
Africa:				
Togoland	33,700	2,500,000	$844,000	$734,100
Kameran	191,130	3,500,000	2,671,900	1,161,790
German Southwest Africa	322,450	200,000	2,145,800	335,870
German East Africa	384,180	8,000,000	2,733,300	1,030,000
Asia:				
Kiauchau Bay	200	60,000	....	....
Pacific:				
Kaiser William Land	70,000	110,000	90,640	50,900
Bismarck	20,000	188,000	297,820	217,740
Solomon Islands	4,200	45,000	....	....
Marshall Islands	150	13,000	109,000	122,200
Marianne Islands	250	2,000	....	....
Caroline Islands, Pelew Islands	560	40,000	....	....
Samoa:				
Savaii	660	12,500		
Upolu	340	16,600	545,815	458,225
Totals	1,027,820	14,687,000	$9,438,275	$4,110,825

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MAP OF THE
BRITISH ISLES
SCALE OF MILES
0 25 50 75 100
SHETLAND ISLANDS
ORKNEY ISLANDS
Lerwick
Sumburgh Hd.
Dunnet Hd.
Pentland Firth
Wick
Cape Wrath
Butt of Lewis
Buchan Ness
Aberdeen
Stonehaven
Montrose
Dundee
Firth of Tay
Firth of Forth
Edinburgh
Berwick
Glasgow
Newcastle
Sunderland
Middlesbrough
Scarborough
Flamborough Head
York
Hull
Spurn Head
Manchester
Liverpool
Sheffield
Lincoln
The Wash
Birmingham
Norwich
Yarmouth
Lowestoft
Cambridge
Ipswich
Colchester
Harwich
London
Thames R.
Dover
Strait of Dover
Boulogne
Brighton
Beachy Head
Dieppe
Havre
Portland Bill
St. Albans Hd.
St. Catherine Pt.
Isle of Wight
Start Pt.
Plymouth
Falmouth
Lizard Head
Lands End
Penzance
Cape Clear
Fastnet
Valentia
Dingle Bay
Galway Bay
Donegal Bay
Malin Head
Inishtrahull
Tory I.
Bloody Foreland
Gweebarra Bay
Malinmore Hd
Killala Bay
Blacksod Bay
Clew Bay
Achill I.
Clare I.
Slyne Head
Aran Is.
Inishmore
Inishmaan
Inishbofin
Inishturk
Mannin Bay
Slyne Head
Loop Head
Kerry Head
Tralee Bay
Dingle Bay
Valentia
Bantry Bay
Kenmare R.
Dursey I.
Mizen Head
Clonakilty Bay
Youghal
Dungarvan
Tramore
Waterford
Carnsore Pt.
Wexford
Arklow
Wicklow
Dublin
Howth
Drogheda
Dundalk
Carlingford L.
Strangford L.
Belfast
Larne
Donaghadee
Portpatrick
Mull of Galloway
Whithorn
Isle of Man
Douglas
Castletown
Peel
Ramsey
Solway Firth
Carlisle
Workington
Whitehaven
Barrow
Morecambe B.
Fleetwood
Blackpool
Preston
Blackburn
Bolton
Wigan
Warrington
Chester
Crewe
Stoke
Derby
Nottingham
Leicester
Northampton
Peterborough
Ely
Bedford
Luton
Hertford
Chelmsford
Maidstone
Canterbury
Ashford
Hastings
Eastbourne
Newhaven
Lewes
Arundel
Chichester
Portsmouth
Southampton
Winchester
Salisbury
Bath
Bristol
Gloucester
Cheltenham
Oxford
Reading
Guildford
Croydon
Kingston
Hampton Court
Windsor
Aldershot
Basingstoke
Andover
Newbury
Swindon
Devizes
Trowbridge
Frome
Yeovil
Taunton
Wellington
Exeter
Dorchester
Weymouth
Lyme Regis
Honiton
Sidmouth
Exmouth
Torquay
Plymouth
Tavistock
Launceston
Bude
Barnstaple
Ilfracombe
Lundy I.
Tenby
Pembroke
Milford Haven
Carmarthen
Cardigan
Aberystwyth
Barmouth
Harlech
Pwllheli
Holyhead
Anglesey
Bangor
Conway
Rhyl
Llandudno
Caernarvon
Aberdovey
Machynlleth
Welshpool
Oswestry
Shrewsbury
Wellington
Ludlow
Hereford
Worcester
Kidderminster
Stafford
Lichfield
Tamworth
Coventry
Warwick
Leamington
Rugby
Banbury
Aylesbury
Hemel Hempstead
Watford
Barnet
Hatfield
Hertford
Ware
Bishop's Stortford
Saffron Walden
Newmarket
Thetford
Swaffham
Wells
Sandringham
Great Yarmouth
Norwich
Lowestoft
Beccles
Bungay
Diss
Harleston
Attleborough
Watton
Downham Market
Wisbech
Spalding
Boston
Grantham
Newark
Retford
Doncaster
Selby
Goole
Beverley
Hull
Bridlington
Scarborough
Whitby
Middlesbrough
Stockton
Darlington
Durham
Consett
Hexham
Morpeth
Alnwick
Berwick
Holy I.
Farne Is.
Coquet I.
Cheviot
Jedburgh
Kelso
Melrose
Galashiels
Hawick
Selkirk
Peebles
Lanark
Hamilton
Motherwell
Airdrie
Coatbridge
Falkirk
Stirling
Alloa
Kirkcaldy
Dunfermline
Leith
Musselburgh
Haddington
Dunbar
Cockburnspath
Eyemouth
Duns
Kelso
Dumfries
Annan
Gretna
Moffat
Lockerbie
Langholm
Canonbie
Ecclefechan
Castle Douglas
Kirkcudbright
Dalbeattie
Newton Stewart
Wigtown
Stranraer
Ayr
Girvan
Maybole
Kilmarnock
Irvine
Saltcoats
Ardrossan
Largs
Greenock
Port Glasgow
Dumbarton
Helensburgh
Rothesay
Campbeltown
Kintyre
Islay
Jura
Colonsay
Oronsay
Mull
Iona
Tobermory
Oban
Fort William
Ben Nevis
Glencoe
Ballachulish
Kinlochleven
Inveraray
Loch Awe
Loch Fyne
Loch Lomond
Loch Katrine
Loch Tay
Loch Earn
Loch Rannoch
Loch Ericht
Loch Laggan
Loch Lochy
Loch Arkaig
Loch Eil
Loch Linnhe
Loch Leven
Loch Etive
Loch Creran
Loch Sunart
Loch Shiel
Loch Moidart
Loch Nevis
Loch Hourn
Loch Alsh
Loch Duich
Loch Carron
Loch Torridon
Loch Ewe
Loch Maree
Loch Gairloch
Loch Broom
Loch Inver
Loch Assynt
Loch Eriboll
Loch Hope
Loch Naver
Loch Shin
Loch Fleet
Loch Brora
Loch Ness
Loch Oich

The most important of German colonies are those in Africa, Togoland, Kamerun and German East, and Southwest, Africa. The first and last named of these possessions are governed by an imperial commissioner; the other two by an imperial governor. The possessions in the Pacific are more numerous and less extensive, amounting in all to 96,160 square miles. In Asia there is a German foothold of 200 square miles in Kiauchau Bay, over which presides an imperial governor, the other possessions having commissioners, with the exception of the Samoan Islands, governed under a foreign treaty by a civil governor. Kiau-Chau, being a seizure from the Chinese Empire, is guarded about by many treaties, concessions and agreements with China and with European powers. It is of practical strategic and commercial importance because of its situation, its fine harbor and its nearness to vast coal fields. It is "leased" to the German Government for ninety-nine years.

Without exception the German colonies and dependencies are a dead weight, financially, on the hands of the government, the expenditures on them annually being far greater than the annual revenue.

The most important change in diplomatic circles in the German Empire was the resignation of the Hon. Andrew D. White from the post of United States Ambassador at Berlin, which post he held longer than any of his predecessors. He had made an ideal Ambassador, and Germany, to whom he had been, indeed, persona grata, expressed sincere regrets at his departure.

In foreign circles the only disturbance of importance was occasioned by the German pressure of her claims against the Venezuelan Government and the resulting strained feelings. The firing of the German gunboat Panther upon the Haitien gunboat Crete-a-Pierrot occasioned no trouble. The Haitien gunboat was practically in the hands of the Firmist revolutionists.

In interior affairs Poland is the one cause of worry. Poland is under the rule of three countries—Austria ruling one part, Russia another, Germany the third. The prevalent disquiet in the German province of Posen, where dreams of freedom have never been abandoned, is caused by the greater degree of freedom which the Austrian Prussians enjoy. Russia, too, is seemingly desirous of creating a pro-Russian feeling in Posen, and to this end is treating the Russian Poles better than formerly. Frequent articles in the Austrian press comparing their happier lot to that of the German Prussians keeps the feeling ripe, and incidentally tends to threaten the harmony brought about by the Triple Alliance. Emperor William during his visit to Posen in last August greatly decreased the dislike with which he is regarded in that city and lessended the anti-German feeling by his determination to protect Posen by a series of modern stone fortresses to take the place of the obsolete dirt embankments which have hitherto been Posen's sole defence and which cost over $50,000,000.

King of Saxony.

The Regent of Bavaria.

King of Wurtemberg.

RULERS OF THREE GERMAN KINGDOMS.

WURTEMBERG.

—

Capital: STUTTGART.

Prior to the Peace of Pressburg, in 1805, Wurtemberg was a duchy and electorate. By the decree of January 1, 1806, however, it became a kingdom. The present ruler, Wilhelm II., ascended the throne upon the death of King Karl I., October 6, 1891. He was the son of the late Prince Friedrich (cousin of the late King) and the late Princess Katherine, the late King's sister. He first married Princess Marie of Waldeck Pyrmont, who died April 30, 1882. On April 8, 1886, he married Princess Charlotte of Schaumburg-Lippe. By his first marriage he had one daughter, Princess Pauline, born December 19, 1877, and married October 29, 1898, to Prince Friedrich of Wied.

HEIR PRESUMPTIVE.—Duke Nicolaus of Wurtemberg, who was born March 1, 1833, and who married the late Duchess Wilhelmine of Wurtemberg May 8, 1868, is heir presumptive to the throne.

MINISTERS OF STATE.—Dr. de Breitling, Dr. de Pischek, Herr de Zeyer, Baron de Soden, Dr. de Weizsaecker and Herr de Schnurlen.

Wurtemberg, a constitutional hereditary monarchy, is one of the four kingdoms in the German Empire. Its constitution bears date 1819. The executive of the kingdom vests in a Ministry of State of six departments. The legislative authority is held by the Landstande, which is convened every three years, and comprises an upper and a lower chamber. Whenever the chambers are not sitting they are represented by a committee of three members from the upper and nine from the lower chamber, including their presidents.

Of the population (1900) 69 per cent are Protestants and 39 Catholic. The King is constitutionally the supreme director and guardian of the Evangelical Protestant Church. The Roman Catholics and Jews are under especial councils appointed by the King.

Wurtemberg has the imperial law of compulsory education. According to official returns there is no illiteracy in the kingdom above the age of ten. Enormous sums are spent on a perfect system of public education. The university is at Tubingen.

The estimated revenue for 1902-1903 was $18,220,658; estimated expenditure for same period being $17,771,119.

Wurtemberg is an agricultural State, with 2,948,900 acres under cultivation.

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MAP OF THE
BRITISH ISLES
SCALE OF MILES
0 25 50 75 100
A 10° B 8° C 6° D 4° E 2° F 0°
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
60°
58°
56°
54°
52°
50°
Sumburgh Hd.
St. Magnus Bay
Lerwick
Scalloway
UNST
YELL
FETLAR
SHETLAND
ISLANDS
MAINLAND
FAIR I.
WESTRAY
PAPA STRONSAY
EDAY
ORKNEY
ISLANDS
Kirkwall
Stromness
HOY
Dunnet Hd.
Pentland Firth
Cape Wrath
Butt of Lewis
Wick
Duncansby Hd.
Dornoch Firth
Moray Firth
Buchan Ness
Aberdeen
Stonehaven
Montrose
Dundee
Firth of Tay
Firth of Forth
Edinburgh
Berwick
Gullane Ness
Glasgow
Greenock
Ayr
Girvan
Stranraer
Portpatrick
Dumfries
Carlisle
Whitehaven
Workington
Maryport
Solway Firth
Mull of Galloway
Isle of Man
Douglas
Castletown
Peel
Ramsey
Liverpool
Birkenhead
Bootle
Southport
Preston
Blackpool
Fleetwood
Morecambe
Lancaster
Barrow
Ulverston
Grange
Kendal
Windermere
Keswick
Cockermouth
Penrith
Appleby
Brough
Stainmore
Barnard Castle
Darlington
Stockton
Middlesbrough
Whitby
Scarborough
Bridlington
Hull
Goole
Selby
York
Harrogate
Ripon
Leeds
Bradford
Halifax
Huddersfield
Wakefield
Doncaster
Sheffield
Rotherham
Barnsley
Chesterfield
Mansfield
Worksop
Retford
Gainsborough
Lincoln
Grantham
Boston
Spalding
Peterborough
Wisbech
Ely
Cambridge
Bedford
Luton
Hitchin
Stevenage
Hertford
Ware
Enfield
Barnet
Hendon
Harrow
Uxbridge
Slough
Windsor
Reading
Basingstoke
Newbury
Andover
Salisbury
Shaftesbury
Blandford
Dorchester
Weymouth
Bridport
Lyme Regis
Axminster
Honiton
Exeter
Crediton
Okehampton
Tavistock
Plymouth
Torpoint
Saltash
Liskeard
Launceston
Bude
Bideford
Barnstaple
Ilfracombe
Lynton
Minehead
Taunton
Wellington
Tiverton
Cullompton
Wellington
Chard
Yeovil
Sherborne
Wincanton
Frome
Trowbridge
Devizes
Marlborough
Swindon
Cirencester
Tetbury
Stroud
Gloucester
Cheltenham
Tewkesbury
Evesham
Pershore
Droitwich
Worcester
Kidderminster
Bewdley
Stourport
Bridgnorth
Wellington
Shrewsbury
Oswestry
Llangollen
Wrexham
Chester
Northwich
Nantwich
Crewe
Stoke-on-Trent
Leek
Buxton
Macclesfield
Stockport
Manchester
Bolton
Wigan
Warrington
Widnes
St. Helens
Ormskirk
Chorley
Blackburn
Burnley
Clitheroe
Skipton
Settle
Ingleton
Hawes
Richmond
Northallerton
Thirsk
Malton
Pickering
Filey
Flamborough Hd.
Spurn Hd.
Grimsby
Cleethorpes
Louth
Horncastle
Sleaford
Newark
Nottingham
Loughborough
Leicester
Melton Mowbray
Oakham
Uppingham
Market Harborough
Rugby
Coventry
Nuneaton
Tamworth
Lichfield
Burton-on-Trent
Derby
Ashbourne
Matlock
Bakewell
Chesterfield
Alfreton
Ripley
Belper
Uttoxeter
Stafford
Cannock
Walsall
Wolverhampton
Dudley
Stourbridge
Kidderminster
Bromsgrove
Redditch
Alcester
Stratford-on-Avon
Warwick
Leamington
Kenilworth
Birmingham
Solihull
Sutton Coldfield
Lichfield
Rugeley
Stone
Newcastle-under-Lyme
Crewe
Nantwich
Whitchurch
Ellesmere
Oswestry
Shrewsbury
Wellington
Telford
Much Wenlock
Bridgnorth
Kidderminster
Worcester
Malvern
Ledbury
Hereford
Ross
Monmouth
Chepstow
Newport
Cardiff
Penarth
Barry
Bridgend
Port Talbot
Neath
Swansea
Llanelli
Carmarthen
Haverfordwest
Milford Haven
Pembroke
Tenby
Saundersfoot
Kidwelly
Llandeilo
Llandovery
Brecon
Abergavenny
Pontypool
Merthyr Tydfil
Aberdare
Pontypridd
Caerphilly
Cowbridge
Llantwit Major
Aberystwyth
Cardigan
Newcastle Emlyn
Lampeter
Tregaron
Machynlleth
Dolgellau
Barmouth
Harlech
Porthmadog
Criccieth
Pwllheli
Caernarvon
Bangor
Llandudno
Colwyn Bay
Rhyl
Prestatyn
Denbigh
Ruthin
Mold
Flint
Holyhead
Amlwch
Beaumaris
Menai Bridge
Anglesey
Snowdon
Cader Idris
Plynlimon
Berwyn
Arenig
Aran Mts.
Black Mts.
Brecon Beacons
Preseli Mts.
Cambrian Mts.
Radnor Forest
Clee Hills
Malvern Hills
Cotswolds
Chiltern Hills
Dartmoor
Exmoor
Quantock Hills
Mendip Hills
Blackdown Hills
Salisbury Plain
Marlborough Downs
North Downs
South Downs
Weald
Isle of Wight
Portsmouth
Southampton
Winchester
Alton
Farnham
Guildford
Dorking
Reigate
Epsom
Kingston
Richmond
Twickenham
Hounslow
Staines
Egham
Chertsey
Weybridge
Esher
Leatherhead
Croydon
Bromley
Sevenoaks
Tonbridge
Tunbridge Wells
Hastings
Eastbourne
Brighton
Worthing
Littlehampton
Bognor Regis
Chichester
Arundel
Horsham
Crawley
East Grinstead
Uckfield
Lewes
Newhaven
Seaford
Rye
Winchelsea
Battle
Bexhill
Hailsham
Polegate
Canterbury
Whitstable
Herne Bay
Margate
Ramsgate
Deal
Dover
Folkestone
Ashford
Maidstone
Chatham
Rochester
Gravesend
Dartford
Erith
Woolwich
Greenwich
Deptford
Lewisham
Bromley
Beckenham
Penge
Sydenham
Dulwich
Camberwell
Peckham
Bermondsey
Rotherhithe
Southwark
Lambeth
Vauxhall
Battersea
Wandsworth
Putney
Barnes
Mortlake
Kew
Brentford
Ealing
Acton
Chiswick
Hammersmith
Fulham
Kensington
Paddington
Marylebone
Hampstead
Highgate
Finchley
Golders Green
Wembley
Willesden
Kilburn
Islington
Hackney
Stoke Newington
Tottenham
Edmonton

Herr von Metzsch, Herr von der Planitz, Herr von Seydewitz,

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ty-seven Deputies of towns and forty-five representatives of
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of the United Kingdom of Great
reland and of the British Domin-
the Seas King, Defender of the
or of India," as his title was de-
the Royal Title act, as proclaimed
1901, was born November 9, 1841,
to the throne on the death of his
Victoria, January 22, 1901. On
3, he married Princess Alexandra,
ughter of King Christian IX., of
eir children are:

rn.	Died.	Married.	Born.	Date of Marriage.	Issue.
1865	....	Princess Mary of Teck.....	1867	1893	4
1894	....				
1895	....				
1897	....				
1900	....				
1867	....	Duke of Fife.....	1849	1889	2
1891	....				
1893	....				
1868	....				
1869	....	Prince Charles of Denmark....	1872	1896	....

ERS AND SISTERS OF THE KING.

	Born.	Died.	Married.	Born.	Date of Marriage.	Issue.
	1840	1901	Prince Friedrich Wilhelm of Prussia, Emperor Friedrich III. of Germany (died 1888)	1831	1858	8
Wil-						
	1859	....	Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Sond-August	1858	1881	7
	1860	....	Prince Bernard of Saxe-Meiningen		1878	1
	1862	....	Princess Irene of Hesse.....	1866	1888	2
	1864	1866				
	1866	....	Prince Adolph of Schaumburg-Lippe	1859	1890	....
	1868	1879				
	1870	....	Crown Prince Constantine of Greece	1868	1889	3
	1872	....	Prince Frederic Charles of Hesse	1868	1893	4
	1843	1878	Grand Duke of Hesse (died 1892)		1862	7
ta.....	1863	....	Prince Louis of Battenburg....	1854	1884	3
	1864	....	Grand Duke Serge of Russia...	1857	1884	....
	1866	....	Prince Henry of Prussia.....	1862	1888	2
Grand Duke						
	1868	....	Princess Victoria Milita of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	1876	1894	1
lhelm.....	1870	1873				
lice.....	1872	....	Czar Nicholas II. of Russia...	1868	1894	4
oria.....	1874	1878				
nburgh, Duke						
	1844	1900	Grand Duchess Marie of Russia	1853	1874	5
xander.....	1874	1899				
	1875	....	Crown Prince of Roumania....	1865	1893	3
	1876	....	Grand Duke of Hesse.....	1868	1894	1
ra.....	1878	....	Prince Ernst of Hohenlohe-Langenburg	1863	1896	3
	1884	....				
	1846	....	Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein	1831	1866	5
Victor.....	1867	....				
ohn.....	1869	....				
a Louise.....	1870	....				
Augusta.....	1872	....	Prince Aribert of Anhalt.....	1864	1891	....
	1876	1876				
	1848	....	Marquis of Lorne, Duke of Argyll	1845	1871	....
of Connaught....	1850	....	Princess Louise Marguerite of Prussia	1860	1879	3
guerite.....	1882	....				
.....	1883	....				
oria.....	1886	....				

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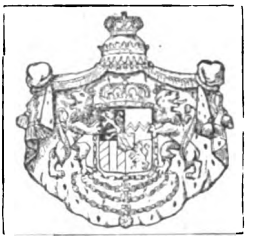
BAVARIA.

—

Capital:
MUNICH.



The members of the reigning house of Bavaria are descended from the ancient Counts of Wittelsbach, who held a high position during the twelfth century. Duke Maximilian I. of Bavaria, was made Elector of the Holy Roman Empire in the Thirty Years' War, and Elector Maximilian Joseph was elevated to the rank of king, in 1805, by Napoleon. According to the present Constitution, which was adopted in 1818, the crown is hereditary in the male line.

The present King, Otto, was born April 27, 1848, and succeeded his brother, Ludwig II., June 13, 1886, when that insane monarch committed suicide by drowning himself in the lake at Starnberg. Soon after his accession, Otto also developed indications of insanity, and it was at last found necessary to confine him in one of the royal chateaux, and to establish a regency under Prince Luitpold, the King's uncle, and heir apparent to the throne.

Prince Luitpold was born March 12, 1821, and was married April 15, 1844, to Archduchess Augustine of Tuscany, who was born in 1825, and died in 1864. They had issue:

Name.	Born.	Died.	Married.	Born.	Marriage.	Issue.
1. Prince Louis	1845	....	Archduchess Marie Theresa of Austria	1849	1868	10
(1.) Prince Rupert	1869	....	Duchess Marie-Gabrielle	1879	1900	1
(2.) Princess Adelgonde	1870	....				
(3.) Princess Marie	1872	....	Prince Ferdinand of Bourbon	1869	1897	....
(4.) Prince Charles	1874	....				
(5.) Prince Franz	1875	....				
(6.) Princess Mathilde	1877	....	Prince Louis of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	....	1900	....
(7.) Princess Hildegarde	1881	....				
(8.) Princess Wiltrude	1884	....				
(9.) Princess Helmtrude	1886	....				
(10.) Princess Gondelinde	1891	....				
2. Prince Leopold	1846	....	Archduchess Gisela of Austria	1856	1873	4
(1.) Princess Elizabeth	1874	....	Baron Otto de Sufried	....	1893	....
(2.) Princess Augustine	1875	....	Prince Joseph of Austria	....	1893	....
(3.) Prince George	1880	....				
(4.) Prince Conrad	1883	....				
3. Princess Theresa	1850	....				
4. Prince Arnulf	1852	....	Princess Theresa of Liechtenstein	1850	1882	1
(1.) Prince Henry	1884	....				

THE MINISTRY.—President and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron von Crailsheim; Minister of Finance, Dr. Baron von Riedel; Minister of Interior, Baron von Feilitzsch; Minister of Justice, Baron von Leonrod; Minister of War, Lieutenant-General Baron von Asch, and Minister of Instruction, Ritter von Landmann.

The Kingdom of Bavaria is in size and population the second kingdom in the German Empire; the government is a constitutional monarchy, the King having sole executive power, and exercising legislative functions jointly with a Parliament, which is divided into an Upper House, the Reichsrathe (a House of Lords), and a Lower House, a Chamber of Representatives with elected Deputies.

The Roman Catholic religion predominates, with (1895) 4,112,623; Protestants, about one and a half million, and Jews, about 53,000, rank next.

School attendance is compulsory between the ages of six and fourteen. Elementary schools are maintained in all parishes. Of the three universities, the two at Munich and Wurzburg are Roman Catholic, while that at Erlangen is Protestant.

Intervening between the Oberlandesgerichte in Bavaria and the Imperial Reichsgericht, is the Appeal Court of Oberstes Landgericht. Under its jurisdiction are five Oberstandesgerichte and twenty-eight Landgerichte.

The largest items in the Bavarian budget (total for 1900-1901) $86,583,998, are the administration expenditure and the contribution to imperial expenditure. State railways, post, telegraph, mines, etc., are a source of great revenue.

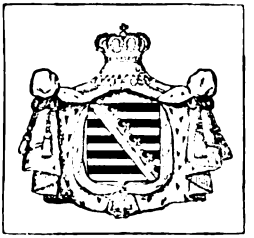
The Bavarian army is a portion of the Imperial army, although in time of peace it has its own administration.

Bavarian forests are extensive, the soil highly productive of wheat, rye, oats, barley and tobacco, and, in portions, of hops and wine grapes. Manufactures are important. Exports, other than cereal, are wine, beer, timber, glass and leather.

SAXONY.

—

Capital:
DRESDEN.



The royal house of Saxony is one of the oldest reigning families in Europe, and while in its early days the house spread into numerous branches, all are still represented by such ducal families as Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Saxe-Weimer, and Saxe-Meiningen. The Albertine line, which is the younger branch, is now represented by the rulers of the Kingdom of Saxony.

On the death of King Albert, 1902, the throne passed to his brother, Prince George, who was born August 8, 1832, and was married to Infanta Maria Anne, daughter of King Ferdinand of Portugal, May 11, 1859. She died February 5, 1884. They had issue:

Name.	Born.	Died.	Married.	Born.	Marriage.	Issue.
1. Princess Mathilde	1863	....				
2. Prince Friedrich August, heir apparent	1865	....	Princess Louise of Austria	1870	1891	5
(1.) Prince George	1893	....				
(2.) Prince Friedrich Christian	1893	....				
(3.) Prince Ernest Henry	1896	....				
(4.) Princess Marguerite	1900	....				
(5.) Princess Marie Alice	1901	....				
3. Princess Marie	1867	....	Prince Otto of Austria	1865	1886	2
(1.) Archduke Charles Francis	1887	....				
(2.) Archduke Maximilian Eugene	1895	....				
4. Prince John Georg	1869	....	Princess Isabella of Wurtemberg	1871	1894	....
5. Prince Maximilian	1870	....				

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MINISTERS OF STATE.—Dr. Schurig, Herr von Metzsch, Herr von der Planitz, Herr von Seydewitz, and Herr von Watzdorf.

The Kingdom of Saxony is one of the four comprised in the German Empire. Legislative functions repose in the King and Parliament jointly, the latter consisting of two Chambers, the Upper, of hereditary and appointed members; the Lower of thirty-seven Deputies of towns and forty-five representatives of rural communes. The executive is in the King and the Ministers. Although the great majority of the inhabitants are Protestant, the reigning family are Roman Catholics.

Public instruction follows the scheme of compulsory education common to the Empire. The University of Leipzig is one of he largest in Germany.

Justice is administered in one Oberlandesgericht, seven Landgerichte, and 107 Amtsgerichte. At Leipzig is the Imperial Reichsgericht.

The budget estimate for 1900 and for 1901 was $18,436,202, the expenditure balancing it. There was also an extraordinary revenue and expenditure of $22,556,687. The public debt amounted in 1901 to $175,433,490.

Industry.—Textile manufactures form the leading branch of industry in this, the busiest of all German States. Mining and mettalurgy are important, and the State is highly cultivated.

Great Britain.

Capital: LONDON.

The right of Edward VII. to the throne of England rests upon the statute by which the succession to the crown of Great Britain and Ireland was vested upon Princess Sophia, of Hanover, and "the heirs of her body, being Protestants."

The present ruler, "Edward VII., by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India," as his title was declared under the Royal Title act, as proclaimed November 4, 1901, was born November 9, 1841, and succeeded to the throne on the death of his mother, Queen Victoria, January 22, 1901. On March 10, 1863, he married Princess Alexandra, the eldest daughter of King Christian IX., of Denmark. Their children are:

Name.	Born.	Died.	Married.	Born.	Date of Marriage.	Issue.
1. Prince George of Wales, heir apparent.	1865	....	Princess Mary of Teck.....	1867	1893	4
(1.) Prince Edward Albert.....	1894	....				
(2.) Prince Albert.....	1895	....				
(3.) Princess Victoria Alexandra....	1897	....				
(4.) Prince Henry.....	1900	....				
2. Princess Louise.....	1867	....	Duke of Fife.....	1849	1889	2
(1.) Lady Alexandra.....	1891	....				
(2.) Lady Maud.....	1893	....				
3. Princess Victoria.....	1868	....				
4. Princess Maud.....	1869	....	Prince Charles of Denmark....	1872	1896	....

BROTHERS AND SISTERS OF THE KING.

Name.	Born.	Died.	Married.	Born.	Date of Marriage.	Issue.
1. Princess Victoria.....	1840	1901	Prince Friedrich Wilhelm of Prussia, Emperor Friedrich III. of Germany (died 1888)	1831	1858	8
(1.) Friedrich Wilhelm, Emperor Wilhelm II. of Germany.....	1859	....	Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Sond-August	1858	1881	7
(2.) Princess Charlotte.....	1860	....	Prince Bernard of Saxe-Meiningen		1878	1
(3.) Prince Henry.....	1862	....	Princess Irene of Hesse.....	1866	1888	2
(4.) Prince Sigismond.....	1864	1866				
(5.) Princess Victoria.....	1866	....	Prince Adolph of Schaumburg-Lippe	1859	1890	....
(6.) Prince Joachim.....	1868	1879				
(7.) Princess Sophie Dorothie.....	1870	....	Crown Prince Constantine of Greece	1868	1889	3
(8.) Princess Margaretta.....	1872	....	Prince Frederic Charles of Hesse	1868	1893	4
2. Princess Alice Maud.....	1843	1878	Grand Duke of Hesse (died 1892)		1862	7
(1.) Princess Victoria Alberta.....	1863	....	Prince Louis of Battenburg....	1854	1884	3
(2.) Princess Elizabeth.....	1864	....	Grand Duke Serge of Russia...	1857	1884	....
(3.) Princess Irene.....	1866	....	Prince Henry of Prussia.....	1862	1888	2
(4.) Prince Ernest-Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse.....	1868	....	Princess Victoria Milita of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	1876	1894	1
(5.) Prince Friedrich Wilhelm.....	1870	1873				
(6.) Princess Victoria Alice.....	1872	....	Czar Nicholas II. of Russia...	1868	1894	4
(7.) Princess Mary Victoria.....	1874	1878				
3. Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.....	1844	1900	Grand Duchess Marie of Russia	1853	1874	5
(1.) Prince Alfred Alexander.....	1874	1899				
(2.) Princess Marie.....	1875	....	Crown Prince of Roumania....	1865	1893	3
(3.) Princess Victoria.....	1876	....	Grand Duke of Hesse.....	1868	1894	1
(4.) Princess Alexandra.....	1878	....	Prince Ernst of Hohenlohe-Langenburg	1863	1896	3
(5.) Princess Beatrice.....	1884	....				
4. Princess Helene.....	1846	....	Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein	1831	1866	5
(1.) Prince Christian Victor.....	1867	....				
(2.) Prince Albert John.....	1869	....				
(3.) Princess Victoria Louise.....	1870	....				
(4.) Princess Louise Augusta.....	1872	....	Prince Aribert of Anhalt.....	1864	1891	....
(5.) Prince Harold.....	1876	1876				
5. Princess Louise.....	1848	....	Marquis of Lorne, Duke of Argyll	1845	1871	....
6. Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught....	1850	....	Princess Louise Marguerite of Prussia	1860	1879	3
(1.) Princess Marguerite.....	1882	....				
(2.) Prince Arthur.....	1883	....				
(3.) Princess Victoria.....	1886	....				

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BROTHERS AND SISTERS OF THE KING.—Continued.

Name.	Born.	Died.	Married.	Born.	Date of Marriage.	Issue.
7. Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany	1853	1884	Princess Helene of Waldeck-Prymont	1861	1882	2
(1.) Princess Alice	1883	....				
(2.) Prince Charles Edward, Duke of Albany, now Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	1884	....				
8 Princess Beatrice	1857	....	Prince Henry of Battenburg (died, 1896)	1858	1885	4
(1.) Prince Alexander Albert	1886	....				
(2.) Princess Victoria Eugenie	1887	....				
(3.) Prince Leopold	1889	....				
(4.) Prince Maurice	1891	....				

THE NATION.—The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the nucleus around which the British Empire has been built, was perfected in 1603, when the crowns of England and Scotland were united. The executive power of the empire vests in the sovereign, through his ministers. The real power of the empire, however, is to be found in Parliament, which body has the complete legislative power, and exercises also, through the Lower House, much authority in executive matters. Parliament consists of an Upper House of Lords and a Lower House of Commons. Parliament lasts seven years, or until dissolved by the sovereign. It usually meets annually for about six months. The members of the House of Lords are peers, who hold either by hereditary right, by crown appointment to the election for life, or for the duration peerage, by virtue of office, or by 592 peers. The Lower House of of Parliament. In 1901 there were ted from counties, boroughs and uni Commons consists of members elecversities, 670 in all, in 1901.

The established Church of Eng land is the Protestant Episcopal Church, of which the King is the supreme governor. But all religions are tolerated and are equal at law.

Public instruction is not com pulsory in Great Britain, but the National Board of Education main tains control of the school boards and requires accommodation for all children between five and fourteen years of age to be made in each district. Secondary education is not controlled by the Government, but the university system is, perhaps, more perfectly developed in England than in any other country.

England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland, each has its own graded system of courts of justice. There is a general poor law throughout the kingdom: paupers are well cared for. In 1901, 789,689 received assistance in England and Wales; 100,819 in Scotland; 101,090 in Ireland.

King of England.

The budget shows, for 1901, actual revenue to the amount of $583,201,360, and expenditure of $650,258,113. The public debt is about $3,060,926,304.

For purposes of defence the kingdom is divided into twelve military districts; eight are in England and Wales, one in Scotland, and three in Ireland. These sub-divide into sixty-seven regimental recruiting districts.

About 17½ per cent of the area of the United Kingdom is uncultivated, about 48 per cent is under crops and grasses, 30 per cent is grazing lands, and over 4 per cent is in woods and plantations.

Great Britain's trade is enormous. In 1901 the exports amounted to $1,402,494,445, and the imports to $2,611,194,930.

THE MINISTRY.—The new ministry is constituted as follows:

Office.	Name.
In the Cabinet:	
First Lord of the Treasury and Lord Privy Seal	Mr. Arthur James Balfour.
Lord High Chancellor	Earl of Halsbury.
Lord President of Council	Duke of Devonshire.
Home Secretary	Mr. Akers-Douglas.
Foreign Secretary	Marquis of Landsdowne.
Colonial Secretary	Mr. Joseph Chamberlain.
Secretary for War	Mr. William St. John F. Broderick.
Secretary for India	Lord George Hamilton.
First Lord of the Admiralty	Earl of Selborne.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Mr. Charles Thomas Ritchie.
Lord Chancellor of Ireland	Lord Ashbourne.
Chief Secretary for Ireland	Mr. George Wyndham.
Chief Secretary for Scotland	Lord Balfour of Burleigh.
President of the Board of Trade	Mr. Gerald Balfour.
President of the Local Government Board	Mr. Walter Long.
President of the Board of Agriculture	Mr. Robert William Hanbury.
President of the Board of Education	Marquis of Londonderry.
Postmaster General	Mr. Austin Chamberlain.
Not in the Cabinet:	
Chancellor Duchy of Lancaster	Sir William Walrond.
First Commissioner of Works	Lord Windsor.
First Junior Lord of the Treasury	Mr. Henry Torrens Anstruther.
Second Junior Lord of the Treasury	Mr. Allwyn Fellows.
Third Junior Lord of the Treasury	Mr. H. W. Forster.
Financial Secretary to the Treasury	Mr. Hayes Fisher.
Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury	Sir Archibald Acland Hood.
Paymaster General	Duke of Marlborough.
Judge-Advocate General	Sir Francis Jeune.
Civil Lord of the Admiralty	Mr. Prettyman.
Secretary to the Admiralty	Mr. Arnold Forster.
Financial Secretary for the War Office	Lord Stanley.
Attorney-General	Sir Robert Finley.
Solicitor-General	Sir Edward Carson.
Lord Advocate for Scotland	Mr. Graham Murray.
Solicitor General for Scotland	Mr. Scott Dickson.
Lord Lieutenant for Ireland	Earl of Dudley.
Attorney General for Ireland	Mr. John Atkinson.
Solicitor General for Ireland	Mr. Campbell.

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THE MINISTRY.—Continued.

Office.	Name.
Under Secretaries of State:	
For the Home Office	Mr. Cochrane.
For the Foreign Office	Viscount Cranborne.
For the Colonial Office	Earl of Onslow.
For the War Office	Earl of Hardwicke.
For Indian Affairs	Earl Percy.
Parliamentary Secretaries:	
To the Board of Trade	Mr. Bonar Law.
To the Local Government Board	Mr. Grant Lawson.
To the Board of Education	Mr. William Anson.

THE PARLIAMENT.

The present form of Parliament, divided into two Houses, the Lords and the Commons, dates from the middle of the fourteenth century. The House of Commons consists of 670 members, elected by popular vote, about one-sixth of the population being electors. All elections for members of Parliament must be by secret vote by ballot, an act being passed annually to this effect.

The House of Lords consists of peers who hold their seats by hereditary rights, by creation of the sovereign, by virtue of office (English Bishops); by election for life (Irish Peers); and by election for the term of Parliament (Scottish Peers). There were 592 names on the roll of the House in 1901.

No one under twenty-one years of age can be a member of Parliament. All clergymen of the Church of England, ministers of the Church of Scotland, and Roman Catholic clergymen are disqualified; all government contractors, all sheriffs and returning officers are disqualified both from voting or sitting as members. No English or Scottish peer can be elected to the House of Commons, but non-representative Irish peers are eligible.

The Speaker of the House of Lords is the Lord High Chancellor of England, Hardings Stanley, Earl of Halsbury; Chairman of Committees, the Earl of Morley; Deputy Speakers, the Earl of Cork and Orrery, and the Earl de Montalt. The princes of the royal blood are George Frederick Ernest Albert, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall and York; Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught; Leopold Charles Edward George, Duke of Albany; George William Frederick Charles, Duke of Cambridge. The Archbishop of Canterbury is Frederick Temple, D. D., and of York, William Dalrymple Maclagan, D. D.

Following is a list of Dukes of England:

Created.		Family Name	Heir Appar. or Presumpt.
1892	Argyll	J. D. S. Campbell, K. T. (Sc. D., Argyll), b. '45, s. 1900, m	Ld. Archd. Campbell, b. '46
1682	Beaufort	Henry A. W. Fitz Roy Somerset, b. 1847, s. 1899, m.	Marq. of Worcester, b. 1900
1694	Bedford	Herbrand Arthur Russell, b. 1858, s. 1893, m	Marq. of Tavistock, b. 1888
1712	Brandon	Alfred Douglas Douglas-Hamilton (Scot Duke, Hamilton), b. 1862, s. 1895	Percy Seymour Douglas-Hamilton, b. 1875
1799	Cumberland and Teviotdale	Ernest Augustus W. A. G. F., K. G. (Ir. Earl, Armagh), b. 1845, s. 1878, m	Earl of Armagh, b. 1880
1694	Devonshire	Spencer Compton Cavendish, K. G., b. 1833, s. 1891, m	Victor Cavendish, M.P., b. '68
1889	Fife	Alexander William George Duff, K. T. (Irish Earl, Fife), b 1849, 1st Duke m	Lady Alexander Duff, b. '91
1675	Grafton	Aug. Charles Lennox Fitz Roy, K. G., b. 1821, s. 1882, w	Earl of Euston, b. 1848
1694	Leeds	G. G. Osborne (S. Vis., Dunblane), b. 1862, s. 1895, m.	Marq. of Carmarthen, b. '01
1719	Manchester	Wm. Angus Drogo Montagu, b. 1877, s. 1892, m	Viscount Mandeville, b. 1902
1702	Marlborough	Charles R. John Spencer-Churchill, b. 1871, s. 1892, m.	Marq. of Blandford, b. 1897
1756	Newcastle (u. Lyme)	Henry P. A. Pelham-Clinton, b. 1864, s. 1879, m	Lord Francis Hope, b. 1866
1483	Norfolk	Henry Fitzalan-Howard, K. G., Earl Marshal, b. 1847, s. 1860, w	Lord Edmund Talbot, b. '55
1766	Northumberland	Henry George Percy, K. G., b. 1846, s. 1890, m	Earl Percy, M. P., b. 1871
1716	Portland	W. J. Cavendish-Bentinck, K. G., G. C. V. O., b. 1857, s. 1879, m	Marq. of Titchfield, b. 1893
1675	Richmond and Gordon (1876)	Charles H. Gordon-Lennox, K. G. (Scot. Duke, Lennox), b. 1818, s. 1860, w	Earl of March, b. 1845
1703	Rutland	John Jas. Robt. Manners, K. G., b. 1818, s. 1888, w.	M. of Granby (a Peer), b. '52
1684	St Albans	C. V. A. A. de Vere Beauclerk, b. 1870, s. 1898	Lord O. Beauclerk, b. 1874
1547	Somerset	Algernon St. Maur, b. 1846, s. 1894, m	Lord Percy St. Maur, b. 1847
1833	Sutherland	Cromartie Sutherland-Leveson-Gower (Scot. Earl, Sutherland), b. 1851, s. 1892, m	Marq. of Stafford, b. 1888
1814	Wellington	Arthur Charles Wellesley (Irish Earl, Mornington), b. 1849, s. 1900, m	Marq. of Douro, b. 1876
1874	Westminster	Hugh Richard Arthur Grosvenor, b. 1879, s. 1899, m.	Ld. A. H. Grosvenor, b. '60

COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.—The British possessions are world-wide. It has tritely been said that the sun never sets upon them. They exist on every continent and in all climates and latitudes. British colonies are of three types: 1. The Crown colonies, entirely controlled by the home government; 2. Those having "representative" institutions, in which case the Crown retains only a right to veto legislation, although the home government retains the control of the public officers; 3. Those having "responsible" government, in which the Crown has only the veto and the home government can appoint the governor, but has no control over any public officer.

Exclusive of India, British expenditure on the colonies amounts to about $10,000,000 annually.

Gibraltar and Malta are the European possessions of the empire. The Rock of Gibraltar, which is a Crown colony, is a naval base and military foothold of great strategic importance. In 1900 the expenditure on this port, $309,060, was almost equalled by the revenue, $307,090.

Malta is an island in the Mediterranean, about sixty miles from Sicily. It is one of the most important ports of call in the world, being the base of supplies for the Mediterranean fleet. The Government is modifiedly representative, the Governor being assisted by a Council of six official and thirteen elected members. Italian is the official legal language, but public English schools are provided. The revenue of about $1,783,790 nearly meets the expenditure.

In a group of four are Aden, Perim, Sokotra and the Kuria Muria Islands. Aden is a peninsula about 100 miles east of Bab-el-Mandeb, on the coast of Arabia. Perim is at the entrance to the Red Sea, and is a small settlement on an island. Aden, being an important coaling station on the eastern route, is strongly fortified. The two are governed by a Political Resident. Attached to them are Sokotra, off the coast of Africa, and the Kuria Muria Islands, off the coast of Arabia.

The Bahrein Islands, the largest of which is Bahrein, lie in the Persian Gulf, twenty miles off the Arabian coast. The chief occupation is pearl fishing, while the donkeys and the reed mats of Bahrein are famous. Dates and sail cloth are also produced. A Political Resident governs.

British North Borneo consists of the northern part of the Island of Borneo. It is leased to the British North Borneo Company, under whose jurisdiction it is. Labuan, a Crown colony island, about six miles northwest, is also leased to it. The laws follow the Indian codes and the local ordinances. The expenditure exceeds the revenue by nearly $1,000,000.

Ceylon is an important colony, having representative government. The religions are mainly Eastern, Buddhists, Hindoos and Mohammedans. Public education is attempted. The revenue and expenditure are about equal; the public debt is on account of public works. The commerce is considerable, and imports and

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exports are about equal. The Maldine Islands, 500 miles west, although governed by a hereditary Sultan, pay yearly tribute to Ceylon.

Cyprus, forty-one miles from Syria, and the third largest of Mediterranean Islands, is administered by a British High Commissioner, under a treaty with Turkey. It is essentially an agricultural country.

Hong Kong, an island off the southeast coast of China, at the mouth of the Canton River, and Wei-Hai-Wei, in the Chinese Province of Shang Lung, are the British footholds in China. They are Crown colonies and strongly fortified.

The Indian Empire is, by far, Britain's most important Asiatic possession. Prior to 1858 British India proper was under the jurisdiction of the East India Company. Now it is governed in the name of the King, who is styled Emperor of India, and, in England, through the Secretary of State for India, assisted by a Council of ten members appointed by the Secretary. The executive authority in India vests with the Governor-General in Council. Since 1858 the Governor-General has been Viceroy, is appointed by the Crown, and holds, usually, for five years. Administratively, India is divided into eight great provinces, each with an English head.

The chief religion is that of the Hindoos (over 75 per cent), and the Mohammedans (over 22 per cent).

Justice is administered in a system of courts of a mixed English and native character.

Budget estimates for 1902 put the total revenue for India at $541,439,000, and the expenditure at $536,257,250. The external India trade in 1901 amounted to $752,356,752 imports, and $669,954,050 exports.

Dependent on India are the two border States of Baluchistan, in south central Asia, and Sikim, a State in the Himalyas, south of Thibet proper. Feudatory, also, are the Andaman and the Nicobar Islands, in the Bay of Bengal, and the Laccadive Islands, off the west coast of Malabar.

The Straits Settlements, comprising Singapore, Penang, Malacca, the Cocos Islands and Christmas Island, situated in the Malay Archipelago, form a Crown colony.

The Federated Malay States of Perak, Negri, Pehang, Sembilan and Selangor, forming a large portion of the Malay Peninsula, are under British protection. Their trade is valuable, and the revenue, which in 1900 was $15,669,807, overbalances the expenditure of $12,728,000.

British African possessions may be classed as those in East, West, South and Central Africa, and all others. British East Africa includes the East Africa Protectorate (from the Umba to the Juba River and inland to the borders of Uganda), and the Uganda Protectorate (over the Kingdom of Uganda), on the mainland, and the Zanzibar Protectorate over the Islands of Zanzibar, Pemba and others of smaller area. The first two protectorates are directly under the Foreign Office, the last is governed by it through the ruling Arabic Sultan or Seyyid.

The West African Colonies, all of which are Crown colonies, include the Gold Coast (along the Gulf of Guinea Coast, between German Togoland and the French Ivory Coast), Lagos (Lagos Island and 140 miles of coast between Dahomey and Southern Nigeria), Gambia (at the mouth of the Gambia River), and Sierra Leone (between French Guinea and the Republic of Liberia).

The South African Colonies are those of the Cape of Good Hope and Natal (including the Province of Zululand). These are both partly Crown, partly Representative colonies. They are two of the most important commercially.

The Central Colonies are important, including the Orange River Colony (prior to 1900 the Orange Free State), ruled by a Lieutenant-Governor under the Governor who is placed over it, and the Transvaal Colony (prior to 1900 the Transvaal Free State); Rhodesia (divided by the River Zambezi into Northern and Southern Rhodesia), which is governed by the British South Africa Company, assisted by a Government Executive Council, appointed; the little colony of Basutoland, northeast of Cape Colony, under its Commissioner, and the Central Africa Protectorate (on the southern and western shores of Lake Nyassa), under the government of a Foreign Office Commissioner.

Other British colonies in Africa are the Somaliland Protectorate (running west of Zeyla from Lahadu to Bandar Ziyada); Nigeria (comprising Lagos, Northern Nigeria and Southern Nigeria); the Bechuanaland Protectorate (between the Molopo River and the Zambezi, and between the South African Republic and Matabeleland, on the east, and German Southwest Africa on the west), and the Island Colonies. These latter include Ascension Island, 700 miles northwest of St. Helena; St. Helena, 1,200 miles west of the West Coast (including administratively, the Tristan da Cunha group, midway to South America); Mauritius, in the Indian Ocean, 500 miles east of Madagascar, and the Seychelles and dependent groups adjacent.

Bermuda, a colony with representative government, consists of a group of 360 small islands, east of the North Carolina coast, about 580 miles. The climate is delightful and salubrious, and they are principally known as Summer resorts. The revenue and expenditure—about $200,620 in 1900—nearly equal each other. The exports for the same year were $468,845, the imports, $1,985,680.

In the South Atlantic, about 300 miles east of Magellan Straits, are the Falkland Islands, a Crown colony. The revenue and expenditure are about equal, being in 1900 about $78,000. The imports for 1901-02 were $334,740, and the exports, $557,695, most of which went to Great Britain.

British Guiana is ruled by a Governor, assisted by a Court of Policy and a combined court. It is especially valuable for its rich deposits of gold; diamonds are also extensively exported. In 1901 the expenditure and revenue each amounted to about $2,527,460. The imports were $6,967,645, and the exports were $10,342,430.

British Honduras is a Crown colony in the Caribbean Sea, 660 miles west from Jamaica. It is principally noted for its hardwoods and mahogany. The revenue ($298,500) more than pays for the expenditure. It comes mainly from customs and excise taxes.

The islands in the British West Indies include the Bahamas, Barbados, Jamaica, the largest and most important, Trinidad, and the Leeward and Windward groups. Each of these colonial units is governed by a Governor, assisted by a Legislative and an Executive Council. Jamaica is the military, political and commercial centre for the entire group. In 1900 the total expenditure, for all of the West Indian possessions, was $10,585,855. This was more than offset by a revenue of $10,669,825. The imports were $33,697,825, and the exports $31,801,720.

The chief British possessions in Australasia are the Australian colonies, the six States of which form the Australian Commonwealth. The executive power, vested in the British King, is exercised by his Governor-General. The legislative power vests in him and the Federal Parliament, of a Senate and House of Representatives. The total Federal revenue amounts to over $51,500,000, and the combined expenditure to less than $47,000,000. New South Wales is the most important of the States and sends twenty-six Representatives to the House; Victoria comes next with twenty-three; then Queensland with nine; South Australia with seven, and West Australia and Tasmania each with five. Religious toleration is universal in the States, and there is no State religion or State aid of religion in any, except in Tasmania, where financial support is given impartially to all. The judicial system, which is similar throughout, is closely patterned after that of the usual State systems in this country. Sydney, which is the headquarters of the British Australian fleet, is a first-class port, and the centre of defence.

The southeastern part of the Island of New Guinea is a British possession. It is, at present, a dependency to the Commonwealth, although its final relation to it has not been yet established.

In New Zealand, next to Australia, the most important of the Australian colonies, the Government is represented by a Governor, the executive head for the Crown, who, with the General Assembly of two Chambers, forms the legislative power.

There is no State Church; there is a system of free public primary education.

The total revenue for 1901 was $27,912,510, which was about $500,000 more than the expenditure. The imports in 1901 were about $53,350,000, and the exports about $66,200,000.

The Islands of the Fiji group in the Western Pacific, are governed for the Crown by a Governor, who is the executive head, and sits with the Legislative Council. The Islands pay for themselves, the revenue in 1900 being $557,845, while the expenditure was $500,120.

In the Pacific Islands, Tonga or the Friendly Islands group, while nominally neutral, are through preponderance of interests, practically a British colony. A protectorate was proclaimed over the kingdom May 19, 1900.

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The financial condition of the colonies was as follows in 1901:

Colonies and Dependencies.	Area in Sq. M.	Population.	Revenues.	Expenditures.	Imports.	Exports.	Debt.
India:							
British India...	985,000	231,085,132	$343,171,820	$329,312,505	$351,567,565	$406,639,265	$1,060,840,330
Feudatory States	655,695	63,181,569	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Europe:							
Gibraltar	2	27,460	327,090	349,060	.....	.....	95,265
Malta and Gozo.	117	183,675	1,780,790	1,829,715	.....	.....	395,840
Asia:							
Aden and Perim.	80	41,222	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ceylon	25,333	3,576,990	9,108,645	8,317,385	40,776,420	31,654,090	18,313,595
Hong Kong.....	400	384,000	2,101,300	1,814,225	.....	.....	1,709,000
Labuan	30	8,410	22,220	31,900	876,660	517,525	.....
Straits Settlem't	1,472	572,249	2,693,280	1,516,005	157,043,430	131,308,665	.....
Africa:							
Ascension	35	430	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Basutoland	10,293	250,000	370,455	277,430	725,370	1,808,235	.....
Cape Colony....	276,775	2,350,000	31,181,050	33,403,450	98,391,680	40,738,350	155,489,125
Mauritius	880	393,900	3,059,990	2,856,315	10,661,650	10,639,250	5,916,420
Seychelles	148	20,275	133,150	117,305	326,970	345,370	100,000
Natal	20,200	929,970	9,433,550	9,952,610	33,472,505	5,626,835	45,095,715
Orange River...	48,330	207,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Transvaal	119,140	1,094,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Helena.....	47	9,850	76,660	60,520	382,050	21,075	.....
Gambia	69	13,500	245,805	149,090	1,388,295	1,409,880	.....
Gold Coast.....	40,000	1,473,000	1,666,415	2,578,235	6,440,715	4,424,880	.....
Lagos	3,460	42,000	1,057,335	935,625	4,152,350	4,425,560	4,864,510
Sierra Leone....	4,000	74,000	843,340	782,105	2,791,355	1,812,355	.....
America:							
Bermuda	20	17,535	200,620	228,410	1,986,445	497,405	173,680
Canada	3,048,710	5,369,666	52,749,425	44,474,030	194,815,650	197,152,115	355,692,105
Falkland	7,500	2,043	77,880	77,510	334,740	557,695	.....
British Guiana..	120,000	288,170	2,549,750	2,022,460	6,967,645	10,342,030	4,773,900
New Foundland and Labrador.	162,200	210,000	2,169,490	1,903,800	7,702,550	8,863,950	17,854,310
British Honduras	7,562	37,000	208,075	253,295	1,223,305	1,338,030	173,680
Bahamas	5,450	53,735	394,300	414,185	1,676,345	1,036,115	560,130
Jamaica & Turks Island	4,430	758,800	4,576,135	4,628,530	8,758,065	9,158,305	19,123,010
Barbados	166	195,000	927,375	944,330	5,226,260	4,595,055	2,084,250
Leeward Islands.	700	127,434	597,250	659,865	1,860,905	1,505,055	1,466,565
Windward Is'ds.	498	160,621	725,395	817,945	3,674,870	2,584,445	1,593,600
Trinidad and Tobago	1,868	272,000	3,309,370	3,151,000	12,501,290	14,422,745	4,592,365
Australia:							
New S. Wales..	310,367	1,352,297	51,007,200	49,848,700	137,805,355	140,822,580	309,007,045
Victoria	87,884	1,200,918	39,139,100	36,246,085	91,509,055	87,112,760	240,124,425
Queensland	668,497	496,596	22,441,035	22,702,090	35,920,560	47,907,810	200,143,540
South Australia.	903,690	362,604	14,509,665	15,069,065	40,871,090	40,956,880	130,658,900
West. Australia.	975,920	182,533	15,050,025	14,493,270	29,810,890	34,260,270	49,373,200
Tasmania	26,215	172,475	5,274,900	4,618,655	10,368,285	13,653,085	42,555,020
Pacific:							
New Zealand....	104,471	772,719	29,543,485	27,407,425	53,230,485	66,230,805	247,956,225
Fiji	7,740	117,870	557,845	500,110	1,663,650	3,099,180	1,002,680
New Guinea....	90,540	350,000	69,155	96,575	361,430	280,855	.....
Totals	8,735,034	318,421,072	$652,082,225	$626,726,165	$1,357,485,375	$1,325,654,955	$2,921,791,375

Colonial Representatives.—The British representatives in the colonies and protectorates are:

India.—Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Viceroy and Governor-General; Madras, Lord Ampthill; Bombay, Lord Northcote; Bengal, Sir John Woodburn; Northwest Province, Sir Anthony P. MacDonald; Punjab, Sir W. M. Young; Burmah, Sir F. W. R. Fryer; Ceylon, Colonel Rt. Hon. Sir J. W. Ridgeway; Straits Settlement, Sir Frank A. Swettenham; Hong Kong, Sir Henry Arthur Blake; Boreno, Hugh C. Clifford; Sarawak, H. H. Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, Raja.

Dominion of Canada.—Earl of Minto, Governor-General; Newfoundland, Sir Cavendish Boyle.

Africa.—South Africa, Lord Milner, High Commissioner; Cape Colony, Hon. Sir. W. F. Hely-Hutchinson; Basutoland, Sir Godfrey Yeatman Lagden; Bechuanaland, Major H. J. Goold-Adams; Transvaal and Orange River, Lord Milner; Natal, Colonel Sir H. E. McCallum; Rhodesia, Sir Michael J. Clarke; Gambia, Sir George C. Denton; Gold Coast, Major Matthew Nathan; Sierra Leon, Sir Charles A. King-Harman; Lagos, Sir William McGregor; Southern Nigeria, Sir R. D. R. Moore; Northern Nigeria, Brig.-Gen. Sir F. D. Lugard; Somaliland, Lieut.-Col. J. H. Sadler; East Africa Protectorate, Sir C. N. E. Elliot; Unganda, Sir H. H. Johnston; Witu, A. S. Rogers; Zanzibar, Sir C. N. E. Elliot; British Central Africa, Alfred Sharpe.

Commonwealth of Australia.—New South Wales, Earl Beauchamp; Victoria, Colonel Sir George Sydenham Clarke; South Australia, Lord Tennyson; Queensland, Lord Lamington; Tasmania, Sir Arthur E. Haveloch; Western Australia, Captain Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley; New Zealand, Earl Ranpurly.

British West Indies.—Jamaica, Sir A. W. L. Hemming; Bahama, Sir Gilbert T. Carter; Leeward Isles, Sir Henry M. Jackson; Windward Isles, Sir Robert B. Llewelyn; Barbados, Sir Frederick M. Hodgson; Trinidad and Tobago, Sir Cornelius A. Moloney.

Miscellaneous Islands and Protectorates.—Bermuda, General Sir George Digby Barker; Gibraltar, General Sir G. S. White; Malta, General Sir F. Wallace Grenfell; St. Helena, Robert A. Sterndale; Cyprus, Sir W. F. Haynes Smith; Fiji, Sir George T. M. O'Brien; British Guiana, Sir J. A. Swettenham; British New Guiana, George Ruthven Le Hunte; British Honduras, Colonel Sir David Wilson; Mauritius, Sir Charles Bruce; Seychelles, E. B. Sweet-Escott; Ascension, Captain G. N. A. Pollard; Falkland, William Grey-Wilson; Pacific Islands, Sir G. T. M. O'Brien.

Events in 1902.—The present year has been an eventful one for Great Britain, seeing the close of the South African war, with British success—a complete vindication of the war policy of the British Ministry at that time; the coronation of King Edward, after the ceremonies had been postponed on account of an illness which threatened to end fatally for the King; great changes in the Cabinet, including the voluntary retirement of Lord Salisbury as Premier and the succession of the Hon. Arthur James Balfour to that important post. English politics has undergone a change, Lord Rosebery, the long-time leader of the Liberal party, having split from it, claiming that the Irish demanded too much, among other things an independent Parliament in Dublin. The "National" Liberal faction is led by Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, while Lord Rosebery has organized the new "Liberal League."

Not less worthy of record is the so-called American invasion of the English business world, the most striking features of which have been the bitter war for supremacy in the tobacco trade waged by the American and the British tobacco monopolies; the securing of franchises for and commencement of work on probably the greatest system of underground railways ever projected—the work of an American financier—Charles Tyson Yerkes—and, greatest of all, the consolidation of the leading British shipping interests into the ship merger, consummated by the work of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, and familiarly known as the American Ship Trust.

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CANADA.

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Capital:
OTTAWA.

The Dominion of Canada originally consisted of the two provinces of Canada—Upper and Lower—Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, but the "British North American Act," which was passed in 1867, not only provided for the consolidation of these provinces, but made provision for the admission of British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, the Northwest Territories and Newfoundland, a privilege of which Newfoundland alone has not availed herself.

In accordance with this Act of Consolidation the Constitution of the Dominion is "similar in principle to that the United Kingdom," and while the executive authority is vested in the British sovereign, the legislative power of the Dominion is exercised by a Parliament of two houses—the Senate and the House of Commons—and each province forming the Dominion has a separate Parliament and administration, a Lieutenant-Governor being at the head of all provincial bodies.

The Senate of the Dominion is composed of eighty-one members who have been nominated for life. Each must be at least thirty years of age, a born or naturalized subject and possessed of $4,000 worth of property in the province from which he was appointed. The 213 members of the House are elected by the vote of their constituencies, the electors of which are qualified by the act of each provincial assembly.

The Speaker of the Senate and House each receives a salary of $4,000, while each member of the two houses is granted a session allowance of $1,500, with 10 cents per mile for travelling expenses. In cases of absence, except for sickness, the sum of $8 per diem is deducted. The Governor-General, who receives a salary of $50,000 per annum, is appointed by the Federal Government for a term of five years, and he is assisted in his functions by a Council composed of fourteen heads of departments, each of whom receives a salary of $7,000 per annum, except the Premier, who has a salary of $8,000 per annum.

The representation from the several provinces is as follows: Ontario, 24 Senators, 92 Commons; Quebec, 24 Senators, 65 Commons; Nova Scotia, 10 Senators, 20 Commons; New Brunswick, 10 Senators, 14 Commons; Manitoba, 4 Senators, 7 Commons; British Columbia, 3 Senators, 6 Commons; Prince Edward Island, 4 Senators, 5 Commons; Northwest Territories, 2 Senators, 4 Commons.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT.—The present Executive of the Dominion is composed as follows:

Governor-General, Earl of Minto. Staff—Secretary to the Governor-General, Major F. S. Maude; Aide-de-Camp, Captain A. C. Bell; Comptroller of the Household, Arthur Guise, Esq. The Cabinet and the Executive Committee of the Privy Council—President of the Privy Council and Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier; Minister of Trade and Commerce, Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright; Secretary of State, Hon. Richard William Scott; Minister of Justice, Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick; Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Hon. James Sutherland; Minister of Militia and Defence, Hon. Frederick William Borden; Postmaster-General, Hon. William Mulock; Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Sydney Arthur Fisher; Minister of Public Works, Hon. Joseph Israel Tarte; Minister of Finance, Hon. William S. Fielding; Minister of Railways and Canals, Hon. Andrew George Blair; Minister of the Interior, Hon. Clifford Sifton; Minister of Inland Revenue, Hon. William Patterson; Minister of Inland Revenue, W. J. Cabinet, but not in the Council: Clerk of the Privy Purse, John Joseph McGee, Esq.. Not in the Cabinet: Solicitor-General, Hon. Henry George Carroll. Other prominent officials: Speaker of the Senate, Hon. Lawrence G. Powers; General Librarian of Parliament, Alfred D. De Celles; Deputy Minister of Inland Revenue, W. J. Gerald; Deputy Minister of Finance, J. M. Courtney; Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence, Col. L. F. Pinault; General Officer Commanding the Militia, Maj.-Gen. H. O'Grady-Haly; Adjutant-General, Col. Rt. Hon. Lord Aylmer; Quartermaster-General, Col. W. H. Cotton; Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, W. G. Parmelee; Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Major F. Gourdeau; Deputy Ministetr of the Interior, James A. Smart; Commissioner of Dominion Lands, J. G. Turriff; Chief Inspector of Surveys, William Pearce; Superintendent of Mines, Dr. Eugene Haanel; Deputy Head of Surveys, Dr. Robert Bell; Auditor-General, John Lorn McDougall; Deputy Minister of Agriculture, George F. O'Halloran; Deputy Minister of Railways, C. Schreiber; King's Printer, S. E. Demson; Deputy Minister of Public Works, A. Gobeil; Deputy Minister of Justice, E. L. Newcombe; Registrar of Supreme Court, E. R. Cameron; Deputy Postmaster-General, R. M. Coulter; Commissioner of Customs, John McDougald; Commissioner of Police, Northwest Territories, A. B. Perry; Superintendent of Police, Yukon Territory, Z. T. Wood.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

THE PROVINCES.—The seven provinces which are now comprised within the Dominion have a total area of nearly 4,000,000 square miles, including both land and water, and is thus the largest of all the colonies of the British Empire.

AREA, POPULATION AND GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCES.

Province.	Capital.	Area in Sq. M.	Population.	Lieutenant-Governor.	Salary	Premier.	Salary
Prince Edward Island.	Charlottetown	2,000	103,258	Hon. P. A. McIntyre..	$7,000	Hon. Arth'r Peters	$1,200
Nova Scotia.....	Halifax	20,600	259,116	Hon. Arthur G. Jones.	9,000	Hon. G. H. Murray	4,000
New Brunswick.....	Fredericton ...	28,200	331,093	Hon. J. B. Snowball..	9,000	Hon. L. J. Tweedie	2,100
Quebec.....	Quebec	347,350	1,620,974	Hon. Judge Jette.....	10,000	Hon. S. N. Parent	7,000
Ontario.....	Toronto	222,000	2,167,978	Hon. Sir O. Mowat....	10,000	Hon. G. W. Ross..	7,000
Manitoba.....	Winnipeg	73,956	246,464	Hon. D. H. McMillan.	10,000	Hon. R. P. Roblin	....
British Columbia.....	Victoria	383,300	190,000	Sir H. J. J. de Lotbiniere	9,000	Hon. J. Dunsmuir.	1,000
Northwest Territories:							
Alberta.....	Regina	100,000					
Assiniboia.....	Regina	90,340					
Sarkatchewan.....	Regina	114,000					
Keewatin.....	.....	756,000	220,000	Hon. A. E. Forget...	7,000	.....	....
Athabasca.....	Regina	251,300					
Yukon.....	.....	198,300					
Mackenzie.....	Regina	563,200					
Ugava.....	Regina	456,000					
Franklin.....	Regina	.....					
The Lakes, etc.....	.....	47,400					
Totals.....	.....	3,653,946	5,338,883				

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.—By the provisions of the Consolidation act each province has full power to regulate its own local affairs and dispose of its own revenue, provided it does not interfere with the

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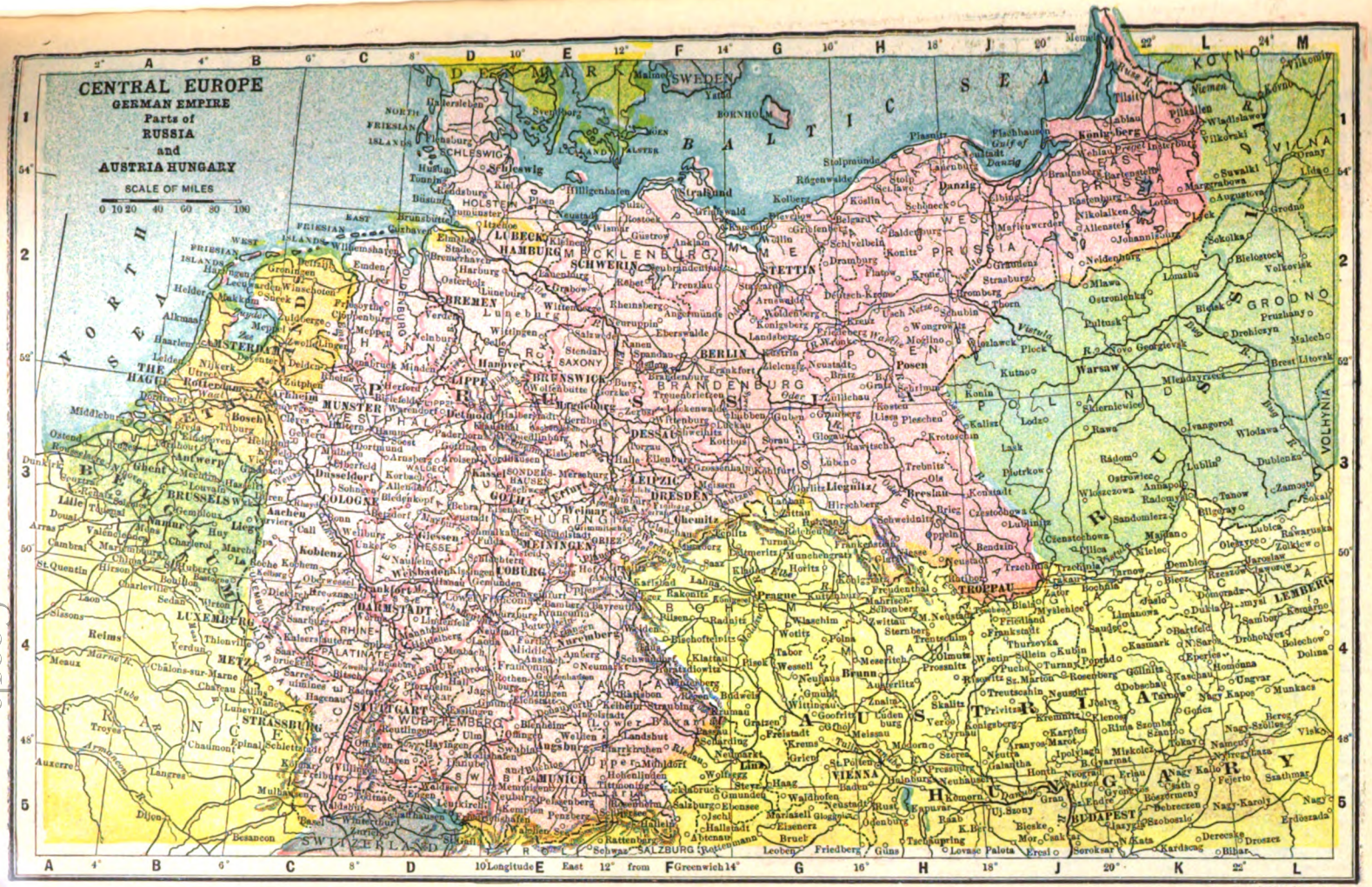

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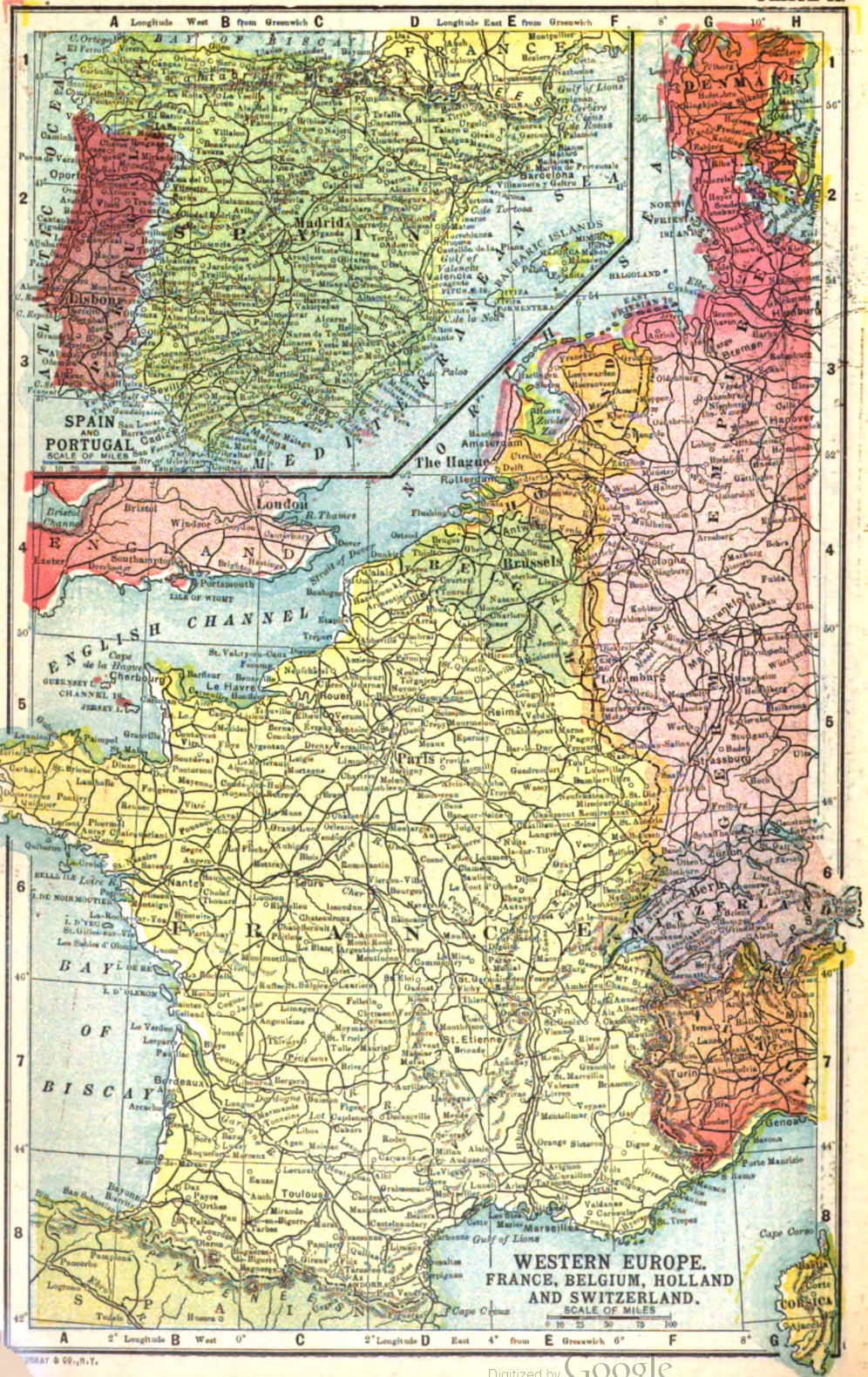
BORNAY & CO., N.Y.



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policy of the central government. The Lieutenant-Governor of each province is appointed by the Governor-General, while the other officials are elected by the people. The present executive is composed as follows:

Executive for Prince Edward Island—Attorney-General, Hon. Arthur Peters, Premier; Secretary, Treasurer and Commissioner of Agriculture, Hon. Benjamin Rogers; Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. James H. Cummiskey; Members of Council, Hon. James W. Richards, Hon. Peter McNutt, Hon. R. C. McLeod, Hon. Malcolm McDonald, Hon. George Forbes; Clerk, Arthur Newbery.

Executive for Nova Scotia.—Provincial Secretary, Hon. G. H. Murray, Premier; Attorney-General, Hon. J. W. Longley; Commissioner of Works and Mines, Hon. Arthur Drysdale; Members of Council, Hon. Thomas Johnson, Hon. A. H. Comean, Hon. A. MacGillivray, Hon. T. R. Black, Hon. D. McPherson, Hon. W. T. Piper.

Executive for New Brunswick—Provincial Secretary and Receiver-General, Hon. Lemuel J. Tweedie, Premier; Surveyor-General, Hon. A. T. Dunn; Attorney-General, Hon. William Pugsley; Commissioner for Agriculture, Hon. Lauchlan P. Farris; Chief Commissioner of Public Works, C. H. La Billois; Members of Council, Hon. H. A. McKeown, Hon. George F. Hill; Clerk, J. H. Dickson.

Executive for Quebec—Minister of Lands, Mines and Fisheries, Hon. S. N. Parent, Premier; Attorney-General, H. Archambeault; Minister of Agriculture, Hon. F. G. M. Dechene; Secretary and Register, Hon. H. Tomgeon; Provincial Treasurer, Hon. H. T. Duffy; without portfolio, Hon. J. J. Guerin; Minister of Colonization, Hon. L. Gouin; Clerk, G. Grenier.

Executive for Ontario—Treasurer, Hon. G. W. Ross, Premier; Attorney-General, Hon. J. M. Gibson; Minister of Education, Hon. Richard Harcourt; Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. F. R. Latchford; Secretary, Hon. J. R. Stratton; Commissioner of Crown Lands, Hon. E. J. Davis; Minister of Agriculture, and Registrar, Hon. John Dryden; Clerk, John R. Cartwright.

Executive for Manitoba—Minister of Agriculture and Immigration, Hon. R. P. Roblin, Premier; Treasurer and Land Commissioner, Hon. J. A. Davidson; Secretary, Hon. D. H. McFaddeu; Attorney-General, Minister of Education and Municipal Commissioner, Hon. Colin H. Campbell; Minister of Public Works, Hon. Robert Rogers; Clerk, C. Graburn.

Executive for British Columbia—President, Hon. James Dunsmuir, Premier; Secretary and Minister of Education, Hon. J. D. Prentice; Attorney-General, Hon. D. M. Eberts; Minister of Finance and Agriculture, Hon. J. D. Prentice; Commissioner of Lands and Works, Hon. W. C. Wells; Minister of Mines, Colonel the Hon. E. G. Prior.

Executive for Northwest Territories—Attorney-General, F. W. G. Haultain; Treasurer and Commissioner of Public Works, J. H. Koss; Secretary and Commissioner of Agriculture, G. H. V. Bulyea; Clerk of Council and King's Printer, J. A. Reid.

Population.—As no vital statistics are collected for the Dominion it is impossible to estimate the rate of natural increase in population. The population of its largest cities, however, was as follows in 1901: Montreal, 266,836; Toronto, 207,971; Quebec, 68,834; Ottawa, 59,902; Hamilton, 52,550; Winnipeg, 42,336; Halifax, 40,787; St. John, 40,711; London, 37,983; Vancouver, 26,196; Victoria, 20,821.

Religion.—There is no established Church in the Dominion. The Roman Catholic Church is governed by one Cardinal, seven Archbishops, twenty-three Bishops and about 1,600 clergy; the Episcopal Church by twenty bishops and more than 1,000 clergy, while the Presbyterian Church has 1,000 ministers, the Methodist Church 1,700 and the Baptist Church 550 ministers. The census of 1891 gives the number of followers of each creed: Roman Catholics, 1,992,017; Presbyterians, 755,326; Episcopalians, 646,059; Methodists, 847,765; Baptists, 303,839; Lutherans, 63,982; Congregationalists, 28,157; other creeds, 106,739; Pagan and no creed, 89,355.

Education.—There are one or more universities in each province, and several colleges that prepare for university degrees. The total annual expenditure of these institutions is more than $700,000, and they are attended by nearly 14,000 students. The public school system is also upon a good basis. In 1901 there were 18,963 schools, which were attended by 1,100,000 pupils, and the annual expenditure for their support exceeded $10,000,000.

Crime and the Courts.—Each province in the Dominion has its Superior and County Courts, and there is a Supreme Court in Ottawa, composed of a Chief Justice and five judges, which has jurisdiction throughout Canada.

According to the criminal statistics recently prepared by the Dominion statistician the number of charges in 1901 for indictable offences was 128 less than in 1900, being 8,291 in 1901, as against 8,419 in 1900. The statistical position of 1900 as compared to 1899, however, was 249 more charges. The percentage of convictions in 1901 was 68 per cent, as against 68.51 per cent in 1900. The convictions by provinces were as follows:

	1900.	1901.		1900.	1901.
Ontario	2,769	2,769	New Brunswick	137	127
Quebec	1,487	1,490	Yukon	95	40
British Columbia	489	457	Prince Edward Island	27	17
Nova Scotia	325	329			
Manitoba	269	202	Canada	5,768	5,638
Territories	170	207			

The convictions for indictable offences in 1901, in which the convicted represented himself as a dweller in a city or town, numbered 4,217. From those figures the following results are worked out: Urban crime, 29.80 persons in every 10,000 inhabitants; rural crime, 2.35 persons in every 10,000 inhabitants. By occupations the returns denote that convicted crime among the agricultural, commercial, domestic, professional and laboring classes decreased. Convicted crime among the industrial class increased, the figures being 652 in 1901 and 590 in 1900, an increase of 62. By percentages it was 11.56 per cent in 1901, 10.01 in 1900, and 12 per cent in 1899. Of the total convictions during 1901 males numbered 5,338 against 5,430 in 1900, a decrease of 92. Females numbered 300, against 338, a decrease of 38.

With regard to juvenile delinquency, while there has been a satisfactory decrease in the juvenile criminals of the female sex, the juvenile criminals of the male sex have most disproportionately increased. This is the most serious fact of the records of crime in Canada. In regard to summary convictions, there was an increase of 1.7 per cent in 1901 as compared with 1900.

For the last seven years the committals to the penitentiaries have not varied greatly in number. For 1901 they were 492, the offences being as follows: Murder and attempt, 4; manslaughter, 7; social offences, 37; bigamy, 3; shooting at or wounding with intent, 28; assault, 18; burglary and robbery with violence, 137; horse, cattle and sheep stealing, 17; other offences against property, 196; forgery and offences against the currency, 19; arson, 10; other felonies and misdemeanors, 16; total, 492.

The following is the total number of convictions of all kinds in Canada for the year ending September 30, 1901: Offences against the person, 4,677; offences against property with violence, 450; offences against property without violence, 4,216; malicious offences against property, 192; forgery and offences against the currency, 91; other offences not included in the above classes (including drunkenness, vagrancy, petty larceny, etc.), 32,025; total, 41,651.

[The facts relating to crime in Canada were supplied to The American Almanac by James Massie, Esq., Registrar, Toronto, Canada.]

Products and Industries.—The Dominion is rich in mineral resources, and vast areas of the mining properties are still unimproved. The total value of mineral products in 1900 was $63,775,090. The coal produced in 1900 exceeded 5,332,197 tons, with a value of more than $12,668,000, while among the other minerals mined in 1900 were: Gold, $27,916,752; nickel, $3,227,700; asbestos, $763,431; copper, $3,227,707; silver, $2,730,598; lead, $2,760,521; pig iron, $583,158; petroleum, $1,151,000.

The timber wealth of Canada is also great, and the production of lumber is one of its largest industries. The wood pulp industry is also increasing rapidly, the exportable surplus in 1900 being nearly $2,000,000. The value of the timber products in 1900 exceeded $32,790,000.

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Much attention has recently been given to agriculture, and the efforts of the Board of Agriculture to educate the people in the most modern methods of farming and dairying have met with remarkable success. The exports in 1901 included the following agricultural products: Wheat, $6,871,939; flour, $4,015,226; oats, $2,490,521; oatmeal, $467,807; peas, $2,482,249; cattle, $9,064,562; cheese, $20,696,961; butter, $3,295,663; pork, bacon and ham, $11,829,820; eggs, $1,691,640.

The fisheries of Canada are also a great source of income, the value of the catches in 1900 exceeding $20,600,000.

Militia.—Since the passage of the Consolidation act the Dominion militia has been under the command of a Major-General of the British army. For military purposes the Dominion is divided into twelve districts, with district officers and a brigadier staff in each. The permanent militia number 1,021; the active militia, 38,090, while the reserve militia consists of all adult males between the age of eighteen and sixty years who are not serving in the active militia. In addition there are two royal schools of artillery, one school of cavalry, one of mounted rifles and five of infantry. There is also a well-established military college at Kingston.

At the present time Canada possesses no marine militia, but efforts are now being made to include the Dominion among the recruiting stations for the Imperial navy.

Railways and Canals.—Canada's system of canal, river and lake navigation is more than 2,700 miles in length, and through it vessels pass from lake ports to the Atlantic without breaking bulk. At the close of 1900 nearly $80,000,000 had been spent on canal construction alone.

The total length of the railroads in the Dominion is nearly 18,000 miles, the line of the Canadian Pacific alone being 2,906, from Montreal to Vancouver. There are also thirty-five electric railways in Canada, with a mileage of 681.

Financial and Commercial.—If it were not for the public debt, the interest on which forms the largest items in the list of annual expenditures, Canada's revenue would greatly exceed her disbursements. As this debt was chiefly incurred on account of public works and improvements, however, its magnitude does not appall, for its payment in the natural course of events can only be a matter of time. The following table will furnish some idea of the financial growth of the Dominion:

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE DOMINION, 1881-1901.

Year.	Consolidated Fund. Receipts.	Consolidated Fund. Expenditure.	Expenditure Per Capita.	Sinking Fund.	Total Receipts.	Total Expenditures.	Total Exports.	Total Imports.
1881 ..	$29,635,297.54	$25,502,554.42	$5.85	$1,217,153.33	$30,635,297.54	$33,796,642.66	$98,290,823	$105,330,840
1882 ..	33,383,455.52	27,067,103.58	6.18	1,226,205.80	35,182,549.21	34,674,625.39	102,137,203	119,419,500
1883 ..	35,794,694.80	28,730,157.45	6.48	1,290,153.33	36,803,668.95	42,898,885.96	98,085,804	132,254,022
1884 ..	31,861,961.73	31,107,706.25	6.94	1,350,500.00	32,815,225.73	57,860,861.53	91,406,496	116,397,043
1885 ..	32,797,001.22	35,037,060.12	7.72	1,563,194.84	33,354,042.81	49,163,077.53	89,238,361	108,941,486
1886 ..	33,177,040.39	39,011,612.26	8.50	1,606,270.77	33,479,882.80	61,837,568.52	85,251,314	104,424,561
1887 ..	35,754,993.25	35,057,680.16	7.69	1,592,952.62	35,755,530.91	41,584,151.88	89,575,811	112,892,236
1888 ..	35,908,403.53	36,718,494.79	7.84	1,939,077.79	35,908,463.53	45,064,124.04	90,203,000	110,894,630
1889 ..	38,782,870.23	36,917,834.76	7.79	1,736,644.34	38,782,870.23	43,578,198.06	89,189,167	115,224,931
1890 ..	39,879,952.41	35,994,031.47	7.51	1,887,237.20	39,879,925.41	41,770,332.73	96,749,149	121,858,241
1891 ..	38,579,310.88	36,343,567.96	7.50	1,938,078.57	38,579,310.88	40,793,208.19	98,417,206	119,967,638
1892 ..	36,921,871.60	36,765,894.18	7.50	2,027,860.79	36,921,871.60	42,272,136.32	113,963,375	127,406,068
1893 ..	38,168,608.85	36,814,052.90	7.45	2,095,513.89	38,208,608.85	40,853,727.91	118,564,352	129,074,268
1894 ..	36,374,603.07	37,585,025.52	7.50	2,131,360.81	36,374,883.21	43,008,233.89	117,524,949	123,474,940
1895 ..	33,978,129.47	38,132,005.05	7.53	2,002,311.36	33,978,129.47	42,872,338.44	113,638,803	110,781,682
1896 ..	36,618,590.72	36,949,142.03	7.21	2,055,287.52	36,618,590.72	44,096,383.92	121,013,852	118,011,508
1897 ..	37,829,778.40	38,349,759.84	7.39	2,101,813.80	37,829,778.40	42,972,755.89	137,950,253	119,218,609
1898 ..	40,552,238.03	38,832,525.70	7.39	2,359,968.55	40,556,510.06	45,334,281.06	164,152,683	140,323,053
1899 ..	46,741,249.54	41,903,500.54	7.88	2,482,484.65	46,743,102.95	51,542,635.29	158,896,905	162,764,308
1900 ..	51,029,994.02	42,975,279.51	7.99	2,465,639.84	51,031,466.71	54,635,119.63	191,894,723	189,622,573
1901 ..	52,514,701.13	46,866,367.84	8.72	2,480,336.90	52,516,332.76	57,982,866.46	196,487,632	190,415,525

In Newfoundland the Government is administered by a Governor, who is appointed by the Crown at a salary of $10,000, and he is assisted by an Executive Council of nine members, a Legislative Council of fifteen members and a House of Assembly composed of thirty-six representatives.

The present Governor, Sir Cavendish Boyle, was appointed in 1901. His Executive Council is composed as follows: Premier and Colonial Secretary, Hon. Robert Bond; Minister of Justice, Hon. W. H. Horwood; Minister of Finance, Hon. E. M. Jackman; Ministers without portfolios, Hon. E. P. Morris, Hon. A. W. Harvey, Hon. J. S. Pitts, Hon. H. J. B. Woods, Hon. J. D. Ryan and Hon. G. Gnowling.

The population of Newfoundland is estimated as somewhat in excess of 200,000, of whom 72,400 are Roman Catholics, 68,000 Anglicans and 53,000 Methodists. These inhabitants have largely located along the coast of the island, the interior of which is still practically in a state of nature, although the construction of nearly 640 miles of railroad has tended to attract settlers to the rich tracts of agricultural, mineral and timber lands which had hitherto been almost unapproachable.

Mining and fishing are the chief industries of the island, the exports of the colony being: Codfish, $5,453,538; cod and seal oil, $778,322; seal skins, $162,330; lobsters, $441,202; minerals, $1,046,792.

St. John's, the capital of Newfoundland, has a population of about 30,000, while the population of other large towns is: Harbor Grace, 6,466; Carbonear, 4,127; Twillingate, 3,585; Bonavista, 3,551.

Labrador, a dependency of Newfoundland, forms the most easterly part of America. It possesses a few missionary settlements and a few posts established by the Hudson Bay Company. Its fisheries are its only industries.

Greece.

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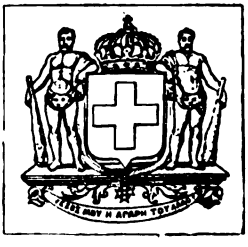
Capital: ATHENS.

Greece was a province of the Turkish Empire from the beginning of the sixteenth century until it gained its independence by the insurrection of 1821-29. By the protocol of London, February 3, 1830, it was declared a kingdom, under the protection of France, Great Britain and Russia, and the crown was offered to Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg. He declined the honor, however, after which it was accepted by Prince Otto of Bavaria, who ascended the throne January 25, 1833, and reigned until October, 1862, when he was expelled from the kingdom.



The present ruler, George I., was the second son of the present King of Denmark, and was born December 24, 1845. After the expulsion of the late ruler the Greeks, meeting in National Assembly elected him King of the Hellenes, March 18, 1863, and on June 4 of the same year he accepted the crown, his father acting as his guardian, as he was not then of legal age. On October 27,

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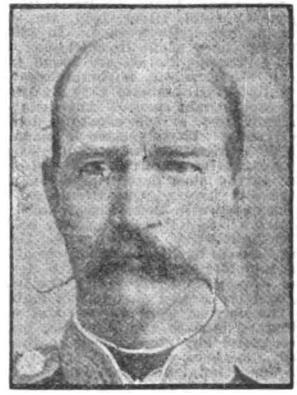
1867, he was married to Grand Duchess Olga (born August 22, 1851), the eldest daughter of Grand Duke Constantine, of Russia, the brother of the late Emperor. Their children are:

Name.	Born.	Died.	Married.	Born.	Marriage.	Issue.
1. Prince Constantine, Duke of Sparta, heir apparent	1868	....	Princess Sophie of Prussia	1870	1889	4
(1.) Prince George	1890	....				
(2.) Prince Alexander	1893	....				
(3.) Princess Helene	1896	....				
(4.) Prince Paul	1901	....				
2. Prince George	1869	....				
3. Prince Nicolas	1872	....	Grand Duchess Helene, of Russia	1882	1902	....
4. Princess Marie	1876	....	Grand Duke George Michaelovitch of Russia	1863	1900	....
(1.) Princess Nina	1901	....				
5. Prince Andre	1882	....				
6. Prince Christopher	1888	....				

THE MINISTRY.—The Ministry is constituted as follows:

Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Alex Th. Zaimis; Minister of the Interior, M. Nicholas Triantaphylakos; Minister of Worship and Instruction, M. Ant. Momferato; Minister of War and Marine, Colonel George Corpas; Minister of Finance, M. Ph. Negris; Minister of Justice, M. C. Topalis.

THE NATION.—Since 1829 Greece has been an independent, constitutional, monarchy. Its independence is protected by Great Britain, France and Russia. The Kingdom of Hellas, as it is correctly styled, includes the three provinces of Northern Greece, the five of Philoponnesus, the three of Thessaly and five islands. The legislative power rests in the one-chambered body, the Bule, of 207 representatives, elected by male ballot to serve four years.



King of Greece.

The principal religion is that of the Greek Orthodox Church. Complete religious liberty is guaranteed, but this religion is constitutionally that of the State, and all succeeding rulers and their heirs must profess it. By special enactment this is not required of King George I.

Nominally, school attendance is compulsory between the ages of five and twelve years.

The actual revenues for 1901 were $13,650,533; expenditures $13,626,200; public debt (1901) $168,548,444, including a paper debt of 171,424,980 drachmai (about $34,284,996).

Greece is an agricultural country. Of its 25,000 square miles, over 5,500,000 acres are in cultivation; 5,000,000 are pasture and 3,000,000 are waste land. Manufactures are few and unimportant. The special commerce in 1900 was: Imports, $15,997,213; exports, $20,417,864.

The first school for higher learning in modern Greece was established by decree in 1837, and was modelled somewhat upon the universities of Germany. Classes met and lectures were heard in what had formerly been a private house, there being no structure suitable for the university found in Athens. In 1841 a building was erected and dedicated, and the university has grown slowly since. The attendance is proportionate to the population of the country, owing probably to poverty and political disturbances. The only purely ecclesiastical institution of higher learning in the kingdom is the Rizareian School, an endowed institution for candidates for priesthood. A collegiate school, the Leonine Lyceum, exists at Athens, for the education of children of Catholic parents of that city. The Arsakeian School for girls, also at Athens, the conservatory of music, the libraries, laboratories and museums, supported by the Government, complete the institutions for higher learning.

The Greek army is based on what resembles a feudal system, the soldier, with the exception of those in the Chasseur branch of service, is a Jack-of-all-trades, and exercises the functions of policeman, fireman and excise officer. The pay of the private is 100 lepta a day, or about 20 cents, of which 25 lepta a day are taken to provide for arms and equipment, 59 go for food and 1 lepta is deducted for the support of the home for aged soldiers. The Chasseur branch, in picturesque starched kilts and short jackets, forms the important arm of the service, and it is due to this branch that the mountains of Greece are practically free of brigands.

According to recent reports in trade journals, the progress of communication within Greece is very marked and promises soon to bring convenience of travel to a level with those of any country in Europe. The first electric street railway in Greece has just been completed in Patras, and the Athens-Piraeus railway is about to be equipped for electric service. All of the apparatus has been supplied by American companies, and the corporation operating the road is the Thomson-Houston Company, of the United States.

Guatemala.

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Capital:
NEW GUATEMALA.

Guatemala was discovered by Columbus in 1502, and in 1524 the country became a Spanish dependency, being erected into a captain-generalcy by Charles V. in 1527. Its history during the years of Spanish occupancy is nearly identical with that of other Central American territories, and not until 1821, when the yoke of Spain was thrown off, did the country begin to have a story of its own. In that year it became a part of the Mexican empire under Iturbide, and in 1823 became a part of the Central American Federal Republic. In 1839 the territory of the latter was diminished by the secession of Honduras, and eight years later Guatemala separated from the confederation, becoming an independent republic on March 21, 1847. Up to 1862 Guatemala kept out of the many wars which proved so disastrous to other Spanish-American countries, but shortly after that time its finances were considerably embarrassed and its development retarded by a succession of petty wars. In 1870 several towns and villages were visited by an earthquake and several were severely damaged. In May, 1871, a revolution broke out against President Cerna, which was terminated by his deposition and the installation of Granados to the executive chair. The new government was soon obliged to exile the archbishop of Guatemala and banish the Jesuits, who were charged with stirring up a new revolution in favor of Cerna. The property of the Jesuits was confiscated, the order being declared extinct. In 1872 an alliance, offensive and defensive, was made with San Salvador, the principal stipulations of which were mutual protection in the event of internal dissensions, the connecting of the two republics by telegraph lines, and the complete interdiction of the Jesuits. The constitution now in force was proclaimed December, 1879, and modified in 1885, 1887 and 1889. By its terms the legislative power is vested in a National Assembly consisting of one member for every 20,000 inhabitants and elected for a term of four years, and a Council

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of State of thirteen members, partly elected by the National Assembly and partly appointed by the President. The executive is vested in a President, elected for a term of six years, and not eligible to re-election for the following period.

The area of Guatemala is estimated at 48,290 square miles, and in 1900 the population was 1,574,340. About 60 per cent are pure Indians, the remainder being half caste, with but very few descendants of Europeans. The Republic is administratively divided into 22 departments.

Almost the whole surface of the Republic is an elevated plateau, which is a continuation of the tableland of Yucatan, intersected by numerous mountains, with deep and extensive valleys. No continuous mountain chain traverses the country, but the depressions of the tableland toward the Pacific coast is so rapid and presents so many steep declivities that when viewed from the sea it looks like an elevated mountain range. The edge of the plain toward the ocean is marked by several volcanoes, some of which are still active. Remarkable among the extinct volcanoes is the Volcan de Agua, so named from a torrent of water which burst from its crater in 1541 and overwhelmed the first city of Guatemala, the ruins of which still exist. All the volcanoes, whether active or extinct, are in a line with those of Nicaragua and San Salvador.

Agriculture is the principal industry, and coffee, sugar, corn, bananas, tobacco and cocoa are the leading products. By the national Land Law of 1894 the State lands, except those on the frontiers and seashore, were divided into lots for sale, the maximum allotment permitted to one person being fifteen caballarias, or about 1,687 acres. The price varies from $250 per caballaria (112½ acres) to $400 or $500, including costs of surveys, titles, etc. Uncultivated land may be granted gratuitously to immigrants or immigrant companies, to municipalities, villages and schools, or as assistance toward road making. The forest area has an extent of about 526,593 hectares. The soil generally is very fertile, and especially adapted to the growing of coffee. The largest coffee plantations are in the hands of Germans. To encourage rubber cultivation it was provided by decree of January 14, 1899, that for every 20,000 rubber plants four years old planted after the date of the decree the owner should receive 112½ acres of national land. On the high tableland there is excellent grazing ground. Gold, silver, lead, tin, copper, manganese, antimony, sulphur, salt, lignite and other minerals exist, but are little worked. In 1897 mining for gold was carried on at the Motaga River, where about $50,000 had been spent in machinery, dwellings, etc. Silver and salt mining are also carried on with profit. The precious metals are found in but small quantities, however.

In regard to the trade conditions of the Republic, a comprehensive resume of the conditions was prepared by Consul-General James C. McNally, at Guatemala City in May, 1902. He said in his report to the Government that the opportunity for the introduction of American goods into Guatemala was never so good as at that time. Shoes and haberdashery are in constant demand, while cotton fabrics, hardware, paints, oils and varnishes have a ready sale. The objection is made to American goods that they are not adequately represented by agents, and the dealers are loath to purchase without knowing the full quality of the articles they are asked to buy. The catalogue or circular system of advertising is of but little value.

On the 18th of April, 1902, severe earthquakes destroyed much property in the vicinity of Guatemala City, and caused serious damage to the city itself. Quezaltenango, Antigua and Santa Lucia were among the towns that suffered most, and the loss of life in these three places was estimated at more than 500. The only white person reported killed was Mrs. Clara Kildare, the wife of a photographer at Quezaltenango. The volcanoes of Chingo and Santa Maria became active, the latter for the first time since the earliest Spanish settlements. In view of the suffering caused by the destruction of homes and of coffee plantations, an extra session of the Congress of the Republic was called, with a view of taking such measures as the conditions demanded. Several decrees were passed, increasing the import duties on articles of luxury such as could be produced in the Republic, and the duties on building materials, including paints and oils, were removed for a period of five years. The decrees were approved at once by the President.

Roman Catholicism is the prevailing religion in the Republic, but all creeds have complete liberty of worship. The Government does not recognize any creed above another. Education is free and compulsory. Besides the primary and secondary schools, there are several institutes and normal schools, several establishments for professional and special education, and a polytechnic school. The Government also supports a national library.

There are six railroads in the Republic, with a total length of about 342 miles. In 1902 there were several roads projected, and routes for some of them have been surveyed. The longest railway now open to traffic is the Northern Railroad, along the Atlantic coast, and having a length of 159 miles. About 25 miles more of this road has been prepared for rails. The national telegraph system was in a flourishing condition, according to reports by the Secretary of Public Works, made in June, 1902. In the same report it was shown that the earthquakes of April so affected the coffee plantations, to the extent of damaging the warehouses and machinery, that the crop of 1902 was expected to be not more than one-half of the usual output.

The forests of Guatemala furnish an excellent quality of mahogany and cedar, and recently concessions have been given to F. Arturo Ramirez, to cut mahogany and cedar on the public lands within a belt extending five miles on each side of the Northern Railway, to an amount not to exceed 2,500 tons. The concessionaire is to pay into the National Treasury from $3 to $4 a metric ton for all mahogany cut, depending upon the quality of the timber.

The army of Guatemala, the cost of which is about one-tenth of the total public expenditure, consists of about 7,000 officers and men in regular service. The effective army consists of 56,900 men from eighteen to thirty years of age, and the reserve has 30,000 men from thirty to fifty years of age.

In his message to Congress in 1902, the President of the Republic spoke of the benefits to be derived from the recent Convention of Peace and Obligatory Arbitration lately celebrated between the South American Republics, and referred to the opportune visits of the Presidents of Costa Rica and Salvador, to Guatemala. He reported that the Department of Finance was able to pay, in 1901, the sum of 10,000,000 pesos for account of expenses of the Government, and in liquidation of the public debt, and this without having to negotiate new loans or increase the rate of taxation.

There are three banks of issue in the Republic, which are jointly empowered to arrange for the issue of notes to the extent of $6,000,000, to be legal tender to the exclusion of bank notes and coin, even for debts contracted to be paid for in silver.

The President of the Republic is Estrada Cabrera, and the Ministers of State are: Minister of Interior and Justice, Juan J. Argueta; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Juan Barrios; Minister of War, Luis Molina; Minister of Finance, Guillermo Auguirre; Minister of Public Instruction, J. A. Mandujano.

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Haiti.

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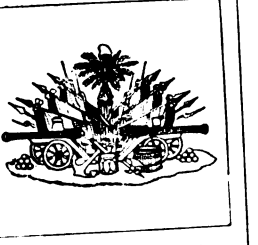
Capital:
PORT AU PRINCE.



The Republic of Haiti constitutes about one-third of that island lying southeast of Cuba, sometimes called Haiti and sometimes San Domingo. The other two-thirds of the island is occupied by the Republic under the latter name. The island, materially and geographically, as well as historically, is one of the most remarkable places in the Western Hemisphere. It is situated somewhat less than 1,400 miles directly south of the New England coast, and only a little more distant directly east of the city of Mexico. Cuba is some fifty miles to the northwest, and Porto Rico the same distance to the east, while Jamaica lies about one hundred miles to the southwest. It is placed, as it were, right in the centre of the four great Antilles, of which it is one, and is next in size after Cuba. Haiti, the Republic, is nearly as large as the country of Belgium. Barely separated by a range of mountains, Haiti and San Domingo are, in language, traditions and social ideas, as dissimilar as France and Spain. Not more than one-tenth of the population of Haiti consists of white foreigners, and the remainder is made up of persons of unmixed African blood, and mulattoes, quadroons and octoroons of varying degrees of color. French is the language spoken, pure among the educated and a patois among the lower classes. For three generations it has been the rule for the well-to-do people to send their children to France to be educated, and it is a saying in Paris that the only foreigners who speak French perfectly are those from Haiti and from Russia. It is said that the United States would be preferred as an educational point for the young people of this republic were it not for the prejudice here against black complexions. The patois of the country class is a creole, which almost deserves rank as a separate language, though but a dialect. This is essentially an unwritten language, and its leading characteristic is abbreviation. Little attention is paid to distinctions of gender, number and case; plurality is indicated by a particle only when it is absolutely necessary, and the feminine adjective seems to be preferred. All classes speak this language, it being necessary for the carrying on of business.

Haiti was the sixth point of land discovered in the New World in 1492 by Columbus, and was named by him Hispanola. Historians have made an estimate that the island contained about 1,000,000 inhabitants at that time. Here was founded the first Spanish colony in the Western Hemisphere. The discovery of gold filled the country with greedy adventurers, who drove the natives to work in the mines and till the soil, in spite of protest, revolt and resistance. Spaniards liked to compare this land with the splendors of Andalusia, and the colony became the commercial emporium of the New World. But it was found that under the cruel exactions of the Spaniards the aborigines decreased in numbers, and there were no more than 60,000 left after fifteen years of Spanish occupancy. Natives from the surrounding islands were decoyed from their homes and made to work in the mines, but they were not found to suffice, and in 1502 Africans were purchased from the Portuguese for servitude in the colony. When the yield of the gold fields began to diminish there was a rush of the colonists to Mexico and Peru, and their black slaves were taken with them. This ended the glory of Spanish occupation.

The English and French, united against Spain in 1520, formed coincidently bases of operations on the Island of St. Christopher. Their garrisons were attacked by the Spaniards, and the French who escaped went to the Island of Tortuga. Their numbers being increased by others who fled from the Spanish, they began to take possession of the larger island, and in about 1530 French occupation of the country was commenced. They pushed little by little into the interior, cargoes of black slaves were brought, to the number of many thousands annually, and the colony became one of the most favored in the world. In 1795 Spain, by the treaty of Baie, ceded the whole island to France, but the eastern part went back to the dominion of the former country after the downfall of Napoleon. When the French Revolution broke like a tornado over the world it found the elements in Haiti quite ripe for a similar outburst. There were 30,000 whites, 30,000 mulattoes, free, but smarting under most humiliating social, legal and industrial discriminations, and 50,000 blacks, still slaves. In 1789 the news of the decrees of the National Assembly at Versailles reached Haiti, the whole colony was thrown into excitement, turmoil and finally anarchy, and continued so until the mulattoes carried their point, which was to secure full recognition of their citizenship, and they, together with whites, appealed to the blacks. Then followed a fierce strife, compared with which the French Revolution appeared tame, and the condition of affairs led the commissioners sent by France to restore order to proclaim a general emancipation in 1793. In 1804 the declaration of Haitien independence was proclaimed. During the first eighty-eight years of the Republic's life she has had seventeen chiefs of State. Of these Toussaint L'Ouverture died a prisoner in France; Dessalines was assassinated; Christophe committed suicide; Petion died in office; Boyer and his successor, Riviere, were overthrown by violence and died in exile; Guerrier and Riche, like Petion, died in office; Soulouque was overthrown with violence; Geffard was driven to exile; Salnave was driven out by a revolution and shot by order of his successor; Saget retired at the end of his term and died in his own country; Domingue died in exile; Canal retired voluntarily after a revolution; Salomon died in exile; Legitime was driven out by a revolution.

General Tiresias Simon Sam was elected President in 1896.

The Republic of Haiti has an area of about 10,204 English square miles, and by an ecclesiastical enumeration in 1894 the population was found to number about 1,210,625. No enumeration has been made since that time. The religion is nominally Roman Catholic, and it is said that there is probably not a Protestant Church or society made up entirely of native citizens in the Republic. The Protestnat denominations have established churches and are well represented, however, the Constitution providing for their welcome and support. Public elementary instruction is free, the country being divided into fourteen inspectors' districts. The sum allotted to schools is nearly $1,000,000 annually, but the educational system is said to be very imperfect, especially in rural districts. There are 400 national schools, besides private schools, and five public Lycees.

The industries of Haiti are mainly agricultural, and the most important product is coffee of excellent quality, though the export duty is so considerable as to prevent the development of its cultivation. Cocoa is grown extensively, and cotton is exported in increasing quantities. A company was recently formed for the cultivation of tobacco and rum, and other spirits are distilled but not exported. The cattle trade has been checked by heavy duties levied on exports for horses, cattle, goats and sheep. Haiti possesses mineral resources quite undeveloped. Gold, silver, copper, iron, antimony, tin, sulphur, coal, kaolin, nickel, gypsum, limestone and porphyry are found abundantly, but not worked to any extent. The coffee plantations cover an area of about 125,500 acres, and in the season of 1899-1900 the exports amounted to 72,122,781 pounds. The export duty is $3.86 2-3 per hundred weight.

The Haitien army, at the beginning of 1902, consisted nominally of 6,828 men, chiefly infantry, and the Republic possessed a flotilla of six small vessels, ranking as third-class cruisers. The newest and best of these vessels was the Crete-a-Pierrot, built in England in 1895, and having a displacement of 940 tons and a speed of 15.5 knots.

Early in May, 1902, General Tiresias Simon Sam, President of the Republic, resigned his office because of the dissatisfaction shown by members of his party. It was claimed that he was working to succeed himself at the expiration of his term, in direct opposition to the Constitution of the Republic, and comments on this rumor led him to tender his resignation. Congress was called to meet May 12, to select a successor, but succeeded only in establishing a provisional government. General Firmin, who desired the office for himself, appealed to the dissatisfied element, and a revolt was begun in June. The rebels met with the full opposition of the regular army of the Provisional Government, and there were numerous engagements throughout the Summer. The gunboat, Crete-a-Pierrot, the best vessel of the Haitien Navy, was seized by the Firminists and used as a blockade vessel at Cape Haitien. Threats to bombard the town brought

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appeals from the foreign residents, and the United States sent the Machias and the Cincinnati to look out for American interests. The commanders of these vessels reported no effectual blockade of any port. On September 2 the Crete-a-Pierrot stopped a vessel of the Hamburg-American packet line and took from her ammunition and guns intended, presumably, for the Provisional Government. In retaliation, Germany ordered the gunboat Panther to find the Firminist vessel and demand her surrender. Without delay the Panther proceeded to the harbor of Gonaves, found the Crete-a-Pierrot, gave her commander five minutes in which to leave her, extended the time to fifteen minutes, and then found that the Haitiens had fired their boat before escaping to shore. Shells from the Panther finished her.

The officers of the Firminists' Government were: President, M. Firmin; Minister of War and Marine, M. Killick; Minister of Finance, M. Bourand; Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Henriquez; Minister of Public Works, M. St. Louis; Minister of Interior, M. Chicoye; Minister of Agriculture, M. Lamour.

Hawaii.

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Capital: HONOLULU.

Hawaii, or the Sandwich Islands, is a small group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, about 2,100 miles west-southwest of San Francisco. The islands were acquired by the United States by an act of Congress of July 7, 1898, and were organized as the Territory of Hawaii by an act of April 30, 1900, with the capital at Honolulu on the Island of Oahu. The Islands were discovered by the Spaniards in 1549, and examined by Captain Cook in 1778. During the greater part of the nineteenth century they formed an independent kingdom, whose integrity was recognized by the powers. In 1893, however, the reigning Queen, Liliuokalani, was deposed and a provisional government formed. In 1894 a republic was proclaimed, with a president and a legislature of two houses. For military purposes the islands have been attached to the Department of California. The total area of the islands is 6,640 square miles, and the total population, according to the report of the Governor of the Territory, was 153,727 in 1900. The number of native Hawaiians was 29,834, showing a decrease in this element of population since the last census.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani.

The manufacturing industries of Hawaii may be divided into two classes, the various small industries maintained to supply local needs and the large industry of sugar manufacture, dependent upon the territorial supply of sugar cane. Sugar mills of the best kind, equipped with modern machinery, have been built in Hawaii, and the increased development of the industry is assured provided the sugar cane supply and the labor supply are kept sufficient.

Before the act of 1900, which made Hawaii a part of the territory of the United States, Chinese and Japanese were brought freely to the islands to work in the sugar fields, and an abundant supply of cheap labor was assured. The act of 1900 applied the United States Immigration laws to the islands, and made it impossible to import alien labor. Americans seem to be unable to stand the severe work of the sugar fields, and the remaining supply of laborers is insufficient to fill the need. The Governor, in his report for 1901 states that "all sugar planta tion stocks have fallen far below their former value, owing to the uncertainty of the labor supply, and if no relief is forthcoming the most disastrous results will fol- low."

Governor Sanford B. Dole.
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When the territorial act for the government of Hawaii was ing formulated in Congress, earn best representations were made ing a property qualification for the urgright of suffrage, on the ground that a general suffrage, placing the Hawaiians and poorer classes in power would be prejudicial to American interests. However, the islanders were given practically universal suffrage, and the Ha- waiians refused to ally themselves with either the Democratic or Re- publican parties, but formed a "home rule" party of their own. At the first election held in the Territory this party was victorious, electing Robert W. Wilcox as Dele gate to Congress.

At the first session of the Leg islature, beginning March 1, 1901, very little business was done, ex cept to formulate county laws and to devise a dog tax. Most of the efforts of the "home rule" legis- lators seemed to be directed against Governor Dole. No ap- propriation bills were even intro duced, and it was necessary to call an extraordinary session of the body to provide for the running expenses of the Territory. In his message Governor Dole character- ized the legislators as having been wasteful of both time and money. The "home rule" party sent a petition to Congress asking the removal of Governor Dole, on the grounds that he had exceeded the powers of his office and had shown favoritism. The Republican mem- bers of the Legislature sent a coun ter petition, endorsing the Gov- ernor.

An act was passed to provide for the ascertainment and payment of all claims caused by the fire which destroyed "Chinatown," Honolulu, in 1900, and $1,500,00 was appropriated for this purpose. This fire was set by orders of the Government, to stay, if possible, the spread of the bubonic plague, which threatened to decimate the poorer class of the population.

In his report for the year ending June 30, 1901, Henry E. Cooper, acting Governor during the illness of Governor Dole, asked aid of the Federal Government for the authorization of the conversion of all Hawaiian silver coins amounting, as originally issued in 1883, to $1,000,000, into corresponding coins of the United States; to amend the Immigration laws so far as to allow the immigration of a limited number of Chinese laborers, upon condition that they engage in only agricultural pursuits during their residence in the Terri- tory, and that upon ceasing to do so that they return to their own country; to authorize the services in Hawaii of an expert forester to report upon the condition of forests and upon the best methods of conserv- ing and extending them; to authorize the granting of licenses to direct water from lands where it is valueless to arid sections that are otherwise adapted for agricultural purposes. He also asked that Congress authorize the retention by the Territory of a sufficient amount of the receipts of the custom house to pay all judgments awarded by the commission on fire claims.

A spirit tolerant toward holidays is shown in Hawaii, and one would have to be extremely lazy not to be satisfied with the numerous days off furnished by the calendar. Those universally observed on the Islands include January 1, New Year's Day; January 17, downfall of the monarchy; February 6, Chinese New Year; February 22, Washington's Birthday; Good Friday; May 30, Decoration Day; June 11, Kame- hameha Day; June 14, Admission Day; July 4, American Independence Day; August 12, Flag Raising Anni- versary; First Monday in September, Labor Day; third Saturday in September, Regatta Day; November 28, Recognition of Hawaiian Independence; last Thursday in November, Thanksgiving Day; December 25, Christmas Day.

Queen Liliuokalani continues to press her claim against the United States for certain crown lands of which she says she was deprived when Hawaiian Independence was declared. She has made several trips to this country in the interests of these claims, the last in 1901 and in the Fall of 1902.

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Honduras.

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Capital:
TEGUCIGALPA.

The coast of Honduras was discovered by Columbus in 1502, and in 1626 Cortez, at the head of an army which he brought from Mexico, took possession of the country and founded the towns of Trujillo and Puerto Caballos, now Puerto Cortez. The whole known portion of Central America was shortly proclaimed to belong to Spain, and placed under a government fixed at the present town of Gracias. In 1823 Honduras entered the Central American Federation, but in 1839 became an independent republic and took part in the wars and intrigues which followed each other in rapid succession until 1862. Insurrections and civil strife contributed to retard the progress of the Republic in its early history, and especially in 1861, when the clergy preached dissensions against the government. Guardiola, who was President at the time, thwarted the designs of these preachers, and granted an amnesty to all, not excluding the vicar, who was the chief promoter of the trouble. Guardiola, however, was assassinated shortly after, and was succeeded by Montes. One of the first acts of this new President was to make a treaty of alliance with San Salvador against Guatemala and Nicaragua. His army was defeated at Santa Rosa in Guatemala, and one of his generals, Medina, joined the army of the enemy, overthrew Montes and caused himself to be proclaimed President in 1863. He resigned the government in 1864, and was immediately re-elected, continuing in the Presidency until his deposition in 1872 by Don Celeo Arias. A treaty of peace and amity with Spain was signed March 15, 1866. The country is now governed under a charter proclaimed in October, 1894, and the President, elected in 1899, is General Terencio Sierra. The legislative power is vested in a Congress of Deputies, elected at the ratio of one to every 10,000 inhabitants.

Honduras has an area of about 46,250 square miles, and the population in 1900, exclusive of uncivilized Indians, was estimated at 587,500. The bulk of the inhabitants consists of aboriginal Indians and a sparse population of European-descended people, mainly Spaniards. The capital of the Republic is the ancient town of Tegucigalpa, situated nearly in the centre of the State.

The Roman Catholic is the prevailing religion, but the Constitution guarantees freedom to all creeds, and the State does not contribute to the support of any. Instruction is free and compulsory and is entirely secular. The State supports 784 primary schools and 23 schools for higher instruction. At Tegucigalpa there is a central university with faculties of medicine, science, law and political economy. The annual expenditure for primary instruction is 138,000 silver dollars. Agriculture forms an important industry, and is gradually developing. The chief product is bananas, which are produced in large quantities on the Atlantic coast and are shipped to the United States. Tobacco, sugar, maize and coffee are freely cultivated, and small crops of indigo, rice and wheat are grown. Cattle breeding is carried on extensively and dairy farming on a small scale. The Government offers facilities for the acquisition of land by private persons and companies for agricultural and mining purposes, but labor is scarce. The plaiting of straw hats forms a common local industry.

Honduras excells chiefly in her mineral resources, at present generally undeveloped for lack of capital. Gold, platinum, silver, copper, lead, zinc, antimony and nickel are found in almost every department. Deposits of brown and other coal have also been discovered. There are six principal mining basins under actual development in the Republic. The ore deposits of Agalteca, in the northwestern part of the department of Tegucigalpa, which were declared State property in 1899, are deserving of special mention. These ores, for the most part magnetic, contain up to 69 per cent of metallic iron and are very very pure, containing no phosphorus and only a very small quantity of sulphur, and are suited to the manufacture of steel of superior quality. Limestone in abundance is found near these deposits and water in sufficient quantity to furnish water power. The Government claims that the mining industry offers the best investment to foreign capital, and believes that if, during former years, certain mining companies have ceased to work, it is entirely due to their own bad management. Besides the working ores, opals equal in quality to those of Hungary are found in Erandique, and calcareous formations from limestone to marble are common, while petroleum and asphalt are found in some parts of the territory. The quantity of gold extracted by washings from the river sands amounts annually to about $200,000.

Several excellent public roads have been constructed recently, and the capital is connected with the new port of San Lorenzo by a new macadamized highway. In general, travelling and transportation are accomplished by means of mules and ox-carts. There is a railway from Puerto Cortez to San Pedro Sula, and thence to La Pimienta, a distance of sixty miles. A contract has been let for the construction of a railway from Trujillo to Omoa. In 1899 there were 2,730 miles of telegraph line, and the telephone is now in use in the capital and several other towns. In March, 1902, a convention was ratified between Honduras and France, providing for a reciprocal tariff scale.

In July, 1902, the British Government finally and officially withdrew all claim to any sovereignty over the Bay Islands, and formally acknowledged that they belonged to Honduras. The population of these islands is almost entirely British, coming from Jamaica, and some Americans from the Western States. English is the only language spoken. When the proclamation was made, on July 17, that these people were no longer under the British Colonial Government, but must consider themselves as citizens of the Republic of Honduras, the greatest indignation was aroused. The people claimed that the British Government had deserted them, and from having the widest admiration for King Edward it is said that their respect changed to intense hatred. The Honduras Government issued a proclamation announcing that the people would not be disturbed in the enjoyment of their property nor their religious belief and worship interfered with. These islands were recognized originally as part of Honduras, but for years were no more than an abode for pirates. About sixty years ago people from Jamaica settled part of the country, and the Honduras Government sent a governor, who was expelled by the natives and sent back to the main island tied up in a sack. Having no navy, Honduras was unable to maintain its supremacy. The people established a government of their own, and later the British sent a gunboat and raised the British flag. Honduras has repeatedly protested against British occupation, and her claims have been recognized by the United States.

Honduras has been the location of numberless schemes of colonization companies and like organizations. The Government itself has suffered many misfortunes of a financial nature from entering into projects for the rapid increase of her revenues. In 1897 she gave the management of her custom houses to a syndicate of New York capitalists, in order to get rid of a foreign debt of about $15,000,000. This debt was owed in England, where bonds to that amount had been sold for the building of a railroad across Honduras. The railroad was started, under contract with agents, but was never completed, though the Honduras Government paid for five times more than was constructed. When the syndicate was given control of the customs, under agreement to complete the road and make good the railroad bonds, everything went along swimmingly at first, but friction soon developed between the Government and the syndicate, the latter finding that the revenues took a decided drop after it had assumed control of the revenue offices, and accused the Government of being half-hearted in its dealings with smugglers. The Government said that the syndicate was doing nothing toward wiping out the bonds. At the end of the first year the syndicate found itself losing money, and work was stopped on the railroad. The attempted union of Central American Republics prevented Honduras from carrying out her part of the bargain, and in retaliation the syndicate threatened to present large claims against Honduras and to invoke the aid of the United States in settling them. This brought about the signing of a new contract and demands for new concessions, and the matter is still under consideration. Honduras is the home of the exiled Louisiana Lottery.

The Ministers of State are: Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. C. Bonilla; Minister of Public Works, F. Altschul; Minister of Justice and Public Instruction, Dr. Juan A. Arias; Minister of Interior, Dr. C. Bonilla; Minister of Finances, D. Fortin; Minister of War, M. Rosales.

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Idaho.

Capital:
BOISE.

Idaho was created a territory by an act of Congress March 3, 1863, from portions of Dakota, Nebraska and Washington, and its area then embraced the present State of Montana and nearly all of Wyoming. It was part of the original Louisiana purchase and was included first in Oregon and later in Washington. The permanent settlement of the territory did not begin until the discovery of gold in 1860. It was admitted to Statehood July 3, 1890. The area is 84,290 square miles, and the estimated population in 1901 was 169,000.

Mining and agriculture are the principal industries of the State, and the manufacturing interests are dependent upon the forests, mines and farms, and are incidental to these. Flour and grist mill products, car construction and repair are of chief importance. The principal industry is the manufacture of lumber and timber products. There are 7,000,000 acres of timber land in the State which has just begun to be worked.

The mountains of Idaho are well supplied with gold, silver, lead and copper. More than one-fifth of the lead product of the United States in 1899 was taken from the mines of this State, while in the production of silver, Idaho ranked fourth.

The Idaho Legislature of 1901 enacted a law similar to those passed in Illinois and Missouri, providing for the creation of a Labor Commission to act as a State Board of Arbitration. The Board was to consist of two persons, one of whom should be identified with labor interests and should himself have been an employe for at least six years, while the other should have been an employer for the same length of time. The two Commissioners were to be of opposite political parties. Whenever a strike occurred affecting at least fifty persons the Commissioners were directed to offer their services as arbitrators, and if the offer was accepted both parties should abide by the decision of the board. The court to hear cases should consist of the Commissioners and the Judge of the County Court in whose district the strike occurred. In case the parties refused to accept the services of the board it was empowered to make investigations and report to the Governor. Strikes involving less than fifty and more than twenty-five persons were also placed under the jurisdiction of the board.

Gov. John T. Morrison.

A constitutional amendment was voted by the Legislature, to be submitted to the electors, providing that the Legislature might have power to pass special laws for the health and safety of employes in factories, smelters, mines and ore reduction works.

A law regulating employment bureaus provided that every manager of such a bureau should deposit $5,000 as a security against fraud and misrepresentation. A bill intending to relieve women of jury duty was passed, but vetoed by the Governor on the grounds that women were allowed to vote they should do court duty.

A bill that failed of passage provided that the Governor might, on application of the proper county officers, send militia to any part of the State where there was rioting, and that he should immediately call the Legislature into special session to adjust the difficulties, and that his proclamation of martial law should not be effective for more than thirty days.

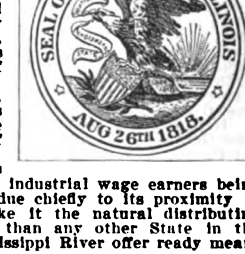
A State Library Commission was created to assist and advise municipalities in the establishment or improvement of public libraries, and the Common Council of every city and town was empowered to establish and maintain a public library and reading room and to levy annually a tax not exceeding one mill on a dollar.

Congress was petitioned not to adopt any policy that would lead to the leasing of public lands for grazing purposes, as much of the irrigation water of the State flowed through public domains. It was also applied to not to give assent to the Grout Oleomargarine bill, it being claimed that the passage of this bill would affect the stock raising interests of the State.

The Democratic State Convention met September 5, 1902, and adopted a platform indorsing the Kansas City platform and William Jennings Bryan. The Republicans at their convention, August 22, indorsed President Roosevelt, condemned trusts and indorsed protective tariff with a reservation.

Illinois.

Capital:
SPRINGFIELD.



Illinois was first settled by the French as a consequence of the enterprises of Marquette in 1673. As the colonies extended disputes arose between the French and English which ultimately resulted in the war that ended with the capture of Quebec and terminated French dominion over any part of the country east of the Mississippi. In 1809, after Indiana, Ohio and Michigan had been set off, Illinois territory included what are now the States of Illinois, Wisconsin and part of Minnesota.

The area of Illinois is 56,650 square miles, and in 1901 the estimated population was 4,930,000. Chicago is the second city in the United States, and had in 1900 a population of 1,698,575. There is no Sate debt.

According to the census of 1900 Illinois ranked as the third manufacturing State in the United States, the per cent of industrial wage earners being 8.2 per cent of the total population. Its rank as a manufacturing State is due chiefly to its proximity to abundant coal and iron supplies and to transportation facilities, which make it the natural distributing point to the West and South. In 1900 Illinois had more railroad mileage than any other State in the country, the total number of miles being 10,997. Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River offer ready means of communication.

Slaughtering and meat packing are the most important industries, and in 1900 these products were valued at $287,922,277. Chicago is the great live stock market for the West and Northwest, and industries dependent upon animals have been greatly stimulated by inventions which make possible the utilization of all by-products.

The manufacture of foundry and machine shop products ranks second in importance in the State. The abundance of cheap iron afforded by the mines in the Lake Superior region has tended to increase the iron and steel output. The manufacture of liquors ranks third, and the city of Peoria has become the largest producer of whiskeys and high wines in the United States. The output of agricultural machines has followed the development of agriculture, and Illinois manufactories furnish machines to a greater part of the West.

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A considerable portion of the time of the State Legislature in 1901 was devoted to redistricting the State as regards Congressional and State Senatorial representation. As the law was finally passed, eighteen of the twenty-five Congressional districts were distributed so as to make certain, it was believed, a Republican majority in ordinary times. Seven Republican districts were assigned to Cook County (Chicago), leaving but three to the Democrats. Of the fifty-six State Senatorial districts, thirty-six were arranged as Republican.

Gov. Richard Yates.

The main contention in the Legislature was as to what power should be given Cook County representation. A resolution for a constitutional amendment limiting Cook County representation in the Legislature to one-third of the entire membership, was adopted by the Senate, but failed to pass the House, and the bill stood as passed.

The Legislature appropriated $250,000 for the erection of a suitable building at the St. Louis Exposition in 1903, and appointed a committee of fifteen to have charge of Illinois interests there. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars was appropriated for repairs and maintenance of the Illinois and Chicago Canal.

A labor act provided that no person under the age of sixteen should be employed for more than sixty hours in any week. All establishments subject to factory inspection, where girls and women were employed, were directed to provide suitable seats for their use and permit them to be used when the employes were not actively engaged at their duties.

The State Board of Arbitration was empowered to make investigations of facts in the case of strikes or lockouts which might cause the public to suffer injury or inconvenience with respect to lights, food or fuel, communication or transportation. When neither party will consent to submit the dispute to the State Board the Board may proceed to make investigations on its own order, to summon witnesses and hear testimony, and shall make its finding public, with such recommendations to the parties involved as in its judgment will contribute to a fair and equitable settlement of the difficulties.

Laws were passed making bequests to religious, charitable and educational purposes exempt from the inheritance tax. An act giving the State Auditor supervision over the accounts and bookkkeeping of the State and every political subdivision of it, and instructing the Governor to establish a uniform system of public accounting, was vetoed by the Governor on the grounds of unconstitutionality.

In 1901 the Illinois State University received an appropriation of $912,000 from the Legislature, and two private bequests of $25,000 each.

Within the last two years Chicago University has been given a sum of money apparently sufficient to support several colleges for several years. In December, 1901, a gift of $1,250,000 was received from John D. Rockefellar, and in June, 1902, a further gift of $750,000 was announced from the same source. Since 1890 the institution has received $11,000,000 in gifts from Mr. Rockefeller alone. By a vote of the trustees, taken in June, 1902, co-education was abolished at the University, and "segregation," providing separate recitation rooms for the women students, was adopted. There was much discussion on the matter, and for a time charges were made against President Harper by some of the members of the Alumnae Association, that he had purposely changed the result of the vote when he counted the ballots.

The Democratic State Convention, which met June 17, 1902, limited its platform to all "fundamental principles of the Democratic party as laid down in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States affirmed at the last National Convention."

In the Republican State platform, adopted May 8, the party "condemns all conspiracies and combinations to restrict business, create monopolies, limit production or control prices."

The history of the meat packing industry in Illinois is interesting, showing as it does, how Chicago was almost forced to become the meat packing centre of the United States. The packing of meats was begun there in 1836, before the city was incorporated, cattle and hogs being brought in on the hoof. The pioneer establishment was located very near the mouth of the Chicago River, in what is now the heart of the city. Attention was early concentrated on the by-products, and now nearly the entire animal is utilized. The flesh is sold as meat. The blood is dried and used for clarifying purposes, the hoofs are turned into neatsfoot oil, the parings of the hoofs, bones and hides are converted into glue, the finest of the fats are made into butterine, lard, oils, and the finest tallow; the cruder fats are made into soap grease; the hides are marketed for the manufacture of leather; the horns are sold to combmakers; the larger bones are used for making knife handles and for other purposes; the switches and tail ends are sold to hair mattress makers, and the short hair, which cannot be dried and curled, is sold to felt works.

According to the census, there were, in 1900, in the 61 establishments reported, 27,861 employes, or a little more than 7 per cent of the workers of the State, and the total value of the products was $287,922,277, or 22.9 per cent of the value of the total products of the Stae.

Indiana.

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Capital:
INDIANAPOLIS.

Indiana was organized as a Territory July 4, 1800, and was admitted as a State, December 11, 1816. It originally constituted a part of New France and subsequently of the Northwest Territory. In 1702 a party of French Canadians descended the Wabash and established settlements, meeting with but small opposition from the Indians. Little is known of these settlements prior to 1763, when the territory was ceded to Great Britain. In 1788 an Indian war broke out, causing great distress at Vincennes, and it was not until 1791, after the Battle of Tippecanoe, that the hostile tribes were finally subdued. On May 7, 1800, Ohio was erected into a separate Territory, leaving all the country to the north and west to be included in Indiana. In 1805 Michigan was set off, and in 1809 Illinois, leaving Indiana with its present boundaries.

Indiana has an area of 36,350 square miles and in 1901 its estimated population was 2,552,000. The chief industries of the State are manufacturing and mechanical, though agriculture forms a large part of the general wealth.

The growth of manufacturing in Indiana has been largely dependent upon the extension of railways, for the State has but few navigable waterways, none of which extend either to large sources of supply or to important markets. The discovery of natural gas greatly stimulated manufacturing by the abundance of cheap fuel, readily transported, that it affords. In 1899 Indiana produced more natural gas than any other State in the Union, and in the production of petroleum it ranked fourth, and in coal, sixth.

The leading industry of the State is that of meat packing, the products being valued in 1900 at $43,862,273. The manufacture of flour and grist mill products ranks second in importance and the manufacture of liquors follows next. Lumber and timber products have a large part in the industries of the State and there are still extensive tracts of hard wood uncut, but a greater part of the supply comes from Tennessee and Kentucky. The typical wood products of the State are high grade wagons, carriages, furniture and agricultural machines.

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The Legislature of 1901 passed several acts of importance to manufacturers and laborers. Among them was a bill to regulate trusts within the State, making certain acts of a corporation unlawful. The refusal of a corporation to furnish its articles at a reasonable price when needed by any manufacturer, the charging of a manufacturer more than a fair market price for any goods, and any action affecting or intending to affect the selling out or closing down of any manufac- tory were to be regarded as illegal. Domestic corporations disobeying these provisions were to be deprived of their charters and foreign cor- porations to be prohibited from doing any further business within the State. The agents, officers or directors of these corporations were to be punished personally by a fine or imprisonment or both. Foreign corporations were forbidden to mort- gage or encumber their real or per- sonal property in Indiana to the injustice or exclusion of any cred itor or corporation in Indiana, and no mortgage of any foreign corpora tion, except railroad and telegraph companies, given to secure a debt created in any other State should take effect as against any person or corporation in Indiana until the lia- bilities due to any citizen of In diana at the time of recording the mortgage should be satisfied.

Gov. W. T. Durbin.

Several acts looking to the pro tection of employes were passed. One provided that unskilled labor employed on public works should be paid a minimum rate of 20 cents an hour. Another which seemed to have for its purpose the exterminа- tion of all trade in convict-made goods, provided that such goods should be labelled as convict made, and that persons or corporations selling them should pay an annual tax of $500. Another act provided for the sanitary condition of bakeries and other food producing establishments. This prescribed rules for the health of the employes and prohibited the employment of per- sons with communicable diseases.

A bill making direct primaries compulsory in one county and op- tional in all passed the House. The primaries of all parties were to be held at the same time and under sworn election officers. The bill also passed the Senate, but with great modifications. It finally pro- vided for separate primaries and partisan supervision, and while the House bill had provided for direct nominations, the Senate bill required the election of delegates to a nomi- nating convention. The Senate bill was finally accepted by the House. This law was to apply to only two counties and the expenses of the primaries were to be borne by party organizations instead of by the State, as first intended.

A stringent act was passed to prevent unauthorized practice of medicine within the State, and was aimed chiefly against Christian Scientists and so-called mental healers of all sorts, but it premitted the practice of osteopathy. It provided that no one shall be entitled to practise medicine who has not gradu- ated from a regular medical school; that such a person may not heal or attempt to heal diseases of mind or body or advertise a willingness to do those things or to use in connection with his name the word Doctor, Professor or Healer; provided, however, that such a person may practise osteopathy upon the passing of a medical examination in all respects like that of a regular medicine examination, except as to materia medica.

A State Board of Forestry was provided for, whose duty should be to collect and disseminate informa- tion regarding forests, timber lands and timber culture, and to recommend plans for the establishment of State forests. An act was passed defining kidnapping and making it punishable by not less than 10 years' imprisonment.

The Democratic State Convention met June 4, 1902. In the platform there was no mention made of the Kansas City programme. The administration's Philippine policy was condemned. The Republican Conven- tion met April 24. Its platform confirmed the platform adopted by the Republican National Convention of 1900, and approved the course of the administration in regard to the Filipinos.

Indian Territory.

Capital: TAHLAQUAH.

Indian Territory is an unorganized territory of the United States, set apart by Congress in 1834 for Indian reservations. Its area is 31,000 square miles and in 1901 its population was estimated to be 413,000. This section was part of the Louisiana purchase of 1803, and a western strip was originally part of Texas, ceded to the United States.

Indian Territory is devoted almost entirely to agriculture, though the opening of tracts of the country to white settlers has developed some small manufactures attendant upon local needs. Stock raising and grazing is carried on extensively, and in the southern part of the ter- ritory fruit culture has recently risen into prominence. Lack of transportation facilities prevents any extensive export trade. Cotton is raised to some extent and there are several factories for the manufacture of cotton-seed oil and cake. The total capital invested in manufactures in 1900 was a little more than $2,000,000.

After the setting off of Oklahoma, large tracts of land were opened to white settlers, at first those who arrived earliest after a set date receiving the best lands. The last great opening of Indian lands to white settlers occurred August 6, 1901. This section constituted the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache reser- vations, with the adjoining Wichita reservation in southwestern Oklahoma. The area contained approxi- mately 3,750,000 acres. Each Indian had been allotted 160 acres of his own selection, inalienable for a term of years, and other reservations were made for Federal, territorial and other purposes. The balance was then disposed of by lottery for homesteads of 160 acres each or by public auction for town lots in the regularly established town sites.

Within a week after the proclamation thriving towns were in existence at the sites provided and the

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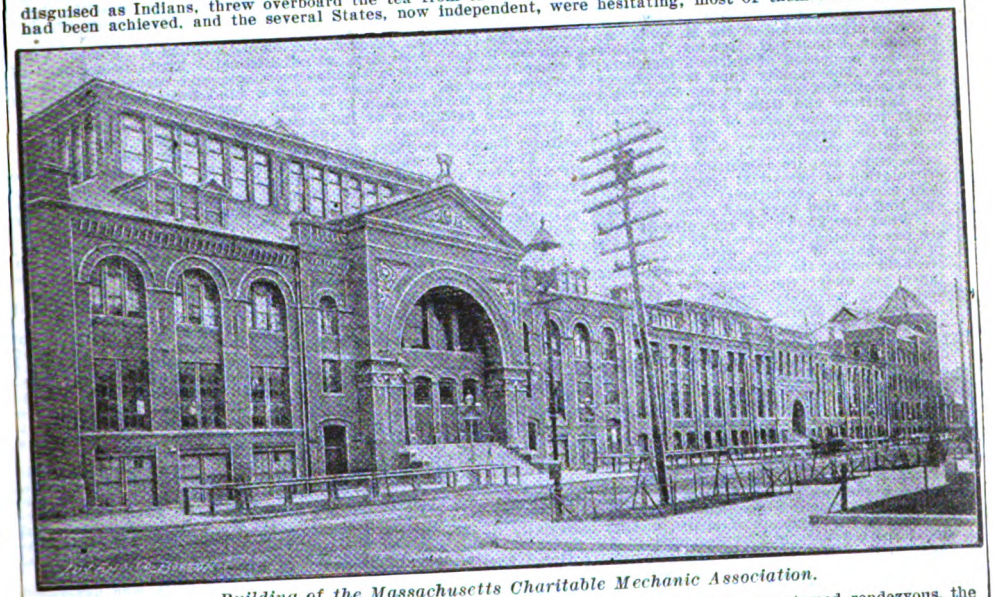
whole municipal machinery was in action, while the rural settlers had their fields ploughed and crops planted. The proceeds from the sale of town lots were turned over to the treasuries of the counties for public purposes, as will also be the proceeds from the sale of certain reserved school lands.

During 1902 there were some disturbances in the Choctaw Government, an Indian Government under Federal supervision, as to tribal elections. It was alleged that fraud had been practised by both parties seeking to gain power, and finally it became necessary for the Territorial authorities to take a hand. Supreme Judge Wesley Anderson, of the Choctaw Government, was forced to turn over the ballot boxes to Governor Dukes, who displaced Judge Anderson and appointed Silas Cole to act as temporary judge in custody of the election returns. The opposing factions found it necessary to bring the matter before the Interior Department for settlement and Federal troops were sent to prevent conflicts between the partisans of the rival candidates. Governor Dukes had taken possession of the Capitol building, and had permitted persons to enter and take seats in the Choctaw Council upon commissions issued by himself. The official dispatches received by the Department indicated that Green McCurtain had been chosen Governor by a majority of 689, and he was duly sworn in October 12, 1902.

The question of a territorial government that would not be inimical to the interests of the Indian citizens on the one hand nor to the white settlers on the other, has been discussed to some extent, but without result. It seems to be a general opinion that the Indians of the territory should be left as free as is considered safe to formulate and define their own laws, and afterwards execute them.

Industrial Expositions in America.*

What was probably the first industrial exhibition ever held in the United States was held under the auspices of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association on July 4, 1818, and it was the forerunner of triennial exhibitions which that historic organization has held regularly in the city of Boston since 1837, the latest, continuing as usual through a period of six weeks, occurring last year. It opened on September 22 and closed on November 1. The Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association was the outgrowth of a movement inaugurated by the master mechanics of Boston to secure the enactment of laws giving better regulation to the existing ones relative to apprentices. The leader in it was Paul Revere, who had long been one of the foremost men in the old town, and whose famous ride to warn the farmer patriots of Middlesex County that the British troops were about to attempt the seizure of their arms and ammunition has been celebrated in song and story. The mechanics of Boston had been for years prior to the beginning of the War for Independence a respected and influential element in the community. They entered heart and soul into the cause of liberty, and herein, as in other things, Paul Revere was one of the most active spirits. He was one of the men who, disguised as Indians, threw overboard the tea from the British ships in Boston harbor. When Independence had been achieved, and the several States, now independent, were hesitating, most of them about accepting



Building of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association.

the National Constitution, the mechanics of Boston, from a meeting held in their accustomed rendezvous, the Green Dragon Tavern, sent a committee, headed by Paul Revere, to urge upon the Massachusetts Convention, then in session, the duty of ratifying the instrument. Samuel Adams, president of the convention, asked Mr. Revere: "How many mechanics were present when these resolutions were adopted?" "More than the Green Dragon could hold," was the reply. "And where were the rest, Mr. Revere?" "In the streets, sir." "And how many were there in the streets?" "More than there are stars in the sky." It is needless to add that the mission of the committee was successful.

The meeting of the mechanics to consider the apprentice question was held in the Green Dragon Tavern in January, 1795, Paul Revere presiding. After several meetings had been held notice was published by Mr. Revere in March, 1796, that "the Constitution of the Associatted Mechanics of the Town of Boston was ready for their signatures." In this constitution the name used was the Associated Mechanics and Manufacturers of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Mr. Revere was elected president. Efforts to secure the passage of an act of incorporation by the State Legislature failed repeatedly on account, mainly, of an apprehension that the association was "a combination to extort extravagant prices for labor." It was not until 1806 that the passage of an act of incorporation was effected, the organization entering upon its legal existence under its present name. From the beginning it has included in its active membership the most prominent men of Boston identified with mechanical pursuits, and its work has contributed not only to the advancement of the mechanic arts in New England, but in many ways to the industrial development of the entire country. Its contributions to the local upbuilding of the industrial population during its earlier years,

*Matter relating to M. C. M. A. furnished by Mr. Alfred Bicknell, secretary of the association.

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and before such work was rendered unnecessary by larger enterprises of similar character undertaken by the municipal authorities, consisted in the establishment of a Mechanic Apprentices' Library, a library for the members of the association, and schools to meet the special needs of apprentices.

The first exhibition held under the auspices of the M. C. M. A., heretofore mentioned, resulted from the receipt by the president, in June, 1818, of an anonymous letter containing $35, with the request that the sum be given by the association as prizes to coopers' apprentices for the best casks to be made by their own hands. The trust was accepted, and three prizes of $20, $10 and $5, respectively, were offered for the best, second best and third best cask made by apprentices, to be exhibited on Boston Common on the ensuing "Fourth of July." There were ten entries, and all the casks were sold at auction after the prizes were awarded, the owners realizing good prices. During the next year the donor of the $35, who proved to be Mr. William Wood, a prominent merchant, donated $80 to be given as prizes for the best casks and hats made by apprentices, and this exhibition also was a success. In 1820 a more elaborate exposition of industrial progress was held in the Washington Gardens, when the custom of awarding medals and diplomas was inaugurated, three silver medals and sums of money aggregating $60 constituting the prizes. There were eleven exhibits, all of apprentice work, consisting of harnesses, doors, wheels, ships' blocks, boots and barrels. A still larger display was made in October, 1821, when popular interest had become so far enlisted in the matter that quite a sum of money was subscribed for prizes. It was now proposed to hold regular annual exhibitions, but there came a lull in the interest, which lasted until 1832, when the matter of establishing regular exhibitions was referred to a committee. It was not until 1836 that any decided action was taken, but in that year a committee made so strong a recommendation that in the January following an appropriation was made for the purpose of preparing for an exhibition to be held in the Fall. This was really the first of the series which have for more than half a century been one of the great events in New England every third year. It was held in the second stories of Faneuil Hall, and the long edifice nearby, known as Quincy Market, a covered bridge connecting the two edifices temporarily, and this was the scene of many successful expositions, until it was deemed advisable for the association to build a permanent exhibition hall of its own.

For several years the project of an exhibition building was agitated in the association, and finally, in 1880, a plot of land containing 109,890 square feet—a little more than two and a half acres—was purchased as a site. It has a frontage of 652 feet on Huntington avenue and of 333 feet on West Newton street, two of the finest thoroughfares in Boston, the rear line of the property being along the line of the N. Y., N. H. & H. Railway. The building erected here is an imposing one, both in size and architecture, and is admirably arranged, not only for the purposes of the association, but for renting, either wholly or in part, for assemblies, conventions, balls, concerts, etc. The building was completed in time for the triennial exhibition of 1881, and has been the scene of each successive exhibition since then. It has been occupied also for a great variety of purposes, including many functions of large social or public importance.

In addition to the mission performed by the association as thus described it has been true to that descriptive portion of its name which places it in the category of benevolent organizations. Its charities have always been generous and wisely administered, consisting not merely in giving aid where necessary, but in assisting its beneficiaries toward self help.

The organization of the M. C. M. A. includes the following officers: President, William N. Young; Vice-President, Edmund H. Hewins; Treasurer, Newton Talbot; Secretary, Alfred Bicknell. There is a Board of Trustees composed of thirteen members; a Committee of Relief with nine members, and various other committees. The charity fund is in charge of three trustees, and there is also a fund for other purposes of the association, known as the Shattuck Fund, which is in the hands of a similar board.

Institute and Other Fairs.—Annual fairs for the exhibition of industrial progress have long been frequent in various parts of the country, the larger ones, indicative of advances in mechanics, being usually held in the larger cities. The American Institute, founded in 1828, and incorporated in 1829, has held many successful exhibitions in New York City. The Franklin Institute of Philadelphia was established about the same time, and its exhibitions have not only attracted a full share of interest, but have contributed to the stimulation of industrial progress. San Francisco has a Mechanics' Institute, founded in 1865, which has held excellent exhibitions. Cincinnati inaugurated a series of exhibitions in 1870. St. Louis, Baltimore and Buffalo also have had some of a very satisfactory character.

What are known as agricultural fairs, which are annual events in nearly every section of the country, are not devoted exclusively to that particular branch of industry, but afford opportunity and encouragement in the shape of prizes, diplomas, etc., to the exhibition of nearly every kind of handiwork. These fairs are held under the auspices of town organizations in a great many places, while those of the larger importance are under the auspices of county and State agricultural societies, a number of these owning and maintaining permanent grounds and buildings for the purpose.

American World's Fairs.—The first American World's Fair was held in New York City by a company organized and incorporated to carry on such an exhibition. This company obtained a lease for five years of the grounds now comprised in what is known as Bryant Park. A huge building of pleasing architectural design, and constructed largely of glass and iron was erected, and was given the name of the Crystal Palace. Here the first World's Fair in America was opened with grand ceremony by Franklin Pierce, President of the United States, on July 14, 1853. The exhibition was practically a continuous one for three years, reopening for extended periods in 1854 and 1855. As a business enterprise it did not prove sufficiently encouraging, and it was abandoned, the Crystal Palace being let thereafter to the American Institute for its annual exhibitions. During one of these the building was destroyed by fire on October 15, 1858.

The next world's fair was a stupendous enterprise undertaken in commemoration of the centennial anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. It was held in Philadelphia during the year 1876, aided by a large appropriation from the Congress of the United States, and the co-operation of the various State governments, a number of which erected buildings of their own upon the grounds in Fairmount Park. The exhibition was generously aided by foreign governments also in the same way, and the exhibits from abroad occupied a vast amount of space, adding materially to the interest and value of the affair. American industries were naturally represented in all their varieties, and the exhibition grounds, with their avenues, gardens, beautiful buildings and other attractive features, were, in effect, a small and ever-popular city.

Atlanta, Ga., had a fair in 1881, which, while it was not a world's fair, inasmuch as it was designed mainly to illustrate the progress and magnitude of the cotton industry, was of a size and importance to rank with such. It was participated in by all the cotton-producing States, and was known as the Cotton States' Exposition. Another exhibition of much importance, although not characterized as a world's fair, was the Southern States' Exposition, held in Louisville, Ky., in 1883. The World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition was held in New Orleans, La., in 1884. The Columbian Exposition, held in Chicago in 1893, to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America, was another magnificent enterprise on the scale of the Philadelphia Centennial, which it naturally excelled by the aid of many elements, including the immense progress made in practical science during the seventeen years intervening between the two. The "White City," built on the shore of Lake Michigan, was the marvel of the period, and the exposition was in the fullest respect a world's fair, enlisting the interest of nearly every race on earth, exemplifying every phase of human progress at the time, and drawing visitors from every land. The California Mid-Winter International Exposition was held with gratifying success in San Francisco in 1894. Atlanta, Ga., had a second exposition of Southern industries in 1895. The Tennessee Centennial and International Exposition was held in Nashville, Tenn., in 1897. Omaha, Neb., was the scene of the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition in 1898. Ranking with the Philadelphia Centennial and the Chicago Columbia expositions, the Pan-American Exposition, held in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1900, was in some respects superior to either of them. Marvellous progress, especially in the application of electricity to the uses of mankind, had been made, even in the brief period of seven years following the Chicago exhibition, and in spite of the fact that the growing frequency of world's fairs had taken the edge off from interest in such enterprises, Buffalo was the objective point of tourists from all parts of the world while the exhibition remained open. It was made sadly memorable, however, by the assassination of President McKinley, who was fatally shot while holding a public reception in one of the buildings.

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Initiative and Referendum.

GEORGE E. PLUMBE,
of the Referendum
League of Illinois.

In a general way initiative may be defined as the power of the people to secure desired legislation, and referendum as the power of the people to ratify or reject legislation at the polls, if they express a desire to do so. These ideas are not, by any means, new, having their inception in the assemblies of the Angles and Saxons, mentioned by Bryce in his American Commonwealth (vol. I., page 465), which died out during the Middle Ages. The first appearance in modern Europe of this method of direct legislation by the people is the provision of the French Constitution, framed by the National Convention of 1793, which directed that any law proposed by the legislative body should be published and sent to all communes of the Republic, whose Primary Assemblies should be convoked to vote upon it, in case objection to it should be raised by one-tenth of such Primary Assemblies in a majority of the departments.

Some thirty years ago the Swiss Republic applied the referendum not only to enactments of the Separate Cantons, but also to its federal enactments.

In Great Britain, in recent years, a sort of referendum is employed in cases where a general act of Parliament may become operative in any particular district upon the affirmative vote of its people. No other European country puts the responsibility for the final settlement of public questions upon the people to even the slightest extent.

In Canada there is occasionally a vote taken upon public measures, but the result seems to be merely advisory. Under a republican form of government the theory is that the will of the people is the supreme law of the land, but in fact their will upon any single important measure of public policy is very rarely discovered. In most elections the personal and partisan elements are so prominent that when the polls are closed it is found that the voters have simply made a choice of men who exercise their own wills under such restraints only as party organizations may impose. For the purpose of enabling the voters to favor good measures, without at the same time electing unworthy or incompetent men to office, the advocates of the initiative and referendum maintain their election laws should be so framed that the people may have such specific laws as are to be voted on printed upon a ballot entirely separate and distinct from those containing the names of the candidates. Whether the people outside of the Legislature or City Council suggest the question to be decided, or whether it is formulated by a regular legislative body, is unimportant. The people may indorse the act and it will then become the law, because it embodies their will, or they may reject it, in which event it becomes inoperative, even although the legislators have unanimously passed it and Governors or Mayors have approved it.

The movement in favor of the adoption of the initiative and referendum is very pronounced through the entire West, from Illinois to the Pacific Coast, and in many of the States strong leagues have been formed to secure the adoption of such amendments to State laws. The movement is entirely non-partisan, party lines cutting no figure in the alignment of either advocates or opponents.

In Illinois the campaign for initiative and referendum is now on. The General Assembly in 1901 passed a law, advisory in its character, permitting a vote to be taken upon questions of public policy, upon petition, at a general election. The petition must contain the names of 25 per cent of the registered voters in cities, and 10 per cent in the State, but no more than three questions can be submitted at the same election. Prior to the city election, in April, 1902, a petition was presented to the Board of Election Commissioners, signed by more than 25 per cent of the registered voters of Chicago, asking that the following three questions be submitted, upon a separate ballot, to the voters. The first was as to the municipal ownership of gas and electric light plants; the second as to municipal ownership of street railways; and the third as to the nomination of all candidates for city offices by direct ballot at primaries held for that purpose. Party lines were totally obliterated, and the first proposal carried by a majority of 96,828; the second by a majority of 118,635, and the third by a majority of 122,432. The fact that very many of the franchises of the street railway companies are about to expire, which the companies are anxious to renew for fifty years upon terms not satisfactory to the people, gave zest to the campaign. The Common Council of the city was, by this election, fully advised of the temper of the people regarding the renewal of these franchises. This large vote shows indisputably that the people will express their opinions upon public questions if given the opportunity to do so.

Following up this success, petitions, containing the signatures of 150,000 registered voters, were filed with the Secretary of the State of Illinois, and, on the 4th of November, 1902, every voter in every election precinct in the State was given a "little ballot" upon which to register his "advisory" opinion upon the adoption or rejection of three questions, as follows:

1. Shall the next General Assembly enact a statute by which the voters of the political subdivisions of the State of Illinois may be enabled to initiate desired local legislation, by filing a petition therefor, signed by 8 per cent of the legal voters in said political subdivisions; and to have referred to the voters any legislation enacted by the several local legislative bodies, by the filing of a petition therefor of 5 per cent of the legal voters of any such political subdivision; the action of a majority of those voting to decide in each case?

2. Shall the next General Assembly submit to the people of the State of Illinois, at the next State election, a Constitutional Amendment providing for the control of legislation by the people, by means of the initiative and referendum; said amendment to provide for the initiation of legislation upon a petition of 8 per cent of the voters of the political divisions affected; and for the reference of legislation upon a petition of 5 per cent of the voters of the political divisions affected, the action of the majority of the electors voting to be final; thus restoring to the people the power they once held, but which they delegated to the General Assembly by the Constitution?

3. Shall the next General Assembly take the necessary steps under Article V of the Constitution of the United States, to bring about the election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the people?

All legislative power in Illinois is vested in the General Assembly, and every member of that body will be fully advised as to the wishes of his constituents when the Legislature convenes in 1903.

As to this movement in other Western States, a few examples will show its progress. On June 3, 1902, the people of Oregon voted, by an overwhelming majority, in favor of a Constitutional Amendment for vesting legislative power in the people. After a campaign of ten years' duration they have adopted the initiative and referendum.

In Nebraska a law establishing the same principle was enacted in 1897.

In South Dakota, initiative and referendum was adopted in both municipal and State affairs in 1898, and may be invoked upon a petition signed by 5 per cent of the voters. The people of that State have not to this date employed it, owing to the fact that the placing of this vote power in the hands of the people has been a check upon the Legislature against vicious or undesirable legislation.

In November, 1900, the people of Utah adopted a Constitutional Amendment which established initiative and referendum in both State and municipal affairs. The adoption of the amendment was opposed by both the Republican and Democratic party organizations, by the Mormon Church and generally by the press.

In San Francisco, Cal., the people may apply the referendum to any ordinances or amendments to the city charter upon a 5 per cent petition, but certain ordinances and franchise grants must be submitted without a petition. The tendency in cities seems to be to make the submission of franchise grants and municipal ownership propositions compulsory, leaving the referendum upon other questions entirely optional with the people. In California municipalities make their own charters, and that State is one of the five in which such power exists. Four cities in the West have direct legislation under their charters. These are Alameda and San Francisco, California, and Buckley and Tacoma, Washington.

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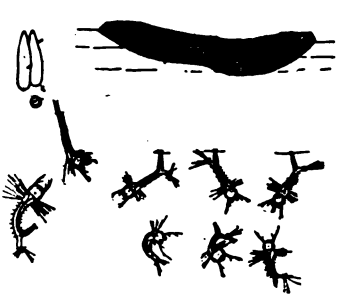
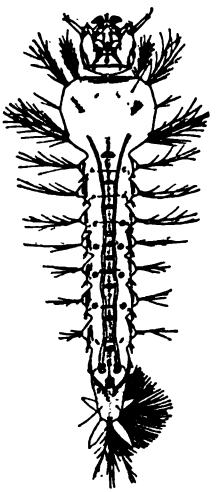
Insect Extermination; the Practical Study of Entomology.

Entomology is, in its practical aspect, a science so broadly utilitarian that the study of insects has a value which very largely overshadows its academic interest. This value grows out of the vital relations existing between insect life and the health and general welfare of mankind; and in its nature it is both sanitary and economic. The economic value is dual in that, while certain classes of insects are producers, or aids to production, for the benefit of the human race, others are destroyers, and for that reason are to be studied with a view to their own destruction. The honey bee and the insect which gives us the silk worm are included in the first class, the former being, in addition to its character as a producer, one of those insects which aid in production by their agency in the fertilization of plants. Study of this class of insects has for one of its objects the propagation, improvement and broader distribution of the breeds.



Eggs and Larvae of the Mosquito.

The other class, designated as injurious insects, includes varieties which are inimical to vegetable life, of which there is a great number; and those which affect unfavorably the conditions of animal life, even, as is now established, to the extent of disseminating disease. Against this class, as represented in parasites, mankind has waged war from the beginning of time, but with crudity of method, until within a comparatively recent period. In fact, it is only through that knowledge which is derived from entomological investigation that it is possible to conduct such a warfare scientifically. Husbandry appealed for this, and it was in the interest of agriculture especially that States made provision for that study of destructive insects which seeks, in addition to means for destroying them when they appear, the means of protection against their appearance by preventing or minimizing their propagation. This involves, in order to be successful, a complete knowledge of the biology of the species against which measures are to be taken. To this end many of the States in the Union maintain an entomological bureau as part of the government machinery, while in the United States Department of Agriculture one of the most important divisions is the Division of Entomology, at the head of which is Mr. L. O. Howard. While the investigations conducted by Mr. Howard and his associates relate primarily to the preservation of agricultural interests from the damage, and even havoc, with which they are threatened by certain insects, the menace to health which exists in the multiplication of some of the species is included in the field of study. As to the insects which are injurious to agriculture, the list is an extremely long one, including an enemy for nearly every variety of root, plant and tree. Among those which have appeared within several years are two which have attracted particular attention because of the growing importance of the sugar-beet industry. Both are destructive of the beet. One is the beet army worm, which is related to the well-known Fall army worm. It appeared during the year 1899 in Colorado and New Mexico, and although it is obviously of foreign origin and restricted in this country to an area considerably west of the Mississippi Valley, there is always a probability of its migrating, as the Colorado beetle did. Hence it is one of the pests to be guarded against. The beet webworm is the other enemy of this great and valuable crop, which is disposed to make its way eastward from the Pacific coast, whence it comes.

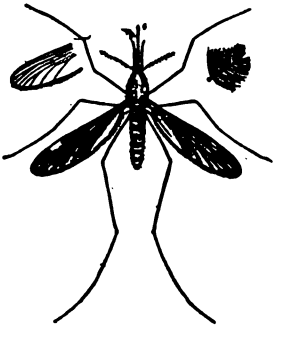


Full-Grown Larva of the Harmful Mosquito.

In regard to the relations of insects to the general health, the medical profession has been interested for a number of years in the question of how far they contribute to the spread of disease. In 1880 Dr. Laveran, a French army surgeon on duty in Algeria, published the report of an investigation he had then concluded in which he claimed to have discovered the specific organism of the disease known as malarial fever. The appearance of this report was followed by exhaustive bacteriological research on the part of other observers, who fully confirmed Laveran's statement and presented additional and indisputable evidence that the parasite causing malaria had been identified. Subsequent to this Drs. Ross, Manson, Koch, Grassi and other investigators in different parts of the world, and working independently of each other, proved that the malarial parasite was transmitted from one person to another by the female of the species of mosquito known as the anophele. Later, during the presence of the United States troops in Cuba, Dr. Walter Reed, an army surgeon, successfully demonstrated by experiment that mosquitoes transmit yellow fever. The value of these discoveries lies very materially in the question whether this cause of disease can be combatted, as successful warfare against disease-bearing insects would mean a great deal in the matter of bringing these specified diseases under control. Among scientific men who have devoted thought and labor to the subject none has been more active than Dr. A. H. Doty, Health Officer of the Port of New York. For two or three years past Dr. Doty has been carrying on an interesting series of experiments at and near the Quarantine Station on Staten Island. Of these he says:

"In the beginning of the investigation I selected for the experiments a district known by physicians of this place to contain many cases of malaria, both in the acute and chronic form. This section, consisting of a basin, or low lands, and less than a square mile in extent, contained not more than 150 small wooden houses, some distance apart. Within its boundaries were no less than 25 stagnant pools, varying in size from 10 feet in diameter to an acre or more in area. A house-to-house inspection showed that at least 30 per cent of the inhabitants of this section were suffering with the acute or chronic form of malaria. In almost every house or yard were found typical breeding places for mosquitoes, either in the shape of used, or unused rain barrels, cisterns,

Adult of Harmless Mosquito.



Adult of Harmful Mosquito.

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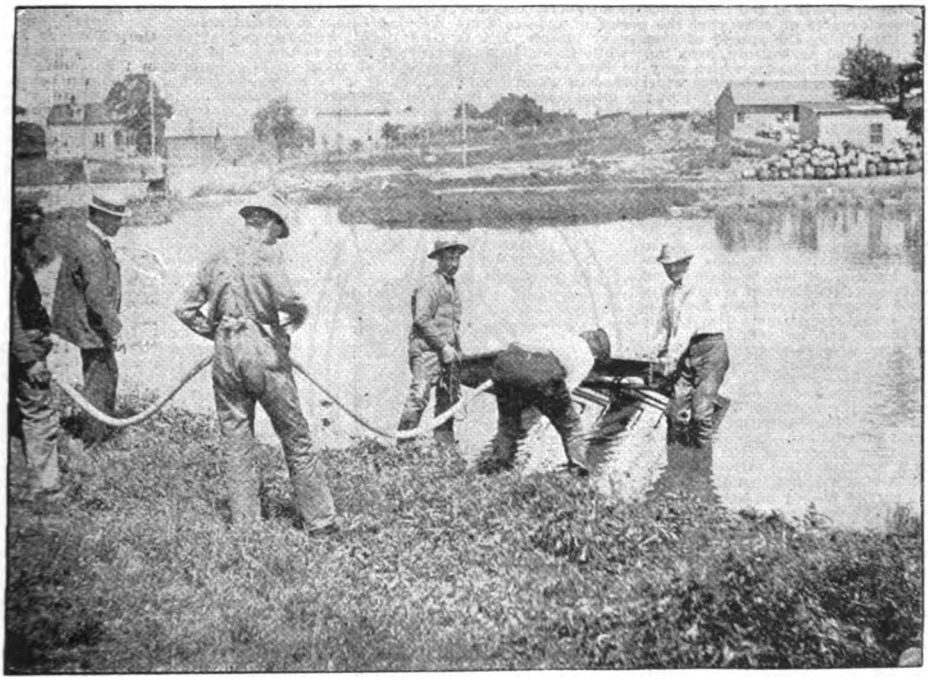
cesspools or abandoned receptacles thrown about the premises. Samples of water from these, as well as all stagnant pools were examined and the larvae found. In some instances, particularly in receptacles about the house, the water contained was actually alive with them. As the larvae require but a few days to become the full-fledged, winged insects, it will be appreciated that a very small receptacle can supply innumerable mosquitoes. Large glass tubes were distributed among the houses for the purpose of securing some of the mosquitoes which infected the neighborhood, and among those collected were found the anopheles, or malarial mosquitoes. These were particularly evident in tubes coming from a small section consisting of a few scattered houses. In one of the latter was found a family consisting of five persons, all of whom presented evidence that they were suffering from the acute, or chronic form of the disease. On two evenings I secured live mosquitoes from the bedrooms in this house. The first evening five were captured and all but one of them were anopheles. On the second evening twenty-two were collected, and of these more than one-half were the malarial insect."

Through experiments made with the blood secured from malarial patients the parasite has been found and identified, and dissection of the anophele has disclosed the same parasite carried as transferable matter. Such dissections and discoveries have been made by a number of physicians, including Dr. Doty. Of the experiments made for the elimination of the mosquito Dr. Doty says:

"Many tests have been made in the laboratory to ascertain the value of different agents believed to be destructive to the mosquito larvae. This has included experiments with the different grades of petroleum oil, permanganate of potassium, bichloride of mercury, carbolic acid, bromine, formaldehyde, etc. It was a surprise to find that a solution of bichloride of mercury (1-2000) sufficiently strong to kill all micro-organisms, or germs, affected the larvae slowly, some being alive at the expiration of twenty-four hours. In weaker solutions they live indefinitely. It would be unsafe under any condition to use this dangerous agent in pools or ponds, etc., which are exposed—this may also be said of carbolic acid and other agents experimented with. Permanganate of potassium, which has been strongly recommended for the destruction of the larvae produced, had but little effect except in very strong solutions. During these tests the marked super-



Launching the Distributor.

iority of petroleum oil soon became manifest. There seemed to be no special advantage of one petroleum over another. The lima oil, which was used in petrolizing the stagnant pools and rain barrels, etc., is a crude petroleum with a minimum amount of naptha. One cubic centimetre of this added to 3,500 cubic centimetres of water containing larvae killed them in three or four hours. This is equivalent to about 20 drops of oil to a gallon of water—as a matter of fact this result was usually obtained by less than this amount of oil. Whether the destructive action of the oil on the larvae is due to some specific quality, or whether it obstructs respiration, I am not at present able to say, however, I am inclined to believe that it is the latter. Furthermore, emanation from the oil, or its odor, or both, are particularly repugnant if not dangerous to the full-grown mosquito. There is no doubt that the best effect of the oil is gained by introducing it to a considerable depth under the water. In this way it is more surely brought in direct contact with the larvae, particularly if the water is agitated. This principal was carried out in our practical work. The apparatus used consisted of wooden floats of different sizes, having beneath a network of small perforated iron pipes, with the openings on the under surface. These are connected by a rubber hose with a portable oil tank containing oil under air pressure. In this manner the oil was forced almost to the bottom of the pool, and in its transit to the surface, its resting place, it undoubtedly was thoroughly mixed with the larvae. Whereas, when it is simply thrown on the surface, it does not descend, but collects in different parts by the force of the air, etc., and leaves spaces where the larvae may breathe."

During the Summer of 1902 a work similar to that of Dr. Doty's, so far as attacking the mosquito is concerned, was carried on in South Orange, N. J., under the auspices of the Village Improvement Society there. Mr. Spencer Miller, chairman of the Central Committee, having the matter in charge, said in a report to the society: "Speaking roughly of our results, I should say that in 1901, by the use of oil alone, we reduced the mosquitoes at least 50 per cent. This year, by adding drainage to the oil work, we have surely cut down the supply 75 per cent. We can hope another year to reduce the supply 10 per cent more but that is the best we can do until the surrounding communities take up the fight. The area we

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Tsetse Fly.

Black Gadfly.

have been treating is 2 miles long and 1¾ wide. This year we expended $1,100, and our results are much more emphatic than last year. Ten thousand dollars spent at once would drain and fill every wet spot in town and the problem would take care of itself."

This is precisely the view of the subject taken by Dr. Doty as a result of his study of the matter. He regards the root of the evil as existing in defective drainage, and he suggests that relief from the mosquito can be brought about only by the strict enforcement of modern sanitary regulations. "The hope that this can be left to the people to carry out by cooperation among themselves is sure to end in disappointment," he says. "The responsibility of carrying out this important work must rest with the municipal, State and federal authorities. Municipal sanitary codes should include strict regulations not only against the existence of stagnant pools, but all forms of breeding places, and should empower sanitary officers to employ such means as are necessary to protect the public against these insects, and where required, the application of oil should be made under their direction, provided proper drainage cannot be secured. In order to make this work uniform and effective, the cooperation of the State and federal authorities is absolutely necessary. Such actions would be followed by the most gratifying results, and would go far toward freeing us from a disease which has entered many households."

The disease-carrying tendency of other insects than the mosquito is under investigation, but not to so full an extent as yet. Among the suspects are the common house fly, fleas, the bedbug and other insects which are pests of the home and its adjuncts, together with such as the tsetse fly and such other creatures as are capable of conveying the germs of disease from infected cattle to human beings.

Concerning the spread of disease by insects, Mr. L. O. Howard, Entomologist of the United States Department of Agriculture, says that while in malaria and typhoid we have the two principal diseases common in the United States which may be thus conveyed, the agency of these little creatures in the transfer of disease germs is much more widespread in warm countries, and it is by no means confined to human beings. It is, therefore, possible that in the large commerce in foreign products, and especially in the importation of tropical fruits into the United States, the diseases peculiar to the warmer countries may be introduced here from time to time by specimens of the insects lurking among the importations. In Egypt and in the Fiji Islands there is a destructive eye disease which attacks human beings, the germs of it being carried by the common house fly. These are far-off countries, but that their affliction might come to us is evident in the fact that certain portions of the country would afford favoring conditions for the development of disease. bearing flies from the tropics. Mr. Howard notes the fact that in our Southern States an eye disease, known as pink-eye, is carried by certain very minute flies of the genus Hippelates. In certain tropical countries there is a disease named filariasis, some- what resembling certain forms of leprosy, which is transferred among human beings by mos quitoes. Mr. Howard is authority for the statement that there is good reason to suppose that the germs of the bubonic plague may be transferred from sick people to healthy persons by the bites of fleas, and he adds that "the so-called Texas fever of cattle is unquestionably transferred by the common cattle tick, and this was the earliest of the clearly demonstrated cases of the trans fer of disease by insects." That insects which aid in the propaga tion of disease among domestic animals are also injurious to hu man health is shown by the fact that gadflies, or horse flies, infect ed with that disease of cattle known as anthrox are apt to pro duce malignant pustules upon human beings by their bite.

Seventeen Year Locust.

The agency of the common house fly in the spread of disease is a moot question with scientific men. Dr. Doty is one among them who will not commit himself to the assertion that the house fly carries disease germs, although he admits the possibility. The house fly, however, does not bite, and even were it to absorb germs of disease, it could not, as the mosquito and other biting insects do, inject them into the blood of human beings. It is a question of whether such as might attach to them accidentally would be taken up or spread except in an occa sional instance. On the other hand, L. O. Howard, in discussing "How Insects Affect Health in Rural Districts," a paper pre pared for the Department of Agriculture, and expressing a wish to point out as forcibly as possible the danger of the spread of typhoid fever by insects, says: "The principal insect agent in this spread is the common house fly, and this insect is especially abundant in country houses in the vicinity of stables in which horses are kept. The reason for this is that the preferred food of the larvae of house flies is horse manure. House flies breed in incredible numbers in a manure pile largely derived from horses. Twelve hundred house flies, and perhaps more, will issue from a pound of horse manure. Ten days completes a generation of house flies in the Summer. The number of eggs laid by each female fly averages 120. Thus, under favorable conditions, the offspring of a single over-wintering house fly may in the course of a Summer reach a figure almost beyond belief. With an uncared-for pile of horse manure in the vicinity of a house, therefore, flies are sure to swarm. Their number practically will be limited only by breeding opportunities. They are attracted to, and will lay their eggs in, human excrement. Under favorable conditions they will breed, to some extent, in this excrement. They swarm in kitchens and dining rooms where food supplies are exposed. They are found commonly in box privies, which sometimes are not distant from the kitchens and dining rooms. Therefore, with an abundance of flies, with a box privy near by, or with excremental deposits in the neighborhood, and with a perhaps unsuspected or not yet fully developed case of typhoid in the immediate neighborhood there is no reason why, through the agency of contaminated flies alighting upon food supplies, the disease should not be spread to healthy individuals. That it is so spread is not to be questioned. That under the unusual conditions of the army concentration camps in the Summer of 1898 it was so spread to a shocking extent has been demonstrated by the army typhoid fever commission. And the remedy is plain. It consists of two courses of procedure: (1) Proper care of excreta; (2) the destruction of flies."

While Mr. Howard's remarks, here quoted, are applicable primarily to country places, they embody ample suggestion for the residents of cities and towns as well; and there is more of it in the following: "While extended investigations have shown that the common house fly is the fly most to be feared in guarding against typhoid on account of the fact that over 99 per cent of the flies found in kitchens and dining rooms are house flies, there are others to be guarded against. The little fruit flies of the genus Drosophila, which breed in over-ripe or decaying fruit, are the principal species in this category.

Cat and Dog Flea.

Bedbug.

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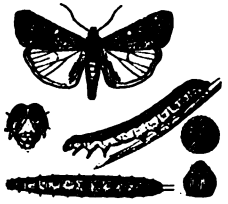
Therefore, fruit storehouses or fruit receptacles should be screened, and over-ripe fruit should not be allowed to remain in dining rooms or kitchens for any length of time."

The close relations existing between city and country in this matter of the propagation of disease are set forth by Mr. Howard in the following: "While it is true that both malaria and typhoid prevail in large cities, it is none the less true that they may with a certain degree of accuracy be termed country diseases, that is to say, rather specifically, diseases of the farm and the small village. Malaria, in fact, has been called by medical men a country disease. Swampy regions do not occur in cities, or, at all events, only in the suburbs, whereas they occur commonly in the country. Open streams with side pools of still water are found only in the country, and it is in such small, still pools, and in more or less permanent but small accumulations of water, that the malarial mosquito breeds. This mosquito, therefore, does not accomodate itself well to city conditions, but it is found almost everywhere in the country, except possibly in very dry localities and at certain high elevations. Even in dry regions it sometimes abounds, especially where there is a definite rainy season, or where the land is irrigated. Irrigating ditches are prolific breeding places for mosquitoes, including the malarial kind. Malaria in cities, as a rule, is found only with persons who have contracted it in the country or in the suburbs, although with some cities having marshy places on their borders a malarial belt may exist, the extent of which depends upon the direction and force of the prevailing Summer breezes, as pecially the night breezes. For example, such a condition as this accounts for the prevalence of malaria in certain portions of the city of Washington before the re- clamation of the Potomac Flats, which lie to the south of the city, the prevailing night breezes of the Summer being southern. Cities well supplied with water from a reservoir, especially a filter reser- voir, which possesses a modern sewage system, and in which water-closets are universal, derive typhoid fever only from the fol- lowing sources: Contaminated country milk, the return of peo- ple in the Autumn from the sanitary country, and lack of care in the disposal of the discharges of persons who have contracted typhoid from either of the first two sources.

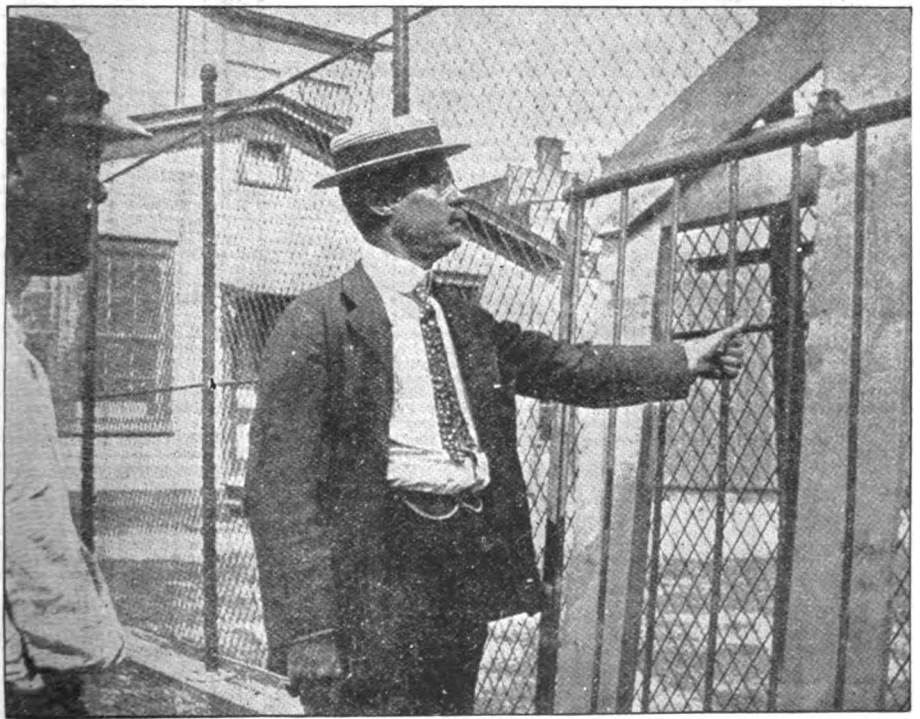
Beet Web Worm.



Beet Army Worm.

"Of course it will be said that the entire water supply of a city may become contaminated at or immediately above its reservoir supply. This contamination is from country sources and might be obviated either in a general manner by the establishment of a reservoir filtering plant, or in a special manner by individual householders by the constant and thorough use of house filters. In cities possessing a common water supply and modern sanitary plumbing there is no excuse for the presence of typhoid in the household. Even the city water must be filtered, which can be done by the use of any one of the cheap filters now on the market; the milk which is drunk by children must be sterilized, and strict sanitary precautions should be taken with persons re- turning from the country; these measures, systematically followed, will aid in the abolition of typhoid fever within city boun- daries."

The fact that the bedbug is suspected of even more than its long-known unpleasantness in that it is a possible conservator and distributor of disease germs adds greatly to the desirability of exterminating the pest from the household, if such a thing is possible. While the constant care of the housekeeper effects a great deal in most cases, the best that can be done by the usual methods of warfare is to check the evil.



Dr. Alvah H. Doty and His Oil Float.

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Insurance of Life in the United States.

ISRAEL C. PIERSON, Ph. D., of Washington Life Insurance Co.

A century and a half ago the subject of making provision for one's family, by some form of life insurance, was quite generally considered among the people of the then colonies. The first definite action was taken when, in 1759, a life insurance company, now called the "Presbyterian Ministers' Fund," was incorporated by the Proprietaries of the Province of Pennsylvania, to insure annuities for the benefit of the widows and orphans of clergymen of all churches governed by elders. During the succeeding eighty years several other companies were chartered to sell annuities and transact life insurance business, including the Protestant Episcopal Corporation in 1769, the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance and Annuities in 1812, the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company in 1818, the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company in 1830, and the Girard Life and Trust Company in 1836. These ventures, although conservatively conducted, were necessarily tentative and experimental.

At the end of the period mentioned above, as nearly as can be ascertained, there were in force about 100 annuities and 550 policies, insuring $1,250,000. Excepting the pioneer, these early companies several years ago practically discontinued transacting life insurance and annuity business.

It is within the past sixty years that the vast business of life insurance in the United States has been developed. The experimental stage was ended and the era of advance was opened when, in 1843, the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York began business, its first policy having been issued on February 1 of that year.

Since then a large number of life insurance companies have been established. The following list includes those now transacting business which had their inception between 1843 and 1860, inclusive, arranged according to the date of the first policy issued:

Company.	First Policy Issued.	Company.	First Policy Issued.
The Mutual Life Insurance Co.	1843, Feb. 1.	Ætna Life Insurance Co.	1850, Aug. 1.
[1]New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.	1844, Feb. 1.	Manhattan Life Insurance Co.	1850, Aug. 1.
New York Life Insurance Co.	1845, April 17.	Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co	1851, Aug. 2.
[2]Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co.	1845, May 6.	Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co.	1851, Sept. 11.
[3]State Mutual Life Assurance Co.	1845, June 1.	[4]Berkshire Life Insurance Co.	1851, Oct. 27.
Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co.	1846, Dec. 15.	Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co.	1858, Nov. 25.
Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.	1847, June 25.	Equitable Life Assurance Society	1859, July 28.
Union Mutual Life Insurance Co.	1849, Oct. 1.	Washington Life Insurance Co	1860, Feb. 2.
National Life Insurance Co. of Vermont.	1850, Feb. 1.	Home Life Insurance Co.	1860, May 1.
United States Life Insurance Co.	1850, March 4.	Germania Life Insurance Co	1860, July 16.

How life insurance has progressed since the early part of 1843 is shown in the subjoined table, by periods of years as indicated:

Dec. 31,	Amount of Outstanding Insurance.	Amount of Assets.	Dec. 31.	Amount of Outstanding Insurance.	Amount of Assets.
1843	$6,500,000	$1,000,000	1892	$4,898,000,000	$907,441,000
1867	1,235,000,000	124,534,000	1901	7,573,000,000	1,880,000,000

1. The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company was chartered 1835, April 1.

2. The insured under Policy Number 2, Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, issued 1845, May 20, life, $1,500, having attained in 1898 the age of ninety-six, the tabular limit by the American Experience Table of Mortality, the Company paid to him the amount of the policy in full.

3. Mr. William E. Starr, the nonogenarian member of the Actuarial Society of America, has been the Actuary of the State Mutual Life Assurance Society ever since 1848.

4. It is a curious coincidence that the holders of Policies Numbers 1 and 2, respectively, issued by the Berkshire Life Insurance Company, 1851, October 27, then residents of Pittsfield, Mass., after having paid premiums for thirty-seven years, both died in the same year, 1888, the first on March 28, in Platteville, Col., residence, Chicago, Ill., and the second on May 22, in Kenosha, Wis., residence, Pittsfield, Mass.

The companies did not have any tabulated American Mortality Statistics, but, as the habits and conditions of the people and the climate of the United States were similar to those of Great Britain, they concluded that the tables in use in the latter country would apply to conditions in the United States. They therefore employed for premiums and reserves the Northampton, Carlisle, Combined Experience, and other tables, modified in some cases by observations in this country. For the Annuity charges in "The Presbyterian Ministers' Fund," the plan of the Church of Scotland was followed.

The president of the New England Mutual,[5] in "Reminiscence, 1847-97," says: "In determining the basis of premiums for the company, the rates of mortality given by seven tables were compared," including one which Professor Edward Wigglesworth, of Harvard University, made up from records in healthy portions of Massachusetts, and published in 1789. It was the table used by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts in calculating present values of estates and interests of heirs. The premiums of this company were an average of these seven tables. The mortality table compiled by Professor Wigglesworth seems to have been the first American table used at all for calculating life contingencies.

5. Mr. Benjamin F. Stevens became associated with the company in 1847. He has been the president since 1865.

In 1859, Mr. Sheppard Homans, the Actuary of the Mutual Life, investigated the fifteen years experience of the company and constructed a mortality table which, after subsequent adjustment, became known as the "American Experience Table of Mortality." It was soon after adopted by the State of New York and by many other States as the official standard. The State of Massachusetts, early in the year 1900, adopted it as the standard for valuation of future business. The table may now be called the universal standard in the United States for calculation of premiums, for valuations and for the distribution of surplus. The construction of this table was the first considerable step in the progress of the Science of Life Contingencies in the United States. It is the basis of many volumes of commutation tables, tables of premiums and of reserves for a large variety of forms of insurance.

State supervision was introduced in 1856 by the State of Massachusetts. The Actuary of that Department, Hon. Elizur Wright, afterward Insurance Commissioner, made a valuation for November 1, 1859, by the Combined or Seventeen Offices' Experience table, at four per cent. interest. Since then all of the States have established Insurance Departments and the valuations have been made at December 31 of each year. The State which requires the highest standard of reserve establishes the rate for all of the companies. Recently the state of Massachusetts adopted a three and one-half per cent reserve by the American Experience Table, to take effect and to apply to all policies issued on and after January 1, 1901. Many of the companies, however, have for several years been computing reserves on new business upon a basis of three per cent or three and one-half per cent interest, American Experience Table.

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More than 400 kinds of policies of forms of life insurance have been devised and used in order to promote the business and meet the various desires and circumstances of insurers. The calculation of the premiums and the reserves for these multitudinous contracts require the best mathematical training, the highest actuarial skill and the soundest judgment.

AMERICAN EXPERIENCE TABLE OF MORTALITY.

Completed Age.	Number Surviving at Each Age.	Deaths in Each Year.	Number of Years Expectation.	Number Dying Annually Out of Each 1,000.	Completed Age.	Number Surviving at Each Age.	Deaths in Each Year.	Number of Years Expectation.	Number Dying Annually Out of Each 1,000.
10	100,000	749	48.7	7.49	55	64,563	1,199	17.4	18.57
11	99,251	746	48.1	7.52	56	63,364	1,260	16.7	19.89
12	98,505	743	47.4	7.54	57	62,104	1,325	16.1	21.34
13	97,762	740	46.8	7.57	58	60,779	1,394	15.4	22.94
14	97,022	737	46.2	7.60	59	59,385	1,468	14.7	24.72
15	96,285	735	45.5	7.63	60	57,917	1,546	14.1	26.69
16	95,550	732	44.9	7.66	61	56,371	1,628	13.5	28.88
17	94,818	729	44.2	7.69	62	54,743	1,713	12.9	31.29
18	94,089	727	43.5	7.73	63	53,030	1,800	12.3	33.94
19	93,362	725	42.9	7.77	64	51,230	1,889	11.7	36.87
20	92,637	723	42.2	7.81	65	49,341	1,980	11.1	40.13
21	91,914	722	41.5	7.86	66	47,361	2,070	10.5	43.71
22	91,192	721	40.9	7.91	67	45,291	2,158	10.0	47.65
23	90,471	720	40.2	7.96	68	43,133	2,243	9.5	52.00
24	89,751	719	39.5	8.01	69	40,890	2,321	9.0	56.76
25	89,032	718	38.8	8.07	70	38,569	2,391	8.5	61.99
26	88,314	718	38.1	8.13	71	36,178	2,448	8.0	67.67
27	87,596	718	37.4	8.20	72	33,730	2,487	7.6	73.73
28	86,878	718	36.7	8.26	73	31,243	2,505	7.1	80.18
29	86,160	719	36.0	8.35	74	28,738	2,501	6.7	87.03
30	85,441	720	35.3	8.43	75	26,237	2,476	6.3	94.37
31	84,721	721	34.6	8.51	76	23,761	2,431	5.9	102.31
32	84,000	723	33.9	8.61	77	21,330	2,369	5.5	111.06
33	83,277	726	33.2	8.72	78	18,961	2,291	5.1	120.83
34	82,551	729	32.5	8.83	79	16,670	2,196	4.8	131.73
35	81,822	732	31.8	8.95	80	14,474	2,091	4.4	144.47
36	81,090	737	31.1	9.09	81	12,383	1,964	4.1	158.61
37	80,353	747	30.4	9.23	82	10,419	1,816	3.7	174.30
38	79,611	749	29.6	9.41	83	8,603	1,648	3.4	191.56
39	78,862	756	28.9	9.59	84	6,955	1,470	3.1	211.36
40	78,106	765	28.2	9.79	85	5,485	1,292	2.8	235.55
41	77,341	774	27.5	10.01	86	4,193	1,114	2.5	265.68
42	76,567	785	26.7	10.25	87	3,079	933	2.2	303.02
43	75,782	797	26.0	10.52	88	2,146	744	1.9	346.69
44	74,985	812	25.3	10.83	89	1,402	555	1.7	395.86
45	74,173	828	24.5	11.16	90	847	385	1.4	454.55
46	73,345	848	23.8	11.56	91	462	246	1.2	532.47
47	72,497	870	23.1	12.00	92	216	137	1.0	634.26
48	71,627	896	22.4	12.51	93	79	58	.8	734.18
49	70,731	927	21.6	13.11	94	21	18	.6	857.14
50	69,804	962	20.9	13.78	95	3	3	.5	1,000.00
51	68,842	1,001	20.2	14.54					
52	67,841	1,044	19.5	15.39					
53	66,797	1,091	18.8	16.33					
54	65,706	1,143	18.1	17.40					

Insurance, Fraternal.

J. M. EMERY, M. D., Secretary of the Fellowship of Solidarity.

A form of life insurance which is well known, especially in English-speaking countries, is furnished by fraternities, known as friendly societies in Great Britain. The first life insurance institution to be established in Great Britain, known as the Amicable Society, and established about 1690, was a fraternity, being a mutual association holding stated meetings and furnishing life insurance to its members only.

The original plan of the Amicable Society was as follows: Each member, without regard to his age at admission, or his age at the time of payment, paid into the society a certain sum of money each year. At the end of the year the money received was divided among the beneficiaries of members who died during the year. Thus the payment was definite, but the amount of the benefit indefinite. The society grew for a time so rapidly that it was soon necessary to limit the amount of the benefit, and afterwards many variations were made as to the form of both payment and benefit. After nearly a century of useful existence the Amicable Society adopted what are now known as "old-line" plans, but in consequence of the many changes the mortality remained excessive, and after almost a century and a half the society reinsured and retired.

There were many small friendly societies in Great Britain during the eighteenth century, but the movement reached its highest point early in thhe nineteenth century. Most of the societies were organized on plans copied from the plans of the Amicable Society, or on similarly unsound plans, and many of them failed, but some altered their methods of operation and have survived and flourished. The leading friendly societies are now on what is known as "old-line" plans in the United States, and hold reserves generally nearly, if not quite, adequate, according to the tables employed by them. Some of them are more than fifty years old, and hold large resources, in one case amounting to more than $15,000,000.

The forms of insurance furnished by these friendly societies are generally as follows, viz.: Protection against sickness, accident, permanent disability and old age, together with a small life insurance. Most of these societies have a lodge system, but not all.

In the United States fraternal insurance was introduced by "Father Upchurch," who some thirty years ago organized the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His original idea was that of a labor union or workingmen's association, with life insurance as a mere incident. The life insurance plan consisted of charging a flat assessment, the same in amount without regard to age at admission or attained age, to be applied to pay the current losses. These assessments were to be collected after the losses were incurred. This fraternity is still in existenc, and with a large membership, but its plans have been changed so as to charge according to the actual risk at the attained ages, as measured by a mortality table.

Many other fraternities were founded upon the flat assessment basis, most of which have either failed or reformed their plans. The only societies which now persist in employing it are some small local organizations.

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Other societies were organized upon what is known as the "graded assessment plan," which means that they levied assessments, graded according to age at admission, but not varying in amount, as the risk of death increased with the increasing age of the member. Many very successful fraternities, so far as number of members is concerned, have been built up on this plan, which is yet in common use, though now being generally discarded.

Experience has shown that neither of the two plans mentioned can be permanently continued. In both cases the mortality of the entire membership bears eventually so heavily upon the younger members that the growth stops, and unless a change of plan is adopted the institution fails. This fact has been realized in recent years by the managers of all the fraternities. At first it was thought that a solution of the difficulty was found by a continuous growth or "new blood;" then by maintaining "an average age," then by means of "gains from lapses," but now the idea has been generally accepted by managers of fraternities that the only sound plan must be based upon recognition of the fact that mortality increases with age.

Some fraternities have attempted to meet the increasing mortality by means of an increasing rate of assessment, but as this rate of assessment becomes practically prohibitive at the higher ages it results in excessive mortality at those ages among members who remain, the good lives dropping out, which prevents any mortality table from applying.

Various modifications of the "step rate plan" have also been proposed, and some fraternities are now employing level premium plans also. They are more commonly using the National Fraternal Congress mortality table, which is believed to represent closely the average experience of well-conducted companies.

The volume of insurance in the fraternities of the United States is very great, being in excess of $6,000,000,000, and nearly, if not quite, as large as the insurance in the "old-line" companies. One fraternity also has as much or more insurance in force than any "old-line" company. Their assets are small, their plans hitherto, whether on one basis of assessment or another, being current cost plans, but they have conducted their business at so small an expense that it is generally thought that a change to a sound basis can readily be made, and that the advantages will still be, in the United States as in Great Britain, so great on account of economy of operation and convenience of payment that the fraternities can readily continue to compete with "old-line" insurance in the field.

The last development is the organization of two fraternities, the Fellowship of Solidarity and the Fraternal Reserve, upon "old-line" plans, binding themselves to put up the full legal reserve and charging premiums, payable monthly, sufficient to do so, but with a very small provision for expenses. These fraternities employ the American Experience Table of Mortality, the standard table in most States.

Iowa.

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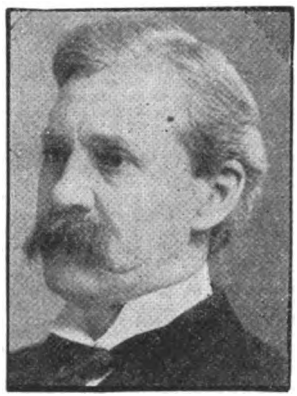
Capital:
DES MOINES.

Iowa was originally included in the Louisiana purchase of 1803. The first white settlements were made by a French Canadian, Julien Debuque, who obtained a large grant of land in 1788 and built a fort at the site of the present city of Dubuque. In 1834 the territory now included in the State of Iowa was placed under the jurisdiction of Michigan and later under that of Wisconsin. On June 12, 1838, it was erected into a separate territory and then included a greater part of Minnesota and all of the Dakotas. On December 28, 1846, Iowa was admitted to Statehood, with the present boundaries. Its area is 56,025 square miles, and in 1901 its estimated population was 2,267,000.

Iowa is primarily an agricultural State, its manufacturing industries having increased but slowly in the past five years, and not having become consolidated in manufacturing centres. The interests are diversified and evenly distributed over the State. Formerly the manufacture of lum ber and timber was the principal industry, but this has declined in recent years, owing to the misuse and exhaustion of the timber lands.



Gov. Albert B. Cummins.

Wholesale slaughtering and meat packing is the most important industry in the State, its products amounting to 15.6 per cent of the value of the total products. Factory manufacture of butter, cheese and condensed milk ranks second in importance, while flour and grist milling holds the third place. Allied to the lumber and timber industry is the manufacture of planing mill products, car construction and repair shops, and the manufacture of agricultural implements.

An industry peculiar to Iowa is the manufacture of pearl buttons from the shells of fresh water mussels found along the Mississippi and other rivers. While this industry is successful financially, no attention is paid to the breeding of young mussels, and it is feared that the supply will soon be exhausted.

At the session of the Legislature in 1902 an act was passed to provide for the comfort and safety of laborers and other persons in factories. It requires that all machinery in factories shall be supplied with belt shifters or other safe mechanical devices for the purpose of throwing belts off on pulleys, wherever this is possible, and that all geared machinery, saws and machines of every description shall be properly guarded. No person under sixteen years of age, and no female under eighteen years of age shall be permitted to clean machinery while in motion, and children under sixteen years of age shall not be permitted to operate or assist in operating dangerous machinery of any kind. All factories using emery wheels, emery belts or tumbling barrels for polishing castings shall be provided with blowers and pipes of sufficient capacity to protect the laborers from dust. It is made the duty of the State to enforce the provisions of this statute.

The State Democratic Convention met September 3, 1902, and rejected the Kansas City platform after much debate, the vote standing 344 in favor of its adoption and 384 for rejection. The platform they adopted declares in favor of tariff reduction and condemns the Philippine war. The Republicans at their convention in August heartily indorsed the Administration of President Roosevelt and called for a revision of the tariff schedule in all cases where it affords a shelter for a monopoly.

The State Democratic convention was held at Des Moines, September 3. The principal issue before the convention was the wording of the plank with regard to the indirsement of the Kansas City platform of 1900. Ex-Governor Boies led against the adoption of the silver plank of this platform. At district caucuses held in the morning, it was decided by a vote of 7 to 4 that there should be no reaffirmation of the Kansas City platform, though a minority report was sent in. In the convention proper reaffirmation of the platform was refused by a vote of 384 to 344. The platform finally adopted declared in favor of tariff reduction and condemned the conditions in the Philippines.

The Republicans met in convention in August. The platform adopted contained a lengthy discussion of the tariff and asked for a revision of the schedule as it stands. It suggested that the people of Iowa wanted a revision of those schedules that were adopted to protect industries which no longer need protection, and that they were particularly anxious to see modification of the duties that affect the trusts.

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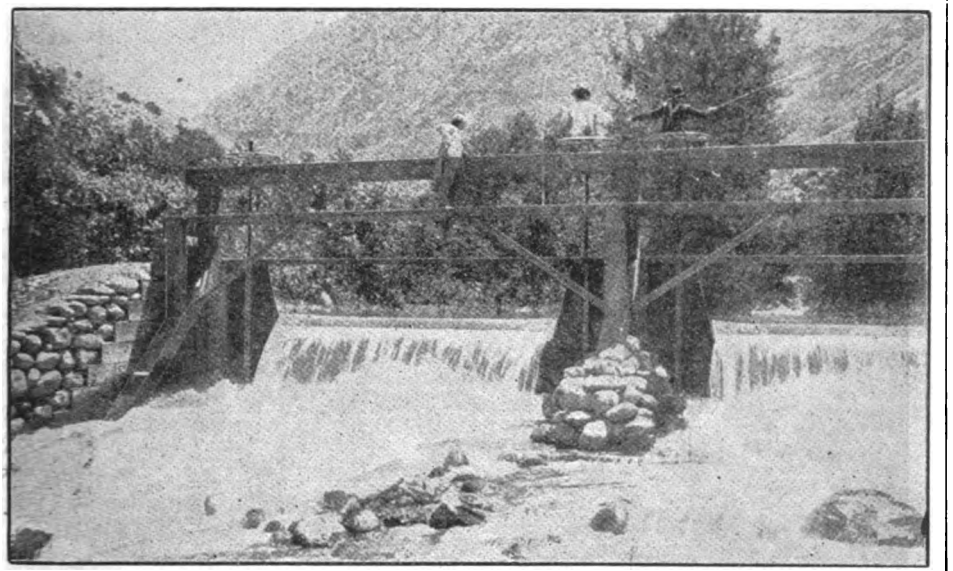
Irrigation in the United States.

It is particularly appropriate that the centenary of the Louisiana Purchase should be commemorated by the inauguration of the great work of irrigation that is so soon to be undertaken under the new National Irrigation Law, for now that the Federal Government has decided to construct and maintain the necessary artificial waterways it will be possible to cultivate at least 60,000,000 more acres of land within the Louisiana tract, a condition which will add materially to the profit which the United States will derive from its great real estate transaction of 1803.

For a number of years, as the Western States and Territories have become settled and the cultivatable land has been taken up, the subject of irrigation has assumed a more important aspect. Gradually all the good lands have been exhausted by settlement, leaving only the arid and undesirable lands open to the public, until, in some parts of the country, the limit of population has almost been attained. As the natural result the eye of the western resident and land-owner has turned toward the great American desert and the possibility of making this uninhabitable tract available for habitation is a problem that has taxed both the ingenuity of the practical agriculturalist and the knowledge of the scientist. Again and again individuals and private corporations have attempted to grapple with the problem, but, while their efforts have not met with the most satisfactory results, so much has been accomplished, so many thousands of acres of desert land have been made to yield fruits of the soil in spite of climatic and other adverse conditions, that the practicability of a great and systematic plan of irrigation has been more than amply demonstrated.

In President Roosevelt's first message to Congress he urged the necessity of the passage of a law which would enable the Government to approach the problem of irrigation in a practical manner, and, acting upon his suggestion, and upon the actual experience of several members of the House and the Senate, both branches of Congress, during its last session, approved the law which now promises relief from this great obstacle which has so long stood in the way of Western progress.

The arid lands, which require irrigation and which are to receive attention under the provisions of the



Weir on Big Cottonwood Creek, Utah.

new law, are located in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wyoming, and aggregate 550,000,000 acres. It is said, however, that of this immense tract only 60,000,000 acres can now be irrigated, as there is no known water supply that will reach the other arid sections. In other words, there are about 490,000,000 acres of arid lands in the Western States and Territories that cannot be made fruitful, but will always remain arid unless subterranean sources of water supply exist and are discovered. This, of course, is not impossible, as such water supplies have been discovered in several sections of the desert.

The Geological Survey has now devoted fully a dozen years to the systematic investigation of the irrigation problem, and the reports published by the department show that the expenditure of a small sum of money for artificial irrigation greatly increases the value of lands, and the private control of irrigation reservoirs has already proven a very profitable form of investment. In Colorado and Utah the reservoir systems are under co-operative control of the farmers, who make use of them. In this way those who derive the benefit of the irrigation works are able to keep the expense of their maintenance at a minimum point.

In nearly all the sections where irrigation is required there are State and Territorial officers who have all irrigation matters under their control. Colorado is divided into six irrigation divisions, each of which is in charge of a superintendent; Wyoming has four such divisions, and Nebraska has two. California formerly delegated irrigation matters to the State Engineer, but he has ceased to have jurisdiction over them and they are now under private control.

The first source of water supplies for all irrigation projects is naturally the rivers and streams which flow through the arid sections, but as these are few in number and cannot be depended upon, being liable to dry up completely in periods of drought, the Government proposes to drive many artesian wells in the desert in order that they may test the underground water supply. In many districts which appear to forbid irrigation it is possible that water may be found beneath the surface in such volume as to convert the surrounding desert into a fertile territory, and it is estimated that Government land now practically valueless may be so improved by irrigation as to be worth at least $20 per acre. In Louisiana and Texas rice lands which were formerly dependent upon natural irrigation have been increased in value by artificial irrigation from $10 to $50 and even $100 per acre, while the cost of constructing a small irrigation system is scarcely more than $200.

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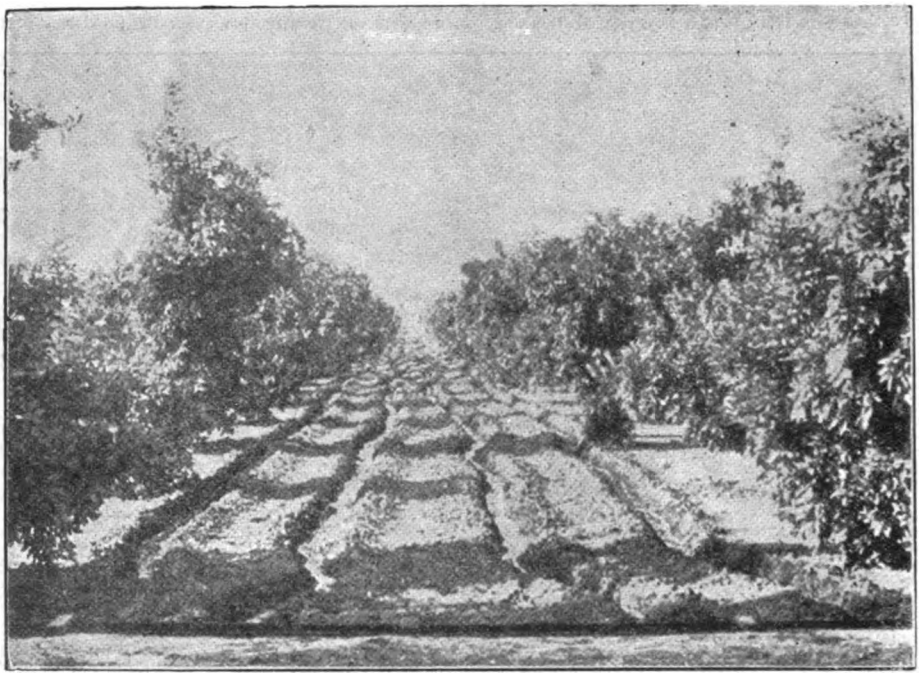
It has been declared that the area of wheat lands in this country is now all under cultivation and that as there can be no further expansion the wheat supply must inevitably become too small for the country's needs; but it is believed that by having recourse to irrigation the time when there will not be enough wheat to supply the population will be postponed for many years. The experience of farmers in the arid or semi-arid regions shows that wheat will flourish in such sections if properly cultivated. There are a number of Russians in the arid sections of the West who seem to have solved the problem how to grow wheat with little water, and the varieties of that cereal which they have developed are said to be extremely hardy and of excellent quality, and with an extension of wheat acreage by irrigation there need be no cause for alarm as to the future of the world's wheat supply.

The transcontinental railroads have also done much to aid favorable irrigation action by Congress, for they are vitally interested in the development of these arid plains where they hold many millions of acres of land by virtue of the grants made to them by the Government when they constructed their lines across the continent. These tracts are now uninhabitable and consequently cannot be disposed of nor opened to settlement. Irrigation will change this condition, for it is estimated that in the section where no creature save the prairie dog now lives a population of nearly 50,000,000 may in time be supported. In other words, a population nearly two-thirds as great as the present population of the United States may find homes in the Great American Desert when it has been opened up to cultivation by irrigation, a prospect that suggests that, before the close of the present century, there may be cities among the Rocky Mountains greater than Chicago.

Not only will the production of cereals be greatly increased by irrigation but cattle and sheep raisers will be equally benefited by it. The land available for ranges is limited by lack of natural water supplies and consequently there will be a desire on the part of stockmen to avail themselves of the new facilities for obtaining water for their stock by artificial means. It will also increase the supply of forage for cattle. In fact, every interest of the great western plains will be directly benefited by the new Government irrigation plan.

The fear has been expressed that irrigation on such a scale as is contemplated by Congress will in some



An Orange Grove Irrigated by Furrow Methods.

way interfere with Eastern interests by making the West a greater competitor of the East in farm products, but it has been shown in refutation of that theory that while the irrigation plans appear revolutionary they are really not to be dreaded. In the first place it will require many years to put the projected plans in operation, for they are of such a character as will necessitate the most careful consideration before action is taken. Engineering works of such magnitude cannot be constructed in a day or a year, but will need many years for completion. Thus they will not be forced beyond the needs of the people whom they are to serve, and they are not now needed except in sections of the country that are already settled. As the population increases by immigration and otherwise the irrigation system will be extended, but as that will be a matter of gradual development, no alarm need be felt in any section of the country.

One of the most important features of the Federal irrigation plan is the effort to safeguard the interests of those who now own water rights on the streams and water ways which are to pass under the Government control. This is a matter that will engage the attention of the authorities at every step, for the subject is such a complicated one that titles to lands in the irrigated districts are in many cases likely to be affected by the action of the Federal officials. To prevent unnecessary hardship on that account will be one of the chief concerns of those who have the irrigation project under control.

The law which President Roosevelt approved June 17, 1902, provides that all moneys received from the sale of public lands in the States and Territories to be benefited by the law, except such as are reserved by previous laws for educational and other public purposes, shall be set aside as a reclamation fund to be used in the examination and survey of arid lands and for the construction and maintenance of irrigation works, and if there be not sufficient moneys realized from such a source, then the deficit shall be paid from the United States Treasury. All lands required for irrigation are to be withdrawn from public entry until they have been irrigated, when they are to be opened for settlement again. No right to the use of water for land in private ownership shall be sold for a tract exceeding 160 acres to any one landowner, and no such sale shall be made to any landowner unless he be an actual bona fide resident or occupant thereof, residing

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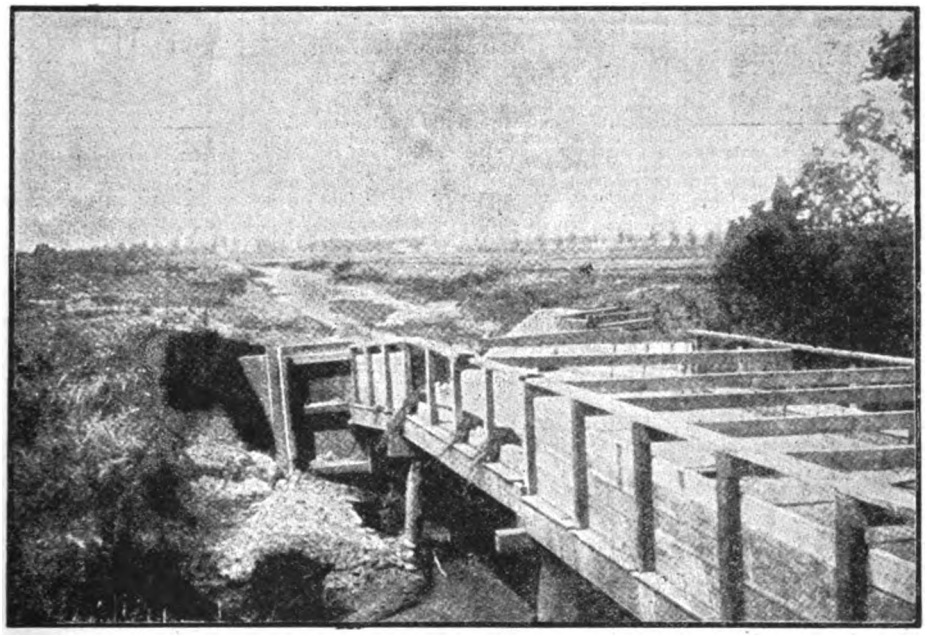
in the neighborhood of said land, and no such right shall permanently attach until all payments therefor are made. Moreover, the owners of such lands are to maintain the irrigation works so constructed by the Government at their own expense subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, while the Government is to retain title to irrigation reservoirs and works until the Congress provides otherwise. At the same time there shall be no interference by the Government with the laws of any State or Territory relating to the control, appropriation, use or distribution of water used in irrigation, or



Looking Glass Flume, Great Eastern Canal, Nebraska.

any vested right acquired thereunder, and the law expressly stipulates that the Secretary of the Interior, in carrying out the provisions of the act, shall proceed in conformity with such State and Territorial laws.

Throughout the West there is a considerable increase in the amount of land irrigated each year. It is found that nearly all kinds of crops, notably grains, can be grown in land hitherto considered worthless. If the proposed system of national irrigation is ever put into operation it will make valuable many thousands of acres of land which is now useless, and add largely to the material wealth of the people.

The results of irrigation work reported by the United States Census Bureau for 1900 were as follows:

IRRIGATION IN THE UNITED STATES. FROM FACTS OBTAINED FROM THE CENSUS BUREAU.

States and Territories.	Acres Under Irrigation June 1, 1900.	Average Value of Land.		Value of Crops Produced on Irrigated Land.	Total Cost of Construction.	Average Cost of Water Per Acre.	
		Irrigated.	Arable Land Unirrigated.			Water Rights.	Annual Maintenance.
Alabama[4]	89	....	....	$10,758	$5,200	....	....
Arizona[1]	185,396	$43.50	$7.73	.....	4,408,158	$9.50	$0.82
California[1]	1,446,114	....	....	.....	12,855,012	....	....
Colorado[1]	1,611,271	31.70	3.26	.....	11,568,137	....	.34
Connecticut[3]	471	....	....	9,925	16,113	34.21	....
Florida[3]	1,538	....	....	302,870	232,388	101.52	....
Georgia[4]	7,856	....	....	.....	250,214	31.58	....
Hawaiian Islands[4]	724,609	35,279,116	....	12,757,099	.....	....	....
Idaho[1]	608,718	31.25	9.51	.....	5,116,227	6.91	.24
Kansas[2]	29,620	....	....	.....	529,755	....	....
Louisiana[4]	201,685	....	....	.....	2,529,319	12.54	....
Maine[3]	17	....	....	2,555	2,170	127.65	....
Massachusetts[3]	134	....	....	31,325	14,680	....	....
Mississippi[4]	40	....	....	.....	2,825	....	....
Montana[1]	951,054	19.66	3.71	7,230,042	4,683,073	3.12	.28
Nebraska[2]	148,538	....	....	982,615	1,276,978	....	....
New Jersey[3]	73	....	....	8,720	2,831	36.00	....
New Mexico[1]	203,893	29.26	1.66	.....	4,140,319	6.59	.82
New York[3]	68	....	....	5,675	1,872	35.54	....
Nevada[1]	501,168	28.47	2.50	.....	1,533,927	2.86	.18
North Carolina[4]	3,283	....	....	.....	112,771	34.35	....
North Dakota[2]	4,872	....	....	.....	17,980	....	....
Oklahoma[2]	2,759	....	....	16,042	21,872	....	....
Oregon[1]	388,111	....	....	2,926,606	1,838,782	....	....
Pennsylvania[3]	134	....	....	33,220	15,627	....	....
Rhode Island[3]	40	....	....	32,575	3,000	....	....
South Carolina[4]	29,690	....	....	.....	851,509	28.68	....
South Dakota[2]	43,676	42.50	....	208,065	284,747	6.18	.20
Texas[2]	49,652	....	....	539,212	1,027,608	20.70	....
Utah[1]	629,293	37.43	9.75	7,462,370	5,722,306	9.17	.17
Washington[1]	135,470	48.85	9.81	2,361,838	1,679,319	12.76	....
Wyoming[1]	605,232	16.10	1.67	2,886,949	3,956,692	6.54	.16

(1) Arid States. (2) Semi-arid States. (3) Humid States. (4) Rice producing States.

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Italy.

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Capital:
ROME.

The origin of the present reigning house is not historically established, but the most reliable genealogists trace it back to the German Count Berthold, who settled on the western slope of the Alps in the eleventh century. By the end of the century the family had acquired the counties of Turin and Susa, and when, in 1381, Count Amadeus founded a law of primogeniture the family's position was so strong that it was soon able to secure the territory of Nice. The title of Duke was adopted by the Count of Savoy in 1416; in 1713 they obtained the island of Sicily, with the title of King, and although they were subsequently compelled to exchange the island of Sicily for that of Sardinia, they retained the royal dignity and added considerable territory to the Sardinian crown. In 1831 the direct male line died out with King Carlo Felice, and the throne therefore reverted to Prince Carlo Alberto of Savoy-Carignano, a branch founded in 1596. In 1849 King Carlo Alberto abdicated in favor of his son, Prince Vittorio Emanuele, and at the assembly of the first Italian Parliament, February, 1861, Victor Emmanuel II., was declared King of Italy, and by 1870 his domain included all the former Italian States.

The present ruler, Victor Emanuel III. is the son of King Humbert I., who was assassinated July 29, 1900. King Victor Emmanuel was born November 11, 1869, and was married October 24, 1896, to Princess Helena (born January 8, 1873), daughter of Prince Nicholas of Montenegro. They have two children, both daughters, Princess Yolande, born June 1, 1901, and Princess Mafalda, born November 19, 1902.

THE HEIR APPARENT.—As the provisions of the Salic law prohibits the accession of females the heir apparent to the throne is Prince Emmanuel, Duke of Aosta. He was born January 13, 1869, and was married to Princess Helene of Orleans, daughter of the late Comte de Paris, June 25, 1895. They have had two children, Prince Amedeo, born October 21, 1898, and Prince Armone, born March 8, 1900.

THE MINISTRY.—President of the Council, without portfolio, Signor Zanaidelli; Minister of the Interior, Signor Giolitti; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Signor Prinetti; Minister of the Treasury, Signor di Broglio; Minister of Finance, Signor Poalo Carcano; Minister of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs, Signor Cocco-Ortu; Minister of War, General G. Ottolenghi; Minister of Marine, Vice-Admiral Constantino Enrico Morin; Minister of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture, Signor Guido Baccelli; Minister of Public Instruction, Signor Nasi; Minister of Public Works, Signor Balenzano; Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Signor Galimberti.

King of Italy.

THE NATION.—Under the char ter of 1848 Italy is a constitutional monarchy, with the entire executive power resting in the King, and the legislative power jointly in him and the Parliament. This latter is of two houses, the Senate consisting of princes of the blood and an unlimited number of members appointed for life by the King. The Lower House is composed of one Deputy elected for each 64,000 of population, the present number being 508.

Officially the Roman Catholic Church is the State church. Its power has been much curtailed, however, and religious freedom and equality practically prevail. But nearly all the population is of the mother church, about 100,000 only being Jews and Protestants. The Pope, or Roman Pontiff, is on the civil lists of the State.

The State strictly regulates public instruction. All private and public schools must be under its authorization. Education in primary branches is supposedly compulsory between the ages of six and nine. There are twenty-one State and free universities.

Courts of first instance in Italy are the Pretori, the penal tribunals and the Courts of Assize. Appeal courts are the penal tribunals of appeal and the courts of appeal. Over all is the Court of Cassation. There is no State provision for caring for the poor.

The estimated revenue for 1902 is $362,384,902, the expenditure for the same period being $358,191,956. The national debt amounted to $2,583,983,780 in 1901.

Italy's frontier is being protected by a series of fortifications being built. Rome is surrounded by a wall with forts.

Some of Italy's chief products for export are silk cocoons and silk, wines, fruit, olives and olive oils, dates and sardines.

In 1901 her imports amounted to about $331,497,902 and her exports to $265,283,305.

THE ITALIAN DEPENDENCIES.

Dependencies.	Area in Sq. M.	Population.	Revenues.	Expenditures.
Eritrea	88,500	450,000	$443,743	$2,013,086
Italian Somali-Land	100,000	400,000	....	....
Totals	188,500	850,000		

Italy possesses 670 miles on the coast of the Red Sea, from Cape Dumeirah to Cape Kasar. To this has been added Hamasen and the district north of it running to the coast and the province of Tigre. She also forms a protectorate over a large part of the Somali coast, inland about 180 miles. These colonies are all unimportant. Italian rule in them is by a civil Governor, nominated by the King and under the direction of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Italy's diplomatic relations were broken with Switzerland for a short time in the Spring of last year over a supposed insult to the memory of the late King. No serious consequences followed. Important, however, was the maintenance of her standing under the old status of the expired Triple Alliance.

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Japan.

Capital:
TOKIO.

The Empire of Japan consists of the Archipelago of Niphon, which includes the four large islands of Honshiu, Kiushiu, Shikoku and Hokkaido, or Yezo, together with Formosa and the Pecadores, ceded to China in 1895, and nearly 4,000 smaller islands. The total area of the empire, according to the official estimate, is 161,198 square miles, and the population, January, 1899, was 46,561,133, including Formosa, with 2,798,000 inhabitants, mostly Chinese.

The Japanese claim that their empire was founded by the first Emperor Jimmu, 660 B. C., and that the dynasty then founded still reigns. It was revived in 1868, when the now ruling sovereign, after a short war, overthrew the power of the Shogun, the de facto sovereign, who had held the ruling power in successive families since the twelfth century. In 1871 the feudal system was entirely suppressed. The sovereign bears the name of Kotei, or Emperor, though he is generally known in foreign countries as the Mikado, or "The Honorable Gate."

The present Mikado is Mutsuhito, born at Kyoto, November 3, 1852. He succeeded his father, Komei Tenno, February 13, 1867; was married February 9, 1869, to Princess Haruko, daughter of Prince Ichijo. The Mikado has five children: Prince Yoshihito, born August 31, 1879, married May 10, 1900; Princess Masako, born September 30, 1888; Princess Fusako, born January 28, 1890; Princess Nobuko, born August 7, 1891; Princess Toshiko, born May 11, 1896. The Crown Prince has one son, Prince Hirohito, born April 29, 1901. By the Imperial House Law of 1889, the succession to the throne was definitely fixed upon the nearest male descendant.

Though Japan is included among the absolute monarchies of the world, a constitution was adopted February 11, 1889. By this constitution the Emperor is head of the Empire, having all the rights of the sovereign, and exercising full executive power, with the advice and assistance of the Cabinet Ministers, appointed by himself. There is also a Privy Council and House of Diet, consisting of a House of Peers and a House of Representatives, members of the latter being elected by popular ballot. The House of Peers consists of members of the imperial family, twenty-five years old and upward; counts, viscounts and barons of the age of twenty-five and upward who have been elected by their various orders; persons above the age of thirty years who have been nomi nated members by the Emperor for meritorious service to the state, or for erudition; persons who shall have been elected by each pre fecture from among and by fifteen male inhabitants thereof, above the age of thirty years and paying therein the highest amount of direct national taxes on property, industry and trade, and who have been nominated by the Emperor. The entire membership of the House of Peers must be about three hundred. The President and Vice-President of the House of Peers are nomi nated by the Emperor from among the members, and the President and Vice-President of the House of Representatives are nominated by the Emperor from among three candi dates elected by the House. The Presidents of both houses receive an annual salary of 5,000 yen, or about $2,500 in gold. The Vice-Presidents receive 3,000 yen each, and the elected and nominated members of the House of Representatives, 2,000 yen each, together with travelling expenses.

Emperor of Japan.

By the constitution, absolute freedom of religious belief and practice is secured, so long as it is not prejudicial to peace and order. The chief forms of religion are Shintoism, with 11 sects; Buddhism with 16 sects and 25 creeds. There is no state religion and no state support. There are also numerous Catholics, of the Greek branch, and Protestants. There are shrines dedicated to the eminent ancestors of the Imperial House, and to meritorious subjects. These are independent of any religious sect, and some of them are supported by state or local authorities. Elementary education is compulsory. In 1900 there were 26,997 elementary schools, 193 middle schools, 7 high schools, 37 high schools for girls, 49 normal schools, 2 higher normal, 303 special and technical schools, 1,152 un-named, 230 kindergartens and 2 universities. The two universities are at Tokio and Kyoto, and both are supported by the government. Formosa has a special educational system. There are about forty libraries. A system of justice, founded on modern jurisprudence, has been recently established. There are four classes of courts, sub-district courts, district courts, courts of appeal and courts of cassation. For the trial of cases connected with the military and naval services there are courts-martial. Formosa has a special system of justice.

The supreme command of the army and navy is vested in the Emperor. The Imperial army has been organized on a uniform system based on conscription. All male subjects of the age of seventeen to forty are liable to military service. The active army is levied from males of the age of twenty, and the term of service consists of three years in the army and four in the navy. The reserve is composed of those who have quitted the active army, and the term of service is four years and four months in the army and three years in the navy. The total active army consists of 167,929 officers and men, and the grand total is 632,007. The Japanese Navy has its Ministry and the Department of Naval Command in Tokio. The navy has undergone remarkable development within the last few years, and during the war with China the squadron was handled with considerable skill and with very decisive effect. An extensive shipbuilding programme has been laid down which provides for the building of many battleships and cruisers and about 100 torpedo craft.

According to the last official report (1898) taxed land owned by private persons and local corporations amounted to about 33,545,710 acres, of which 12,080,907 were under cultivation. The principal agricultural products are rice, wheat, barley, rye, tea, sugar, and silk. Silk, cotton, and other textiles are manufactured extensively, though trade conditions have not been of the best during the last two or three years. The camphor industry of Formosa is now a Government monopoly, and is being carried on by a British corporation under contract with the Government. The foreign commerce is carried on through the open ports of Yokohoma, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Hakodate, Niigata, and twenty special export ports. In 1901 the imports amounted to $127,396,689, and the exports were $124,208,923.

In 1900 the Ministry of Marquis Yamagata was succeeded by that of Marquis Ito. One of the first acts of this Ministry was to propose a financial scheme which aroused much opposition in the House of Peers. The proposition was for an increase of taxes on sugar, spirits, beer, tobacco, etc., to meet the expenditures caused by the Chinese troubles. The entire Ito Ministry resigned on May 2, 1901, and a new Ministry was set up by Viscount Katsura, made up almost entirely of Peers who belonged to neither of the political parties, but included two of the Ito Ministry. This Ministry was constituted as follows: Minister of Foreign Affairs, Jutaro Komura; Minister of War, General Kodama; Minister of the Navy, Admiral Yamamoto; Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Tosuke Hirata; Minister of Interior, Tadakatsu Utsumi; Minister of Finance, Arasuke Sone; Minister of Education, Daikoru Kikuchi; Minister of Justice, Keigo Kiyoura; Minister of Communications, Akimasa Yoshikawa.

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February 11, 1902, official announcement was made of an alliance between Great Britain and Japan. The preamble to the treaty stated that the Governments of the two countries, "actuated solely by a desire to maintain the status quo and general peace in the extreme East, and being, moreover, especially interested in maintaining the independence and territorial integrity of China and Korea, and in securing equal opportunities in those countries for the commerce and industry of all nations," agreed to take such measures as might be indispensable in case the interests of the contracting parties be threatened by aggressive action of any other Power or by disturbances arising within either China or Japan; that in case one party became involved in war with another Power threatening interests in the East, the other would remain neutral; that if other Powers should join the aggressor in hostilities against one of the contracting parties, the other should come to its assistance. It was further agreed that whenever, in the opinion of Great Britain or Japan, the above-mentioned interests are jeopardized, the two Governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly.

This treaty on the part of the two countries was looked upon with suspicion by the rest of Europe, for it was generally thought that it was directed primarily against Russia, whose operations in Northern China were becoming aggressive. Russia, however, diplomatically declared that the settlement of this treaty stilled all her fears regarding Japan's intentions toward Korea, and while not a party to it, had acquiesced to the agreement.

Japan's rapid advance into the first rank of civilization almost within two decades, cannot be better characterized than by quoting Marquis Ito to show the attitude the statesmen of the country take toward modernization. He said: "Nothing has been accomplished in comparison with what has to be done in Japan. The mind of the nation has not yet been civilized. The people have not the business instinct. Everything of old Japan must be uprooted." Japanese civilization is being based, not so much upon the introduction of Western civilization as upon the destruction of indigenous civilization.

The American Asiatic Association of Japan, with headquarters at Yokohama, is an organization having for its objects, to foster and safeguard the commercial and other interests of America in Japan, the social union of the members, gathering and distributing information and co-operating with the American Asiatic Association of New York. The officers elected October 24 are: President, N. F. Smith; Vice-President, B. C. Howard; Secretary, G. H. Scidmore; Treasurer, W. L. Merriman; Executive Committee, J. W.. Copmann, E. S. Booth, G. W. Bramhall, F. H. Ziegfeld, D. H. Blake, E. W. Frazer and J. H. Jewett.

Jews and the Zionist Movement.

I. L. BRIL,
of the Jewish World.

The members of the Hebrew race who have settled in the United States of America have become, especially during the last twenty years, an important factor in the development of the country. The population is somewhat over one million. In New York alone there are 584,788 Jews, and they are to be found in nearly every State of the Union. Jewish money assisted Columbus to make his famous expedition, and since that time the Jews have become an integral part of the States, assisting in the development of its commerce, industry and arts. Jews have been statesmen, politicians, soldiers and men of business, and the new arrivals to these shores speedily become acclimatized to the condition of things prevailing here.

The majority of Jews who have settled here come from countries where persecution has been rife, and have taken full advantage of the freedom vouchsafed to them under our liberty-breathing Constitution. Up to 1882 the Hebrew was mainly represented by those coming from Germany, where many had fought for the struggle for freedom in 1848, and had fled from their native country to escape political persecution. The majority, however, have come, since that date, as a result of the Russian persecutions.

These two sections of the Jewish people, German and Russo-Polish, have hitherto kept, and still to some extent, hold aloof from each other. The German Jew was responsible for the extreme reform movement which was, and is, distasteful to the Jew coming from Eastern Europe. The union of forces which is so evident among the Jewish communities in other countries, does not exist in the United States. The teachings of the one do not harmonize with the teachings of the other, and whilst the Russian, Roumanian and Galician Jews will, as time goes on, become impregnated with the free atmosphere of the United States, they still cling to Judaism as taught to them in the old countries. The German Jew, on the other hand, goes the full length of extreme reform. There are districts in this country where Jews hardly remember that they are Jews. And the new settlers from Russia find it hard to work in unison with the older settlers. There is a constant conflict of ideas between these two branches of the Jewish family, but with the constant stream of conservative men and women, the dominion in Jewish affairs is slowly but surely passing into the wisest hands. Zangwill has said that the future of Judaism in this country lies in the reawaking of a spirit of conservatism, and present events seem to tend toward this end. In New York, which is the largest Jewish centre in the world, those who have become alarmed at the laxity displayed by the second generation (thoroughly American), are about to take steps to remedy the existing state of affairs. Even the reformers have evinced some anxiety as to how far the offspring of the older people are interpreting the older teaching.

On the other hand, little respect is shown for strictly orthodox rabbis, who are out of sympathy with the ideas which are bound to be inculcated in a country like the United States. There is now a tendency to combine both schools by creating a conservative element. It has been recognized that a means must be chosen in order to preserve something of the Jewish traditions, at the same time adapting them to conditions prevailing here.

That the strictly orthodox rabbis realize this is shown by the fact of their meeting in convention in New York for the purpose of discussing ways and means which would enable them to put their house in order. They, as well as those holding different views, recognized the necessity that only organization could solve the problem. In no country in the world is there such a lack of combined effort on religious matters as exists among the Jews of the United States. It is too early yet to say whether this Jewish renaissance will be of a permanent character. The step has been a right one, and the next few years will show whether the new leaders have profited by the lessons of the past.

Politically the Jew, especially in New York, has made his influence felt. The large proportion of Jewish voters in a city like New York, has made it imperative for those seeking political honors to pay regard to the wishes and desires of the new citizens. In Eastern Europe the rank and file of the Jewish people have little, or next to no political freedom. Their wishes are disregarded, they are governed and must expect of the governing classes nothing but what they are pleased to give them. Arriving on these shores, they meet conditions which are absolutely different to those they have been accustomed to experience. They suddenly find themselves treated as men whose voice in public affairs must be heard. The great difficulty has been to teach these new arrivals a right conception of their newly acquired duties. They had not been used to this kind of free citizenship, and the many agencies at work, both in New York and in other large Jewish centres, are accomplishing a great deal in inculcating right and proper ideas of citizenship. Too much cannot be expected of the older generation; but the younger generation, who are brought up here, soon see the difference between the country of their parents and this land of freedom, and, naturally, they evince a great interest in public affairs, the majority of them desiring to work only for the welfare of their new country.

Among the forces for good are the great fraternal orders and many similar beneficial societies which exist in every Jewish community. The Independent Order Bnai Brith, the most important, not only cares

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for its own members, but also aids those Jewish non-members who are in distress. During the Roumanian immigration movement, the Order distributed in about three hundred towns and cities in this country nearly 3,000 Roumanian Jews who had come to America in order to escape the persecution to which they were subjected in their native land. The Order maintains homes for the aged and orphan, and substantially assists the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives. During the course of the last year the Order took up the question of relieving the congestion on the lower East Side of New York City, and also of interesting the immigrants with a view to their becoming good citizens. The other orders have satisfied themselves, mainly, in supporting their members.

Educationally, much progress is to be reported for the year 1902. The sixth Summer Assembly of the Jewish Chautauqua was held in Atlantic City, N. J., in July, when matters relating to the training of the young, and various phases of philanthropic work were discussed. Of no little interest was the opening of the Jewish Theological Seminary, which has for its object the training of Jewish conservative rabbis, ministers and teachers. Owing to the munificence of Messrs. J. H. Schiff, Guggenheimer and the late Leonard Lewisohn, the Seminary began its work fully endowed and installed in a building, near Columbia University, worthy of the work to be accomplished. The principal of the Seminary is Professor Dr. S. Schechter, who was formerly the Reader in Rabbinic in the University of Cambridge, England. This institution was originally founded by the late Rev. Dr. Fabbato Morais as a protest, as it were, against the Hebrew Union College at Cincinnati instituted by the late Dr. Wise, the organizer of the reform movement in the world to

In the labor movement there is very little to chronicle. It is the most difficult matter in the world to organize the Russian, Roumanian and Galician Jews, who have little knowledge of organization and cannot appreciate its value. The unions, however, are making steady progress, and while nothing of a startling character has been accomplished, the work of organization is gradually, but surely, continuing. The only event has been the annual tailors' strike, and this was settled by arbitration.

The fact that the children of immigrants, all the young men and women, speedily become acclimatized has called forth the necessity of addressing them in the English language, and the great Yiddish dailies have thought it wise to have a page printed in the vernacular so as to be better able to influence the younger people, for the great problem has been, and still is, to Americanize the immigrants as speedily as possible, and the principal men among the Jews have considered means whereby the Ghetto can be broken up. They view the congestion in large cities like New York, Philadelphia and Chicago with no little concern. The economic, social and moral conditions of these large centres do not, in every case tend toward good citizenship. Moreover, they retard in a very great measure, acclimatization of those who have only recently arrived here. The independent Order Bnai Brith in New York finds employment for, and assists those who are willing to go to other States in the Union, and the work of dissemination is now being assisted by the Jewish Colonization Association, founded by the late Baron Hirsch, the directors of which have instructed their representatives in this country to help those agencies engaged in this work.

This practically sums up the activity of the Jews during the year 1902. That the Jew in this country has a great future before him cannot be gainsaid. It is only a matter of organization. Dr. Schechter, in a memorable interview, has deprecated the lack of organizing capabilities of those coming from Eastern Europe; but the conditions under which these people have been compelled against their own will to live, must not be forgotten. To-day the tendency is upward, for nearly every one arriving on these shores makes up his mind to strive hard in order to attain the highest possible success. The Jew makes a good citizen, even in those countries where he is persecuted; he has shown that he understands good citizenship, and that only leaders are needed to guide the masses in the right direction.

What the Jews lack here, therefore, is a guiding force. They have been accustomed, abroad, to see two or three men lead and shape a policy for them to follow. Here they find everything different, and they have neither the time nor the means to effect a permanent organization. Moreover, the sudden change from *the* Pale of Settlement and the chronic Ghettos of the Old World to absolute freedom and liberty of conscience in the New World sometimes causes those who undergo these new experiences to jump from one extreme to the other.

It is only a matter of time, however, when things will rectify themselves and the balance is restored. *The* Statue of Liberty attracts more in the hope that they will be able to live better and happier lives on this side of the Atlantic than does the fact that economic conditions are more favorable here than in the places whence they came. The chasm between the old and the new settlers is also being slowly but surely bridged over. There is now a general desire to work in harmony, and the year 1903 may witness even greater activity in everything that will tend toward promoting the welfare of the Jews in the United States of America.

THE ZIONIST MOVEMENT.—Since the dispersion of the Jewish people 1832 years ago, the dream of once more re-settling in Palestine has been a vivid one, and from time to time there have arisen men who desired to lead the Jewish people back to the land of their forefathers. It was not until the year 1882, however, that any definite steps were taken to re-people Palestine with Jews, but the persecutions in Russia and Roumania at last drew the attention of those who could not and would not assimilate, to the Holy Land. Young men and women gave up their academic careers, left behind them flourishing businesses, and set out for the land which had lain barren for centuries, with a view to transforming it into a veritable garden. The history of the colonization movement is full of romance. These people, who had been accustomed to every possible comfort, to a life of ease, went out to work the plow, the scythe, the hoe and the pruning hook. The difficulties were many, and in 1884 Baron Edmond Rothschild, of Paris, decided to assist the colonists by advancing them money and supplying them with all necessary implements. Colony after colony was thus called into existence, and it was thought that the dream of many ages was at last to be realized. The work went slowly on, but administrative ignorance and the fact that the head was far away from the scene of operations, did not cause the colonies to flourish as successfully as they might have otherwise done. There are now in Palestine about thirty colonies in a more or less flourishing condition. In 1896, however, the whole idea underwent a change. Dr. Theodore Herzl, then unknown to the mass of Jews, came forward with a proposal to acquire Palestine by purchase from the Sultan and to establish there those Jews who desired to return. For this purpose he convened, in connection with Dr. Max Nordau, a congress, in August, 1897, at Basle, Switzerland, which was attended by four hundred delegates, coming from every portion of the globe, and, at this time, it was decided to secure "a legally recognized and properly safeguarded home for the Jewish people in Palestine." Since then five similar congresses have been held.

The Jewish Colonial Trust, the financial instrument of the Zionist movement, was called into existence in 1898, and, up to date, nearly $2,500,000 have been subscribed by the adherents of the movement. Dr. Herzl, who naturally became the leader, has conducted negotiations with the Sultan of Turkey, and, although His Majesty has not seen his way to grant the full concessions asked for, he has expressed a sympathy with the movement. The leaders, therefore, express the opinion that it is only a matter of time when they will be able to gain their ends.

The movement has gained a strong foothold in the United States. There are affiliated to the Federation of American Zionists 245 societies, representing 15,000 members. Professor Richard Gotthell, of Columbia University, is the president, and Mr. J. de Haas, who is also editor of the official organ, "The Maccabaean," is the secretary.

The movement has made the most rapid strides in Russia, however, and the Russian Government, for the first time, allowed a public conference to be held in Minsk in September last. In England the English Zionist Federation accounts about ninety subordinate societies, and the headquarters of the Jewish Colonial Trust are in London. Societies have also been formed in Morocco, Siberia, Algeria, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. An important conference was held in October in Vienna for the purpose of deciding what steps should be taken with a view to considering the proposals of the Sultan.

The movement all over the world has at least 500,000 contributing adherents, and there is evidence that the number is still increasing. The followers of Dr. Herzl are enthusiastic and are prepared to make every sacrifice to attain their object.

The following table was prepared by Mr. Brill, the writer of the articles which precede, and the statistics were collected by him especially for The American Almanac. The figures are the most accurate obtainable, and while those for population are given in round numbers, they are as nearly exact as possible. It

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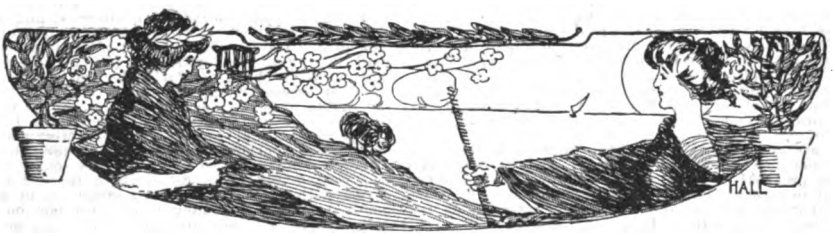
will be noticed that the largest number of Jews are found in the States where are the largest commercial centres. The agricultural and mining States show the smallest relative population.

States.	Population.	Synagogues.	Charities.	Newspapers.	Lodges and Beneficial Societies.	States.	Population.	Synagogues.	Charities.	Newspapers.	Lodges and Beneficial Societies.
Alabama	10,000	10	11	....	12	Montana	500	2	3	....	2
Arkansas	2,500	8	5	1	14	Nebraska	35,000	9	4	....	3
California	20,000	20	24	4	44	Nevada	300	1	....	....	2
Colorado	6,000	11	5	....	7	New Hampshire	1,000	3	....	....	1
Connecticut	15,000	18	6	....	24	New Jersey	30,000	39	11	....	31
Delaware	200	1	1	....	1	New Mexico	1,250	2	....	....	1
Dist. of Columbia.	2,000	4	2	....	8	New York	700,000	332	161	19	400
Florida	3,000	4	2	....	2	North Carolina	4,500	7	6	....	4
Georgia	4,000	14	9	1	11	Ohio	40,000	50	30	5	52
Idaho	300	....	....	....	1	Oklahoma Territ'y	1,000	1	....	....	....
Illinois	70,000	57	47	3	73	Oregon	5,000	4	6	1	6
Indiana	20,000	24	16	1	19	Pennsylvainia	80,000	92	41	3	60
Ind. Territory	500	1	....	....	....	Rhode Island	1,250	6	4	....	13
Iowa	3,500	11	....	....	....	South Carolina	2,500	3	....	....	7
Kansas	2,000	4	4	....	3	South Dakota	250	1	....	....	....
Kentucky	2,000	9	7	....	9	Tennessee	10,000	12	8	1	8
Louisiana	10,000	15	15	1	17	Texas	20,000	24	26	1	20
Maine	1,250	3	....	....	3	Utah	250	2	2	....	1
Maryland	35,000	28	12	1	19	Vermont	700	2	1	....	....
Massachusetts	70,000	32	13	....	46	Virginia	15,000	17	9	....	12
Michigan	3,000	15	11	....	12	Washington	300	4	4	....	2
Minnesota	10,000	14	3	....	14	West Virginia	1,500	3	4	....	....
Mississippi	2,500	14	8	....	15	Wisconsin	15,000	20	5	....	14
Missouri	50,000	20	15	3	37						

The total of these figures show that there are in the United States 1,287,650 Jews, 1,059 organized and officially recognized Synagogues, 511 Charities, 1,010 Lodges and Beneficial Societies, and 45 Newspapers.

The total income of all institutions, including clubs and educational organizations, amounts to about $4,000,000 per annum.



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Kansas.

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Capital:
TOPEKA.

The present State of Kansas was included in the Louisiana purchase of 1803 and in 1854 was organized as a Territory, Congress leaving the question of slavery to the decision of the inhabitants. A large immigration from Northern and Eastern States took place and as many of these came from free States, there was much opposition on the part of those settlers from Missouri who had moved into the new Territory and brought their slaves with them. The contest between the two parties resulted in rioting and bloodshed and gained for the Territory the name of "Bleeding Kansas." It was not until 1861, when Kansas was made a State and a non-slavery constitution had been adopted, that peace was assured. During the first years of the Civil War the eastern part of the State suffered much from irregular warfare carried on by Confederate raiders from Missouri and Arkansas and the Unionists who opposed them.

Kansas has an area of 82,080 square miles, and in 1901 its population was estimated at 1,477,000.

Agriculture and stock raising are the leading pursuits of the State, though manufacturing and mechanical industries have increased largely in the past few years. The relative importance of the industries are dependent upon the relative value of the agricultural products.

Extensive stock raising makes the manufacture of meat products of chief importance, and Kansas City is the second largest meat packing city in the country. Soap and candles are largely manufactured from what would otherwise be waste products, and the factory manufacture of butter, cheese and condensed milk is also allied to stock raising.

Flour and grist mill products rank second in importance, though in this line the increase has not kept pace with the extension of wheat culture. The wheat crop of Kansas in 1900 equalled about 3.3 per cent of the entire wheat crop of the world. Only about 24 per cent of this was ground within the State, because the small mills were unable to compete with the larger mills in other States and freight rates were high from manufacturing centres.

Gov. W. J. Bailey.

The smelting and refining of zinc has become one of the important industries of the State within a few years, owing to the presence of zinc ores in the same local ity with cheap fuel, the bituminous oil and gas fields of Southern Kansas furnishing an unlimited supply.

The Legislature of 1901 spent much of its time in discussion of the Ballot law and in formulating changes in it. As the law stood, the marking of a cross opposite name of the party did not constitute voting the straight ticket, it being necessary to mark each name on the ticket. The new law made it possible for electors to vote either a straight ticket by marking a single cross, or to vote for individuals irrespective of party if so desired.

The principal effect of the new law, however, was to make a fusion ticket impossible. A political party was enjoined from choosing an appellation consisting of more than two words, one of which must be "party," or from taking an appellation, emblem or part of an appellation belonging to any other political party, and a candidate for office was prohibited from accepting nominations from more than one political party. Any candidate who was nominated by two parties against his will might be voted for, but only by the elector writing this candidate's name on the ballot.

An act much like one passed in Connecticut provided for the appointment of a director of free employment, who should see that in every city of over 2,000 inhabitants there was established and maintained a free employment bureau for bringing together employers and laborers. The State Director was especially ordered to secure from rural districts lists of the number of extra laborers needed during harvest season and to fill this demand as far as possible, and in general to provide employment for any laborer seeking it.

Managers of all mercantile establishments, stores, hotels and restaurants were required to furnish seats for their women employes and to permit the women to use them when not actively employed at their work. An act providing for the safety, comfort and health of employes in mines provided that all abandoned or worked-out parts of operated mines should be blocked off from the operated portions.

An act provided for the appointment of a State Board of Medical Registration and Examination which should issue certificates permitting applicants to practise, provided only that they had been graduated from a medical school of recognized standing, as determined by the Board, or had studied medicine for four years and passed an examination satisfactory to the Board. Graduates of a legally chartered school of osteopathy might be permitted to practise, and the act further specifically permitted Christian Scientists to practise, asserting that "nothing in this act shall be construed as interfering with any religious beliefs in the treatment of diseases, providing that quarantine regulations relating to contagious diseases be not interfered with."

A Commission of five was appointed to supervise the Kansas exhibit at St. Louis in 1903, and $75,000 was appropriated for this purpose. An appropriation of $10,000 was made to be used by June 30, 1903, in paying a bounty of $1 a ton on sugar beets raised within the State.

As a result of the Carrie Nation crusade it was attempted to make the liquor laws of the State more stringent. Several sections were added to the already extensive liquor laws, providing that if appeal were taken from the decision of a court declaring that a saloonkeeper's liquors and paraphernalia were forfeited to the State because he had kept a "common nuisance" contrary to law, the appealing party must file a bond as surety that the appeal would be promptly taken. Leases were to be void when entered into to maintain a nuisance. In all prosecutions it should be considered prima facie evidence against the accused if he should be found to have fitted up a bar and to have there a United States Internal Revenue stamp.

Kansas gave the Republicans an overwhelming majority in the State Legislature at the election in November, gaining a Federal Senator and Congressman for this party. The new ballot law, the fourth in as many elections, caused some trouble among those unable to understand its complications, which resulted in invalidating almost 10 per cent of the votes cast. Neither party saw grounds to charge fraud, the Republican victory being so complete. The Populist vote, without a candidate, turned generally to the Republican nominees. The fight for the Senate became very warm almost immediately after the election results were announced. Senator Harris retires in March and three candidates appeared for the office; Congressman Long, Congressman Curtis and former Governor Stanley. The Legislature meets in January, when the choice will be made. It is expected that Senator Harris will be pushed for appointment as Democratic member of the Isthmian Canal Commission.

Kansas City, Kan., was visited by a severe storm in August and more than 200 dwellings and business houses were damaged. The Masonic Temple and two school buildings were unroofed and the steeple of one Methodist church was blown down. Electric light, telephone and telegraph services were interfered with.

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Kentucky.

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Capital:
FRANKFORT.

The earliest exploration of Kentucky was made by John Finley and several companions from North Carolina in 1767. In 1769 Daniel Boone, Finley and others visited the region, and in 1770 Colonel James Knox made extensive explorations. The fort at Boonesborough was built in 1775, and in the same year Daniel Boone concluded a treaty with the Cherokees by which Kentucky was sold to Colonel Richard Henderson and his colony. In 1776 Kentucky was made a part of Virginia, and in 1783 was formed into one district, and seven years later was made a Territory. It was admitted to the Union June 1, 1792. Its area is 40,400 square miles, and the estimated population in 1901 was 2,179,000.

The manufactures of Kentucky depend largely upon her natural resources and the facilities afforded by the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, which furnish connections with the great river systems of the central valley of the United States, and to numerous railroads. Tobacco, corn and wheat fields, hard wood forests, coal and iron mines and abundant water power offer unusual opportunities for manufacturing.

Gov. J. W. C. Beckham.

Tobacco is the principal product of the State, Louisville being the largest leaf tobacco market in the world. In 1900 the product was valued at $21,922,111, or 14.2 per cent of the value of the total products of the State.

Next in importance are flour and grist mill products, the export trade in these having reached large proportions. In the recently manufacture of distilled liquors Kentucky stands near the head of the list and is first in the manufacture of corn whiskey. There are two extensive coal mines in the State, and large deposits of iron ore are found, but until recently lack of transportation facilities has prevented their extensive development.

Kentucky has long been famous for the breeding of fine horses, and this industry has not declined during the past years.

Nothing has attracted more attention throughout the United States in recent years than did the murder of State Senator William E. Goebel, Democratic contestant for Governor. He was shot January 30, 1900, while standing in front of the Capitol building in Frankfort, and died February 3. Caleb Powers, Republican Secretary of State, James Howard and others were accused of being either murderers or accessories to the murder. On September 26 of the same year Howard was found guilty of having fired the fatal shot and was sentenced to be hanged. Powers was tried, and on August 18 was found guilty of being an accessory to the crime and was sentenced to life imprisonment. Appeals were taken, and on March 27, 1901, new trials were granted both. Powers was reindicted by the Grand Jury, tried again and again sentenced to life imprisonment. James Howard was tried in January, 1902, and was again convicted of murder, his sentence being changed to life imprisonment. Both Powers and Howard asked for new trials, and the petitions are now pending before the Court of Appeals (October, 1902).

Gerry Howard, a brother of James, and accused of being also an accessory before the fact, was acquitted April 23, 1902, making the second acquittal in the case, the other being that of Garnett Ripley, who was tried in April, 1901. Henry Youtsey, another charged with being an accessory, accepted life imprisonment on his first trial.

Ex-Governor W. S. Taylor, Republican, was indicted as an accessory and fled to Indiana. Governor Durbin refused to honor the requisition of Governor Blackburn, of Kentucky, for ex-Governor Taylor and ex-Secretary of State Finley, on the grounds that the conditions in Kentucky were not such as to warrant him in believing that the men would receive a fair trial if returned.

The Democrats elected 10 out of 11 Congressmen in Kentucky, and 4 Judges of the Court of Appeals at the November elections, securing control of the court by 5 to 2. It had formerly stood Republican by 4 to 3.

The change in the complexion of the Court of Appeals tended to have a peculiar effect in the motion to make Judge Field's injunction against the Corbett-McGovern fight perpetual. The arguments were begun before Judge Toney, the attorneys for the athletic club taking the grounds that Judge Field had no jurisdiction. A ruling in favor of the athletic club by Judge Toney puts the burden of the decision on the Court of Appeals, and it having changed in personnel since the former decision was made, would allow those interested in the fight some hope of success.

Another case for the decision of the new Court of Appeals is in regard to the removal of H. C. Ganter as manager of the Mammoth Cave, and the appointment of W. Scott Miller, Jr., of Louisville, to the position. There had been dissatisfaction shown by a majority of trustees at the Ganter management, and Judge Settle, of the Circuit Court, was petitioned to issue a writ of mandamus compelling Mr. Ganter's removal. This Judge Settle refused to do until the death of one of the trustees caused another petition to be presented. Then the Judge reversed his own decision and granted the writ. The Court of Appeals has been called upon to decide which decision of the Judge should be accepted.

A new lease for the cave was given in June to W. Scott Miller, to whom the management of the Mammoth Cave Hotel was given. According to the will of Dr. John Croghan, the original owner of the cave, the hotel and the land on which it is situated must be conducted separately from the cave proper, an agent being appointed for the care of the cave.

Korea.

—

Capital:
SEOUL.

The people of the peninsula of Korea, numbering about 8,000,000, are mainly of Mongolian stock. One often meets with people whose faces are almost English. Women are not much esteemed, but enjoy considerable freedom, and it is only among the upper classes that they are kept in seclusion. They have a strong affection for their children and filial piety is held in the highest estimation. If the father is sick the son must attend him, if he is in prison the son must be close at hand. On the death of the father the eldest son becomes the head of the family. The houses in Korea are of one story only, flimsily built of wood, clay and rice straw, usually covered with thatch and very badly provided with windows. There are no beds and no chairs.

The reigning monarch, Heui Yi, who succeeded to the throne in 1864, is reckoned as the thirtieth in succession since the founding of the present dynasty in 1392. Up to the declaration of war by Japan upon

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China, in 1894, the monarchy was absolute. The Government was in the hands of a hereditary aristocracy, exclusive and corrupt. Since early times the country has acknowledged the suzerainty of China, but by the treaty of 1895, at the conclusion of the war, China renounced this claim, and under Japanese influences many reforms were instituted. There exists, however, a strong reactionary tendency, and various abuses have been recently revived. The central government consists of ten departments or ministries of State. The local government is administered in 13 provinces, which are subdivided into 339 districts.

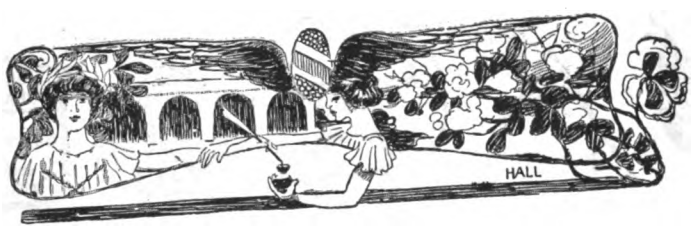
The area of the country is about 82,000 square miles and the population is variously estimated at from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000. Aside from the worship of ancestors, which is punctiliously observed, religion holds a low place in the kingdom. Confucianism is held in highest esteem by the upper classes. In 1898 there were about 100 Protestants and 30 Roman Catholic missionaries in the country. There are in the country about 30,000 Catholics and 1,000 Protestants. In 1890 an English church mission was established, with a bishop and 20 other members. Two hospitals are attached to the mission with an English doctor and trained nurses. The American missionaries have also two hospitals in Seoul. In Seoul there is a school for English, with two English teachers and 100 pupils. There are besides schools for teaching French, Chinese, German and Russian, an American mission school and 10 or 11 schools for little boys, where Chinese and Korean are taught. All these schools except the American, which is subsidized, are under the Education Department.

King of Korea.

The estimated revenue for 1901 was $4,539,728, and the expenditures $45,039,341.

The standing army now consists of about 17,000 men trained under European methods. In 1896 a royal guard was formed and armed with Berdan rifles, and periodically a draft of well trained men is transferred from this guard to the standing army. A police force of about 2,000 men has also been formed. Korea is also an agricultural country, but the methods of cultivation are of a backward and primitive type. Rice, beans and ginseng are now exported in large quantities. An American company is working a gold mine at Won-San under a concession granted in 1895. Several other concessions of like nature have been granted to companies of different nationalities. Copper, iron and coal are abundant.

The total value of the trade at the open ports in 1900 was: Imports, $5,506,797; exports, $4,719,934. The actual trade, however, is much greater than this, but no account is taken of that at non-treaty ports, or on the Russian and Chinese frontiers.



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TRADE UNION LABELS.

UNION LABEL
Issued by Authority of the
STOVE MOUNTERS AND STEEL RANGE WORKERS
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF U.S.A.
J. H. KAEFER, Pres.
H. P. OBERLING Sec.
All infringements upon this Label will be punished according to Law
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Stove and Range Workers.

RETAIL CLERKS
NATIONAL PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION
This Certifies That
IS IN GOOD STANDING FOR THIS QUARTER AND IS ENTITLED TO ALL PRIVILEGES OF THE SAME
ONE-THIRD ACTUAL SIZE.

Retail Clerks' National Association.

A. F. of L. Button.

Coopers.

Hotel Employes.

Team Drivers.

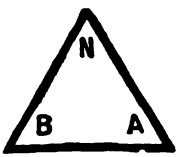
Bakers.

Copper Plate Engravers.

Glass Workers.

Theatrical Stage Employes.

Musicians.



Brickmakers.

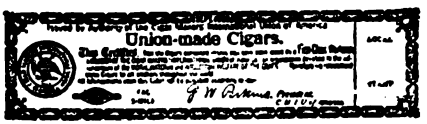
Retail Clerks.

Restaurant Employes.

Boot and Shoe Workers.

Allied Trades of Chicago.

Carriage and Wagon Makers.



Cigarmakers.

Watch Case Engravers.

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Labor: Strikes in 1902.

SAMUEL E. MOFFETT.

The year 1902 was introduced by an event destined to be memorable in the history of labor. On December 16, 1901, a meeting called by the National Civic Federation was held in New York to consider the best means of promoting industrial peace. The Hon. Oscar S. Straus, formerly Minister to Turkey, presided over the conference, which was composed of men famous in the fields of business, labor and thought. After a full and frank discussion, in which a desire to establish fair and harmonious relations between labor and capital was manifested on all sides, a commission of thirty-six was created, to be known as "The Industrial Department of the Civic Federation." This was to be a permanent body, charged with the duty of endeavoring to check labor disputes by timely mediation, if possible, and in the last resort by formal arbitration. It was to be composed equally of representatives of employers, of laborers, and of the public. The members selected were:

On the Part of the Public:
Grover Cleveland, ex-President of the United States, Princeton, N. J.
Cornelius S. Bliss, ex-Secretary of the Interior, New York.
Oscar S. Straus, ex-Minister to Turkey, New York.
Charles Francis Adams, former President of the Union Pacific Railroad, Boston.
Archbishop John Ireland, of the Roman Catholic Church, St. Paul.
Bishop Henry C. Potter, P. E., New York.
Charles W. Eliot, president of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
Franklin MacVeagh, merchant, Chicago.
James H. Eckels, former Comptroller of the Currency, Chicago.
John J. McCook, lawyer, Chicago.
John G. Milburn, lawyer, Buffalo.
Charles J. Bonaparte, lawyer, Baltimore.
(Ex-Officio) Ralph M. Easley, secretary of the National Civic Federation, New York.

On the Part of Employers:
Marcus A. Hanna, coal mines, iron, shipping and street railways, Cleveland, O.
Charles M. Schwab, president of the U. S. Steel Corporation, New York.
S. R. Callaway, president of the American Locomotive Co., New York.
Charles A. Moore, president of the Shaw Electric Crane Co., New York.
John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Standard Oil Co., New York.
Edward P. Ripley, president of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway System, Chicago.

Geo. F. Baer.

John Mitchell.

Samuel Gompers.

John Markle.

PROMINENT FIGURES IN THE GREAT COAL STRIKE.

I. Kruttschnitt, vice-president of the Southern Pacific Company, San Francisco.
H. H. Vreeland, president of the Metropolitan Street Railway Co., and of the National Street Railway Association, New York.
Louis Nixon, proprietor of the Crescent Shipyards, New York.
Marcus M. Marks, president of the National Association of Clothing Manufacturers, New York.
James A. Chambers, president of the American Window Glass Co., Pittsburg.
William H. Pfahler, ex-president of the National Founders' Association, Philadelphia.

On the Part of Wage-Earners:
Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, Washington.
John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, Indianapolis.
Frank P. Sargent, grand master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Peoria, Ill.
Theodore J. Shaffer, president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Pittsburg.
James Duncan, general secretary of the Granite Cutters' National Union, Boston.
Daniel J. Keefe, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, Detroit.
James O'Connell, president of the International Association of Machinists, Washington.
Martin Fox, president of the Iron Molders' Union of North America, Cincinnati.
James M. Lynch, president of the International Typographical Union, Indianapolis.
Edgar E. Clark, grand chief conductor of the Order of Railway Conductors, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Henry White, general secretary of the United Garment Workers of America, New York.
W. MacArthur, editor of the Coast Seamen's Journal, San Francisco.

The commission immediately organized, with Marcus A. Hanna as chairman; Samuel Gompers as first vice-chairman; Oscar S. Straus as second vice-chairman; Charles A. Moore as treasurer, and Ralph M. Easley as secretary. The plan and scope of its work were outlined in the following programme:

"This committee shall be known as the Industrial Department of the National Civic Federation.

"The scope and province of this department shall be to do what may seem best to promote industrial peace; to be helpful in establishing rightful relations between employers and workers; by its good offices to endeavor to obviate and prevent strikes and lockouts; to aid in renewing industrial relations where a rupture has occurred.

"That at all times representatives of employers and workers, organized or unorganized, should confer

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for the adjustment of differences or disputes before an acute stage is reached, and thus avoid or minimize the number of strikes or lockouts.

"That mutual agreements as to conditions under which labor shall be performed should be encouraged and that when agreements are made the terms thereof should be faithfully adhered to, both in letter and spirit, by both parties.

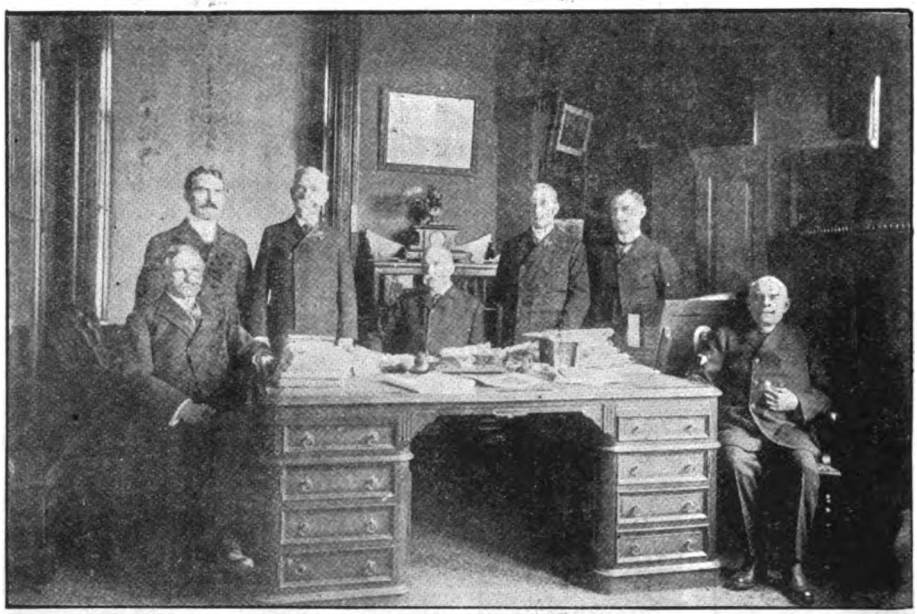
"This department, either as a whole or a sub-committee by it appointed, shall, when requested, act as a forum to adjust and decide upon questions at issue between workers and their employers, provided in its opinion the subject is one of sufficient importance.

"This department will not consider abstract industrial problems.

"This department assumes no powers of arbitration unless such powers be conferred by both parties to a dispute.

"This department shall adopt a set of by-laws for its government."

The first opportunity for the good offices of the new agency came in connection with the strike that had been in progress for two years against the National Cash Register Company, of Dayton, Ohio. A conference was brought about on March 7, 1902, between the officers of the company and the labor leaders, in the presence of Secretary Easley, of the Civic Federation, and after a discussion of two days the strike and its accompanying boycott were called off. In the same month the Federation averted a strike of fifty thousand workmen in thirty paper mills. In all, eleven strikes were prevented or settled by this body before the outbreak of the troubles in the anthracite coal fields. It was confidently hoped that the Federation would be able to maintain peace in this quarter as well, and it did succeed in delaying the rupture, but the



The Coal Arbitration Commission.

determination of the operators to make no concessions to their men left no basis for conciliation, and the matter had to be fought out.

The coal strike was the great industrial struggle of 1902, as the steel strike had been that of 1901. But there was the usual number of minor conflicts, some of them of considerable importance. A strike of union teamsters in Boston in January led to a sympathetic strike of freight handlers in March, involving twenty thousand men. The trouble was settled within a week by the mediation of Governor Crane. In the same month a threatened strike of sixteen thousand textile workers at Lowell was averted by the intervention of a Citizens' Committee.

Paterson was kept in turmoil for nearly three months by a strike of workers in the silk mills. It began with a sudden outbreak of dyers' helpers, on April 22, accompanied by rioting, and spread until it tied up all the mills. The cause originally assigned for the trouble was the insufficiency of the old wages to meet the exactions of the Beef Trust. There was bloody rioting in June, incited by Anarchists, and on July 12, after the operatives had refused to join the dyers' helpers, the strike was declared off.

A riotous strike of teamsters in Chicago, in June, was followed by one of railroad freight handlers in July. The latter contest was settled in ten days in a conference, on terms generally favorable to the railroads.

There have been several particularly fierce trolley strikes, marked by great disorder. The most notable have been those on the lines of the Pawtucket Traction Company, R. I., in June, and on the Hudson Valley System, New York, in September and October.

During almost the whole of the year 1902 the country was disturbed by the preliminaries, the progress and the consequences of the anthracite strike. Before 1900 the conditions of employment in the anthracite field had been regulated by local arrangements in each colliery or group of collieries. In 1899 the United Mine Workers of America, which had already succeeded in unionizing the bituminous field, with annual trade agreements between the employers and the workmen, undertook to organize the anthracite miners. This effort was successful to a considerable extent, and in 1900 a strike was declared for higher wages and other advantages. The operators wished to resist this movement, but they were urged to yield by Senator Hanna, who warned them that a prolonged strike at that time would endanger the election of McKinley. Accordingly they reluctantly made concessions—not, however, by recognizing the union, but by posting up notices of a 10 per cent increase in wages and other benefits in the various collieries. In the Spring of 1901 the president of the United Mine Workers, Mr. John Mitchell, tried to induce the operators to enter a conference with his organization for the purpose of agreeing upon a wage scale for the following year. In this he failed, but the presidents of the various companies uniformaly agreed to continue the existing advance in force until April, 1902. On February 14, 1902, the United Mine Workers invited the operators to a joint conference at Scranton on March 12, to form a wage scale for the year ending March 31, 1903. The presi-

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dents of the companies promptly declined, giving their reasons at length. In the absence of political excitement they thought the time opportune for testing the strength of the union, and they determined to make no concessions. The miners' convention met at Shamokin in March and demanded an increase in wages and an eight-hour day for men employed on a time basis, the weighing of coal for payments by the amount mined and a uniform rate of wages. They invoked the good offices of the Civic Federation, and resolved to allow only three days' work a week after April 1 utnil the dispute shall be settled.

This was one of the very intentions for which the Industrial Department of the Civic Federation had been created three months before, and as that body contained some of the leading representatives of capital and labor, there seemed every reason to believe that its intervention would be successful. Its chairman, Senator Hanna, promptly took the matter up and brought the miners and operators together. Long discussions followed, but no agreement was reached. Finally, on May 8, Mr. Mitchell sent a long dispatch to each of the corporation presidents, proposing that the questions in dispute be submitted to an arbitration committee of five persons selected by the Industrial Department of the National Civic Federation, the award to be binding for a year. In case that offer proved unacceptable, Mr. Mitchell suggested that Archbishop Ireland, Bishop Potter and one other person to be selected by them should make an investigation into the conditions prevailing in the anthracite field, their recommendations to be accepted by both parties. Both these propositions were curtly rejected, and from this time the operators adopted the policy of having no further dealings with Mr. Mitchell.

On May 14 the United Mine Workers met in convention at Hazleton, and the next day the strike, which had already broken out, was officially declared. The demands of the strikers were:

1. An increase of 20 per cent in the pay of miners working by the ton—about 40 per cent of the whole number.

2. An eight-hour day for per diem employes, being equivalent to a reduction of about 20 per cent in working time without change of wages.

3. Payment by weight to be based on a ton of 2,240 pounds.

The men were intrenched behind a law requiring every miner in the anthracite field to have a certificate of competence, granted after examination, and based on at least two years' experience as a laborer. As there were only about 40,000 holders of such certificates, and practically all of them belonged to the union, it was impossible to operate the mines as long as they held out, and the contest settled down into one of endurance. One hundred and forty-five thousand men were idle. An attempt was made to call out the bituminous miners in a sympathetic strike, but this proposition was rejected in a general convention of the United Mine Workers held at Indianapolis on June 18. At first the public watched the contest without alarm, but as the Summer passed and the stocks of coal on hand became depleted, the popular uneasiness grew. September brought a general scarcity, verging upon famine. By October the country was facing a calamity. The price of anthracite went up to $20 and even $30 per ton, and only small lots could be obtained at those rates. Political pressure was brought to bear upon the operators, but they defiantly refused to yield an inch. At last President Roosevelt resolved to end the intolerable situation. He had already, in June, directed Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright to investigate the causes of the dispute, and he finally invited President Mitchell and the representatives of the operators to meet him in conference on October 3. Mr. Mitchell offered on the part of the miners to accept arbitration by a commission selected by the President. The operators rejected this proposition, and their whole attitude appeared so offensive as to make them the objects of intense popular indignation. They insisted that the whole matter was one of protection, and said that if troops enough were furnished they could operate the mines. A considerable force of militia was already on duty, but on October 6 Governor Stone called out the entire National Guard of Pennsylvania, numbering 10,000 men. It soon became evident that miners could not be obtained under any conditions, and the public excitement ran so high that it became evident something would have to be done. Accordingly, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan intervened to end the conflict. He held an interview with Mr. Root, the Secretary of War, on board his yacht, the Corsair, on October 11th, conferred with President Baer of the Reading the next day, and went to Washington the day after, where he discussed the situation with the President and Secretary Root. He offered on behalf of the operators to accept the arbitration of a commission to be appointed by the President, and to consist of:

1. An army or navy engineer officer.

2. An expert mining engineer, not connected in any way with coal mining properties.

3. One of the Judges of the United States Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

4. A man of prominence, eminent as a sociologist.

5. A man who by active participation in mining and selling coal was familiar with the physical and commercial features of the business.

The findings of this commission were to be binding for at least three years.

This proposition was accepted with the understanding that the President would exercise a large discretion in the selection of commissioners, and a convention of the United Mine Workers at Wilkesbarre on October 20 declared the strike off. Mining was resumed on October 23. As members of the commission the President appointed U. S. Court Judge George Gray, Carroll D. Wright, Thomas H. Watkins, General John M. Wilson, E. W. Parker, E. E. Clark and Rt. Rev. John L. Spalding.

Following are the latest statistics available as relates to strikes. The Commissioner of Labor is at work on supplementary statements, which will be issued as soon as prepared, but in the meantime no further information can be obtained. During the twenty years included in this report New York had the largest number of strikes, as well as the largest number of establishments affected, the number of strikes being 6,460, and the number of establishments concerned 37,845. The greatest number of employes thrown out of work by strikes was found in Pennsylvania, which shows 1,666,043 for the twenty-year period. Of the lockouts which occurred 21.49 per cent were in New York; 11.64 per cent in Pennsylvania; 9.65 per cent in Massachusetts; 9.45 per cent in Illinois, and 7.46 per cent in Ohio. During the twenty-year period ending December 31, 1900, the majority of all establishments affected by strikes and lockouts were located in Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1881-1901.

STRIKES.

Year.	Number of Strikes.	Establishments involved	Employes thrown out of Employment.	Average duration (days).	Wage loss of employes.	Assistance to employes by labor organizations.	Loss of employers.	Per cent of establishments in which strikes		
								Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Total 1881 to 1901.	22,793	117,509	*6,105,694	23.8	$257,863,478	$16,174,793	$122,731,121	50.77	13.04	36.19

LOCKOUTS.

Total 1881 to 1901.	1,005	9,933	504,307	97.1	$48,819,745	$3,451,461	$19,927,982	50.79	6.28	42.93

*Not including the number in thirty-three establishments for which data were not obtainable.

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TRADE UNION LABELS.

INTERNATIONAL
UNION MARKET.
THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That this Meat Market is conducted in accordance with the rules of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, A. F. of L. Therefore we recommend it to the patronage of all.

Markets.

Tanners and Curriers.

Barbers.

Stationary Engineers.

REGISTERED.

A. F. of L.

Paper Makers.

Allied Trades, New York.

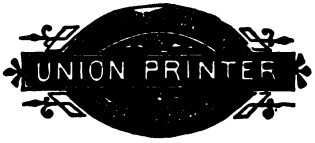
Coopers, International.

Printers.

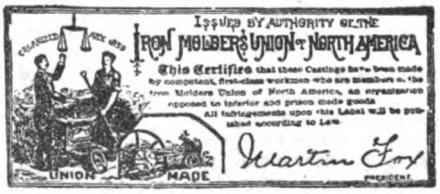
Lithographers.

Brush Makers.

Piano and Organ Workers.



German Printers.


Issued by Authority of the
IRON MOLDERS UNION of NORTH AMERICA
This Certifies that these Castings have been made by competent, first-class workmen who are members of the Iron Molders Union of North America, an organization opposed to inferior and prison made goods. All infringements upon this Label will be punished according to Law.
UNION MADE
PRESIDENT

Iron Molders.

ISSUED BY AMALGAMATED AUTHORITY
MEATCUTTERS & BUTCHER WORKMEN
OF NORTH AMERICA.
THIS IS TO CERTIFY
That the ABATTOIR or PACKING HOUSE using this LABEL has Complied with all the Requirements of the Amalgamated Meatcutters & Butcher Workmen of North America, A. F. of L. Therefore we Recommend its Product to the Patronage of All.
AMALGAMATED MEATCUTTERS & BUTCHER WORKMEN OF NORTH AMERICA
ABATTOIR & PACKING HOUSE UNION LABEL
ALL INFRINGEMENTS UPON THIS LABEL WILL BE PUNISHED ACCORDING TO LAW.

Meat Packers.

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Labor Unions and the Union Label.

JOHN N. BOGART,
Labor Editor of the
New York
Evening Journal.

The history of trades-unionism in the United States probably begins with the Declaration of Independence. While this document was not intended to liberate any bondsmen, save from the control of Great Britain, it did have that effect by simple force of circumstances. Men "deserted" their masters to enter the Continental Army, and there they came in contact with people occupying a different social plane, and with the ides of equality strong in their minds. The progress of the war brought about a kneading together of the elements forming the army, and at its close the former bondman found himself in a position to select and engage in work that best suited him. He had begun, too, to understand just how important organization was for the success of society.

The conspiracy laws remained, however, and, as in the days of Queen Elizabeth, it was still a crime for workingmen to combine with a view of bringing employers to terms, and many harsh prosecutions were instituted and maintained on this ground. Property qualifications excluded the workingman from suffrage in several States, and so he had no voice in the laws under which he lived. The property qualifications were gradually repealed and the workingman then became recognized as a political factor. The rivalry of political parties for his favor led to the effacement of the statutes which interfered with his right to organize for an increase in wages and the general improvement of his conditions. Labor unions began to be formed in all parts of the country, especially in the great industrial centres, and were patterned after the trades-unions of England, which probably had their birth in the merchant guilds of London.

Demands upon employers for improvement in conditions and wages, and strikes, prudent or imprudent, which followed when the demands were refused, brought to public notice the fact that the laborer had become strong enough to be heard. But either from the imprudence of the leaders, the inexperience of men in handling a new weapon, or the general ignorance of the public as to what the laborer wished and was fighting for, labor unionism did not meet with favor at first. Even those who agreed with the principles it represented were chary about openly expressing their views. In some places and by some classes unionism, arson and anarchy were, only a few years ago, considered to be closely allied. Being even now but a growing youth and hardly conscious of its full responsibility, trades-unionism to-day has not received the regard due it.

Still its growth has been large in the last few years. There are about 1,500,000 members of the American Federation of Labor, and nearly as many more members of unaffiliated labor bodies in the United States. It is strong enough to control elections, to regulate wages, to support for four months a hundred thousand people out of employment.

Organization of labor has undoubtedly had an effect in maintaining wages at a figure sufficient for comfortable living. The workman outside of a labor organization is entirely at the mercy of a bad employer, and there is sufficient evidence easily obtained to show that the man within the union is independent of employers' desire for cheap labor. The employer is probably justified in wishing to have his work done as cheaply as possible, other things being considered, but the workman is equally justified in wishing to receive as much as possible for his labor. The object of the trades-union is to bring these two desires into equilibrium, to give to the employer the best work at the best wages for the employe.

What has probably been the greatest result of the trades-union idea is the passage of laws looking to the welfare of the workingman. There is scarcely a State in the United States that has not statutes providing for the hours of labor, the sanitary conditions of workshops, the liability of employers, the age limit for the employment of children. Politicians have recognized the powerful influence organized labor can exercise and have acted accordingly, in spite of capital and the threats of capital. The public—the part of the public not affiliated with labor bodies—is beginning to understand that better conditions for workmen mean better communities, more schools and more intelligence. They find that with the incentive of a fair wage the workman can make better products, and by having more money, spends more for his own products and those of his fellow-workmen.

While the actual success of the labor unions depends upon the rank and file, still the responsibility for the success depends upon the leaders. The labor leader of to-day must be a giant, must be capable of accepting the greatest responsibility, of fighting against the shrewdest, richest and most influential men in the world. He has to employ his skill, not against individual employers, but against corporations and combinations of men able to employ the craftiest lawyers and managers that can be found. He has behind him thousands of men factious and obstinate, an army recruited from all classes of intellect, and it is his duty to make these men of one mind for their general betterment. He dare not make a mistake or speak once without thinking, for every word and every act of his are watched, not only by those he leads, but by those who oppose him.

Herbert N. Casson, in an article on "Up-to-date Trade-Unionism," says: "The leadership of a trade-union depends upon the intelligence and stamina of the rank and file. Ignorant men will always choose ignorant leaders. No clever, efficient man will for long allow himself to be ground between two millstones—the power of capitalists and the ignorance of the workers he represents."

The organization, as it exists in America, consists of local unions in cities and towns; Central Labor Unions in the cities, which act as governing bodies for the local unions, and some national organization. The American Federation of labor is probably the best known, and probably the largest. Recently unions in the West formed a body known as the American Labor Union, which, while not entirely antagonistic to the American Federation, has no affiliation with that body. This American Labor Union seems to have entered rather strongly into the field of politics, working in conjunction with the Socialist Party, and in this way differs greatly from the American Federation.

The strongest weapon of trades-unionism in the United States is the union label. It wins more for the cause than strikes or boycotts, for it is known everywhere as a guarantee of good and honest workmanship. It is an evidence of good feeling between workman and employer. Wherever it is found it is the boast of organized labor that with it will be found the best possible working conditions and the best possible workmanship. The writer of an essay which won a prize offered by the Social Reform Club of New York, sums up the benefits derived from the union label, as follows:

It supersedes the strike, the lockout and the destructive boycott; it is an outward manifestation of harmony between employer and workman, binding both parties to maintain their friendly relations and the continued approval and patronage of a discriminating public. It condemns child labor and humanizes factory life. It minimizes convict competition with free and honest labor. It wipes out the tenement and sweat shop systems of production. It has ferreted out, exposed and cleansed the unwholesome cellar bakery. It shortens the work day and gives the toiler time to read, think and cultivate the social side of life. It guarantees a living wage and rational conditions of employment. It warns all to shun the bargain counter, which makes the 'cheap' thing dear when woven with the virtue, sweat and blood of womankind. It stands for quality and honest workmanship. It is not a weapon for industrial war, but an olive branch of peace held out to bind the brotherhood of man."

In connection with the union label a word should be said about a movement organized by the compliment of the producer, the consumer. It is an organization of women, known as the Consumers' League, which agrees to purchase no goods unless made in "fair" and cleanly shops. Committees of its members in various cities visit the shops which produce those things which women buy, and personally inspect the conditions of the workmen. A white label is used, and in the parts of the United States where the league is active, there are few manufacturers who are not anxious for the privilege of placing this white label on their products.

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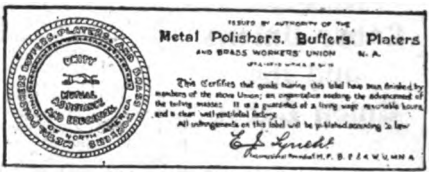
TRADE UNION LABELS.

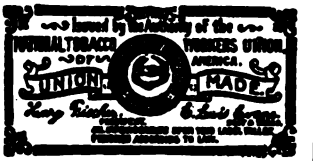
Wood Workers.



Metal Workers.

Garment Workers.

Trunk and Bag Workers.



Tobacco Workers.

Hatmakers.

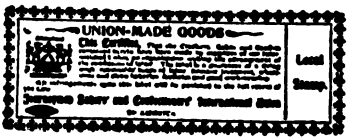
LABEL FOR L. W. U.
Issued by authority of the L. W. U. of Joliet, No. 7200, affiliated with A. F. of L.
This is to certify that the laundry contained in this package was not done by Chinese, unskilled or scab labor, but by competent, well paid labor, members of Laundry Workers' Union.
P. J. Egan, Pres.
P. J. Wellnitz, Secy.

Laundry Workers.

Bottlers.

Coopers.

Broommakers.



Cracker Bakers.

Leather Workers.

Clothing.

Custom Tailors.

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Life-Saving Service of the United States.

SUMNER I. KIMBALL,
General Superintendent of the Service.

The sea and lake coasts of the United States, exclusive of the coast of Alaska, have an extent of more than 10,000 miles. There are to-day upon these coasts two hundred and seventy-two life-saving stations, one hundred and eighty-seven of which are on the shores of the Atlantic, eight on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, sixteen on the shores of the Pacific and sixty on the shores of the great lakes. There is, besides, a station at the falls of the Ohio River, at Louisville, Ky. These stations are located at selected points of danger to shipping, and vary somewhat in character, according to their environment and the nature of the service demanded of them. On some portions of the coast they are placed only at long intervals, while upon others they form chains of contiguous posts within communicating distance of each other. Since the establishment is chiefly related to commerce and the collection of the revenue, it is attached to the Treasury Department, which discharges all executive functions of that character. It has, indeed, from its earliest inception been formed and fostered by that department. The present system was established in 1871 upon the New Jersey and Long Island coasts by a code of regulations under the authority of somewhat scattered and fragmentary legislation. Acts of Congress passed since that time have extended it to embrace the entire ocean and lake coasts, which are divided into thirteen districts, limited in general by prominent natural or political boundaries.

The law provides that the stations on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts shall be opened and manned for active service from the 1st day of August in each year until the 1st day of the succeeding June, and those on the lake coasts from the opening to the close of navigation, usually from about the 15th of April to about the 15th of December. On the Pacific coast the period is left discretionary with the General Superintendent. The time during which the stations are manned is designated the "active season." The stations on the Pacific coast are kept open the year round, experience having shown that disasters in their neighborhood occur more frequently from local causes than from stress of weather, and are about as liable to happen at one season as at another. For similar reasons a crew is kept continuously at the Louisville station.

While this system may appear to be an expensive and elaborate one, it must be remembered that, putting aside entirely the consideration of the value of human life, which is beyond computation, it saves many times its cost in property alone, and that it fulfills the functions usually allotted to several different agencies. It rescues the shipwrecked by both the principal methods which human ingenuity has devised for that purpose, and which in some countries are practised separately by two distinct organizations; it furnishes them the subsequent succor which elsewhere would be afforded by shipwrecked mariners' societies; it guards the lives of persons in peril of drowning by falling into the water from piers and wharves in the harbors of populous cities, an office usually performed by humane societies; it nightly patrols the dangerous coasts for the early discovery of wrecks and the hastening of relief, thus increasing the chances of rescue and shortening by hours intense physical suffering and the terrible agony of suspense; it places over peculiarly dangerous points upon the rivers and lakes a sentry prepared to send instant relief to those who incautiously or recklessly incur the hazard of capsizing in boats; it conducts to places of safety those imperilled in their homes by the torrents of flood, and conveys food to those imprisoned in their houses by inundation and threatened with famine; it annually saves, unaided, hundreds of stranded vessels with their cargoes from total or partial destruction, and assists in saving scores of others; it protects wrecked property, after landing, from the ravage of the elements and the rapine of plunderers; it extricates vessels unwarily caught in perilous positions; it averts numerous disasters by its flashing signals of warning to vessels standing into danger; it assists the customs service in collecting the revenues of the Government; it pickets the coast with a guard, which prevents smuggling, and, in time of war, surprise by hostile forces.

The following table contains the statistics of the service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902:

	Year ending June 30, 1902.	Since introduction of life-saving service system, in 1871, to June 30, 1902.
Total number of disasters	746	13,397
Value of property involved	$14,567,130	$201,300,529
Value of property saved	$12,292,795	$158,370,977
Value of property lost	$2,274,335	$42,929,552
Number of persons involved	4,220	98,012
Number of persons lost	25	1,004
Shipwrecked persons succored at stations	712	16,661
Number of days' succor afforded	1,272	40,592
Number of vessels totally lost	51	.....
Number of life savers lost	7	.....

	Year ending June 30, 1902.
Disasters to sailboats, rowboats, etc.	361
Total value of sailboats, rowboats, etc.	$174,121
Value of sailboats, rowboats, etc., saved	$167,576
Value of sailboats, rowboats, etc., lost	$6,545
Number persons involved	796
Number persons saved	790
Number persons lost	6
Net cost of maintaining the service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902	$1,654,392.96

Life-Saving Volunteer Work.

J. WESLEY JONES,
President of the U. S. Volunteer Life-Saving Corps.

The United States Volunteer Life-Saving Corps was incorporated in 1890 for the purpose of organizing the yachtsmen sailing for pleasure, the boatmen and fishermen working along the shores, and the young men and women passing their Summer vacations at the pleasure resorts along the coast and on our inland waters into life-saving crews by teaching them not only to become expert swimmers, but to know how to rescue the drowning and how to restore them to life. Its success in this work has been remarkable. Devoting its energies especially to the State of New York for several years, it has established 800 life-saving stations, with a membership of over 7,000 persons. It has distributed over $1,500 worth of life-saving buoys, consisting of tested steel and alluminum buoys, capable of supporting four persons in still water, and cork air-chambered rings good for three persons in any surf. In addition there are wooden balls for carrying life lines to persons who may have broken through the ice; life ladders for piers on the rivers and lakes, and many lifeboats at dangerous points, ranging

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from the flat bottomed dories to costly air-chambered, unsinkable life boats that will outlive and outride any surf.

It has furnished, also, medicine chests containing the remedies that a layman can be trusted to use, and has distributed thousands of its rescue and resuscitation cards annually. It has a corps of inspectors and organizers who visit its stations to instruct its members in its rules and drills, and in the art of rescue and resuscitation. They also examine all life-saving supplies, and have all necessary repairs made.

The primary object of these crews is to save life, and, secondly, to educate the youth of both sexes to become expert swimmers that they may protect their own lives and be able and ever ready to plunge into the waters to save a drowning person.

So great has been the achievements of this association that its fame and influence have extended to other States and enlisted the sympathies of some of their noblest and most humane citizens. The States of New Jersey, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Pennsylvania have well organized departments, and Maryland, Ohio, Michigan and Illinois are fast developing the life-saving corps work along their waterways.

It is certainly an astonishing fact that in the year 1902 not a single life has been lost in the vicinity of any of the United States Volunteer Life-Saving Stations established in any State, while its members have rescued, to Septembr 1, in New York State, 649 lives; New Jersey, 242 lives; Pennsylvania, 162 lives; Connecticut, 54 lives; Rhode Island, 36 lives, and Massachusetts, 51 lives; making a total of 1,225 lives. The other States have not yet reported.

Every year, along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and the shores of the Great Lakes there are numerous accidents to boats, generally to pleasure craft, and many careless swimmers get into dangerous places. It is in cases like these that the work of the volunteer life savers is generally done, for the members of the corps are to be found at nearly every shore resort, or places where accidents are liable.

Another feature of the work is the saving of persons who may break through the ice while skating. Special instruction is given the members regarding the best means of rescue, and appliances are furnished the stations along the lakes and ponds where large numbers of skaters congregate in Winter.

The growing enlistment of the yacht clubs and sailing and launch parties in the United States Volunteer Life-Saving movement, is vastly extending its usefulness to a wider range upon the waters. The larger number of rescues from capsizes during the present year is a result. On the first Sunday in June alone twenty lives were rescued from capsized boats around the east end and south of Long Island from Whitestone to Sayville.

Not only are owners of yachts and pleasure craft instructed how to save others, but are given such information as might be of use to them in saving themselves in case of a wreck or serious accident. Yacht clubs have shown strong commendation of the work of the corps, and have generally given all the aid possible to the furthering of the work. In some instances special corps have been organized by clubs, and their methods of work are as systematic as those of the regular life saving crews employed by the Government.

The Life-Saving Corps is supported entirely by private contributions. It is designed that each State shall support the volunteers of its own department, and the work will be extended into other States as fast and as far as the means contributed will permit.

The members of the Volunteer Life Saving Corps stand much in the same position as the members of volunteer fire companies, or even of members of the Red Cross Society. They risk their lives without expectation of reward in order to be of benefit to those who need their help, and the large membership of the organization shows that there are hundreds of unselfish men to be found when there is work to do. By acting in conjunction with the regular Life Saving crews of the various stations along the ocean and lake coasts they render most valuable assistance in times of heavy storms, when the regular crews are inadequate for the work.

From the beginning of the organization there has never been lack of volunteers, and men best suited to the work have been among the first to offer their services. The spirit of rivalry brought about by the desire to do the best possible, and the sense of all working for one object, have had much to do in preserving the integrity of the organization and of bringing about successful results. The directors report but few cases of shirking of duty, and even these were due to some circumstances which might excuse an exhibition of apparent cowardice.

Sums of money are often sent to individual members of the corps for heroic action in particular instances, but almost without exception these gifts are turned into the general fund, which, as has been stated, is supported entirely by voluntary contributions. Many of the members, however, wear medals for bravery.

The president and general superintendent, as well as the Board of Directors, give their time without salaries, the only officers who receive remuneration being the travelling organizing inspectors and instructors, not exceeding two in the larger and one in the smaller States.

The great army of United States Volunteer Life-Saving Corps members also give freely all their services, receiving only their supplies, flags, signs and badges of office and membership, which are recognized everywhere as the insignia of a great life-saving guild of sober, industrious, expert swimmers, who are ready at all times to risk their own lives to save other lives on land or sea.

During the past nine years the United States Life-Saving Corps has distributed honor medals for all noble rescues in saving life that have been fully attested. Nine hundred and seven have already been awarded, and it now has an honor medal list of 101 awaiting funds necessary for manufacture and presentation.

The total number of lives saved by the Life-Saving Corps since 1894 is 4,699, including the 1,225 rescued from death during 1902.

The officers are: J. Wesley Jones, president and general superintendent; Com. Thomas Smith, secretary; Mr. Joseph Wentworth White, treasurer; Hon. Henry E. Abell, ex-Police Commissioner of New York; Hon. James R. Howe, ex-Member of Congress; Com. Theodore Krombach, directors. Its national office is at No. 63 Park row, New York City.

THE LIFE-SAVING CORPS IN GREATER NEW YORK.

BROOKLYN DIVISION.—Theo. Krombach, Com. Coney Island to Newtown Creek.

Stations.— Manhattan Beach, Coney Island, Old Iron Pier, Norton's Point, Sheepshead Bay, Plum Island, Coney Island Creek, Bay 27th st., Ulmer Park, Gravesend Bay Yacht Club, Bensonhurst, Bath Beach, West End Hotel, River View Pier, Bay 17th st., Fort Hamilton Pier, 58th, 56th, 53d st., Bay 21st, 20th St. Piers, Gowanus Bay, Erie Basin, Amity, Harrison, Baltic and Bridge sts., Catharine St. Ferry, Wallabout Basin, N. 8th St., Newtown Creek and Gowanus Canal bridges.

MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.—Charles W. Disbrow, Com. and Sec.

Hudson River Division.—Frank A. Koch, V. Com. from the Battery to Spuyten Duyvil; Eugene A. Reilly, V. Com., Whitehall Ferry to Hell Gate.

Stations.—North River, Battery Park, Barge Office, Governor's Island Pier, Piers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12, Franklin, Grand, Morton, Desbrosses, 49th, 50th, 55th, 61st, 83d, 86th, 192d, 123d, 124th, 149th, 151st and 155th sts.; Cinder Beds and Audubon Park front to Inwood.

Harlem River.—U. S. Canal, 162d st.; Wyanoke Club, 153d, 165th st.; Lone Star Club, 140th, 147th, 149th, 132d sts.; Friendship Club, 125th, 98th, 92d sts.

East River.—E. 87th, E. 84th sts.; Cygnet Club, E. 76th st.; East Side House, E. 65th, E. 55th, E. 51st sts.; Blackwell's Island Ferry, E. 49th st.; Recreation Pier, E. 24th st.; Rivington st., E. 5th st.; Recreation Pier, E. 3d st.; Corlear's Park, Grand st., Jefferson, Market and Dover sts.; Coenties slip.

QUEENS.—Jamaica Bay, Thomas Smith, Com.

Stations.—Carnarsie, Bergen Beach, Ruffle Bar, Barren Island, Rockaway Beach, Broad Channel, Old Mill Creek, Aqueduct, Breakwater, Hammels, Springfield, Arverne, Edgemere, Far Rockaway and Long Beach.

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Long Island Sound Division.—J. M. Finch, Com. Ravenswood Boat Club; Clinton ave., Astoria, Bowery Bay, Steinway, College Point, North Beach, Seawanhaka Boat Club, Flushing and Sanford Points, Wetzel's Island and Max Zehden's, Flushing Bay, Star Athletic Club.

RICHMOND.—Port Richmond, Elm Park, West Brighton, Quarantine, South Beach, Crede's Hotel, Atlantic and Miller's Hotel, Midland Beach, Cable's Hotel.

There are 182 stations in New York, 48 sub-stations and 468 boats in service. Five hundred and forty-nine lives have been saved from drowning in New York State in 1892, and 102 medals have been awarded for risking life.

The president and officers of the corps will address public schools, or library or other associations on the heroism of the life-saving work, free of charge, wherever desired.

Richard Harding Davis.

Booth Tarkington.

D. Graham Phillips.

Julian Ralph.

Literature in 1902.

HENRI PENE DU BOIS.

Literature is not here at the height of the plastic arts. The sculptors and painters made last year landscapes, portraits, figures, scenes of interiors which were, in forms and colors, art. The men of letters wrote books which were said to be historical, social, realistic or romantic. They did not write books which were literature. The reason of this inferiority of the writers seems to be that they have not yet learned the lesson that painters and sculptors obey docilely. This lesson is that the object of a work of art is to realize itself. And literature is art or it is nothing.

Mark Twain retained his superiority as a man of letters. The least phrase that came from him had for its aim not humor, nor a philosophical maxim, nor morality, nor popularity, nor wealth of course, but literature. William D. Howells and Henry James wrote admirably, as is their habit. But Howells was not harshly criticised with an idea that to read him is to look out of the window when nothing is happening, and Henry James was not too cruelly charged with obscurity. In the laudable wish to suggest rather than to define, to sketch rather than to polish and clarify, he became almost hermetic. Howells and James have earned the right to expect an effort from their readers. But the mission of literature, like that of art, is to be charming.

The adverse critics, William D. Howells and Henry James, of the books that are full of action wrote well, the authors of the books that are full of action wrote badly. None of the historical novels, the *books* that are full of action—inspired by the success of Paul Leicester Ford's "Janice Meredith," Charles Major's "When Knighthood Was in Flower," and Mary Johnston's "To Have and to Hold"— deserved to be regarded as literature. Their models were not literature and they were followed almost servilely. Only Richard Harding Davis, who had the good fortune to be encouraged by Robert Louis Stevenson, and retains of *this* amiable interest a sort of charm, took pains to write as if he wrote for the angels. This is the only attitude that a man of letters, to be a man of letters, may assume. Others imagine too much that they are writing for irredeemable sinners.

They preach. They rehearse the decalogue and the maxims of the copybooks in tales, in novels, in *poems*, in essays, in everything. It is exasperating, it is a plague. The writers and the publishers say that "it pays." But the object of literature is not to "pay." It is to be literature.

The books that had the largest circulation were, "The Virginian," by Owen Wister; "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," by Alice Caldwell Hegan; "The Fortunes of Oliver Horn," by F. Hopkinson Smith; "The Mississippi Bubble," by Emerson Hough; "Castle Craneycrow," by George Barr McCutcheon; "Hearts Courageous," by Hallie Erminie Rives; "A Speckled Bird," by Augusta Evans Wilson; "The Vultures," by Henry Seton Merriman; "Dorothy Vernon," by Charles Major; "The Spenders," by Harry Leon Wilson; "The Leopard's Spots," by Thomas Dixon; "The Conqueror," by Gertrude Atherton.

The popular books were historical novels, single character novels, novels expressive of localities, imitations of imitations. They were "Monsieur Beaucaire" and "The Two Vanrovels," by Booth Tarkington; "Dorothy South," by George Cary Eggleston; "Cardigan" and "The Maid-at-Arms," by Robert W. Chambers; "Eben Holden" and "D'ri and I," by Irving Bacheller; F. Marion Crawford's "Cecilia," Edith Wharton's "The Valley of Decision" had more literary merit than they. And every one may be in the humor to be persuaded that the publishers had the manuscripts of works of greater literary value still, which they did not print; for they have a method which is not unreasonable. Their method is that they must print many big books that surely will "pay," to give to themselves the luxury of printing one little book that has originality and may not find buyers at all.

Originality is not immediately profitable, and book publishing is a business, and business is for profit. Paris has an advantage in several printing houses that are martyrs to cult of literature. They suffer proudly for years and years. Out of them comes one day a masterpiece, the "Aphrodite" of Pierre Louys. It makes a fortune. But it was a relative fortune, after all. And Paris has not the business ability of New York. American magazines may be written palely enough to excite the disquietude—about American art of writing—of Walter H. Page, an experienced magazine editor, but they make money.

This is not as valuable as literature, but literature's time was not last year. Newspaper men who were celebrated as newspaper men, wrote novels. There were Alan Dale's "A Girl Who Wrote," James Creelman's "Eagle Blood," Julian Ralph's "The Millionairess," David Graham Phillips's "The Great God Success" and "Her Serene Highness," Joseph Altsheler's "The Captive." They are interesting and valuable books. But why—since they were written by newspaper men—are they not short stories, chronicles and memoirs? Because short stories, chronicles and memoirs have not ordinarily a large circulation.

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This is the bad reason that a publisher can give. But Froissart was a newspaper man, or the equivalent of the newspaper man of to-day, and his fame endures in the centuries because he wrote chronicles. They are literature. An American newspaper man, a young man, is surely to make modern soon the art of Froissart's chronicles.

In biography and memoirs the year produced Edward Everett Hale's "Memories of a Hundred Years"; "Lowell," by Henry Van Dyke; "Emerson" and "Hawthorne," by George Edward Woodberry; "Franklin," by Owen Wister; "Whittier" and "Longfellow," by Thomas Wentworth Higginson; "Christopher Columbus," by John Boyd Thacher; "My Life in Many States and in Foreign Lands," by George Francis Train; "The Autobiography of a Newspaper Gurl," by Elizabeth L. Banks; "Daniel Webster," by John Bach McMaster; "Recollections of a Player," by James H. Stoddart, and Clara Morris's "Confidences."

Historical works were Woodrow Wilson's "History of the American People," "New France and New England," by John Fiske; "The Romance of the Colorado River," by Frederick S. Dellenbaugh; "A Political History of Slavery," by William Henry Smith; "A History of the Nineteenth Century," by Edwin Emerson, Jr.: "The American Merchant Marine," by Winthrop L. Marvin; "The Struggle from a Continent," edited from the writings of Francis Parkman by Pelham Edgar.

In general literature appeared "Literature and Life," by William Dean Howells; "The Christmas Kalends of Provence," by Thomas A. Janvier; "A History of Criticism," by George Saintsbury; "Shakespeare and Voltaire," by T. R. Lounsbury; "A Fighting Frigate and Other Essays and Addresses," by Henry Cabot Lodge; "Literary Values," by John Burroughs.

In poetry appeared Charles E. Russell's "Such Stuffs as Dreams," philosophical and gravely harmonious; Bliss Carman's "Pipes of Pan," "Up From Georgia," by Frank L. Stanton. These three books had the merit of works made with a cult for art twice ardent and in order to compensate it for the indifference of the multitude. But in the smallness of this number of books of poems the slightness of the year's regard for literature is only too flagrant.

In travels and descriptions appeared Jesse Lynch Williams's "Picturesque New York," "Mountaineering in the Sierra Nevada," by Clarence King; "Two Thousand Miles in an Automobile," by "Chauffeur"; "Fictional Rambles in and Around Boston," by Frances Weston Carruth; "Literary Landmarks of Oxford," by Laurence Hutton.

In art of painting and music appeared John C. Van Dyke's "Old English Masters," with wood engravings by Timothy Cole; George P. Upton's "Musical Pastels," John Ward Stimson's "The Gate Beautiful,"

Mary Johnston.

E. S. Martin.

E. Thompson Seton.

William D. Howells.

Arthur Elson's "Orchestral Instruments and Their Use," "Music and Musicians," by Professor Albert Lavignac, with additions on music in America by H. E. Krehbiel.

Among books of nature were "Birds of the Rockies," by Leander S. Keyser; "American Animals," by Witmer Stone; "Handbook of Birds of the Western United States," by Florence Merriam Bailey; "Forestry" with special reference to the care of American forests, by Filibert Roth.

In science appeared "A Bibliography of the Sanskrit Drama," by Montgomery Schuyler, Jr.; "Astronomy for Everybody," by Professor Simon Newcomb. In politics, sociology and economics appeared Jacob A. Riis's "Battle with the Slum," "Handbooks of American Government," edited by Lawrence B. Evans; "American Politics," by James Albert Woodburn; "The Citizen and the Individual Situation," by Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, and the same admirable bishop's "East of To-day and To-morrow."

In theology and religion appeared the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis's "Quest of Happiness," and "Faith and Character." There were new editions of Poe, Hawthorne, Bret Harte, new gift books of old American authors, new books for children, new text books for schools and colleges and miscellaneous works among which the Rev. Minot J. Savage's "Spiritualism or Telepathy" and "Title Pages," by Theodore L. de Vinne were specially captivating to New Yorkers.

The list does not pretend to be complete. It omits, doubtless, several important works. But literary editors could not hope to be acquainted with all the new books. They were too numerous. The following table, compiled by the bibliographers, has a permanent interest:

Classes.	1900.		1901.		Classes.	1900.		1901.	
	New books.	New editions.	New books.	New editions.		New books.	New editions.	New books.	New editions.
Fiction	616	662	914	1,320	Social science	258	11	244	13
Literature	187	356	297	423	Description, travel	150	42	202	18
Juvenile	482	45	434	161	Fine arts	145	22	157	59
Education	431	210	529	31	Useful arts	122	31	160	37
Law	513	30	480	60	Philosophy	91	10	96	18
Theology	411	37	476	57	Amusements	44	7	74	6
Poetry and drama	192	208	274	174	Domestic and rural	64	12	57	8
Biography	225	49	340	88	Humor and satire	32	2	42	4
Medicine	146	72	186	106	Works of reference			80	1
Physical science	160	24	250	42					
History	221	36	264	19	Totals	4,490	1,866	5,496	2,645

The record of last year may not prove to be as voluminous. A reaction against quantity was expressed with much force. But it is still necessary to impress writers with Stephane Mallarme's idea that every civilisation is to express itself for the ages in one book—the Book of the Dead, Iliad, the Bible, the Zend-Avesta. In their formation all the works that had not beauty of form, genius, divine inspiration, died. And one must write always as if one wrote for eternity.

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Living Expenses in the United States.

As the average wage of a man in the United States is $490.90, according to the 1900 census, the comparisons of the cost of living which were compiled during 1902 by the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor are of more vital interest to every individual in the great laboring class in this country than any which have been published in many years. While the figures which the Massachusetts Bureau has prepared merely cover retail prices in the various towns and cities in that commonwealth, and will vary in some particulars from those quoted in other localities, they will be found to be approximately correct, especially throughout New England and the Eastern and Middle States.

The cost of transportation to the Middle and Western States might tend to increase the cost on a few articles which are produced in the East or imported into Eastern ports only, but the average would be scarcely changed, for other articles can be bought cheaper in the West than in the East or Middle States. The South, however, cannot be classed in this table, for living expenses are generally lower in that section, and the average wage is much less.

The first table covers the average retail prices for 1872, 1881, 1897 and 1902, showing the increase or decrease in the cost of living in 1902, as compared with 1897.

Articles.	Basis of Quantities.	Average Retail Prices.				Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1902, as compared with 1897.
		1872.	1881.	1897.	1902.	
Groceries.						
Flour, wheat, superfine	Barrel	$10.75	$9.91½	$6.62½	$5.20	—$1.42½
Flour, wheat, family	do	12.75	8.57	5.80	4.69	— 1.11
Flour, rye	Pound	.03¼	.04½	.03 1-6	.03¼	+ .00 1-12
Corn meal	do	.01¾	.03½	.03	.03	.....
Codfish, dry	do	.08¼	.07½	.07 3-10	.10	+ .02 7-10
Rice	do	.11¼	.09¾	.07 6-7	.08	+ .00 1-7
Beans	Quart	.09½	.13¼	.07	.10	+ .03
Tea, oolong	Pound	.63	.58	.46 2-5	.54	+ .07 3-5
Coffee, Rio, green	do	.34¼	.18½	.31 1-5	.22	— .09 1-5
Coffee, roasted	do	.42½	.28¾	.28	.27	— .01
Sugar, good brown	do	.10¼	.09⅛	.04 7-9	.05	+ .00 2-9
Sugar, coffee	do	.10½	.10	.04 2-3	.05¼	+ .00 7-12
Sugar, granulated	do	.12	.11	.05¾	.05½	— .00½
Molasses, New Orleans	Gallon	.70	.66½	.50	.49¾	— .00¼
Molasses, Porto Rico	do	.76¼	.62½	.49½	.47	— .02½
Sirup	do	.75	.76¾	.52 6-7	.49¾	— .03 3-28
Soap, common	Pound	.08	.06¾	.04¼	.05¼	+ .01
Starch	do	.12¼	.09¼	.07 1-5	.08	+ .00 4-5
Provisions.						
Beef, roasting	do	.19	.17	.14 2-3	.17½	+ .02 5-6
Beef, soup	do	.07½	.05½	.05 3-5	.07	+ .01 2-5
Beef, rump steak	do	.29½	.20¼	.25 2-3	.28	+ .02 1-3
Beef, corned	do	.10½	.10¼	.09 3-7	.10	+ .00 4-7
Veal, fore quarter	do	.10½	.11¾	.08	.10¼	+ .02¼
Veal, hind quarter	do	.17	.15¾	.12 7-9	.15¼	+ .02 17-36
Veal, cutlets	do	.28¼	.20	.21¾	.24½	+ .02¾
Mutton, fore quarter	do	.10¼	.11 1-3	.07 1-7	.10½	+ .03 5-14
Mutton, leg	do	.19	.16¼	.11¾	.16¼	+ .04½
Mutton, chops	do	.15¼	.18 1-5	.20	.21¾	+ .01¼
Pork, fresh	do	.12½	.13	.10	.14	+ .04
Pork, salted	do	.11	.13¼	.09 2-9	.12½	+ .03 1-36
Ham, smoked	do	.13½	.15¼	.13 1-3	.13¾	+ .00 5-12
Shoulders, corned	do	.10½	.12	.09	.10	+ .01
Sausages	do	.12½	.13½	.10 7-9	.12½	+ .01 13-18
Lard	do	.14¾	.14¾	.08	.13¼	+ .05¼
Butter	do	.39¼	.34 2-3	.24 1-3	.30¼	+ .05 11-12
Cheese	do	.17½	.17½	.14	.16	+ .02
Potatoes	Bushel	1.02	1.25¾	1.01 1-3	1.14 1-3	+ .13
Milk	Quart	.08	.06	.05 2-3	.06¼	+ .00 7-12
Eggs	Dozen	.30	.32½	.23½	.21½	— .02
Fuel.						
Coal	Ton	9.25	7.83¾	6.00	6.65 3-5	+ .65 3-5
Wood, hard	Cord	10.12½	8.96¾	8.41 1-6	8.25	— .16 1-6
Wood, pine	do	7.00	7.09	6.97	6.79¼	— .17¾
Dry Goods.						
Shirting, 4-4 brown	Yard	.13	.08¾	.08½	.06¾	— .01¾
Shirting, 4-4 bleached	do	.16	.11	.08½	.08¾	+ .00¼
Sheeting, 9-8 brown	do	.14	.10¾	.08½	.13	+ .04½
Sheeting, 9-8 bleached	do	.19½	.13¾	.09¾	.16	+ .06¼
Cotton flannel	do	.27½	.16	.10	.10¾	+ .00¾
Ticking	do	.24	.16¾	.11	.13½	+ .02½
Prints	do	.11¾	.07¾	.05 1-3	.06	+ .00 2-3
Boots.						
Men's heavy	Pair	3.94	3.18¾	2.05½	1.99½	— .06
Rents.						
Four-room tenements	Month	14.75	7.99	8.63 5-7	12.14	+ 3.50 3-7
Six-room tenements	do	16.00	12.25	11.61	19.30	+ 7.69
Board.						
Men	Week	5.62	4.75	4.62	3.91	— .71
Women	do	3.75	3.00	3.66	3.34	— .32

The Purchase Power of Money.—The second table shows the quantities of each commodity which could be purchased for one dollar at each of the periods between 1872 and 1902.

Articles.	What One Dollar Would Buy in—				Articles.	What One Dollar Would Buy in—			
	1872.	1881.	1897.	1902.		1872.	1881.	1897.	1902.
Groceries.					**Groceries—continued.**				
Flour, wheat, superfine Pounds	18.18	19.76	30.30	38.46	Coffee, roasted Pounds	2.35	3.47	3.57	3.72
Flour, wheat, family, do	15.38	22.87	34.48	43.48	Sugar, good brown do	9.80	10.95	21.28	20.41
Flour, rye do	30.30	22.22	32.26	30.30	Sugar, coffee do	9.52	10.00	21.74	19.23
Corn meal do	55.55	32.00	34.48	34.48	Sugar, granulated do	8.33	9.09	17.86	18.87
Codfish, dry do	12.20	13.33	13.89	10.00	Molasses, N. Orleans Gallons	1.43	1.50	2.00	2.01
Rice do	8.93	10.25	12.82	12.66	Molasses, Porto Rico do	1.31	1.00	2.02	2.14
Beans Quarts	10.52	7.54	14.29	10.00	Syrup do	1.33	1.30	1.89	2.01
Tea, oolong Pounds	1.45	1.72	2.16	1.85	Soap, common Pounds	12.50	14.81	23.81	19.23
Coffee, Rio, green do	2.92	5 40	3.20	4.52	Starch do	8.19	10.81	14.08	12.66

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THE PURCHASE POWER OF MONEY.—Continued.

Articles.	What One Dollar Would Buy in—			
	1872.	1881.	1897.	1902.
Provisions.				
Beef, roasting.....Pounds	5.26	5.88	6.85	5.71
Beef, soup..... do	13.33	18.18	17.86	14.71
Beef, rump steak.... do	3.39	4.93	3.89	3.58
Beef, corned..... do	9.52	9.75	10.64	9.90
Veal, fore quarter.... do	9.52	8.50	12.66	9.71
Veal, hind quarter... do	5.85	6.34	7.87	6.54
Veal, hind quarter... do	5.85	6.34	7.87	6.54
Mutton, fore quarter. do	9.80	8.82	14.08	9.52
Mutton, leg..... do	5.26	5.97	8.55	6.17
Mutton, chops..... do	6.51	5.48	5.05	4.72
Pork, fresh..... do	8.00	7.69	10.00	7.19
Pork, salted.....Pounds	9.09	7.54	10.87	8.13
Ham, smoked..... do	7.41	6.55	7.52	7.30
Shoulders, corned... do	9.80	8.33	11.24	10.00
Sausages ..... do	8.00	7.47	9.26	8.00
Lard ..... do	6.77	6.77	12.66	7.58
Butter ..... do	2.55	2.88	4.13	3.30
Cheese ..... do	5.71	5.71	7.19	6.29
Potatoes .....Bushel	.97	.79	.99	.87
Milk .....Quarts	12.50	16.66	17.86	15.87
Eggs .....Dozen	3.33	3.07	4.27	4.65
Fuel.				
Coal .....Pounds	217.39	255.18	333.33	300.48
Wood, hard.....Feet	.79	.89	.95	.97
Wood, pine..... do	1.14	1.12	1.15	1.18
Dry Goods.				
Shirting, 4-4 brown....Yards	7.69	11.42	11.76	14.93
Shirting, 4-4 bleached. do	6.25	9.09	11.76	11.49
Sheeting, 9-8 brown... do	7.14	9.30	11.76	7.63
Sheeting, 9-8 bleached. do	5.13	7.27	10.31	6.21
Cotton flannel..... do	3.63	6.25	10.00	9.35
Ticking ..... do	4.17	5.97	9.09	7.41
Prints ..... do	8.55	12.90	18.87	17.24
Boots.				
Men's heavy.....Pair	3.94	3.18¾	2.05½	1.99½
Rents.				
Four-room tenements...Days	2.03	3.75	3.53	2.51
Six-room tenements... do	1.87	2.45	2.62	1.58
Board.				
Men .....Days	1.24	1.47	1.52	1.79
Women ..... do	1.87	2.33	1.92	2.10

Cost of Living.—The third table presents the result of the careful inquiry into the expenses of 104 normal families (consisting of father, mother and immediate dependent relatives, or members of the family circle), whose income was based upon the labors of the members of the household, and was not increased by taking boarders or lodgers. In making its presentation of the facts obtained, the Bureau has arranged the families in five groups, according to the graded scale of income.

Expense Classification.	Expenditures of Families and Incomes.									
	Under $450.		From $450 to $600.		From $600 to $750.		From $750 to $1,200.		Above $1,200.	
	Average expense per family.	Percentage.	Average expense per family.	Percentage.	Average expense per family.	Percentage.	Average expense per family.	Percentage.	Average expense per family.	Percentage.
Rent	$84.00	21.96	$97.10	17.54	$118.99	17.27	$97.74	11.03	$85.12	6.80
Furniture and household furnish's	7.50	1.96	10.81	1.95	15.90	2.31	22.89	2.58	28.75	2.29
Fuel and light	30.25	7.91	38.23	6.91	46.48	6.75	47.82	5.39	56.31	4.49
Groceries	118.60	31.01	170.66	30.83	189.08	27.45	235.17	26.53	335.88	26.81
Meats, fish and ice	64.63	16.90	88.21	15.94	114.90	16.68	147.73	16.66	194.25	15.51
Milk	18.45	4.82	20.51	3.71	24.68	3.58	31.19	3.52	40.24	3.21
Clothing	35.00	9.15	64.70	11.69	80.48	11.68	129.92	14.66	183.12	14.62
Personal expenses	5.00	1.31	13.62	2.46	22.57	3.28	34.47	3.89	88.37	7.05
Education	....	....	1.52	.27	2.24	.33	3.36	.38	12.50	1.00
Newspapers and periodicals	1.56	.41	5.51	1.00	9.05	1.31	9.42	1.06	11.49	.92
Religion and charity	2.00	.52	4.29	.77	8.57	1.25	13.56	1.53	20.38	1.63
Societies and unions	2.60	.68	4.87	.88	7.58	1.10	10.20	1.15	12.85	1.03
Insurance	3.90	1.02	10.48	1.89	13.15	1.91	20.42	2.30	34.40	2.75
Amusements, travel—for recreation	....	....	2.24	.40	8.62	1.25	11.17	1.26	20.13	1.61
Travel to and from work	1.50	.39	1.00	.18	3.24	.47	4.03	.45	12.60	1.01
Sickness and funeral expenses	7.50	1.96	15.48	2.80	14.29	2.07	24.43	2.76	45.63	3.64
Other expenses	....	....	4.30	.78	9.05	1.31	42.98	4.85	70.57	5.63
Total	$382.49	100.00	$553.53	100.00	$688.87	100.00	$886.50	100.00	$1,252.59	100.00

The Bureau's comparison of necessary expenditures in 1902, as against 1875, resulted as follows:

Expense classification.	Percentages of expenditure of families with incomes.									
	Under $450.		From $450 to $600.		From $600 to $750.		From $750 to $1,200.		Above $1,200.	
	1875	At present.	1875	At present	1875	At present.	1875	At present.	1875	At pr's't.
Subsistence (principally food)	64.00	56.00	65.00	54.89	60.00	53.30	56.00	53.18	51.00	54.87
Clothing	7.00	9.15	10.50	11.69	14.00	11.68	15.00	14.66	19.00	14.62
Rent	20.00	21.96	15.50	17.54	14.00	17.27	17.00	11.03	15.00	6.80
All other expenses	9.00	12.89	11.00	15.88	12.00	17.75	12.00	21.13	15.00	23.71
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Relative Prices of Commodities.—The following table, which shows the course of relative prices of 261 commodities from 1890 to 1901, inclusive, was prepared by the United States Department of Labor:

Years..	Farm products.	Food, etc.	Cloths and clothing.	Fuel and lighting.	Metals and implements.	Lumber and building materials.	Drugs and chemicals.	House-furnishing goods.	Miscellaneous.	All commodities.
1890	110.0	112.4	113.5	104.7	119.2	111.8	110.2	111.1	110.3	112.9
1891	121.5	115.7	111.3	102.7	111.7	108.4	103.6	110.2	109.4	111.7
1892	111.7	103.6	109.0	101.1	106.0	102.8	102.9	106.5	106.2	103.1
1893	107.9	110.2	107.2	100.0	100.7	101.9	100.5	104.9	105.0	105.6
1894	95.9	99.8	96.1	92.4	90.7	96.3	89.8	100.1	99.8	96.1
1895	93.3	94.6	92.7	98.1	92.0	94.1	87.9	96.5	94.5	93.6
1896	78.3	83.6	91.3	104.3	93.7	93.4	92.6	94.0	91.4	90.4
1897	85 2	87.7	91.1	96.4	86.6	90.4	94.4	89.8	92.1	89.7
1898	96.1	94.4	93.4	95.4	86.4	95.8	106.6	92.0	92.4	93.4
1899	100.0	98.3	96.7	105.0	114.7	105.8	111.3	95.1	97.7	101.7
1900	109.5	104.2	106.8	120.9	120.5	115.7	115.7	106.1	109.8	110.5
1901	116.9	105.9	101.0	119.5	111.9	116.7	115.2	110.9	107.4	108.5

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Louisiana.

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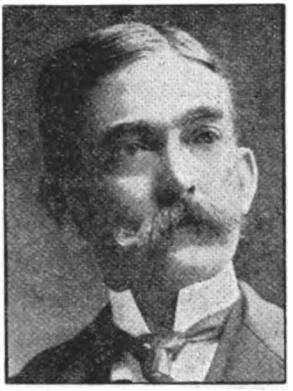
Capital:
BATON ROUGE.

The first permanent settlement in Louisiana was at New Orleans, which was founded in 1718, and became the seat of Colonial government in 1722. The French, after their establishment in Canada, explored the Mississippi to the sea in 1682, but founded no settlement until 1699, when Iberville founded his first colony at Biloxi, in what is now Mississippi, but formerly was included in the Territory of Louisiana. In 1717 the Province of Louisiana was granted, with extensive powers and privileges, to a corporation known as the "Western Company." The prosperity of the Territory was greatly increased under the proprietorship of this company, which continued for fifteen years. In 1762 France ceded the Territory to Spain, who in turn re-ceded it to France in 1800, who sold it to the United States in 1803 for the sum of $15,000,000

Louisiana is another agricultural State in which manufacturing has increased rapidly in recent years. Its manufactures depend closely upon its natural resources, its forests, which cover a greater part of the State, and upon the sugar cane, cotton and rice fields, as well as the excellent transportation facilities afforded by the Mississippi River and the Gulf of Mexico.

The refining of sugar is the most prominent industry in the State, and the obstacle to its increase, that of enforced idleness during a great part of the season, promises to be removed by the increased use of the refuse of the cane for the manufacture of paper.

The facilities of the port of New Orleans have greatly stimulated the manufacture of cotton products, such as cottonseed oil and cake. At tendant upon this has been the increase in the manufacture of jute and burlap bagging for raw cotton, cottonseed and fertilizer.



Gov. W. W. Heard.

Recently waterways for the transportation of coal have been insured by the improvements on Warrior River, Alabama, and the canals from the Mississippi to the Gulf, through Lake Borgne. The discovery of oil in Louisiana and Texas has also provided a cheap fuel, and the manufacturing interests of the State promise to increase rapidly during the next dec ade.

The upper part of Louisiana is covered with forests of yellow pine, and there is also a large area of this timber in the southwestern part of the State. The yield of lumber per acre is among the greatest of the timber area of the South. The cypress forests of the State are practically untouched, and but slight impressions have been made upon the pine areas. The hard wood forests, except that they have been culled of the choicest of white oak, remain in their primal state. These facts are attracting attention from lumber dealers all over the country, and never before in the history of the State has the timber industry been carried on to so great an ex tent as at present.

At the last session of the Legislature a change was made in the general law governing the sale of liquor, making the sale of intoxicants optional in the parishes. The law provides that whenever a police jury orders an election to take the sense of the voters of a parish concerning the sale of liquors, the result of such an election should not only govern the rights of all municipal corporations, such as towns, villages, etc., but that no municipality should have the right to sell intoxicating liquors, should the general election throughout the parish prohibit such sale, until another election shall be ordered by the police jury of the parish and a change in the sentiment of the people of the parish shall take place.

There was no change in the law establishing the qualifications for voting, that being governed entirely by the Constitution of 1898. There was no legislation regarding labor. A law was passed prohibiting marriage between first cousins.

In July, 1902, the fresh water canals, used for irrigating the rice fields, became impregnated with salt water, and the brackish fluid which resulted scalded the rice fields and seriously injured the crop. Salt water fish were found further up the river than was ever known before, and fishermen reported better catches just off the wharves at New Orleans than they had known far out in the Gulf. A beneficial result of the high tides was the sweeping away of the water hyacinth, which had filled many of the fresh water canals, obstructing navigation and impeding the free flow of water after heavy rains.

It is expected that within a short time the city of New Orleans will have a plentiful supply of pure water for domestic purposes. A filtering plant is to be constructed at the cost of about $4,000,000, with a pipe system to extend over nearly 500 miles of streets. The water of the Mississippi will be used, which, after filtering, offers a potable water of exceptional purity.

Much agitation has been going on in the same city recently looking to a more rapid improvement of the levees along the river. Much of those now standing have been declared unsafe, and work of reconstruction is now in progress.

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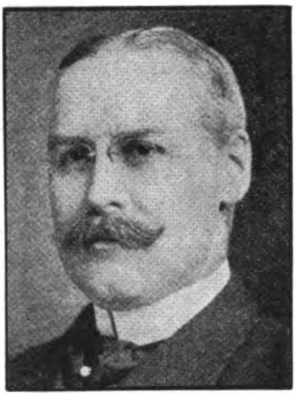
Maine.

Capital:
AUGUSTA.

Maine was first visited in 1602 by Bartholomew Gosnold, and a year later by Martin Pring. The first settlements were made by the French, who in 1604 took possession of the shores of the Kennebec River. In 1607 the Plymouth Colony, having obtained a grant which included this territory, sent out a colony, which existed but a year. A second French colony, sent out in 1613, to establish a missionary settlement near Mount Desert, was dispersed by a force sent out by the Virginia magistrates. In 1614 Captain John Smith established a trade with the Indians along the Kennebec, and in 1622 a permanent settlement was effected by the English at Monhegan. Disputes between England and France occupied much of the State's history until the Indian wars under King Phillip, which lasted from 1675 until 1700, brought about the necessity of protecting the territory more thoroughly by placing it under the government of Massachusetts. The final separation between Maine and Massachusetts took place March 15, 1820, when the former was admitted to the Union as a State.

Maine has an area of 33,040 square miles, and in 1901 its estimated population was 698,000. There has been a marked growth in the mechanical industries in Maine during the past decade, and especially within the last few years has the single industry of paper making made rapid strides. The chief industry of the State is the manufacture of cotton goods, due chiefly to excellent water power and transportation facilities. In this industry there has been a decline, however, during the past three or four years, due to the increase of cotton mills in the South. In the manufacture of wool products the State still holds a high position.

Due largely to the extensive for ests the lumber industry of the State has been steadily increasing. The entire northern portion of Maine is covered with enormous tracts of white pine, spruce and poplar, and in spite of the inroads made by the timber cutters these forests still appear to have been untouched. Rough timber and shingles form two of the most important products of these forests, while nearly all the wood used in the manufacture of matches comes from this State. Another industry, small but interesting, is that of canning small herring under the name of "sardines," which are said to be equal to the genuine.



Gov. John F. Hill.

One of the most important laws passed by the Legislature of 1901 provided that every trust and banking company should set aside yearly, as a guaranty fund, not less than 10 per cent of its net earnings until this fund and the interest thereon amounted to one-fourth of the capital stock. This surplus should then be kept intact. Banking and trust companies were prohibited from a loan to any of their directors, officers, agents or employes until such loan should be approved by the Board of Directors. The collateral inheritance tax was raised from 2½ to 4 per cent.

Punishment for kidnapping was raised from a maximum of five years to a maximum of twenty years' imprisonment. The use of voting machines was authorized, providing they had been first examined and approved by the proper officers. The State Board of Agriculture was abolished, and a single Commissioner of Agriculture was directed to be appointed in its stead.

Several new provisions were made with regard to the State game laws. It was enacted that any hunter who mistook a man for an animal and shot the man should be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000 or by imprisonment for ten years, or both.

In 1902 a law was suggested to compel every non-resident of Maine visiting "the woods" to procure a license to hunt, and that during "close" seasons no non-resident should be permitted to take a gun of any kind into the woods. It was thought that such laws would have the effect of stopping some of the infringement upon the game laws, and the first was aimed chiefly at the "pot hunter," who found ways of killing more than his share of deer in a season.

There has been some talk within the last two years of making a National Park of part of the Maine woods. The whole of the White Mountain region is of highest scenic interest, and its continuance as such for any length of time is almost entirely dependent upon the preservation of the forests. The same is true of the lake region, the "Maine Woods" of the sportsman. If either or both of these sections were made into a National Park reservation the safety of the forests would be assured. Two or three hundred thousand acres of forest land in the lake region and the mountains have been under consideration, and definite steps may soon be taken toward their acquirement.

The Republican State convention was held June 11, 1902, at Portland. Its platform reaffirmed the doctrines of the Republican party; signified the trust of Maine Republicans in protective tariff; favored government aid in the development of the merchant marine; insisted upon strong legislation, both in the State and nation, to protect laboring men, and to carefully scrutinize and regulate monopolies. It demanded the continuance of the statutes of the State favoring temperance and their faithful and impartial enforcement by the officers of the law.

The Democrats of the State were particularly aggressive during the campaign held in the Fall of 1902, not with any hope of securing the election of any offices, but with the desire to make a strong showing for the effect it would have in reducing the Republican majorities and in encouraging Democrats of other States to make a hard fight. The platform adopted by the Democrats denounced trusts and the Administration in general.

Maryland.

Capital:
ANNAPOLIS.

The first settlement in Maryland was made on Kent Island, Chesapeake Bay, in 1631, by Captain William Clayborne with a party of men from Virginia. The charter under which the first authorized settlement was made was granted Cecilius Calvert, Lord Baltimore, in 1632, and in 1634 he commenced a settlement at St. Mary's, near the mouth of the Potomac. Opposition was met from the Clayborne party, and in 1645 the Calvert Governor was compelled to flee. He returned two years later with a military force and regained his office. In order to conciliate the Clayborne faction, which was made up of Puritans, their settlement was erected into a separate county under the name of Anne Arundel. In 1655 Clayborne once more gained control of the entire colony, but three years later the control was transferred to Calvert, and it was held continuously by the proprietors until the establishment of the Colonial government.

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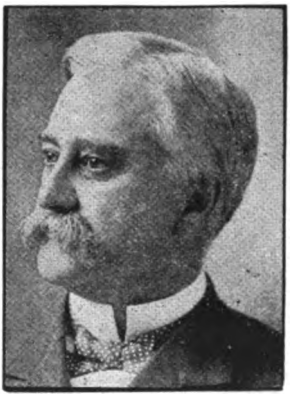
Maryland has an area of 12,210 square miles, and in 1901 its estimated population was 1,205,000. The State's most important industry is that of canning and preserving fruits, which has been developed by the excellent agricultural quality of the soil and the shipping facilities afforded by the railroads and seaports. Iron and steel manufacturers occupy second rank, while foundry and machine shop products have third place. In the manufacture of cotton products the State has grown rapidly in recent years, and Baltimore is now the largest producer of cotton duck in the United States.

An extra session of the State Legislature was called in March, 1901, for the purpose of making changes in the ballot laws of the State. It was asserted that under the ballot law as it then stood non-residents imported into the State by campaign managers could not be restrained from voting, and that there was no law preventing the grossly ignorant or undesirable from casting their ballots. The Republicans claimed that the changes in the law were asked simply to throw out the negro Republican vote and to insure the re-election of Arthur Pue Gorman to the United States Senate in 1902.



Gov. John Walter Smith.

The ballot law as finally passed made severe rules to prevent those persons voting who had no bona fide residence in the State, and it formulated a ballot law necessitating a limited amount of proper intelligence on the part of candidates in registration. The law provided that the names of candidates should be arranged in alphabetical order under the designation of the office for which they were nominated, and to the right of each name should be added the insignia of the party which the candidate represented, but no other party emblem or insignia should be placed upon the ballot. So-called straight voting was abolished under the new law, it being declared necessary to make a cross after the name of each candidate voted for. By the new law a voter was compelled to satisfy the election officers that he was blind or otherwise physically disabled before the clerks were allowed to help him. By the old law a ballot could be thrown out only when it was impossible to make a fair guess as to which candidate had been selected by the voter, but under the new law a ballot was to be thrown out generally if it were incorrectly marked in any particular.

The Legislature directed that a new census should be taken of the State of Maryland, to ascertain each inhabitant's length of residence, his color and educational qualifications. A Sewerage Commission for the city of Baltimore was created, with power to adopt and construct a sewerage system for Baltimore.

The elections held in November, 1901, the first under the new ballot law, resulted in a sweeping Democratic victory, the Republicans claiming, however, that their opponents had used fraudulent methods to gain this result. The election was contested, and the case taken to the courts. The re-election of Arthur Pue Gorman to the National Senate was bitterly contested, but he was chosen by a majority of five votes.

One of the most interesting laws acted upon by the Legislature of 1902 was in regard to the "Jim Crow" Car bill. It was offered by Mr. Campbell, chairman of the House Committee on Corporations, and reported favorably by the committee. This bill provided that conductors on railway trains should designate the seats the passengers were to occupy, and that any passenger refusing to accept the seat designated should be guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable by a fine, thus doing away with separate cars for whites and negroes.

Massachusetts.

—

Capital:
BOSTON.

The first settlement in Massachusetts was made on the Elizabeth Islands in 1602 by Bartholomew Gosnold and 32 English colonists, but was soon abandoned. In 1620 about 100 English who had sought religious freedom in Holland, set sail in the Mayflower for the purpose of settling in America. They had made terms with the Virginia Company, which had received important crown privileges on the new continent, and were thus assured of a refuge. They reached Cape Cod November 9 (old style), and after spending some days in exploring, finally made a settlement at Plymouth, where they landed December 11. The colony was increased by the arrival of new settlers and soon grew to be one of the most important along the northern coast. Attacks by the Indians, controversies with the home government, and internal disputes occupied much of its early history. Massachusetts contributed largely in men and wealth in the French and Indian wars, and was the first of the colonies to show direct opposition to British laws, which finally brought on the War of the Revolution.

Massachusetts has an area of 8,315 square miles, and in 1901 its population was estimated to be 2,866,000. It is pre-eminently a manufacturing State, most noted for its cotton mills, though standing second to none in variety of products. The principal advantage which the State possesses is water power, and although changes in the methods of developing power have rendered this less essential than formerly, it is still an important factor. Transportation facilities also have added to the development of the manufactures, and the ease with which fuel and raw material may be obtained, and finished articles exported have been of the greatest benefit to the economical production of manufactured goods.

The energies of the inhabitants of Massachusetts have always been directed largely to industrial channels and a large proportion of the machines which have had so great a part in transforming industrial conditions since the introduction of the factory system were invented in Massachusetts. Worcester, the second city of the commonwealth, is the home of the largest wire mills of the American Steel & Wire Company, now the United States Steel Corporation, and of the largest plant of the United States Envelope Company. The supply of skilled labor which the State can furnish has had much to do with the establishment of large factories in the cities.

The Legislature of 1901 passed a law in the interest of Civil War veterans which provided that ex-soldiers and sailors holding office in the public service of the State, or of any city or town, could not be removed except after full hearings and written orders giving the full reasons for the removal. The Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board was authorized to borrow in the name of the commonwealth $13,000,000 in addition to the $27,000,000 loan authorized in 1895. The Metropolitan Water Board and the Metropolitan Sewerage Commission were united into one board.

An act for the protection of customers of "bucket shops," enacted that any person who had placed orders to buy or sell securities through a broker, either directly or indirectly, might recover from the broker the amount of the margin placed, providing, however, that no stock had been actually bought or sold by the broker, and that the transaction had been conducted without an actual purchase or sale of securities. City Councils were authorized, provided the act was accepted by the voters in each city, to place on half pay pensions policemen injured in the discharge of their duties. The law has been accepted by nearly every city in the State.

A bill of general interest brought before the Legislature of 1902 provided that no corporation, except railways, should pay its employes in any form of scrip or article of value except legal tender. This bill was aimed directly at the American Steel and Wire Company, which had passed an order making salaries

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payable in checks. The friends of the measure claimed that the payment of wages in checks acted as a hardship to laborers, who might find difficulty in converting them into cash. The act failed of passage, however, it being shown that the checks were readily accepted at their face value at any place of business in the cities.

An act looking to the comfort of factory employes was passed limiting the time of work for persons under eighteen years of age to ten hours a day, unless the time be lengthened with the object of making shorter the time of work of another day.

Gov. John L. Bates.

The School Committee of the city of Boston was given power to regulate the issuance of licenses for bootblacking or the vending of articles of merchandise by children under fourteen years of age. An act was passed providing for the instruction of the adult blind at their homes, by members of the faculties of the Perkins Institute and the Massachusetts School for the Blind. A sum of $5,000 was appropriated for this purpose. The speed of automobiles on public highways outside of cities was limited to fifteen miles an hour and to ten miles an hour within cities or thickly populated sections of towns. Any one not a member of a labor union, who wilfully wears an insignia of such a union, may be punished by a fine or imprisonment, or both. An act was passed prohibiting the holding in captivity of insectiverous or song birds.

During the week beginning July 27, 1902, the first "Old Home Week" celebration was held in Massachusetts. This week of reunions has been established in other New England States for several years, but it was not until 1902 that the Bay State made any preparation for a formal observance of the season. The Legislature authorized towns to conduct appropriate ceremonies in honor of returning sons and daughters of the commonwealth, and in nearly every town some sort of exercises were held.

In March the freight handlers employed by the railroads and steamship companies in Boston struck, and a few days later a sympathetic strike occurred among the teamsters of the city. The demand of the freight handlers was for a recognition of the union, and the strike of the teamsters was caused by the discharge of seven union teamsters who refused to help unload goods handled by non-union freight handlers. For a week industrial conditions looked bad, and the general movement of merchandise was at a standstill, the only goods received into or sent out of the city being handled by the express companies. An agreement was reached, however, before any extensive damage was done to business interests, each side making concessions.

The State Democratic Convention met September 17, 1902, and nominated Colonel William A. Gaston, an anti-Bryan Democrat, for Governor. The platform adopted attacks the tariff as a shelter of monopolies, demands free raw materials, indorses reciprocity with Cuba, and opposes imperialism in every form. The Republican platform adopted by the State convention of that party indorses the administration, asks for a regulation of trusts and supports President Roosevelt as candidate for President in 1904.

The Republican ticket won generally in Massachusetts State elections, as usual, but the one new Congressman permitted is a Democrat, giving the Bay State 10 Republicans and 4 Democrats in the Fifty-eighth Congress. The surprise of the election was the small vote received in Boston by the Democratic candidate for Governor, Colonel Gaston. His adherents expected him to receive a majority of at least 20,000, but he succeeded in getting only about 12,000 over the Republican candidate. In the Eleventh Congressional district Eugene E. Foss was defeated by John A. Sullivan, a Democrat. Both ran on the same platform, of tariff revision of free coal and iron, and although Mr. Foss was a Republican in a Republican district, and a millionaire, Mr. Sullivan's majority was 1,800. In the Third Congressional district Hon. John R. Thayer, Democrat, was again elected, the third time in six years. This is a strong Republican district in everything but the Congressional vote, and Mr. Thayer's third election surprised every one, including Mr. Thayer. The referendum as to district local option bill for the city of Boston passed for reference at the last session of the Legislature, was defeated by 10,133.

Medicine and Surgery in 1902.

R. STRENSCH LE STRANGE, M. D.

The pronounced ambition of the medical profession of to-day is the realization of the desideratum to have its work recognized as an exact science, and the true workers in all branches of medicine and surgery are striving to advance in that direction. Medical progress rests on progressive science, the basis for progress in science being accurate observation and correct induction. It requires a logical mind which, by love of truth, guided only by original observations, makes correct application of the experience gained and is not misled into pure speculations.

Comparing the last twenty-five with the last two hundred and fifty years in medical science, we are compelled to give credit to that shorter span of time for having advanced the study and practice of medicine so far that we may now speak of "Scientific Medicine," research work having hardly been known in the earlier period. The true spirit of research which is now recognized as the only available factor in scientific progress has, since two hundred and fifty years ago, been represented by a very few men. Albrecht von Haller, who, animated by the discoveries of Vesalius, the founder of human anatomy, gave the first impulse to direct observation in physiology and so became "the Father of modern Physiology," and later, Morgagni, who, at the end of the seventeenth century, published his epoch-making work on "The Seats and Causes of Diseases," investigated by anatomy, thereby at once earning the title of "the Father of Pathology." Those investigators have become men of great mark in the history of medicine, because to them science owes more than to the great mass of theorists and philosophers of many centuries. Their luminous fame is outshone only by the achievements of the father of modern medical science, Rudolf Virchow.

Rudolf Virchow.—The very recent death of our great contemporary has been an event which will forever leave a deep impression upon the memories of the whole civilized world, and will have to be recorded first of all in the medical history of the past year, for Virchow's name occurs at once to the mind thinking of progress in the medical sciences, and is held the highest in the opinion of all medical men. Out of the many tributes dedicated to his memory we must repeat at least one which, in this country, has been expressed by a medical authority such as William H. Welch, of Baltimore: "America mourns with Germany and with all other civilized countries in the loss of this great benefactor of his race, who belongs to all times and to all the world. But more, we rejoice in the rich and abundant fruits of his long and well-rounded life. The fame of Virchow is imperishable, and his name will be held in all ages and by all peoples in grateful affection and honor." (Virchow. A tribute. Philadelphia Medical Journal. Vol. X., No. 11.)

Also, in England, no less a man than Lord Lister did homage to Virchow's unique international position, when he addressed him at a banquet in London, as "our beloved master, the father of Pathology." And cer-

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tainly was he the father and founder of modern pathology, all progress even of the most recent days resting upon the scientific methods of medical research as followed out by him.

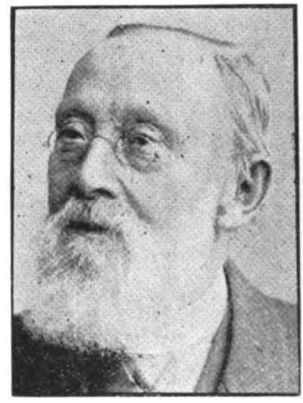
Cellular Pathology.—Virchow promoted pathology to the front rank of the independent sciences by publishing the introduction to his "Cellular Pathology," the basis of which was his statement that "Man is a cell state, in which every cell represents citizenship, the tissues, muscles and bones representing different layers of society. Disease is merely a conflict in this state between the citizens, caused by changes wrought by outside action."

Experimental Pathology.—All the investigators of the last fifty years have followed in the steps of this one genius, and although Pasteur's discoveries and the birth of bacteriology have to be appreciated as independent events in the history of medical progress, their subsequent application was made possible only on the foundation of the facts established by the Cellular Pathology. These well established facts gave the basis to Experimental Pathology, the modern handicraft of the benefactors to humanity (including philanthropists making endowments for medical research), which has become of the greatest practical importance, being the most reliable way of gaining a true knowledge of diseases and of finding the means to their successful treatment.

This is the point at which Medicine and Surgery have arrived at the present moment: "The outcome of the new Experimental Pathology of the last quarter of a century, controlled by clinical observation, applied and tested by clinical experience, has justified us in claiming that at length our work has ceased to be fairly described as groping in the dark, and that in some definite instances Medicine has justified for itself the designation of an exact science." (Sir Thomas Barlow's address at the seventieth annual meeting of the British Medical Association.)

Space does not permit me to recapitulate all the remarkable advances made by way of the new scientific methods of research; how Chemistry has led to the manufacturing of almost an inexhaustible supply of various drugs, new ones being added nearly every week; how Bacteriology made possible the conquering of the dreaded diphtheria, and has become, generally speaking, the originator of serum-therapy; how the sublime power which is in light can now be controlled by human ingenuity and be made serviceable to the noblest art wielded by man, the art of combating and exterminating disease. Great advance has been made in all these branches of medicine also during the past year. Or is it of less import that medical progress has shown how we may successfully protect ourselves and our beloved ones from the ravages of such a fearful enemy of life and health, as consumption? To the enduring work of accurate investigators we owe the now complete knowledge of the theories on malarial fever and have taken a long stride toward a thorough practical knowledge of malta fever and yellow fever It was only some months ago that the observations and studies of the malarial expeditions to all the investigable parts of the world were finished, and their practical application

Dr. Finsen.



Rudolf Virchow.

to prevailing conditions, and for the benefit of humanity has given us complete and reliable means of protection from this blood and nerve destroying scourge. Also we have succeeded during the past year in relieving and, frequently, curing some of those most painful forms of cancer, tumor and skin diseases, while the most frightful diseased conditions directly threatening life, such as acute congestion of the kidneys, or of the larnyx, or perforation of the intestine in consequence of typhoid fever, now yield to the knife of the surgeon, or are cured by means of medicinal preparations very recently perfected.

Materia Medica.—Much work has been done during the past year in bringing these medicinal preparations to perfection and in supplanting known pharmaceutical products by new ones, but when we review the literature of the past year up to date, it is noticeable that less progress has been made in the line of materia medica and internal medications than in any other branch of Medicine. Although it cannot be denied that the manufacturing chemists are constantly bringing out new chemical combinations of old medicinal agents, labelling them as new remedies, mostly with proprietary names, real advances in the knowledge of the physiological action of drugs have been few. The only gain has been, in many instances, that the technique in manufacturing has become almost perfect, the methods in selecting the purest drugs more reliable, the accuracy in dosage unsurpassable. In order to avoid chemical combinations and crude drugs, the medicinal preparations of which used to have irritating and untoward properties or showed unpleasant after-effects, nature is being searched by means of perfected scientific methods with very satisfactory results, and several of the latest pharmaceutical products have come to stay. For example, during the past year, by perfecting the "Dosimetric granules" of the French, there has been introduced a form of administering drugs which insures the promptest action of the true principles and the safest and most reliable dosage, "the alkaloidal granules and tablets."

Organotherapy.—The promises of Organotherapy are still far from being fulfilled, but whatever has been achieved in this line of therapeutics must be highly respected, as it bids fair to open up a great field for future achievements.

When we consider in how many different diseased conditions the extract of the suprarenal gland has proved itself more useful than any other medication employed before—I will only recall the relief of acute inflammations and congested conditions of eye, nose and throat treated with solutions of adrenalin, relief of pain in malignant ulcers as carcinome of the breast, cancer of the esophagus, and tuberculosis of the larnyx, relief of deafness, of internal hemorrhage and of congestion in certain diseased conditions of the heart muscle—furthermore, how the administration of the extract of the thyroid gland is followed by subsidence of the symptoms concomitant with the climacterium, and is of decided effect in the relief of the symptoms of myxoedema, an otherwise incurable malady, we are reasonably justified in expecting undisputed results from the use of other organic extracts as those of the thymus, pituitary and ovarian glands.

Iron Compounds.—The problem of the absorbability of iron compounds has come very near to solu-

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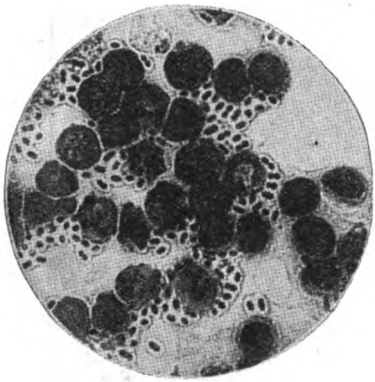
tion, and there are at present a line of preparations, as the nucleo-proteid class of compounds, their best representative the nucleinate of iron, besides hematogen, hematose, hemoferrum, hemol, hematol, hemalbumin, ferro-somtose, glycerophosphate of iron, triferrin, which have been employed more largely and tested persistently by authoritative investigators during the recent months, and have given excellent results in suitable cases. This is of especial importance, because all convalescent conditions after most of the acute diseases, and all the chronic diseases, like cancer, tuberculosis, etc., are attended by anemia, i. e., a lack of iron in the blood.

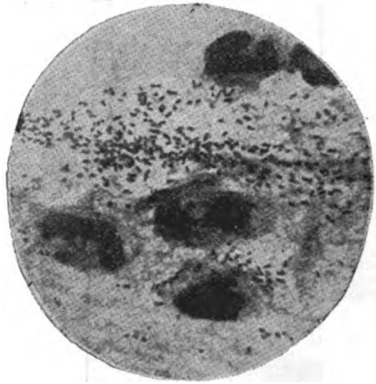
Carbolic Acid.—The use of pure carbolic acid on burns, a drug which itself will cause burns when applied to the unbroken skin, is reported by O. L. Muench to have given better results in three cases, two of which were quite extensive, than any other remedy used formerly, healing taking place not only without leaving scars, but in a remarkably short space of time. The internal use of carbolic acid in dram doses of one to five per cent solutions in glycerine, as first established six years ago by S. H. Dessau, has been continued with admirable success in infectious diseases, especially in influenza, and must be considered as a great advance in therapeutics.

Alcohol.—"Alcohol is now regarded as a positive antidote to carbolic acid, and reports of cases in which it is used with more or less success are constantly being multiplied."—(The Practical Medicine Series of Year Books, Vol. VII., June, 1902.) Dr. F. Pirkner, of Union Hill, N. J., succeeded by his own experiments in corroborating the experiences of the alcohol treatment, and reports a very interesting case of carbolic acid poisoning, drawing his own conclusions, as it were, in American Medicine, May, 1901: "Further experience must show if in such cases, where the pathologic effect of the absorbed acid cannot be (sit venia verbo) 'neutralized' any more, an excess of alcohol might not be a new danger for the patient. I would advise under similar conditions not to repeat the doses of alcohol if it has no chance to exert its specific action, by lack of a corresponding quantity of chemically unchanged carbolic acid in circulation."

Phototherapy.—The most conspicuous progress in practical therapeutics is represented by the Light treatment, or Phototherapy, which, since Finsen's investigations with actinic light several years ago, received a new stimulus through the discovery of the Roentgen Rays, and, during the past year, commanded the attention of the whole scientific world. While the Roentgen Rays have become of inestimable benefit to surgery, allowing a most accurate diagnosis in cases which otherwise would be extremely difficult to understand, as has been most plainly demonstrated through the indefatigable work of Dr. Carl Beck, of New York, especially for the diseases of the bones and fractures, and thus directing the surgeon's knife in a highly agreeable manner, as it were, accurately to the proper spot of disease; the chemical ultra-violet rays, on the other hand, which belong to the group of the actinic rays as first demonstrated by Finsen, of Copenhagen, have from the first been credited especially with a great healing power. It is true we have seen wonderful cures of malignant growths accomplished by the Roentgen Rays, favorable reports in that direction



Bacillus of Pneumonia.



Bacillus of Influenza.

multiplying in every week's literature. But since it has been proven by the highly interesting experiments of Doctors William S. Gottheil and Milton W. Franklin, both of New York, published in their joint article in the Medical Record of April 19th, that the ultra-violet rays received from the electric arc would not alone penetrate the skin, as had been believed heretofore, but could be forced entirely through the human body, we know that in those actinic rays we have received a tremendously valuable agent, if not one superior to any other known to the medical science, for it simply means that those affected with cancer, tuberculosis, smallpox and the most fearful infectious diseases can be treated without pain and suffering and very likely be cured in many instances.

Hydrotherapy.—Of curative methods which scientifically are founded on physics, those more properly known as physical methods have received their share of attention. In the first place Hydrotherapy has been elevated to a scientific basis, and is being studied thoroughly with a view to explaining theoretically its great usefulness which has remained incontestable as long as history of man goes. Almost every advocate of Hydrotherapy recommends his own methods of application, and while this simple suggestion of nature for many years has been held as a panacea for the cure of every disease, it is now being systematized by the scientific physician and successfully employed in a great many pathological conditions. In the August 9th issue of the Medical News, in a very interesting "Note on the administration of water in disease," G. Frank Lydston protests against the too full use of water, concluding that while the ingestion of large quantities of water in various affections is often of great value, the treatment is sometimes extremely detrimental, the nutritive value of the blood being impaired, weak heart, palpitation, nervous irritability, lassitude and exhaustion on slight exertion being the consequences, digestive disturbances, the formation of edema and anasarca being favored and "Renal water habit" arising.

Electricity.—A most ingenious investigation in the branch of physical science led Dr. C. C. Carroll, of New York, to his discovery of short circuiting a nerve by electricity: "A practical application of the theory of short circuiting a nerve popularly comprehensible would be for the reader to imagine a glass electrode V-shaped to fit under the chin with the ends pressing against the skin just back of the ears. No incision is necessary to form the connection between the electrode and the ganglia. Connection is also made with the patient's hand or feet. The oscillator is then set in motion, the nerve action is short-circuited because the oscillations of the electric current are the same as those of the nerve current, and all sensation is cut off from the brain. Only the sensatory nerves are affected. Voluntary muscular action is left normal.

"As no sensation reaches the brain, no pain is perceptible, which is the one great value of the discovery, as short-circuiting will allow of the performance of surgical operations, particularly on extremities and on external surfaces of the body, without pain to the patient and without the necessity of putting the patient under the influence of an anaesthetic.

"Experiments have assured me that this high oscillation proves effective in the treatment of tuberculosis of the joints. The bacillus tuberculosis in the joints is the same as in the lungs. The bacilli are car-

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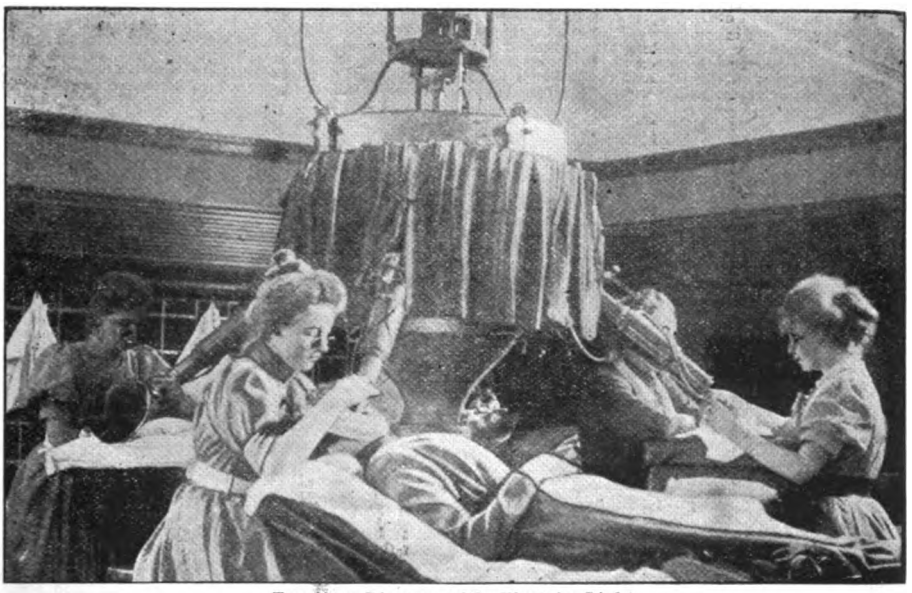
ried with the blood and colonize where favorable. High oscillation is also applicable in the treatment of pneumonia, as well as tuberculosis of the lungs, because it arrests congestion and destroys colonies of bacilli. The practical application is made by applying one electrode at the point of congestion and another at a point remote therefrom. The congestion is dissipated by the stimulated circulation."

Dr. G. B. Massey, of Philadelphia, reports nine patients out of fifteen cases of carcinoma and sarcoma as cured by electric sterilization. This new treatment opens a good perspective for those cases not of a desperate nature.

Nerve Vibrations.—Of the mechanical therapeutic measures my own method of "nerve vibrations" has achieved for itself an unquestionable position. By "nerve vibrations" is meant a direct treatment of the nerves by the hand of a skilled practitioner, and no machine can be made to supply the place of the hand with intelligence back of it. As a system complete in itself, without accompaniment of drugs, electricity or massage, its great value has now been recognized and demonstrated. Its direct influence upon the nerve tissue, thus sparing entirely the digestive organs as medium for the action of drugs, is one decided advantage of this treatment.

Dr. H. V. Barclay says in his paper, "The Treatment of Chronic Heart Diseases by Baths and Exercises": "Vibration over the region of the heart, and pressure on the vagus nerve are administered to exert a special influence on the heart itself. Part of this action is, of course, produced by contact with the skin, but the effect is so pronounced that it would be unreasonable to deny that the action is produced by direct influence on the centres of the heart itself, and through them by reflex action on the cardiac and vasomotor centres of the brain." It is reported that especially favorable results are obtained through application of nerve vibrations in diseases of heart and stomach; in neuralgia, sciatica, nervous prostration and locomotor ataxia, the treatment giving new and lasting vitality, combating even approaching death, for as the blood is sent circulating with renewed vigor through the veins, exhausted tissues are replaced by vitalized ones, and the infirmities due to the loss of nerve force are banished. The method has, for instance, proved of the utmost value in tendency to apoplexia, by strengthening the walls of the small blood vessels, regulating the circulation, and preventing thereby any first or repeated stroke of this fearful disease. How powerful this treatment is may be further seen by the fact reported in the New York Tribune, that in three operative cases in Bonn University, Germany, when the patients could not be resuscitated from the influence



Treating Disease with Electric Light.

of ether and chloroform, one of the assistants tried nerve vibrations over the heart for thirty-five minutes. This was done after all efforts had failed, but the patient in each case was actually brought back to life, the heart having resumed its normal action. Dr. F. Pirkner also reports a recent case of chloroform-death in a woman of forty-six years, where nerve vibrations over the heart resuscitated her after she had stopped breathing, and the heart beats could not be heard for ten minutes, and there cannot be the least doubt that we possess in the nerve vibrations a most powerful weapon against the progress of almost all diseases of the nervous system, and a sure cure for most of them, without exhausting or otherwise harmful effects on the patient.

Bacteriology.—In scientific Bacteriology it is the elaboration of details which has brought us more definite knowledge during the past year of the Morphology and Biology of disease-germs, and in connection herewith, Physiology must be credited with an important step forward in having given us more precise information of certain biologic reactions, the result of which must have a great bearing upon the practice of medicine. "Unusual difficulties attend the search for specific agents of infection in the varied bacterial flora of the intestine. It is gratifying to learn," says the editor of American Medicine, in the issue of September 13, 1902, "that these difficulties appear at last to have been overcome in the case of infantile Summer diarrhea, and that, through the work of American investigators, aided by funds from the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research, the specific infectious agent of this disease has been discovered in the laboratory of the Wilson Sanitarium, in Baltimore, as appears from the brief communication of Messrs. Duval and Bassett in this issue, who have arrived at the conclusion that the Summer diarrheas of infants are caused by intestinal infection with bacillus dysenteriæ Shiga and, therefore, are etiologically identical with the acute bacillary dysentery of adults. It is hardly necessary to emphasize the far-reaching importance of this discovery. Knowledge of the causation of disease is the first step toward the adoption of intelligent measures for prevention and treatment, and it may reasonably be expected that this latest important discovery will bear fruit in these directions."

Epilepsy.—Bra found in seventy out of one hundred cases the microbe which he describes and calls Neurococcus. Rabbits inoculated with it died in clonic convulsions; the number of neurococci increased with an impending seizure and diminished again afterward, until none could be found during the intermissions. (Revue Neurologique, May-June, 1902. "Du parasite trouve dans C Aug., des epileptiques."—Bra.)

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Rheumatism.—In acute rheumatism the recent researches of Drs. Poynton and Paine seem to have established the existence of a specific diplococcus in the blood, in the valves of the heart, in the pericardial exudation, in the joints, and in the subcutaneous nodules of acute rheumatism. From pure cultures of this organism intravenous inoculations in rabbits have been followed by clinical symptoms and by non-suppurative lesions similar to those with which we are familiar in acute rheumatism. The salicylates are still the remedy which gives the most satisfaction in its treatment.

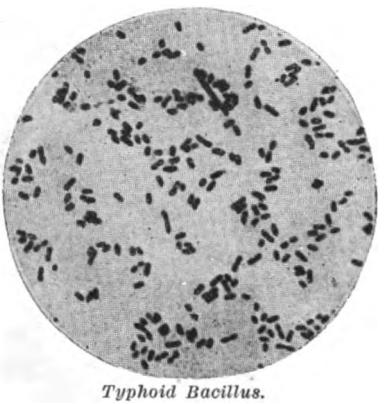
Tetanus.—In dealing with the dread disease known as tetanus, the tetanus anti-toxin has not responded to our expectations in the severe and acute cases; yet, some benefit has been gained in the chronic forms.

Tuberculosis.—The only real advance in our investigations of tuberculosis diseases, within the past year, has been in the definite establishment of the fact that tuberculosis is not a hereditary disease in the sense of the word as formerly accepted, cases of direct hereditary transmission from the parent being exceedingly rare. The question of the relation of bovine tuberculosis to the public health is still being contested and far from being settled. It has been most gratifying to notice the growing interest of philanthropists and public health authorities in the establishment of sanatoria for the consumptive poor, a benefaction for which the public owes gratitude to Dr. S. A. Knopf, of New York, as its strongest advocate.

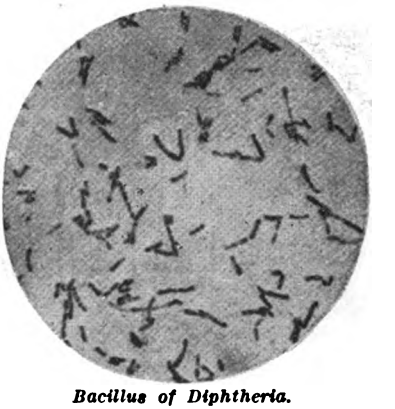
Typhoid Fever.—Dr. A. E. Wright (Lancet, September 14, 1901), has tried preventive inoculation in typhoid fever and advises in every case the injection of a small dose of typhoid anti-toxin, and, provided that this first injection does not cause any constitutional symptoms, to continue immunisation by repeated injections of increased amounts of typhoid vaccine. In "Experimentelle Untersuchungen ueber das Antityphus extract Jez's" (Wiener Klinische Wochenschrift, 1902, No. 3), G. Markl revises the statement of Jez's and arrives at the conclusion that the extracts exhibited from the organs of rabbits, which had before been treated with typhoid bacilli, according to the method demonstrated by Jez and with his original antityphus extract, contain protective agents against the typhoid bacilli which are not antitoxic, but anti-infectious.

Scarlet Fever.—Dr. Moser, of Vienna, announced at the conference of German doctors, recently held in Carlsbad, the discovery of a new serum which has repeatedly proved successful in the treatment of scarlet fever. He makes the statement that in 400 patients, upon whom he used it, the mortality was but 8 per cent, the rate in other hospitals doubling this. (American Medicine, October 4, 1902.)

Lung Surgery.—Putnam, in an article in the Medical News, September 13, 1902, reports a case operated upon successfully of bronchiectatic abcess of the lung and mentions as principal conditions to be differentiated from bronchiectatic abcess: (1) Tubercular cavities. (2) Lung abcess. (3) Gangrene of the lung. (4) Actinomycosis, and (5) Hydatid cysts. In all of these conditions surgical interference has been successful in a number of cases, which would otherwise have been incurable. It is, therefore, of especial interest to



Typhoid Bacillus.



Bacillus of Diphtheria.

take notice of the most advanced opinions on lung surgery as brought out by the chairman's address delivered before the section on surgery and anatomy, at the fifty-third annual meeting of the American Medical Association, from which the following sentences are quoted: "The various operations practised for the relief of tubercular cavities of the lungs are: "(1) Compression of the lung by the injection of nitrogen or other sterile gas into the pleural cavity. (2) Removal of ribs to permit collapse of chest wall and consequent compression of lung. (3) Counter-irritation by cautery. (4) Aspiration and the injection of medicated solutions. (5) Incision and drainage of the cavity (pneumonotomy), and (6) excision of the diseased area (pneumonectomy).

After reviewing the experimental pathology of this subject the orator draws the following conclusions as to human surgery on the lungs:

"(1) With improvement of technic, pneumonotomy will become a practicable operation, even in cavities at the apex. The operation would be especially helpful in the early period of cavity formation, but it is exceedingly difficult at this stage to obtain the consent of the patient, since hygienic and dietetic methods of treatment often result in cure.

"(2) In advanced cases, both tubercular and streptococcic infection are often present; the cavities are usually multiple and the operation cannot cure. It may be employed, however, as a palliative to cough, hemoptysis and sepsis.

"(3) In abcess of the lower lobes, following pneumonia or pleurisy, whether tubercular or not, incision and drainage is to be recommended in any stage.

"(4) Pneumonectomy in our present stage of surgical and diagnostic skill is not advisable in tuberculosis.

"(5) With improved technic, tubercular foci will in the future be eradicated, as we now eradicate tuberculosis in joints and other tissues. An efficient and certain method of producing strong adhesions between the two layers of the pleura at the site of the disease is the most important step in this technic.

"(6) The careful and methodical application of auscultation, percussion and the X-ray for the accurate locating of the diseased focus, is also an important factor in securing a safe operation.

"(7) Pneumothorax is so serious a menace to life that in all operations on the lung, an artificial respiration apparatus, like the Fell O'Dwyer or Matas instrument, should be at hand, together with a full jar of oxygen."—(Journal of American Medical Association, September 20, 1902.)

Kidney Surgery.—Regarding the curative possibilities of kidney diseases we must record the conspicuous progress which the surgical treatment of such diseases has made. J. A. Schmitt, in the Medical Record of September 13, 1902, advocates as surgical treatment of chronic Bright's disease renipuncture or division of the renal capsule proper, capsular nephrotomy. The process is to split the membrane of the kidney and sew it to the muscles of the back. The irritation thus created causes the growth of a new set of

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blood vessels, and the effect is to imbue the organ with new life. In a few days the swelling disappears, and from that time on the improvement is so rapid that the patient is usually able to leave the hospital in from two to three weeks. The new method is still in the experimental stage, but excellent results have been obtained by its use. Professor Fehleisen, of San Francisco, and Dr. Robert T. Morris, of New York, express the opinion that in certain cases, by dividing the outside covering and relieving the tension, in Bright's disease and stone in the kidney, it is possible to arrest the disease entirely or to relieve all symptoms. The operation is only a trifle more dangerous than that for appendicitis, and the rate of mortality has been very low.

Trepanation.—Rasumowsky in the Archiv fuer Klinische Chirurgie (Vol. LXVII., No. 1, 1902), reports nine cases of trepanation for cortical epilepsy, with four recoveries.

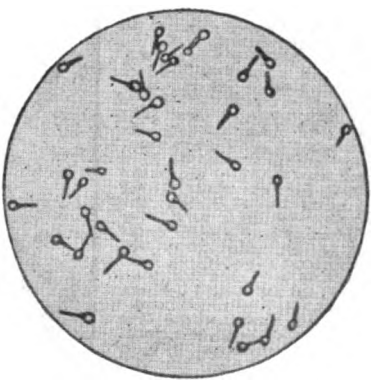
Vertebrae Surgery.—That great patience and stubborn intention may be a more valuable means to achieve the most wonderful result than the knife of the boldest surgeon is warranted by the fact that patients who have, through accident, sustained fractures of the neck not only survive, but recover to such an extent as to find life quite bearable for many years. In cases of fracture of the vertebrae in their anterior part, operative interference for removal of the fragments pressing on the cord is entirely impossible, and no anticipated advance in surgery will make it possible to give the knife access to those deep parts of the neck. In such cases the very old method of extension treatment applied judiciously and perseveringly has proven to give the best prospects for recovery. There are a few cases recorded during the last year, however, where patients who were apparently in a hopeless condition grew better under this treatment and are at present in a fair condition of health.

From practical clinical and pathological observations Eugen Hahn arrives at the following conclusions regarding spinal surgery (in Deutsche Zeitschrift fuer Chirurgie, May, 1902), that, when an arched fracture of the vertebral column occurs, with compression, operation cannot be performed too early. When dislocation and crushing of the spinal cord accompany fracture and compression, all operations are useless. As long as there is any suspicion of contusion, with hemorrhage, an operation is contra-indicated. When there is paralysis with compression and fracture, with narrowing of the lumen of the spinal canal, laminectomy should be attempted to remove the pressure by extirpating the fractured bone. If this fails, then part of the compressing vertebra should be removed. If improvement follows fracture of the body of the vertebra, an operation is not indicated, otherwise operation should be done.

Spinal Cord Surgery.—A most noteworthy example of advance in surgery has been presented to the world in the case of Clara Nichols, who received a bullet wound at the spine. Dr. Francis H. Stewart, of Philadelphia, performed the operation of actually sewing together the severed ends of her spinal cord. He took the chance and he won.

Enterostomy.—In perforation in typhoid fever the outlook for recovery is growing better in propor-

Bacillus of Tuberculosis.



Bacillus of Tetanus.

tion to the number of operations ventured. Dr. George L. Hays, in American Medicine, September 6, 1902, reports his last seven operative cases of perforation occurring in typhoid fever, of which three were successful, the percentage of recoveries in such cases, in which patients always have a very poor chance of recovery, being thirty-one at present. The operation should be done as soon as the symptoms of perforation become apparent. An editorial comment of the Philadelphia Medical Journal, Vol. X., No. 9, 1902, says: "The report in our issue for August 16 of a case of enterostomy, performed in the treatment of typhoid fever with intestinal hemorrhage, has called attention to other recent radical operations in typhoid fever. Dr. Edwin Ricketts, as early as January, 1900, expressed the belief that a surgeon should be associated with the attending physician in every complicated case of typhoid fever."

Dr. Doyle, of Paris, in February, 1902, performed the very remarkable separation of the Hindoo twins successfully. These twins were attached from breast to breast by a flexible bone connection, with visceral attachment below, the connecting membrane containing three large arteries.

Heart Surgery.—The annual address upon surgery of the American Medical Association dealt with suture of the heart. The interest in heart injuries had been revived by the suggestion of Lauder Brunton, of London, that there was a possibility of surgical interference in mitral stenosis. Dr. Nietert in St. Louis applied three sutures to the right ventricle in the case of a knife wound, and the following death of the patient does not dim the brilliancy of the operation. A similar operation was performed by Dr. Forker, of Binghamton, with success in every sense of the word.

Railroad Ambulances.—The Prussian State Railway are introducing an excellent novelty in their ambulance carriages, seventy-seven of which have been ordered and are now in course of preparation. They are to be distributed over the Kingdom, and each will be under the superintendence of a railway medical officer with a special railway servant to have charge of cleaning and repairing the carriage and utensils, and to keep it in readiness to start at any moment should an accident occur on the line. The carriage model chosen is the wide type known as "Corridor carriage." It will be divided into one large and several smaller compartments, the former furnished for lying room for eight wounded and sitting room for four slightly injured persons; the latter to serve as bandaging and operating room. The ward compartment is furnished with eight stretchers on the Prussian Army model, with the requisite girths and with four easy chairs; plenty of blankets being also provided. The bandaging compartment contains an operating table of 1.70 metres by 0.70 metre, two small and two larger wooden seats for the physicians, a washstand, icebox, small gas cooking apparatus and a cupboard containing instruments and bandaging apparatus comprising everything needed for first aid, for the staunching of hemorrhage, etc. There will be no instruments for amputations or other large operations, however, a careful survey having proved that there is no point on the Prussian railways from which a hospital cannot be reached in an hour and a half at the most.—(British Medical Journal, August 9, 1902.)

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Mexico.

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Capital:
CITY OF MEXICO.

Mexico is a republic, occupying the American Continent from the southern boundary of the United States to the northern boundary of Central America. The form of government is broadly similar to that of the United States, the executive resting in a President, elected for four years, and assisted by a Cabinet, while the legislative power is conferred upon a Congress of two houses, a Senate and a House of Representatives.

The President may serve any number of terms. The present executive, General Porpirio Diaz, is in his sixth term, having served five four-year terms previous to his inauguration, December 11, 1900. Under the direction of the President and a council, the administration is carried on by the seven Secretaries of State, in charge of the following portfolios: Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Senor Don Ignacio Mariscal; Secretary of the Interior, Senor General Don Manuel G. Cosio; Secretary of Justice and Public Instruction, Senor Don Leandro Fernandez; Secretary of Finance, Senor Don Jose Ives Limantour; Secretary of War and Navy, Senor General Don Bernardo Reyes; Secretary of Communications and Commerce, Senor General Don Francisco Z. Mena.

The Senate consists of thirty-six members, two from each State, who must be at least thirty years of age. They are elected by the ballot of all respectable males and serve for a term of two years. Representatives must be twenty-five years of age, and are elected for an equal term with the Senators, and in a similar manner. The President is elected by electors popularly chosen in a general election.

There is no state religion in Mexico, and all religious sects are equal before the law. The prevailing religion, however, is the Roman Catholic. No ecclesiastical body can own realty. Since 1863, when all churches were closed and the lands confiscated, many of these buildings have been assigned to serve as hospitals, schools, etc.

Primary education, which is free and compulsory, is carried on mostly at the expense of the States, although the Government makes frequent grants. In 1899 the number of schools supported by the State and Federal Governments was 6,376; by the municipalities 2,989. The cost of these schools was an nually over $6,805,000 (Mex.). The total number of schools was 11,925, with an enrollment of 819,- 550 pupils. There are one naval and one military college.

The largest item in the annual xpenditure has been for the pub- lic debt. This consumed about 46 per cent, 44 per cent representing the expenses of administration. Of the remaining 10 per cent nearly all of it is spent on railroad subventions. In 1903, it is estimated, this ex- penditure will amount to $64,738,- 816 (Mex.). The chief sources of the Mexican revenue are the inter nal taxation, yielding about 45 per cent, and the revenue from cus toms, about 40 per cent. The rev- enue for 1903 is estimated at $64,- 823,600 (Mex.). In 1901 the out- standing gold debt amounted to about $112,398,300 (U. S.), and the silver debt (for 6 per cent currency bonds) to $135,509,271 (Mex.).

Agriculture in Mexico is in a primitive condition. Public lands are continuously sold to the public under the laws of 1863 and 1894, The principal crop is wheat. Great numbers of cattle are raised and shipped to the United States. The minerals found throughout the country make mining a very impor tant industry in Mexico. Nearly all the prominent metals are found and worked. Every producer may have his bullion coined by present ing it at one of the three mints or eight Federal assay offices. The mints receive 4.41 per cent for sil- ver and 4.62 per cent for gold. The total value of imports in 1901 was $65,083,451 (Mex. gold dollars), while the exports amounted to $148,656,338 (Mex. silver dollars).

President Diaz.

The Lower House of the Hun garian Diet on April 29, 1902, rati- fied the Austro-Hungarian commer cial and consular treaty with Mexico, which had lapsed in 1867, when Emperor Maximilian was shot, and had not been renewed. The Austro-Hungarian Minister to Mexico had been appointed in June, 1901.

Definite announcement was made November 11, 1902, that President Diaz had determined to retire from the Presidency of the Republic on the first of January, 1903, and had named as his successor Jose Yves Limantour, his Prime Minister. Diaz has been President since 1877, and is nearly eighty years old, beloved of his people, and his retirement, according to press reports, is due to a desire on his part that the future of the Republic may be assured. His death without provision being made for a strong successor might result in a revolution, and the ascendency of some military man able to gain power through force of arms. The step on the part of the President had been contemplated for some time, and seems to have caused no particular surprise.

Deals have been reported made by American investors and promoters, looking to the establishing of several important syndicates in Mexico. It was said that the American Tobacco Company had been quietly purchasing tobacco and cigarette factories during 1902, with the idea of extending operations into Central America. Another American syndicate is said to have been negotiating for the purchase of a number of electric lighting plants in the northern part of Mexico.

During the period when the volcanoes in Central America and Martinique were most active, Mount Colima, the largest volcano in Mexico, became eruptive and for a time threatened to destroy the town of Colima, situated near its base.

An insurrection on the part of the Yaqui Indians occupied the attention of the army during the early Summer and Spring of 1902, and resulted almost in the extermination of the Indians. The latter claimed that they were peacefully inclined, but were driven to desperation by the Mexicans, who, they said, interfered with their rights to work in peace.

Area and Population.—The area and population, based upon the census of 1900, is as follows:

States and Territories.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Population.	Population. Per. Sq. M.	States and Territories.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Population.	Population. Per. Sq. M.
Gulf States:				Inland States:			
Tamaulipas	32,128	218,948	6.8	Chihuahua	87,802	327,004	3.7
Vera Cruz	29,201	960,570	32.9	Coahuila	63,569	280,899	4.4
Tabasco	10,072	158,107	15.7	Nuevo Leon	23,592	326,940	13.8
Campeche	18,087	84,281	4.6	Durango	38,009	371,274	9.8
Yucatan	35,203	312,264	8.8	Zacatecas	24,757	462,886	18.7
				San Luis Potosi	25,316	582,486	23.0
Total	124,692	1,734,170	13.9	Aguascorlientes	2,950	101,910	34.5

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MEXICO—AREA AND POPULATION.—Continued.

States and Territories.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Population.	Population Per Sq. M.	States and Territories.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Population.	Population Per Sq. M.
Guanajuato	11,370	1,065,317	93.7	Sinalca	33,671	296,109	8.8
Queretaro	3,556	228,489	64.2	Tepic (Ter.)	11,275	149,677	13.2
Hidalgo	8,917	603,074	67.8	Jalisco	31,846	1,137,311	35.7
Mexico	9,247	924,457	100.0	Colima	2,272	65,026	28.6
Federal District	463	540,478	1,167.3	Michoacan	22,874	935,849	40.9
Morelos	2,773	161,697	58.3	Guerrero	24,996	474,594	19.1
Tlaxcala	1,595	172,217	108.0	Oaxaca	35,382	947,910	26.8
Puebla	12,204	1,024,446	83.9	Chiapas	27,222	363,607	13.3
Total	316,125	7,173,574	32.2	Total	324,768	4,637,718	14.3
Pacific States:				Islands	1,420		
Lower California (Ter.)	58,328	47,082	0.8				
Sonora	70,900	220,553	2.8	Grand total	767,005	13,545,462	16.2

The population of the most important cities is as follows:

City.	Population.	City.	Population.	City.	Population.	City.	Population.
Mexico (Capital)	329,774	Oaxaca	32,437	San Luis Potosi	69,050	Saltillo	26,801
Guadalajara	83,934	Aguascalientes	30,872	Monterey	45,695	Vera Cruz	24,085
Leon	58,426	Durango	26,425	Zacatecas	39,912	Acanceh	22,916
Pachuca	40,487	Tuluca	23,150	Merida	36,935	Zopotlanego	20,270
Guanajuato	39,404	Celaya	21,245	Morelia	33,890		
Queretaro	34,576	Puebla	88,684	Orizaba	31,512		

The Governors of the various States and Territories are:

Aguas Caluntes, C. Sagredo; Lower California, northern territory, A. Sangines; southern territory, C. Sagredo; Campeche, C. G. MacGregor; Chiapas, R. Pimentel; Chihuahua, M. Ahumada; Coahuila, M. Gomez Cardenas; Colima, F. Santa Cruz; Federal District, R. Corral; Durango, J. Santa-Marina; Guanajuato, J. O. Gonsules; Guerrero, A. Mora; Hidalgo, P. L. Rodriguez; Jalisco, L. C. Curiel; Mexico, J. V. Villada; Michoacan, A. Mercado; Morelos, M. Alarcon; Nuevo Leon, P. Benitez; Oaxaca, M. Gonzalez; Puebla, M. P. Martinez; Queretaro, F. Gonzalez Cosio; San Luis Potossi, B. Escontria; Sinabra, F. Canedo; Sonora, L. Torres; Tabasco, A. Bandala; Tamaulipas, P. Arguelles; Tepic, P. Rocha y Portu; Tlaxcala, P. Cahuantzi; Vera Cruz, T. A. Dehasa; Yucatan, F. Canton; Zacatecas, G. Garcia.

Michigan.

—

Capital:
LANSING.

The discovery and early settlement of Michigan are due to the French missionaries and fur traders. The first European settlements within the borders of the State were at Sault Ste. Marie, which was founded by Father Marquet in 1668. Fort Michillimackinac, or Mackinaw, was established three years later, and in 1701 an expedition under Cadillac founded Detroit. From this time until its erection into a Territory of the United States, Michigan made slow progress. In 1763 it came under the dominion of Great Britain, and, with the expulsion of the French, the conspiracy headed by the Indian chief Pontiac, and designed for the extermination of the whites, broke out and involved the settlements in bloodshed. Michigan was first included in the government of the Territory of Ohio, and subsequently formed part of the Territory of Indiana, and was constituted an independent Territory in 1805. In January, 1837, it was admitted to Statehood.

Michigan has an area of 258,915 square miles, and in 1901 its estimated population was 2,457,000. Owing to water and rail facilities the State is well equipped for the development of manufacturing, but is handicapped by the lack of coal supply, the deposits found in the State being of poor quality.

The manufacture of lumber and timber products is the most important industry in the State, though there has been a decline in this industry during recent years, owing to the extravagant and wasteful ex ploitation of the forests. A mission has been recently created to look after the protection of the woods, and public opinion is de veloping in favor of a protective system of forestry.

Governor Aaron T. Bliss.

The manufacture of flour and grist mill products ranks second. These have shown a tendency to centralize at points where shipping facilities are best, and which possess superior water power advantages. The State is also con spicuous as a producer of furniture. Grand Rapids is one of the great furniture markets of the world. Other manufactures of a similar character are those of wagons and carriages and railway cars. Foun dry and machine shop products have increased during the past five years and the manufacture of agricultural implements forms an im portant industry.

The Legislature of 1901 passed several laws of importance to laborers. The then existing laws pro hibiting the employment of women under twenty-one years of age for more than sixty hours a week in manufacturing establishments was extended to apply to women work ing in stores where more than ten persons were employed. The employment of minors between the hours of 6 p. m. and 7 a. m. was forbidden in any manufacturing es tablishment. An act provided that in every city a board should be established for the licensing of plumbers, and to formulate rules for the performance of plumbing and drainage work. An act in the interests of farmers made it unlawful to manufacture or sell an imitation butter, provided that oleomargarine might be sold when not colored to imitate butter.

For the moral protection of de linquent minors, an act provided that no person under sixteen years of age, when under arrest should be confined in a cell with an adult prisoner, or conveyed to or from a prison in the company of adult pris oners, or be present at the trial of an adult.

The act of 1891, directing all candidates for office and chairmen of political organizations to make affidavit of the amount of money expended in campaigns, and to take oath that the money had been used for legal purposes only, was repealed, much to the gratification of politicians. The use of the United States

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flag for advertising purposes was prohibited. Congress was appealed to under article five of the Constitution, to call a convention to propose an amendment providing for the direct election of United States Senators.

The Democratic State convention met July 31, 1902, adopted a platform which was devoted almost entirely to State issues, the only mention of national issues being an indorsement of the election of United States Senators directly by the people. George H. Durand, a gold Democrat, was nominated for Governor. Mr. Durand was not accepted by the Democratic Central Committee, and declined the nomination. In his place his brother, L. T. Durand, of Saginaw, was chosen.

The Republican State convention was held on June 26. The platform adopted indorsed President Roosevelt and his administration, and especially the conduct of affairs in the Philippines.

Minnesota.

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Capital:
MINNEAPOLIS.

As early as 1680 Hennepin and La Salle penetrated the wilds of what is now the State of Minnesota, and they were followed by La Hontan and Le Sueur, who established a small trade with the Indians, but attempted no settlements. Early in the nineteenth century the region was thoroughly explored by Pike, Long, Keating and others, and in 1812 the United States assumed authority within the present limits of the State. In 1819 the military post of Fort Snelling was established, and in 1837 lumbering operations were begun along the St. Croix River on a small tract of land obtained from the Indians. On March 3, 1849, Minnesota was made a Territory of the United States, and was admitted to Statehood May 11, 1858.

Minnesota has an area of 83,365 square miles, and the population in 1901 was estimated to be 1,799,000. The development of Minnesota manufactures has been due largely to the immense tracts of white and Norway pine, to the extensive wheat fields and to the State's favorable position for the transportation of products. According to the census of 1900 there has been no marked growth in manufactures in the State. The most important industry is flour and grist mill products, this State leading all others in the value of these products. The rapid development of this industry has been due largely to the introduction of a process whereby the hard outer covering of Spring wheat raised in Minnesota can be separated from the kernel. Minneapolis is the centre of the flour mill industry, the Falls of St. Anthony, on the Mississippi River, being utilized for power.

Samuel R. Van Sant.

The second industry of import ance is lumbering, the quantity of merchantable forest pine in Minnesota being greater than that in any other State. The timber country contains many small lakes and streams, most of them connected with the St. Louis and Cloquet rivers, making transportation easy and cheap. The facilities of St. Paul and Minneapolis for the handling of cattle make slaughtering and meat packing and the kindred industries of butter and cheese making of much importance. Due greatly to the extensive grain fields is the importance of the manfacture of malt liquors.

The Legislature of 1901 passed several laws regarding marriage and divorce that are of general interest. One law passed on this subject provided that persons should not marry in Minnesota within six months after having been divorced, and prohibited the publication of advertisements by attorneys offering to secure divorces or soliciting business to that end. By another law any woman under the age of forty-five and any man of any age, unless he married a woman over forty-five, was prohibited from marrying if he or she were epileptic, feeble minded or insane. Another law provided that a woman should not be liable for her husband's debts, nor a man for his wife's debts beyond those contracted for necessities; but provided that husband and wife should be jointly liable when living together for all necessary household articles and supplies.

A resolution was passed urging the Minnesota Congressmen to vote for the passage of the Grout Oleomargarine bill in Congress, and an act was passed prohibiting the sale in Minnesota of oleomargarine or any oleogenous substance when colored to imitate butter. Cities of over 50,000 inhabitants were authorized to establish free employment bureaus to be under municipal management.

The Primary Election law of 1899 was extended in 1901 to cover the entire State. Only country and city officials are nominated at primary elections, however, State officers being nominated in conventions.

A law was passed prohibiting any person under twenty-one years of age from playing pool or billiards in any saloon or room adjacent to a saloon, or in any restaurant or public place where tobacco in any form, confectionery or drinks except water are sold or given away. Two memorials were presented to Congress, one asking for direct election of United States Senators and the other for additional powers to be conferred upon Congress for the regulation of trusts.

The Republican State Convention, which met on July 1, 1902, adopted a platform indorsing President Roosevelt and his Administration. The Democratic State Convention was held June 25. Its platform declares allegiance to the principles of Democracy as taught by Jefferson and reaffirmed by the latest national convention of the party, approves of the withdrawal of troops from Cuba, condemns the Administration's policy in the Philippines and opposes protective tariff. It also favors the direct election of United States Senators.

Missionary Achievements During 1902

Annual reports presented in 1902 to the several missionary organizations representing the Protestant churches of America were marked in every instance by records of evident progress in the foreign fields occupied. These churches raise great sums every year for the support of missions in lands where there exists only a limited knowledge, if any, concerning the Christian religion. They are represented by an army of preachers, teachers and physicians, the force in the field including a large proportion of women, some of whom are the wives of the missionaries, while there is a numerous contingent of single women engaged in school work, hospital service, and even in the practice of medicine. In some lands the work, which has been going on for generations, has advanced so far that the native helpers, many of whom have been ordained to the ministry, far outnumber their American fellow-workers. In every land the native Christians are contributors both to the support of their own churches, schools and other institutions, and to the funds annually raised for the maintenance and extension of missionary effort. Every year is marked by an increase in the number of organized native churches, and in the number of such churches which have become self-supporting.

One of the noteworthy features in all the reports is the evidence of recovery from the effects of the terrible "Boxer" uprising in China during the year 1900. The missions in that country have been rehabilitated, the work is being prosecuted with renewed and increased earnestness, and it is being met by a most encour-

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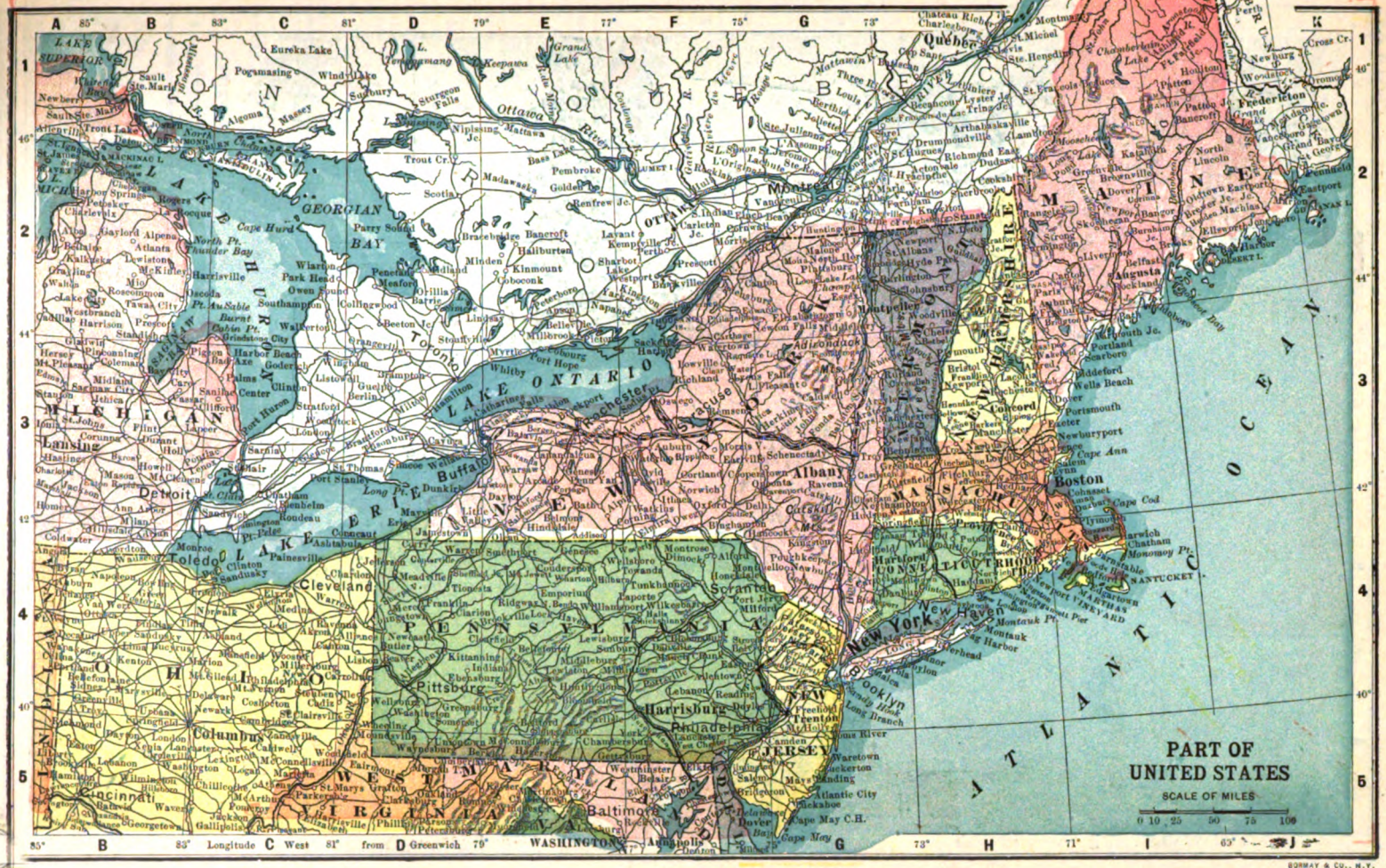
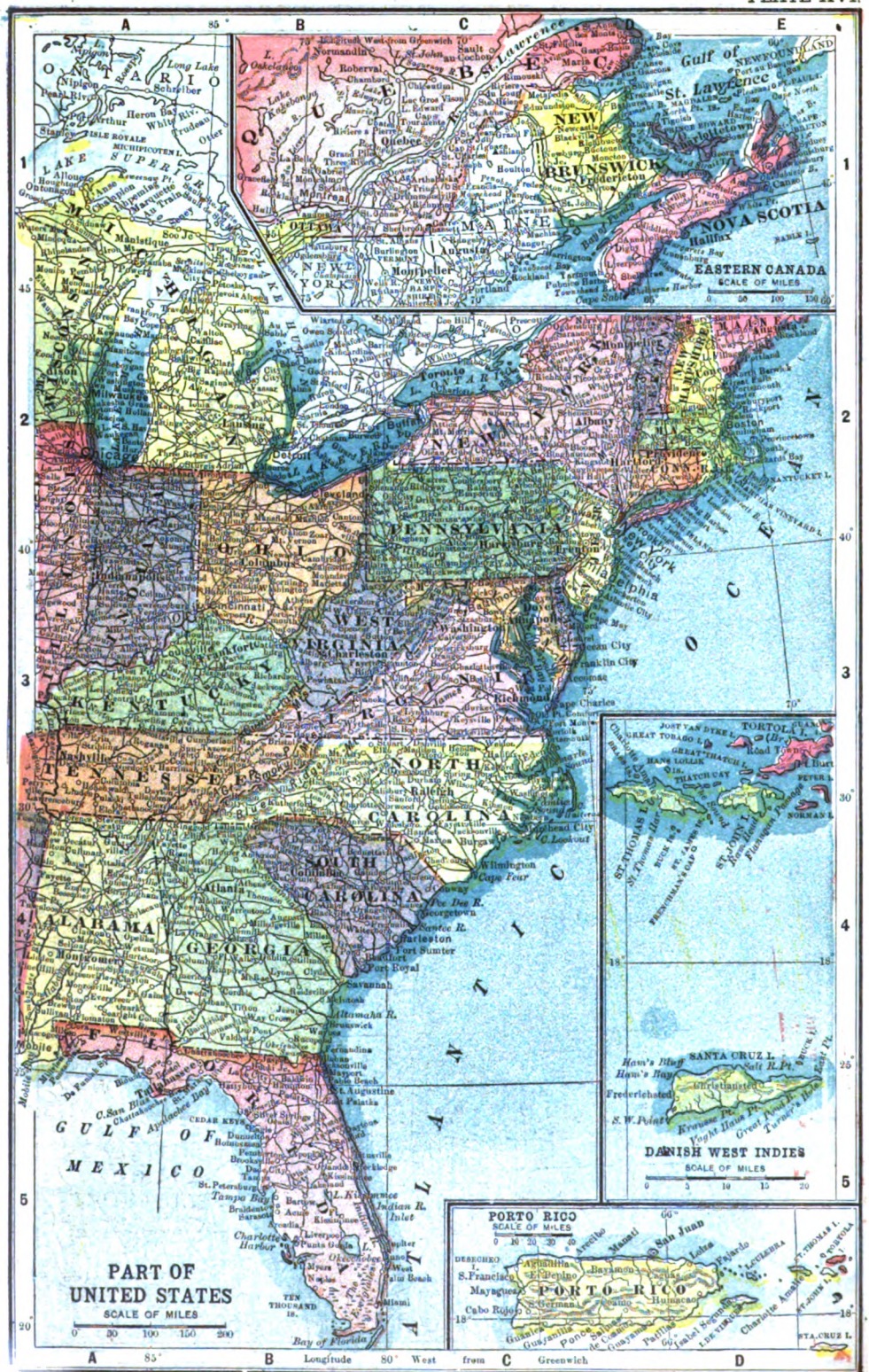

PART OF
UNITED STATES
SCALE OF MILES
0 10 25 50 75 100
LAKE SUPERIOR
LAKE HURON
GEORGIAN BAY
LAKE ONTARIO
LAKE ERIE
MICHIGAN
ONTARIO
QUEBEC
NEW YORK
PENNSYLVANIA
OHIO
WEST VIRGINIA
VIRGINIA
MARYLAND
NEW JERSEY
MASSACHUSETTS
RHODE ISLAND
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Montreal
Quebec
Ottawa
Toronto
Buffalo
Detroit
Cleveland
Pittsburg
Columbus
Cincinnati
Albany
Boston
New York
Philadelphia
Harrisburg
Baltimore
Washington
Portland
Augusta
Concord
Hartford
New Haven
Brooklyn
Trenton
Scranton
Lansing
Toledo
Sandusky
Niagara Falls
Rochester
Syracuse
Utica
Lake Champlain
Lake George
Lake Memphremagog
Lake Temiscamang
Lake Nipissing
Lake Simcoe
Lake Couchiching
Lake Muskoka
Lake Joseph
Lake Rosseau
Lake Huron
Georgian Bay
Cape Hurd
Thunder Bay
Parry Sound
Owen Sound
Collingwood
Penetanguishene
Midland
Orillia
Barrie
Lindsay
Peterboro
Belleville
Kingston
Napanee
Brockville
Prescott
Cornwall
Gananoque
Ottawa River
Mattawa
Niplising
Sturgeon Falls
Sudbury
Pogmasing
Eureka Lake
Sault Ste. Marie
Algoma
Massey
Windy Lake
Trout Cr.
Pembroke
Renfrew
Madawaska
Golden Lake
Bancroft
Haliburton
Kinmount
Minden
Lakefield
Peterboro
Millbrook
Port Hope
Cobourg
Whitby
Oshawa
Toronto
Brampton
Guelph
Berlin
Waterloo
Stratford
Woodstock
London
Ingersoll
Tillsonburg
Simcoe
Port Dover
Hamilton
St. Catharines
Niagara
Welland
Port Colborne
Fort Erie
Chippewa
Lundy's Lane
Grand River
Caledonia
Dunnville
Port Maitland
Port Stanley
Long Pt.
Dunkirk
Jamestown
Warren
Titusville
Oil City
Franklin
Meadville
Conneaut
Ashtabula
Painesville
Fairport
Cleveland
Akron
Canton
Massillon
Orrville
Wooster
Mansfield
Norwalk
Huron
Vermilion
Lorain
Sandusky
Port Clinton
Put-in-Bay
Kelleys I.
Pelee I.
Pt. Pelee
Leamington
Kingsville
Amherstburg
Windsor
Sandwich
Walkerville
Chatham
Wallaceburg
Sarnia
Port Huron
St. Clair
Lake St. Clair
Detroit
Monroe
Toledo
Maumee
Perrysburg
Fremont
Bellevue
Tiffin
Fostoria
Findlay
Bowling Green
Defiance
Napoleon
Wauseon
Archbold
Delta
Swanton
Metamora
Adrian
Hillsdale
Jackson
Ann Arbor
Ypsilanti
Dexter
Chelsea
Howell
Pontiac
Mt. Clemens
St. Clair Flats
Port Huron
Sarnia
Lambton
Petrolia
Oil Springs
Wyoming
Strathroy
Glencoe
Wardsville
Dutton
Rodney
Aylmer
Tillsonburg
Simcoe
Port Dover
Hamilton
Dundas
Galt
Preston
Hespeler
Paris
Brantford
Tillsonburg
Woodstock
Ingersoll
Tavistock
Stratford
Listowel
Palmerston
Harriston
Mount Forest
Arthur
Fergus
Elora
Guelph
Acton
Georgetown
Milton
Oakville
Burlington
Hamilton
Dundas
Waterdown
Grimsby
Beamsville
Jordan
St. Catharines
Thorold
Niagara Falls
Niagara
Queenston
Lewiston
Tonawanda
North Tonawanda
Buffalo
Hamburg
Eden
Evans
Dunkirk
Fredonia
Westfield
Ripley
Portland
Silver Creek
Irving
Angola



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aging responsiveness on the part of the Chinese people. According to some of the reports the return of the missionaries was attended by a hearty spirit of welcome which was extremely auspicious for the resumption of effort in this vast field. This was especially the case with the Methodists, whose general word from the missionary field is pervaded by a general note of cheer. Notable additions to their church membership are reported from all their missions, and note is made of the satisfactory fact that self-support is making great advances. Japan is one of their most encouraging missions; Korea affords satisfaction in the prospects of ad vance; India has been stirred by earnest revivals; and the work is making excellent progress.

Miss Ellen M. Stone.

The Congregational Church, working through the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Mis sions, includes in its report of gen eral advance notice of the progress of school work in all of its many missions. The Board perceives a call for advance in China, presented in the conditions now existing there; and it chronicles a good year in Japan and India. Its European missions, and those in Mexico, have proved fertile fields. The only discourage ment expressed is over the work in Turkey, always a source of anxiety.

In the missions of the Presbyte rian churches the year was one of quiet growth and uninterrupted ex pansion. The native churches have made accessions to their membership to an extent unequalled in the past history of the mission board. In the general review of the work the re port says: "One of the foremost features of encouragement in the mission field during the year has been the development of the spirit of Christian Union." And considerable space is devoted to an account of matters indicating this pleasing de velopment.

The Baptist Missionary Union re ports all its stations in China re occupied, and the work going on well. It reports prosperity attending its efforts in Japan also, while the re ports from other missions all indicate that the year was one of gratifying results.

The Protestant Episcopal mis sions make an excellent showing in the annual report, and this church is one of those which has met with em phatic encouragement in the restored order existing in China. The results of its recent work there are spoken of as triumphs. The other strictly missionary fields of the Protestant Episcopal Church are Japan and Africa, in both of which it is making noteworthy progress.

Japan affords most cause for congratulation to the Mission Board of the Reformed Church, the outlook in that country increasing constantly in hopefulness. Renewed interest is reported in China. While India does not show such progress for the missions of this church as they are making in China and Japan, the ad vance there affords encouragement. One feature in the report of this board possesses especial interest in view of the fact that there is a continual plaint in the annual proceedings of the great missionary organiza tions because of the invariable excess of necessary expenditures over the available funds. It is seldom that one of these organizations closes its yearly accounts without having a large balance on the wrong side of the ledger.

It is estimated that the sum raised annually by English-speaking people for the support of missionary work in foreign fields is about $22,000,000. This vast sum is made up mainly of contributions given from time to time by congregations, and in individual donations. Bequests received in any given year, unless de vised to be held as permanent funds or otherwise placed under restriction, are usually expended in the work of the year. Notwithstanding the magnitude of the amounts realized, and the considerable volume of in come for invested funds, the missionary organizations find that their income is seldom equal to the demands upon it. In view of this fact, the Protestant Episcopal Churches inaugurated a movement toward the close of the year 1902 to stimulate the interest of churchmen in the cause of missions, with a view to securing larger contributions for their support.

A special demand upon the generosity of friends of missionary endeavor was created during the year by the unusual incident of the capture of a female missionary by brigands, and the necessity for raising funds with which to pay the ransom demanded. Miss Ellen M. Stone, of Boston, Mass., a missionary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, was passing with a party through the Balkan Mountains in September, 1901, and with Mrs. Tsilka, one of her associates, and a few other companions, dropped behind their escort. They were surrounded by a party of armed men, who compelled Miss Stone and Mrs. Tsilka to go with them. Eventually the brigands made it known that they wanted a ransom of $110,000 for Miss Stone, and that if the money were not forthcoming before October 8, 1901, they would put her to death. The date was several times postponed, and in the meantime the United States Govern ment interested itself in the matter through its diplomatic machinery, while the Turkish and Bulgarian governments made ineffectual efforts to capture the brigands, although the troops kept them constantly in motion. The amount demanded could not be raised, one reason being the unwillingness of the American Board to exert itself in this direction because of the principle involved, namely, that to pay a ransom would be to put a premium upon such deeds. Popular sentiment, however, was not affected by this view of the matter, and although money was subscribed slowly the sum of $75,000 was finally raised. The brigands, besides refraining from the execution of their threat against Miss Stone, modified their demand for ransom to the extent of expressing willingness to accept what could be raised, and the women were released in March, 1902, after a captivity of about six months. During this period they were treated with kindness and consideration by the brigands, and Mrs. Tsilka, who became a mother about the first of January, was given all the care that was possible. The $75,000 which had been raised was paid under conditions imposed by the brigands who, true to their agreement, surrendered the women and the baby in due time to friends who had been deputed to meet them.

Six of the Protestant denominations in the United States are engaged in missionary work in foreign lands. Their respective organizations for this branch of their effort at Christianizing the world are the American Baptist Missionary Union; the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (Congregational); the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in America; the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church; the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, and the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The statistics of their work are presented in the table, which follows:

Societies.	No. of missions.	No. of stations.	No. of missionaries.	No. of native helpers.	Organized churches.	Church members.	Adherents.	Schools and colleges.	Native contributions.	Cost of missions.	Total cost of work.
A. B. M. U.....	7	99	478	3,325	1,003	111,650	172,780	1,473	$107,107	$464,460.50	$660,150.91
A. B. C. F. M.....	20	97	544	3,483	505	50,892	143,688	1,152	147,879	658,463.71	799,712.28
B. F. M., R. C. A.	5	24	117	584	43	4,932	.....	23	14,548	101,910.15	115,646.00
D. F. M. S., P. E. C.	3	268	109	.....	51	4,693	8,726	32	.....	278,765.63	*
B. F. M., P. C.....	12	118	674	19	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,029,333.86	1,097,635.94
M. S., M. E. C.....	30	1,918	717	6,152	....	109,131	164,808	1,197	509,032	5,992,198.00	*

* Both of these organizations are engaged very largely in domestic as well as in foreign missions, and the proportion of general expense for each branch of the work is not specified.

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Mississippi.

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Capital:
JACKSON.

De Soto and his companions were the first Europeans to traverse the territory now within the bounds of Mississippi. They made no settlements, and the death of the leader in 1542 put an end to the expedition. In 1682 La Salle descended the Mississippi River and took possession of the adjacent country and called it Louisiana, in honor of the King of France. In 1716 Fort Rosalie was erected on the site of Natchez. The colony grew slowly, and New Orleans, founded soon after, attracted many of the settlers. The Territory of Mississippi was formed by an act of Congress April 7, 1798, and was admitted as a State with the present boundaries in 1817.

Mississippi has an area of 48,810 square miles, and in 1901 its estimated population was 1,578,000. Although an agricultural State, its manufacturing and mechanical industries have increased to some extent in recent years, the most important being the lumber and timber industry. Lack of capital, of water power and good harbors have prevented the State reaching the manufacturing prominence it might otherwise have attained. The forests of Mississippi constitute the most valuable natural resource, though but little long-leaf pine remains along the coast. The rolling pine lands of the interior have been but little exploited, and these contain about 8,000,000 acres.

The increase in the lumber and timber industry in the decade ending 1900, was, according to the census, 171.3 per cent, the total value of the product in that year being $15,656,110, or 38.7 per cent of the total value of the products of the State. While much of these was timber for building purposes, a great deal was used in the manufacture of cheap furniture, and for boat building and fitting.

The manufacture of cottonseed oil and cake has increased rapidly during the past five years, and this industry ranks as second in the State. Cotton ginning is also among the important industries; while the production of turpentine and rosin ranks fourth. The alluvial lands along the rivers beyond the reach of high water produce some of the finest cotton grown in the South. Much of the cotton land along the Yazoo delta is owned by the State, which employs convict labor on the large farms. The system of working convicts has proved a great success, the profits for 1901 being about $150,000. The plan meets with popular favor in the State, and several counties are adopting a like system for county convicts. The amount raised on these farms is not large enough to affect the price, and there has been no complaint from farmers.

Gov. A. H. Longino.

The Legislature at the session of 1902 passed a general primary law much like that in use in several of the Southern States, but differing in some particulars. The law requires, in brief, that all party nominations shall be made at primaries, and leaves no provisions for conventions of those parties numerically too weak to hold primaries. Candidates are nominated by the direct vote of the people, and, as is the case in South Carolina, the primary nomination is usually equivalent to an election. A test case was brought before the Ninth District Court in June, 1902, to determine the status of the law. A writ of mandamus was asked, directed against the State Democratic Executive Committee of Issaquena County, prohibiting it from issuing a call for a convention, and ordering it to call a primary election instead. The court decided in favor of the law and issued the writ.

The primary system has met with general approval, and the only difficulty in it seems to be that it makes no provision for the adoption of a platform. It has been decided that no committee, convention or body of men is authorized to speak for the people, either in the way of naming a candidate or in enunciating party principles. This will be done altogether by the people, and the selection of a candidate will mean the approval of the particular views of the successful man. The people can shelve a platform or throw overboard an objectionable plank without the slightest difficulty.

The three important candidates in the field for Gubernatorial nomination in 1902 had each a pet platform on which he was running. Senator Noel, the author of the law, made his campaign on this issue, and his success would naturally be followed by an extension of the idea that all political power should come directly from the people. Editor Vardaman entered the race on a platform, the chief plank of which called for a division of the school funds between the whites and negroes on the basis of the taxes paid by each. The adoption of this platform would mean the closing of about nine-tenths of the negro schools. Attorney-General McClurg, another candidate for Governor in 1902, made his campaign on the single issue of the regulation or abolition of trusts in Mississippi.

The only legislation of general interest in 1902 was a change in the liquor laws, providing that incorporated municipalities might grant licenses to sell liquors in from one to five gallon packages.

At the election held in November three Constitutional amendments were put before the people. One, forbidding the Legislature to permit any county, city or town to become a stockholder in any corporation other than a railway company, was passed by a majority of 201. Another, setting a time for the convening of the Legislature was passed, but a third amendment, providing for a form of referendum for future constitutional amendments, was lost.

Missouri.

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Capital:
JEFFERSON CITY.

The settlement and progress of Missouri were later and less rapid than those of the lower districts of the country originally included in Louisiana, but as early as 1720 its lead mines had attracted attention. In 1755 St. Genevieve was founded. In 1775 St. Louis, originally a depot for fur trade, contained 800 inhabitants. This town was the centre of numerous conflicts between the English and French, the latter claiming the land under a grant from Spain. The general peace of 1783 put an end to hostilities. In the purchase of 1803 Missouri was included in the Territory of Louisiana, with St. Louis as the seat of government. In 1812 it was made a separate Territory, and was admitted to Statehood August 10, 1821, it being the last State to be admitted in which slavery was permitted.

Missouri has an area of 69,415 square miles, and in 1901 its population was estimated to be 3,153,000. The State has kept pace with her sister States in the growth of manufacturing industries, and shows only a small decrease in some special industries, which have been moved to centres further South and West.

Slaughtering and meat packing are the most important industries, and the manufacture of tobacco ranks

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second. Flour and grist mill products have an important place, due to the extensive wheat fields of the State, though in this industry there has been a decrease in recent years, due to the better transportation facilities offered in States further south and west. A comparatively new industry is the manufacture of shoes, brought about by the natural tendency of a manufacturer to get as close as possible to the source of supplies.

Gov. Alexander M. Dockery.

The Legislature of 1901 passed several acts of importance. In accordance with the suggestion of the Governor a bill was passed taxing franchises at the same rate as actual and tangible property was taxed. The value of a franchise was declared to be the difference between the tangible property of a corporation and the total value of its property. A Board of Mediation and Arbitration was created, to consist of three members, one of whom was to be an employer, another an employe and the third to have no fixed industrial status. The duties of this board were to endeavor to bring about settlements in case of strikes, and should its efforts at conciliation fail it was empowered to publish its findings and its decision. The decision of the board was to be final.

Another labor law provided for the appointment of a factory inspector. An act for the protection of employes provided that all manufactories in the State should pay their employes at least every fifteen days. Eight hours a day was made the legal limit for all miners.

An act of special legislation made it the duty of all public officers in the State, counties or cities who had charge of the erection of public buildings to provide for the reception of bids for stone quarried in Missouri, and to give such bids preference.

An act made it obligatory upon the County Courts to direct all prisoners, except women, to work on the public highways. Kidnaping was made punishable by death or by imprisonment for not less than five years. By an act defining what is meant by the practice of medicine Christian Scientists were debarred, but a special clause was inserted permitting medical practice by osteopaths. Congress was petitioned to call a convention for a constitutional amendment providing for the direct election of United State Senators.

On February 12, 1901, the Supreme Court of the State handed down a decision affirming the constitutionality of the act requiring all electric street cars to be equipped with screens or hoods protecting the motormen from the inclemencies of the weather. It was declared to be a general law in that it aimed to protect the health of all the people of the State who might at any time become motormen on street cars.

In September, 1902, several prominent members of the St. Louis city government were indicted for bribery, it having been alleged that the sum of about $47,500 had been used during 1902 to buy votes of representatives to secure the passage of several franchise bills pending before the Council and House.

The Republicans of Missouri adopted a platform in June, 1902, approving of the course of the Administration and indorsing President Roosevelt for election in 1904. At the Democratic State Convention the platform adopted condemned trusts and disapproved of the Administration.

Monaco.

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Capital:
MONACO.

Monaco has belonged to the House of Grimaldi since 968. In 1715 it passed to the female line, although the Count of Thorigny, who married Louise Hippolyte, daughter of Anthony I., and heiress to Monaco, assumed both the name and arms of the family. When his wife died, after reigning but a few months, he assumed the throne under the name of Jacques I., and was succeeded by his son, Honorius III., who was forcibly dispossessed by the French Revolution in 1792. In 1814, however, the principality was re-established under the protection of the Kingdom of Sardinia.

The present reigning Prince, Albert I., was born November 13, 1848. He succeeded his father, Prince Charles III., September 10, 1889. He married, September 21, 1869, Lady Mary Douglas Hamilton, and, October 30, 1889, Alice, Dowager Duchess de Richelieu, both of whom were divorced. By his first wife he had one son, Prince Louis, who was born July 12, 1870.

No church except the Roman Catholic is recognized in Monaco. Over this a bishop presides. In 1819 the French Codes were adopted and a Court of First Instance established; there is also a Judge de Paix's Court.

The Principality has its own coinage, which passes current in the countries of the Latin Union, and its own postage issue. There are no lands to cultivate, no trades or industries. Revenue comes from the gambling concessions, which at present yield $2,000,000 per annum.

Nobody in Monaco pays any taxes, the Prince enjoys a handsome income, and the cathedral, with the bishop and clergy, are supported on the proceeds of the gambling. Fifty years ago Monaco was despairing and bankrupt. Then Francois Blanc took the half built Casino with its concessions for 170,000 francs, and since then Monaco has been the most prosperous community in Europe. Europe has supported it.

Prince of Monaco.

The direct expenses of the Casino amount to about $4,170,000 a year, which includes $3,450,000 for the management and 1,600 employes. The gardens cost $125,000, while $205,000 goes toward the theatre and orchestra. About $125,000 is distributed to the press, presumably for past and future silence and incidental advertising. Sixty thousand dollars are set aside each year to pay the travelling expenses of the patrons who are cleaned out. These are the mere expenses of the Casino, a first charge on the bank's winnings, and which are invariably met.

There are other charges. The public service, which includes maintenance of roads, lighting, water, carnivals, races, pigeon shoots and other amusements, takes a considerable sum. The bishop, clergy and schools receive $45,000, and $250,000 is paid to the Prince of Monaco for the privilege of keeping the Casino open. An additional sum of $100,000 is reserved for "body guard, police, law courts and government." During the last year there have been the usual number of announcements of men who have perfected "systems" for breaking the bank at Monte Carlo, but so far there has been no appreciable suffering on the part of the bank.

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Montana.

Capital:
HELENA.

The history of Montana is nearly identical with that of Idaho, it having been set off and given a territorial form of government in 1864. Its settlement dates from the opening of the gold mines in that region. By an act of February 17, 1873, a tract of about 2,000 square miles, previously belonging to Dakota, was annexed to Montana, and the capital of the Territory was established at Helena. It was admitted as a State November 8, 1889. Montana has an area of 146,080 square miles, and its population in 1901 was estimated to be 254,000. The manufacturing interests of the State are inconsiderable when compared with mining, stock raising and agriculture, though there has been a marked increase in the past decade. The smelting and refining of copper and lead are the chief industries, the product in 1900 being valued at 60 per cent. of the entire product of the United States. Large deposits of ore, abundant water power within easy reach of the mines, large coal deposits nearby and the great available supply of timber suitable for use in mines have assisted in developing this industry. Hundreds of acres of the finest grazing land make the cattle raising industry of great importance, and the livestock markets of the State rank among the first in the country.

The Legislature of 1901 passed an act limiting the period of labor for miners to eight hours a day, and appointed an inspector of mines to see that all State regulations were carried out regarding precautions to be taken for the safety of workmen. Another act provided that miners might employ, at their own expense, a check weighman, who should have equal rights with the regular weighman, and that both check weighman and regular weighman should subscribe to an oath before a Justice of the Peace to do justice between employer and employe in the weighing of coal. Employers were prohibited from paying em ployes in script, token or anything except lawful money, and also pro hibited the assignment of wages by employes to their employers.

Gov. Joseph K. Toole.

Among other acts was one per mitting the practising of osteopathy by persons passing an exami nation prescribed by a board of osteopathic examiners. A law amend ing the election regulations provided that only those persons could vote at a primary who intended to vote at the subsequent elections with the party holding the primary, and provided also that a cross should be placed by the voter against the name of every person voted for, thereby abolishing "straight ticket" voting, it being stated that corporations interested in the political complex ion of the State had found means by tissue paper ballots and other wise to ascertain how their employes voted.

A resolution introduced into the Legislature for a constitutional amendment by which the Leg islature would be enabled to control contracts between employers and employes failed of passage.

A large part of the session of the Legislature was occupied in trying to elect two United States Senators, to fill the vacancies caused by the expiration of the term of Thomas H. Carter and the resignation of William A. Clark. The Democrats having secured a majority in both branches of the Legislature, William A. Clark was readily elected to fill the long term. It was not until the last day of the Legislative session, after 22 ballots had been taken, that Paris Gibson was chosen for the short term. The re-election of Mr. Clark was brought about by a desire to make his seat in Congress sure. When he was first elected in 1899, charges of bribery were brought against him, and his name was recommended dropped from the rolls of Congress by the Investigating Committee. He resigned from the Senate and was immediately appointed to fill the vacancy caused by his own resignation. The election of 1901 confirmed the appointment.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, held September 2, 1902, F. A. Heinze, of Butte, was selected to be nominated for Governor over Senator Clark. At the Democratic State Convention, held September 22, Senator Clark scored a signal victory over Mr. Heinze, retaining absolute control of the party. In retaliation Mr. Heinze organized a new party, known as the Populist party, with the intention of splitting the vote.

The Republican State convention, held September 27, adopted a platform which declares for Roosevelt in 1904 and indorses the administration's Trust policy.

Montenegro.

Capital,
CETTINJE.

The reigning power has remained in the family of Petrooic Njegos since 1697, when Danilo Petrooic, on being proclaimed Vladika of Montenegro, secured the liberty of the country from the Turks. He at once established himself as spiritual and temporal ruler, and a dual power was descended collaterally until 1851, when Danilo I., who had succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, Peter II., abandoned both the title of Vladika and the spiritual functions which were attached to it, adopting, in its stead, the title of Gospodar, or Prince.

Nicholas I., the present ruler, was born October 7, 1841, and was proclaimed Prince of Montenegro, as successor to his uncle, Danilo I., August 14, 1860. In December, 1900, the Prince assumed the title of Royal Highness. On November 6, 1860, he married Milena Petroona Vucoticova (born May 4, 1847), the daughter of Peter Vukotic, Senator and Vice-President of the Council of State. They have had issue:

Name.	Born.	Died.	Married.	Born.	Marriage.	Issue.
1. Princess Militza	1866	....	Grand Duke Peter of Russia	1864	1889	3
(1.) Princess Marina	1892	....				
(2.) Prince Roman	1896	....				
(3.) Princess Nadeshda	1898	....				
2. Princess Anastasia	1867	....	Duke of Leuchtenberg	1852	1889	2
(1.) Prince Serge	1890	....				
(2.) Princess Helene	1892	....				
3. Prince Danilo	1871	....	Dutchess Jutta of Mechlinburg	1880	1899	....
4. Princess Helene	1872	....	Prince Victor Emmanuel of Naples, now King of Italy	1869	1896	1

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MONTENEGRO.—Continued.

Name.	Born	Died.	Married.	Born.	Marriage.	Issue.
5. Princess Anna	1874	....	Prince Francis Joseph of Battenberg	1861	1897	....
6. Prince Mirko	1890	....				
7. Princess Xenia	1881	....				
8. Princess Vera	1887	....				
9. Prince Peter	1889	....				

THE MINISTRY.—Minister of Foreign Affairs, G. Voukovitch; Minister of the Interior, B. Petrovitch Niegoch; Minister of Justice, Dr. L. Vojnooic; Minister of War, J. Plamenatz; Minister of Instruction, S. Popovitch; Minister of Finance, N. Matanovitch.

Since 1878 the independence of gro has been recognized by Turkey the Treaty of Berlin. Austria and nue. The power of executive rests Legislature consists of a State whom the Prince appoints. He is

Of the 228,000 population, over religion; about 14,000 Mohammedan-Catholics. The Prince dominates dependent from the State.

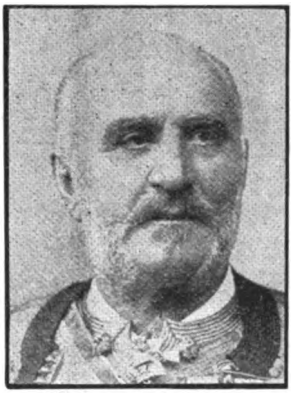
Education is compulsory and maintained at the expense of the seminary and a college for boys.

The Velliki Sud, or Supreme over the whole principality. There portant towns.

The budget for 1902 shows ex florins each.

Agriculture is of the most ist nowhere. Any manufactures sumption. Live stock of all kinds have been found between Antival which a concession has been granted toms tariff is at present 6 per cent

Montenegro has now no com countries. There are a number of row gauge, 100 miles long, is to be iron mines which are being opened. inhabitants not physically unfitted liable to be called under arms. The Moslem inhabitants are exempt from military service on the payment of a capitation tax. Regular drill and military instruction are superintended by Montenegran officers, who have been trained in Italy. The number of men available for military service is put at about 39,000.



Prince of Montenegro.

the limited monarchy of Montene- and the other signatory Powers of Russia both contribute to its reve- solely with the ruling Prince. The Council of eight members, four of the practical dictator.

200,000 profess the Greek orthodox ism, and about 13,000 are Roman the Church, which is nominally in-

free. There is a girls' high school Empress of Russia, a theological

Court, at Cettinje, has jurisdiction are district courts in the more im-

penditure and revenue of 1,200,000

primitive kind. Large estates ex- that exist are only for local con- is reared. Deposits of iron ore and Nihilc, for the working of to a foreign company. The cus- ad valorem.

mercial treaty with any foreign excellent carriage roads, and a nar- built for the development of the There is no standing army, but all are trained as soldiers, and are

Morocco.

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Capital: FEZ.

Little is known of Morocco, its people being fiercely opposed to the in- coming of foreigners. The present Sultan, Mural Abd ex Aziz, born February 24, 1878, succeeded his father, Mural Hassan, at the latter's death, June 7, 1894. He is the fifteenth of the Alides, and the thirty-sixth in lineal descent from Ali, uncle and son-in-law of the Prophet. The Sheriffian umbrella is hereditary in the family of the Filell Sharifs of Tafilet. Each Sultan is sup- posed, previous to his death, to indicate the member of the Sheriffian family who, according to his conscientious belief, will best replace him. The succes- sion is, however, elective, and all members of the Sheriffian family are eli- gible. Generally the late Sultan's nominee is elected by public acclamation at noonday prayers the Friday after the Sultan's death.

The form of government is an absolute despotism, unrestricted by any laws, civil or religious. The Sultan has six ministers, those for Foreign Affairs, Home Affairs and War, the Chief Chamberlain, Chief Treasurer and Chief Administrator of Customs. There is also a Grand Vizier. These he consults or not, as he chooses. His income is estimated at $2,500,000 a year.

The army is composed of 10,000 disciplined infantry, under the command of an Englishman; 400 disciplined cavalry, a few batteries of field guns, and 7,000 irregular cavalry. The navy consists of an old iron screw ship, a smaller one and an armed cruiser.

The imports in 1900 amounted to about $8,200,000 and the exports to about $9,500,000.

The area of Morocco can only southern frontiers, toward the des According to the most recent inves dominion is about 219,000 square ulation of Morocco vary from generally considered to be about the following result by races: Shellah Berbers, 2,200,000; pure 3,000,000; Jews, 150,000; negroes, Tuat and other races, claimed by have recently been occupied by boundary between Moroccan and mined. The number of Christians these fully 5,000 are probably in Morocco is unknown to Europeans. of about 140,000 and Tangier of southern capital. The Sultan and sect of Sunnite Mohammedans, chiefly in the attitudes assumed

The value of exports during ports are obtainable, was $8,835,-

Two Italian artillery officers recently been loaned to the Sultan assist in the establishment of a Spanish military commissioner also either at Tetuan, Tangier or Fez. Spanish Government. There is a military doctor, and a German

Sultan of Morocco.

vaguely be estimated, as the ert of Sahara, are unsettled. tigation, the area of the Sultan's miles. The estimates of the pop- 2,500,000 to 9,400,000, but it is 5,000,000. Another estimate gives Berbers and Tuaregs, 3,000,000; nomadic Bedouins, 700,000; Nured, 200,000. Some districts, including the Sultan as part of Morocco, Algerian troops, but no definite French territory has been deter- does not exceed 6,000, and of Tangier. Much of the interior of Fez, the capital, has a population about 40,000. Morocco City is the his subjects are of the Malekite The differences between sects are during the recital of prayers.

1900, the last year for which re- 375, and of imports, $8,173,375. and an Italian civil engineer have by the Italian Government to small arms factory at Fez. A is engaged in topographical work according to the direction of the also a Spanish engineer officer and engineer officer with the Sultan. ors of provinces are ordered to as-

Every year several of the Govern semble their contingents to accompany the Sultan in his progress from Fez to Morocco. The irregular cavalry and infantry, which could be collected in time of war, would amount to about 40,000, in addition to the forces already enumerated. There is no commissariat.

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Dippel.

Miss Emma Eames.

Mme. Calve.

Miss Carrie Bridewell.

Music in 1902.

JOHN PLEASANTS,
New York City.

Notwithstanding the absence of the idolized and irreplaceable Jean de Reszke, the season of grand opera in 1901-2 was one of great splendor. Ternina's work alone was enough to stamp it unique. If the perfection of musical art is to preserve the balance between the emotions and the intellect, how ideally does this great soprano accomplish that result. Reaching the extreme limit of emotional intensity, she seldom violates the slightest jot or tittle of the laws of artistic singing. In the most impassioned moments her phrasing, intonation and use of the legato are usually beyond reproach. Huneker, the well-known critic, said, in reference to her work in Puccini's "La Tosca" and "Die Gotterdammerung"; "Ternina sets standards," and "Her work is epoch-making." At a certain performance of "Tristan and Isolde" the work of this great singer overshadowed that of all other principals.

The statement is made that the skill of the old Italian singing teachers has become a lost art, but Sembrich not only realizes the most exacting ideals of those great masters of bel canto, but is also able to interpret a varied repertoire of all schools, for which these teachers could not have prepared a pupil, and whose merits they probably would have failed to appreciate or comprehend.

With flawless voice and art, her dazzling singing of the great arias in the "Magic Flute," and her intensely sympathetic interpretation of Richard Strauss's great song, "Aller Seelen," affords as great a contrast as versatility can show. Great in opera, she is even greater in recital.

Emma Eames was as lovely as ever. Her singing, acting and beauty improve with time. The fascinating Calve, whose "Carmen" is well nigh unapproachable, gave great pleasure with her singing and superb acting.

And what a tower of artistic strength was Schumann-Heink! What an incomparable voice she has, and what a variety of exquisite tone-colors she can produce!

Many people think that the natural quality of Gadski's voice is unsurpassed; others believe that she has not reached the summit of her powers. But she is a great singer, as well as a great favorite, with a most magnetic and attractive personality. Warming up to her work slowly, when she gets thoroughly started she is hard to equal. As "Eva" in "Die Meistersinger" she is ideal.

Louise Homer, with her voluptuous contralto, is another great favorite. Another contralto, Carrie Bridewell, has shown great improvement, and is now one of the best.

Van Rooy's glorious voice and fine acting greatly strengthened the company. Di Marchi, the best Italian tenore robusto since Tamagno, was a new comer, who made a tremendous success. Gilibert, who sang only minor roles, was also a new comer with a high baritone of rare beauty. Campanari's superb technique, was shown to advantage in the "Magic Flute," and his legato, as well as his acting, were all remarkably fine.

The work of such artists as Edouard de Reszke, Dippel, Van Dyck, Alvarez, Saligmac, Bispham, Scotti, Blass and Reiss is well known. No such remarkable company appears in Europe.

The operatic event of the season was the production of Paderewski's "Manru," a delightful work, original in conception, musical detail and romantic atmosphere.

San Francisco deserves great credit for her season of grand opera, the work of the chorus and orchestra and the staging being remarkably good. Collamarini, a great favorite, gave a unique and highly interesting personation of Carmen, although she defies every known (and unknown) law of artistic singing, and is physically of such vast proportions that the illusion of the character was marred. Dado, who possesses a rich, sonorous bass, was the best singer of the company. New Orleans also had a regular grand opera season.

Gertrude Rennyson, of the Castle Square Opera Company, an organization that made a notable success, is a thoroughly artistic and attractive young soprano with a great future. Nordica, who toured the country in recital, was missed in New York more than any other singer, possibly excepting Jean de Reszke.

Bispham inaugurated a splendid innovation in his Sunday afternoon recitals at popular prices. Lilli Lehmann's recitals gave rare pleasure, her voice still being beautiful while her art is marvellous. She made an impressive figure with her imposing stature and beautiful silvery white hair.

Susan Metcalf scored a great success in her first recital. One critic said that it was a pity that some recitals which would hardly be missed could not be replaced by more of Miss Metcalf's. Among the new singers who will soon be heard in New York, is John R. Bland, a young tenore robusto, who sang successfully last Summer at Bar Harbor musicales.

These last two singers are pupils of Victor Beigel, whose work ranks very high among the many fine singing teachers of the country. During a residence of less than five years, Beigel's high ideals and artistic standards, have caused the best musical people to consider his opinion almost absolute. Anna Lankow has also developed many excellent singers.

Miss Wheeler, the contralto at Trinity, San Francisco, has a most remarkable voice. Of great range and fulness, with a quality velvety, voluptuous and intensely sympathetic, with wonderful low notes, this voice recalls that of Annie Louise Cary's in its prime. Miss Flynn, the soprano of this church, is one of the best church singers in the country.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra maintained its ideal standard. Ffrangcon Davies, the celebrated baritone, once said that he had heard all the best orchestras in Europe, and that nowhere was there such a

The photographs of Calve, Emma Eames and Carrie Bridewell are copyrighted by A. Dupont.

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unique aggregation of virtuosi as this Boston orchestra. The Philharmonic, under Paur, and the Metropolitan, under Damrosch, both of New York; the Chicago orchestra, under Thomas; the Cincinnati orchestra, under Van der Stucken; the Philadelphia orchestra, under Scheel, and the Pittsburg orchestra, under Victor Herbert, all did good work. The latter has rapidly forged to the front and is now ranked among the best. The Cooper Union orchestral concerts, conducted by Arens, were immensely valuable in educating the public taste. A good band has a similar, and still greater influence. Those conducted by Sousa and Duss are among the best.

Kubelik's violin playing was the sensation of the season. Having by no means reached the height of his powers, a marvellous future lies before this boy. Another successful violinist was Fritz Kreisler.

Among pianists, Paderewski's few recitals but whetted the appetite for more. Gabrilowitsch, Josef Hoffman, Harold Bauer and Fanny Bloomfield-Zeisler were notable successes. The latter, one of the greatest living pianists, plays with great breadth, superb fire and brilliancy, and deep poetic insight.

Wallace Goodrich, one of America's best organists, and who has lately taken the choir and organ at Trinity, Boston, conducted the Worcester festival chorus with virility and breadth. The Cincinnati May Festival kept up its usual good work.

Choral art has been a great factor in moulding public taste. The influence of societies like the Handel

Edouard de Reszke.

Miss Gertrude Rennyson

Mme. Gadski.

Miss Louise Homer.

and Haydn, and the Cecelia, both of Boston, has been immense. Frank Damrosch has done noble service with his people's singing classes, and Arthur Mees, a most inspiring and magnetic conductor, has also done much to elevate choral art.

The standard of organ playing improves constantly. Guilmant's influence through his pupils has been marked. The American Guild of Organists has also done good work. Lemare, the English organist of the Carnegie Music Hall, Pittsburg, is a great player, the variety of kaleidoscopic effects and colorings he gets in playing orchestral transcriptions being marvellous. Lemare has composed fine and original organ and church music.

Louis H. Eaton, of Trinity, San Francisco, is setting a standard both in recitals and choir work, never before attempted. Dethier, Heinroth, Macfarlane and Carl, all of New York, are among the best of the many fine organists.

What is wanted both in secular and church music is a distinctively national school of composers; men of

Salignac.

Mme. Schumann-Heink.

Kubelik.

Mme. Sembrich.

the calibre of Macdowell, Horatio Parker, Chadwick and Henry K. Hadley, but even more characteristically American. Dvorak and Paderewski, the latter in a most practical manner, recognized this need, and encouraged Americans to compose. Manuscript societies have done yeoman service in this cause.

The modern Russian school, which, excepting Tschaikowsky, is not sufficiently well known, is distinctively national. The original thinking of to-day is being done by these Russians. Scriabine, Withol and many others have written wonderful music.

Original themes, unusual rhythms, bold harmony, and gorgeous coloring characterize these compositions. They are poetic and scholarly, full of latent fire and deep passion, at times sad and sombre, and again wildly fantastic and even barbarous. An able but eccentric German musician said: "They are great students. Some are civil engineers, and when work is done they go home and write symphonies for fun." (He probably had Cesar Cui in mind.) "They write much in the minor, wherein they are wise. There is so much more room."

Church music needs much improvement. Secular, meretricious and trivial music is too common in many churches, both Roman Catholic and Protestant. The standard is gradually improving, but it is not high

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enough. To have the best and most distinctive church music rendered distinctively and artistically, should be the aim of all choirs.

The widespread use of boy choirs in the Episcopal Church is to be deplored. Good boy choirs, like those at Trinity and Grace, New York, where the facilities are adequate for their maintenance, produce admirable results, but the work of many boy choirs, especially in the solo work of the boys, is often painfully inartistic, and the methods of voice production would in many cases be condemned by first-class singing teachers. That vested mixed choirs are gradually spreading, and that certain ritualistic New York churches have adopted mixed choirs in west-end galleries, are significant signs of a reaction against boy choirs.

Music in the Episcopal Church has suffered from too much English influence. While some English music is dry and uninspired, much of the best church music has been written by English composers of whom Martin, Stanford, Stainer and Barnby are conspicuous examples. But the fault lies more with English organists, who frequently lack temperament, adapt themselves slowly or not at all to American conditions, and who tenaciously hold the erroneous idea that nothing is churchly except what is English. Fortunately American organists are becoming more generally employed.

America is fortunate in having men like Krehbiel, Huneker, Henderson, Finck, Hale, Apthorp and Elson among musical critics. Huneker is witty and audacious, but his honest criticism, frequently following a long tirade, is a model of pithiness, terseness and excellence. The taste of the great music-loving public has rapidly improved, although the fad for popular music, including dialect songs, rag-time and other cheap forms of music, have vitiated the taste of many people. But such perversion of taste is transient and does not materially affect the permanent love for good music. And among all the influences which have helped to elevate the musical taste of the public, none has been more potent than the splendid efforts of the critics. Too much honor, therefore, it seems, cannot be given these men for their untiring labors in behalf of good music.

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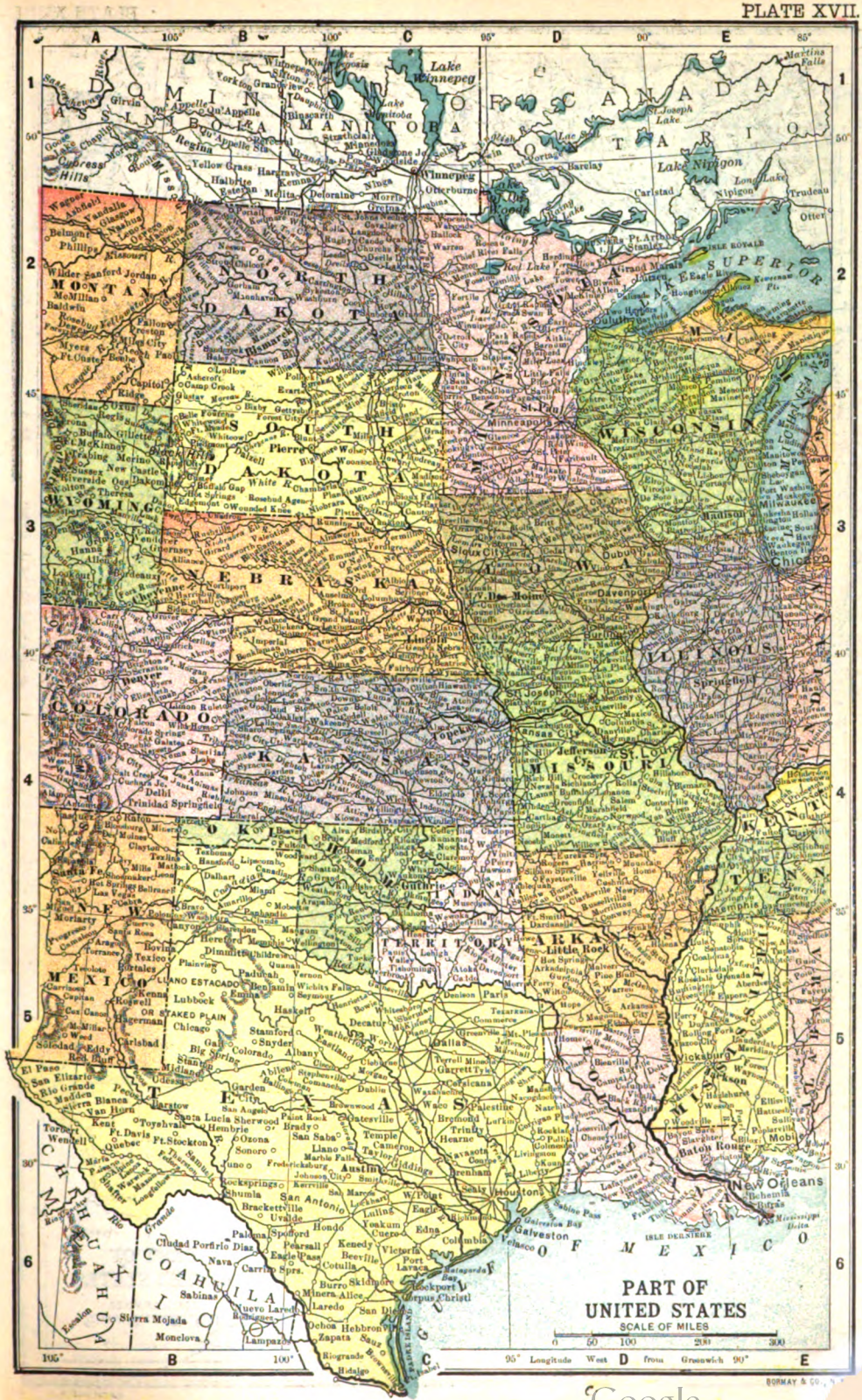

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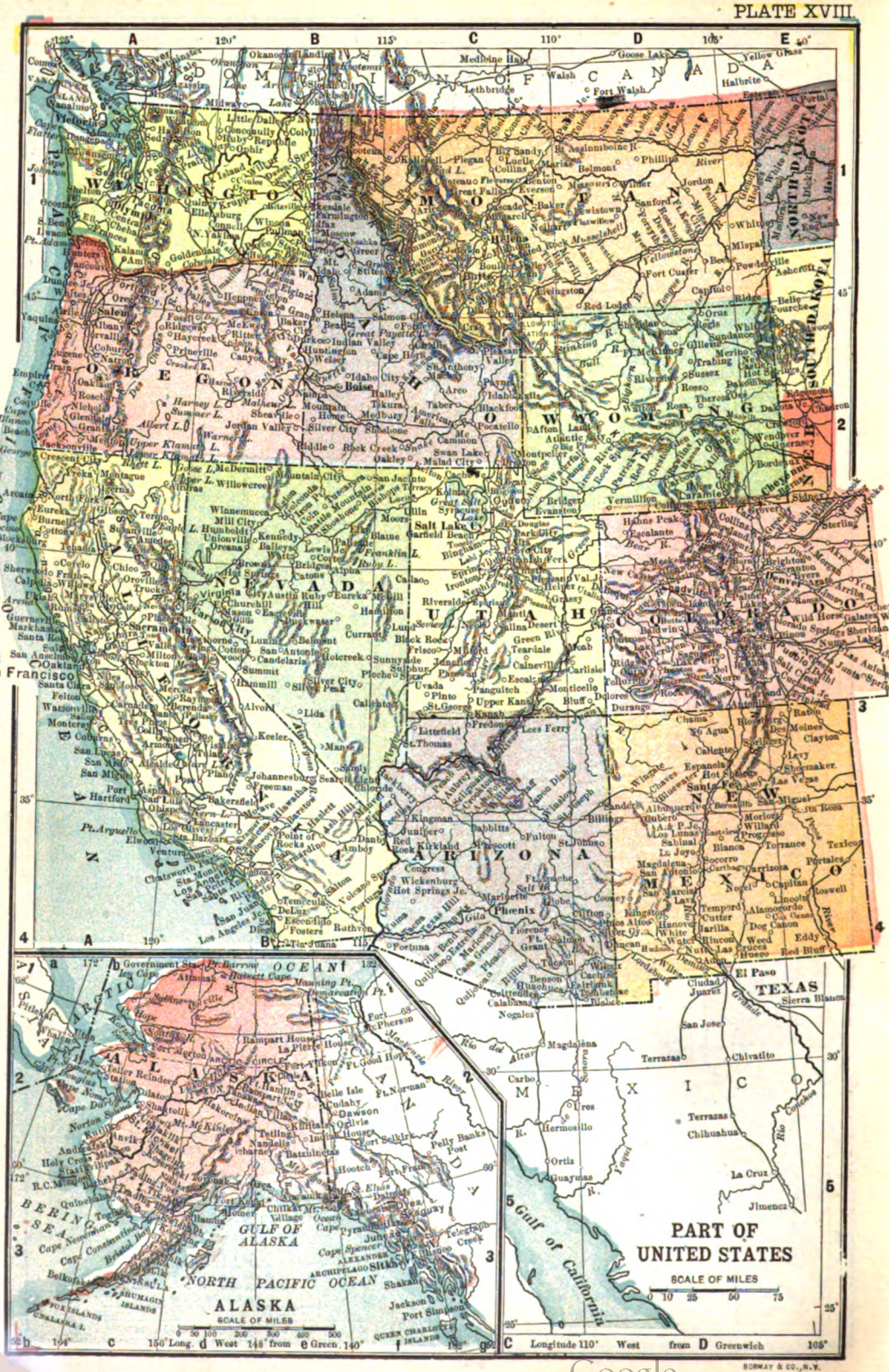

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Nebraska.

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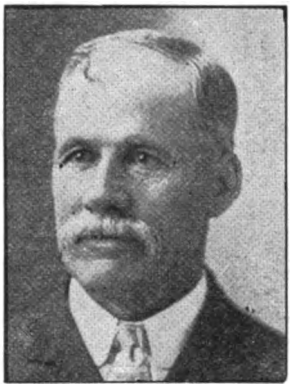
Capital:
LINCOLN.

The Territory of Nebraska was formed May 30, 1854, embracing 351,558 square miles. In 1861 16,035 square miles were set off to the Territory of Colorado, and later in the same year 228,907 square miles more were set off to Dakota,, and at the same time Nebraska received from Washington and Utah a triangular tract of 15,378 square miles, reducing the State to its present limits. On March 1, 1867, it was admitted to Statehood, after nearly ten years of agitation. In 1901 the estimated population was 1,067,000.

Though Nebraska is primarily an agricultural and stock raising State, manufacturing industries have steadily increased during the past five years, being stimulated by cheap transportation furnished by the Missouri River and the fifteen railroads entering Omaha. The lack of cheap fuel has somewhat hindered the full development of manufacturing, but the opening of the coal fields in Kansas, Iowa and Missouri have obviated this difficulty.

Slaughtering and meat packing are the most important industries in the State, and South Omaha is now considered one of the great cattle markets of the world. Besides the live stock raised in the State sheep and other cattle are sent from other States to be fattened in Nebraska feed lots. Dependent upon cattle raising and agriculture is the manufacture of butter, cheese and condensed milk, of flour and grist mill products and malt liquors. A creamery at Lincoln is said to be the largest in the country. Omaha is the headquarters of the printing and publishing trade of the middle West, and from this point newspapers are published with "filled" sheets for country papers between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains.



Gov. John H. Mickey.

At the session of the Legislature of 1901 much time was spent in the election of two United States Senators, and but little of the usual legislative business was done. An act was passed licensing the practice of osteopathy, providing that the applicants for practice passed satisfactory examinations before the State Medical Examiners. Educational laws were passed providing for the establishment of travelling libraries and compacting the present school system. Congress was applied to to propose a convention for the adoption of a constitutional amendment for the direct election of United States Senators.

The penalty for kidnapping was made not less than one year nor more than twenty years' imprisonment. Stringent laws were made defining and imposing penalties for blackmail and extortion. The first section, applying to public works, is of most interest. It reads: "Any person or persons who shall enjoin, advise or seek to prevent the payment of any account legally and lawfully made for services actually rendered * * * to the State of Nebraska or any division of the State, the same having been contracted for by lawful authorities, with the intention of exacting or extorting money or other valuable consideration from the owner of such bill or account, on the promise of withdrawing, shall be guilty of blackmail, and upon conviction may be imprisoned for not more than three years or less than one year, or be fined not less than $200 nor more than $500." An act was passed prohibiting the making of bets on elections, and the penalty was set at a fine of not less than $5 and not more than $100.

After having balloted almost continuously from the 15th of January to the 28th of March, 1901, the Legislature succeeded in electing two United States Senators—John H. Millard, Republican, to succeed John H. Thurston, for the full term, and Charles H. Dietrich, Republican, to fill the unexpired term of William E. Allen, Populist, appointed by the Governor. Though the Republicans had a clear majority in both branches of the State Legislature, several of the party refused to vote for the caucus nominees. A decision was finally reached by the withdrawal of both the caucus nominees and the selection of the men elected to fill their places.

In October, 1902, the Supreme Court of Nebraska decided that the reading of the Bible and the singing of sacred songs in the public schools are prohibited by the State Constitution.

Governor Savage created a small sensation in the State by announcing in August, 1902, that parties whom he refused to name had attempted to bribe him into allowing certain politicians to name the fire and police boards of the city of Omaha. Any action on the matter was deferred until the Governor saw fit to make public the names.

The Democrats and Populists united on a single ticket at the conventions held in June, 1902, allowing three Democrats and four Populists places on the list. William J. Bryan was nominated for Governor by the Populists, but refused the nomination. The Republican State Convention met June 18, and adopted a platform indorsing the present Administration in the warmest terms.

Nebraska elected an entire Republican State ticket at the elections in November, even the precinct in which William Jennings Bryan lives giving the Republican candidate a majority. Five of the six Congressmen are Republican, the only fusionist being elected in the district in which Omaha is situated. Mickey, the Republican candidate for Governor, ran behind his ticket but was chosen by a safe majority. The Legislature is strongly Republican. There was a claim made after the election that officials of the Republican State Committee had used unfair means to bring about an election of this party's candidate. The dispute seemed to have been due to a fight for United States District Attorney, in which the two political factions were involved.

Nepal.

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Capital:
KATMANDU.

Nepal is an independent kingdom in the Himalayas, with an area of about 54,000 square miles and a population variously estimated at from 2,000,000 to 5,000,000. The Government is a military oligarchy, all power being in the hands of the Prime Minister, to whom it was delegated by the Maharaja Dhiraj when he came of age in 1896, he having succeeded his grandfather May 17, 1881, when he was but six years old. The country has paid tribute to China since 1791. A frontier outrage in 1814 led to war with Great Britain, but peace was declared and a treaty signed December 2, 1815, since when the relations of the country with the British have been friendly. An English resident lives at the capital, but does not interfere with internal affairs. The religion is Hindooism of an early type. There is a standing irregular army of about 25,000 men with a force of 17,000 regulars stationed at the capital. During the Indian mutiny a detachment of Ghurka troops was sent to assist in suppressing the rebellion in Oudh. The races of Nepal, besides the dominant Ghurkas, include earlier inhabitants of Tartar origin, such as Magars, Guarangs, Wewars and Bhutias. The principal articles of export are cattle, hides and skins, opium and other gums, grain, spices, tobacco and timber. The chief imports are cattle, sheep and goats, spices, sugar, cotton, silk, cotton and woollen goods. The Indian rupee passes current throughout the country.

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Netherlands.

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Capital:
THE HAGUE.

The reigning family of the Netherlands is the House of Orange, which was established by Count Walram, a German, in the eleventh century. Through the marriage of Count Englebrecht with Jane of Polanen, in 1404, the Barony of Breda passed into the hands of the family, which, at that time, settled in the Netherlands. Other successful matrimonial alliances, including that of Willem III. of Orange with a daughter of King James II. of Great Britain, added to the wealth and strength of the family, and it held its position until 1795, when Willem V. was compelled to seek safety in England at the invasion of the French army. In 1813, however, the family returned, and, after much diplomatic negotiation, the Kingdom of the Netherlands was erected, with the son of the late Stadtholder as hereditary sovereign. As the result of this action, Willem I. assumed the throne on March 15, 1816. In 1840 he abdicatedd in favor of his son, who, after a reign of nine years, bequeathed the throne to his heir, who reigned as Willem III. for forty-one years, when he died (1890) and, in default of male heirs, was succeeded by his daughter, Wilhelmina.

Queen Wilhelmina was born August 31, 1880. Although she succeeded to the throne at the time of her father's death, she was not inaugurated until September 6, 1898. On February 7, 1901, she was married to Prince Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

The Heir Apparent.—The direct heir to the throne is the reigning and unmarried Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimer, whose grandmother, the late Princess Sophia, was the sister of the late King Willem. As his acceptance of the dignity would require the surrender of the grand ducal throne which he now occupies, it is a question if he would consent to make the change, in which case the legal heir would be Princess Marie of Reuss (born January 20, 1849), the wife of Prince Henry VII., of Reuss, and daughter of the late Duke of Saxe-Weimer. They have four children—Prince Henry XXXII., born March 4, 1878; Prince Henry XXXIII., born July 26, 1879; Princess Sophie, born June 27, 1884, and Prince Henry XXXV., born August 1, 1887.

THE MINISTRY.—Premier and Minister of the Interior, Dr. A. Kuyper; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Melvil van Lynden; Minister of Justice, Dr. J. A. Loeff; Minister of Marine, G. Kruys; Minister of Finance, Dr. J. J. L. Harte van Tecklenburg; Minister of War, J. W. Bergansius; Minister of Public Works, Commerce and Industry (Waterstaat), Dr. J. C. de Mares Oijens; Minister of Colonies, Dr. T. A. J. van Asch van Wyck.

Queen of the Netherlands.

THE NATION.—The Nether lands unite to form a constitutional hereditary monarchy, with the ecutive power resting solely in the sovereign and the legislative power resting jointly in him and the States-General, the Parliament. This latter consists of two chambers, the First and the Second. Members to the First, fifty in number, are elected by the Provincial States for nine years; the 100 bers, the First and the Second. are elected by the people for four number, are elected by the Provin the Second Chamber can introduce years. Only the Government and bills.

Religious liberty is complete and constitutionally guarded. The majority of the population, includ ing the royal family, are adherents of the Reformed Church.

For nearly 100 years elementary public instruction has been compulsory between the ages of 6 and 13. There are four universities.

No juries sit in the Netherlands. Justice is administered in 106 Cantonal Courts, 23 District Courts, 5 Courts of Appeal and one of Cassation—the High Court of the Netherlands. There is no poorrate in the Netherlands; vagabond age and mendicancy are considered criminal, and there are few poor houses.

The budget estimates for 1902 show: Revenue, $21,600,898; expenditure, $66,893,270. The nation al debt amounts to about $462,156,180.

The Netherlands are defended by few fortresses, but by piercing the dikes nearly all the approach ing roads can be flooded; the few that are on high ground are well fortified.

The manufactures of the Neth erlands are not of great importance, but its agricultural products are: these include, besides cereals and garden products, tobacco, madder, flax, bulbs, shrubs and trees. The tulip industry is famous.

Colonial Possessions.—The colonial possessions of the Netherlands are entirely island, consisting of the Dutch East Indies and the Dutch West Indies. The former embrace Java and the neighboring island of Madura, and the outposts, which include Sumatra, Borneo, Sunda Islands, a part of New Guinea and a number of small groups and archipelagoes. The Governor-General is the executive head, and, under the native Constitution, has legislative power as well.

The islands are rich agriculturally, having an extremely rich soil. Religious liberty is enjoyed, and there is a public school system.

The revenue is nearly the same as the expenditure. For 1901 it was about $49,975,311, being about $16,850 more than the expenditure.

The Dutch West Indies are not so important as the East. They consist of Surinam (a part of Dutch Guinea) and the colony of Curacao. Surinam is governed by a Governor. The expenditure in 1901 amounted to over $900,000, which was about $93,666 more than the local revenue.

Curacao is likewise ruled by a Governor, assisted by two Councils.

DUTCH COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

Possessions.	Area in Sq. M.	Population.	Revenue.	Expenditures.
Dutch East Indies:				
Java, Madura and the outposts	736,400	34,090,000*	$59,974,372‡	$59,954,152‡
Dutch West Indies:				
Dutch Guiana (Surinam)	46,060	67,128†	929,600†	1,082,000†
Curacao	403	51,693†	240,000‡	280,000‡
Totals	782,863	34,208,821	$61,143,972	$61,316,152

*1897. †1899. ‡1901.

Events in 1902.—The serious illness of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland in the Spring of 1902 was a cause for alarm and regret throughout the civilized nations. However, the Queen recovered during the Summer, and is now reported to be in excellent health and well able to undertake the cares of State.

During the illness of the Queen there were numerous reports current of an estrangement between Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, but since her recovery these reports have been silenced, and it seems probable that there was but little foundation for any of them. The relationship of the royal couple appears to be upon a peaceful basis.

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Nevada.

Capital:
CARSON CITY.

The region within the limits of Nevada forms a part of the Mexican cession of 1848. The Territory was created by an act of Congress, March 2, 1861, from a portion of Utah. A portion of California was included by this act within the Territory, but the State refused its transfer. By an act passed in 1861 a further portion of Utah was added, extending the boundary east of the 115th meridian. Nevada was declared a State October 31, 1864, and a third portion of Utah was added in 1866, extending the eastern boundary of the State one degree of longitude. By the same act the portion of the State south of the 37th parallel of latitude was added to Arizona. The first settlements within the present limits of Nevada were made by the Mormons in 1848 and the two or three years following. The discovery of gold in 1849 attracted some miners, but the real growth of the State dates from the discovery of silver in 1859. Within two years after that time the population had risen from about 1,000 to 16,000, and the mines were in full operation.

Nevada has an area of 110,700 square miles, and in 1901 its population was estimated at 42,000. The census reports show that the manufacturing industries of the State declined steadily from 1870 to 1890, but gained somewhat during the last decade. The decrease in gold and silver mining accounts for the decrease in manufacturing. Car construction and repair shop work were of leading importance in 1900, the products being valued at about $300,000. Flour and grist mills and portant industrial interests. and condensed milk form other im

Gov. John Sparks.

The Legislature of 1901 passed an interesting franchise law, which provides that street railway fran chises may be sold by the officials of the city concerned to the highest bidder, and the bidding corporation is required to file a bond for the due fulfilment of its contract. No franchise may have life longer than twenty years. Another corporation law directs that every foreign cor poration doing business in Nevada shall each year publish in a daily newspaper for one week a state ment of its previous year's business and of its financial condition.

An act to protect grazing lands in Nevada provides that all live stock driven into the State from other States and Territories shall be assessed as personal property, and the tax thereon shall be immediately paid, notwithstanding that taxes may have already been paid in other States or Territories. An act was passed providing for the payment or a bounty to encour age the boring of wells for oil, natural gas and water. The person first producing five barrels of crude petroleum was to receive a bounty of $1,000; the first who discovered natural gas to the extent of 1,000 cubic feet should receive a like sum, and whoever sunk a well to the depth of 1,000 feet and obtained a flow of 60 gallons of water a minute should receive $2,500.

The election law of 1891 pro vided that the voter should mark a cross in black pencil opposite the name of the candidate for whom he wished to vote. This law was amended to make it necessary to stamp the cross with black ink by means of a rubber stamp provided by the election clerks. In this way it was thought to abolish the alleged practice of substituting pen cils other than those provided by law and so invalidating votes.

Several petitions were presented to Congress. One asked that a convention be called to adopt an amendment to the Constitution providing for the direct election of United States Senators. Congress was asked that certain Indian reservations be opened for the mining of gold, silver and copper, providing the Indians were recompensed and that they offered no objections. Another petition was passed indorsing the resolutions of the National Irrigation Congress held at Chicago in 1900, asking Congress to appropriate money for the reclaiming of arid lands, the preservation of forests, the building of artificial reservoirs and the development of artesian and subterranean sources of water supply.

In this connection Congress was reminded that there were many thousands of acres of uninhabited land in Nevada and of no appreciable value, and the expense of irrigating these lands was beyond the means of the State. It was believed also that these irrigation schemes should not be undertaken by private individuals, and that the water of all streams in the arid country should remain subject to public control, and the right to use water for irrigation purposes should inhere in the land irrigated and to be used for the benefit of all the people.

The Silver party and the Democrats of Nevada formed what was practically a fusion party in 1902, dividing the nominations, and ratifying these in joint convention. At the election in November Sparks, the fusion candidate, was chosen Governor by a large majority, and nearly all the rest of the ticket was elected.

New Hampshire.

Capital:
CONCORD.

New Hampshire was first visited by Europeans in 1614 and the first settlements were made at Dover and Portsmouth in 1623. In 1641 the district was annexed to Massachusetts, and in 1679 became a royal province, though it was re-annexed to Massachusetts ten years later. It became a separate province again in 1741 and remained so until the Revolutionary War. Until the English gained possession of Canada the colony was harassed by the Indians, and in 1689 the town of Dover was nearly wiped out of existence. In 1776 New Hampshire made a public declaration of independence and established a temporary government to continue during the war, thereby putting a stop to the claims made by New York to that section of the colony now embraced within the limits of Vermont.

New Hampshire has an area of 9,305 square miles, and in 1901 its population was estimated at 415,000. The abundant water power of the State and the proximity of its southern portion to the business and financial centres of New England have been important factors in the growth of manufacturing, though the barreness of the land, making farming unprofitable, has stimulated the people to efforts along other lines. Boot and shoe manufacturing forms the leading industry, according to the census of 1900, with the manufacture of woollen goods ranking second. Manchester is the manufacturing centre of the State, and some of the finest woollen goods made in the country come from this city. Lumber and timber products, paper and wood pulp, foundry and machine shop goods and hosiery and knit goods stand in the order named.

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One of the most important acts passed by the Legislature of 1901 provided for the reorganization of the Supreme Court of the State. The then existing Supreme Court of seven judges was abolished and there was established instead a Supreme Court of five judges and a Superior Court of five judges. The Superior Court retains the jurisdiction of the former Supreme Court at trial terms, for the final tribunal on matters of fact, while the Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction in questions of law. The Governor was given power to nominate the officers of both courts, and the first year nominated all the seven judges of the previous Supreme Court.

Gov. N. J. Bachelder.

Provision was made for the election of delegates in November, 1902, to revise the State Constitution. Under the existing Constitution it is provided that the electors shall vote every seven years on the question whether the Constitution shall be revised. The question was affirmatively voted on in 1900, though there had been no agitation for constitutional revision. The Legislature provided for a convention to meet at Concord in December, 1902, to prepare amendments to be submitted to the voters for ratification. An act to prevent hunting and fishing clubs from acquiring an undue amount of property in New Hampshire provided that thereafter no hunting or sporting clubs could acquire property in the State without first being incorporated by the Legislature. All bodies of fresh water with an area of 20 acres were declared to be waters held in trust for public use, and corporations and individuals were hence forth to be denied any rights to these waters not held in common by all citizens of the State.

An act was passed requiring employment bureaus to be licensed. Towns as well as cities were authorized to provide by ordinance for the regulation of plumbing and the issuance of licenses to plumbers. Upon petition of five per cent. of the legal voters of any city or town it is made the duty of the local school board to maintain, in addition to the other schools required by law, evening schools for the instruction of persons over fourteen years of age. A commission was authorized, to be appointed by the Governor, to investigate the advisability of establishing a State hospital for consumptives, and to report at the next session of the Legislature, to be held in 1903. Penalty for kidnapping was made from five to thirty years' imprisonment. A prominent measure which failed of passage provided that in towns of 2,500 inhabitants and over the question of granting liquor licenses should be submitted to the voters biennially. Congress was petitioned to provide for a constitutional amendment for the direct election of United States Senators.

The platform adopted by the Democrats at their State Convention demands the abolition of all tariff on Trust made articles, free trade with insular territories, independence in the Philippines. The convention refused to favor woman suffrage. The Republican State platform commends the administration of President Roosevelt and declares for protective tariff.

New Jersey.

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Capital:
TRENTON.

The earliest colony in New Jersey was probably planted at Bergen, between 1617 and 1620, by the Dutch of New Amsterdam, who claimed all the territory as part of New Netherlands. In 1634 Sir Edmund Ployden obtained a grant of land along the Delaware from England, and named it New Albion, and a few years later a small party of Swedes and Finns purchased a section of the same territory from the natives and planted several settlements. The English were driven out by the Dutch and Swedes, and in 1655 the latter were dispossessed by Peter Stuyvesant, who sent most of them back to Europe. In 1664 Charles II. of England granted all the territory between the Delaware and the Connecticut Rivers to his brother, the Duke of York, who began to establish his right by the capture of New Amsterdam and finally of the entire region. Quarrels as to ownership occupied much of the history of the State after the arrival of the Duke of York, and it was not until 1702, when the proprietors surrendered the right of government to the crown, that peace was established among the rival claimants. In 1708 New Jersey received a distinct administration, with Lewis Morris as Governor, and in 1776 adopted a State constitution.

Gov. Franklin Murphy.

New Jersey has an area of 7,815 square miles, and in 1901 its estimated population was 1,932,000. For two decades the State has stood sixth in rank in manufactures, its industrial position being due largely to its transportation facilities and its proximity to large markets. The coal district of Pennsylvania being but about fifty miles from the western border of New Jersey, and there being a good quality of iron found within the State it is natural that the iron and steel industry should rank among the most important, though the first place is occupied by the manufacture of textiles, the capital invested in this industry in 1901 being $75,915,746. In the silk industry, according to the last census, the invested capital was $29,285,792.

The great growth of the silk industry at Paterson began during the decade ending with 1870, and at present this city ranks as the first in silk manufacture in the United States. Petroleum refining, a comparatively new industry, has assumed gigantic proportions within recent years, and is now one of the leading manufacturing interests in the State.

Very little legislation of general interest was enacted by the State Legislature in 1901. At the session of 1902 several acts of importance were passed. The Governor was authorized to appoint a commission consisting of three persons to examine into the advisability of a new primary election law, which was to report its findings to the next session of the Legislature and draft such a law as it might think best. The commission appointed was composed of Edward C. Stokes, George L. Record and Joseph Munn. This commission has taken hold of the question vigorously, writing to the various States in which advanced ideas regarding primary elections prevail, and expects to have a report ready when the Legislature convenes in 1903. An act was also passed permitting the use of voting machines at all elections within the State, a commission of five being appointed whose duty it is to examine all machines offered for use before they are accepted.

Acts were passed revising the statutes relating to marriage and divorce, the changes being chiefly in the manner of procedure rather than in regard to causes and judgments. The Court of Chancery was given jurisdiction over all causes of divorce or nullity and of alimony and maintenance. Another act pro-

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vided for factory inspectors whose duty it should be to see that the laws regarding the health and comfort of laborers be carried out. The statute permitted the appointment of women to this position, and a lively campaign was carried on by applicants for the appointment. An order was issued by the State Supreme Court in June, prohibiting lawyers from New York City practicing before the courts of New Jersey on the grounds that New Jersey lawyers are not permitted to practice in New York or Brooklyn. This order was rescinded later, however, it being found that it caused too much trouble for the New York attorneys who had corporation business to transact in New Jersey.

On July 28, 1902, election riots took place in Camden at the Congressional primary, caused, it was claimed, by the presence of "repeaters" from Washington and Philadelphia, imported by one of the factions. Two men were killed and several severely injured.

On April 3, Atlantic City, the famous coast resort of the State, was badly damaged by a fire which destroyed several hotels and a number of residences and business places along the "board walk." The damage was estimated at more than $1,000,000. In February and March Paterson was flooded by the overflow of the Passaic River, swollen by the heavy rains of two weeks' duration. Factories were forced to shut down and the main part of the city was several feet under water. To add to the distress fire broke out early on February 9, and the firemen had to work in water to save the city from being destroyed. The property loss amounted to nearly $10,000,000. An area a mile long and a third of a mile wide in the business part of the city was entirely destroyed, the fire burning for a night and a day, and being stopped finally by the free use of dynamite. Although the burned district included residences as well as business houses, and hundreds of families were made homeless, not a life was lost in the flames or through the falling of walls. The only fatality reported was the death of an old woman who fell down stairs in a house where she had been taken for safety. The city was put under martial law and no persons were permitted in the burned section without special permit. Help was rushed from all directions, and as soon as possible after property losses had been adjusted the work of rebuilding began.

On June 18, 1902, serious rioting occurred in the streets of Paterson, as a result of the strike of the silk dyers in all the large mills. The mobs were incited, it is claimed, by the anarchists who make their home in that city. The trouble really began on the morning of April 22, when one of the "boss dyers" of the city received a letter demanding a time limit of 55 hours a week, at 20 cents an hour and 30 cents overtime for the dyers' helpers. This class of laborers had been receiving 16½ cents an hour, or $9 a week. Thirty minutes were allowed the employers to make a decision, and promptly at 9:30 o'clock work stopped. The strikers marched to the other silk mills and by night every one of the 3,700 dyers, helpers and silk finishers had been forced out. For eight weeks there was no serious trouble. The strikers formed a union called the United Dyers, Helpers and Finishers of America, and the boss dyers formed the Silk Dyers' Association. In June, however, the lawless element succeeded in getting control of the people, and under the leadership of two men, the silk mills were attacked and property destroyed. The police force of the city was entirely unable to cope with the mob, and help was asked of the Governor. Troops were sent at once, and upon their arrival peace reigned, and within a week, or by June 25, the strike was declared off.

September 21 the Bamford Silk Company brought suit against the city of Paterson for $2,500 damages, under the Riot act that makes a municipality liable for damage done to property in a riot. In 1885 the city was sued under similar circumstances and mulcted in damages. The act was then declared constitutional by the Supreme Court.

New Mexico.

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Capital:
SANTA FE.

New Mexico was among the first of the interior sections of North America to be visited by the Spaniards, nearly a century before the English landed on the Atlantic coast. Alvar Nunez reached New Mexico before 1537, the expedition of Marco de Niza followed in 1539 and that under Coronado a year later. About 1581 Augustin Ruiz, a Franciscan missionary, entered the country, but was soon murdered by the Indians. Formal possession of the region was taken by Juan de Onate in either 1595 or 1599, and the missionaries who accompanied his expedition met with much success in Christianizing the natives. Many of the Indian tribes, and especially the Pueblos, were found in an advanced state of civilization, and these latter were among the first to embrace the new religion offered by the Spanish priests. Oppressed by the newcomers, the Indians began to make resistance against them, and in 1680 succeeded in driving the Spaniards from their country. In 1698 Spain regained possession of the country and held it until 1846, when Santa Fe was taken by the United States force under General Kearney, who soon after conquered the whole territory from Mexico. In 1848 it was ceded to the United States by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. A territorial government was formed in 1850, and since 1875 the question of the admission of New Mexico as a State has been before Congress.

New Mexico has an area of 122,460 square miles, and in 1901 its population was estimated to be 199,000. The aggregate value of the manufactures of the Territory is small, mining and stock raising being the most important indus tries, agriculture ranking next. New Mexico has a larger number of sheep than any other Territory, and several wool scouring plants have recently been established.

The last session of the Legisla ture was in 1901, and several im portant acts were passed. A State Board of Health was created, with power to examine applicants for certificates for the practice of medicine. The act defined the practice of medicine to include the treatment of any physical or mental ailment and the recommending or prescribing of any curative drug, appliance or agency, whether "ma terial or not material," and re ceiving compensation for the same. All persons are prohibited from practising medicine who have not received certificates from the State Board of Health, making it appear that Christian Scientists and osteo paths are debarred.

Gov. Miguel A. Otero.

An act for the protection of children in schools provides that no teacher may be engaged or may continue to teach who has tubercu losis. Teachers before being en gaged are subjected to medical examination. Another act provides that any teacher debarring a child from school on account of race or nationality shall be discharged and forever after prohibited from teach ing in the public schools or from holding any office of honor or profit in the Territory.

It was recommended that Con gress pass a law prescribing that whenever the locater of a mining claim did not perform the assess ment work required by law within ninety days he should forfeit his claim, provided that he might lo cate there again six months after, if his claim had not been pre empted in the meantime. This was suggested as a substitute for a bill introduced into Congress by Senator William A. Stewart at the request of the Governor of Alaska, which provided that if assessment work were not done by the 31st of December of the year in which the claim was located the claim should be forfeited and the locater could not again pre-empt it.

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Considerable progress was made during 1901 and 1902 in preparing for the irrigation of arid lands. In March, 1901, the Legislature, acting in accordance with a Federal law of 1898, by which 500,000 acres of public domain were given to the Territory on condition that such land be irrigated, passed an act creating a Territorial Commission of Irrigation, vesting it with power to select sites for permanent reservoirs, to advise with the United States Commissioners for the selection of donated lands and to approve contracts made in connection with irrigation enterprises. A contract was awarded for the reclaiming of 50,000 acres of arid land, and by the end of 1902 contracts had been let for nearly all of the 500,000 acres. Corporations constructing the irrigation systems were to be given part of the proceeds from the sale of the donated lands.

In his annual report for 1901 the Governor of the Territory again made a strong plea for the admission of New Mexico as a State. He said that there was over $150,000 worth of taxable property in the Territory, that the population numbered over 250,000, that the Territory had invested more money in schools per capita than any other Territory or State, that it had more newspapers per capita than any State, and that Statehood had been promised by both large political parties.

New York

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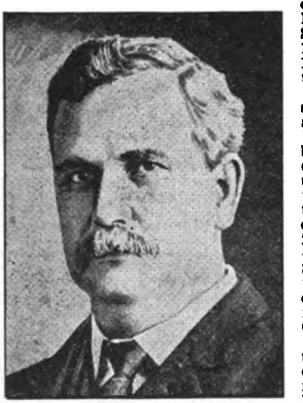
Capital:
ALBANY.

The first white men to arrive at New York found the country populated by some subordinate tribes of the Algonquin Indians, and by the Five Nations of the Iroquois. The names bequeathed to various places indicate to which tribe they belonged. In July, 1609, Samuel Champlain, having ascended the St. Lawrence River, discovered the lake which bears his name, and on September 6 of the same year Henry Hudson, with his company of fur traders, discovered the bay of New York, and three days later entered the river which now bears his name. In 1614 the first Dutch settlement was made on Manhattan Island, and the name of New Netherlands was applied to that unoccupied part of America lying between Virginia and Canada. The first permanent agricultural settlement was made by the Dutch at Fort Orange, now Albany, in 1623, and by a company of Walloons on Long Island, a short time afterward. In 1626 the island of Manhattan was purchased from the Indians, and in 1629 an aristocratic element was introduced. About 1638 unprovoked assaults upon Indian villages brought about a serious war, which threatened to exterminate the colony, but on the coming of Peter Stuyvesant the Indians were pacified and remained so until the capture of New Amsterdam by the English under Colonel Nicolls, in 1664. The name New York was applied then to the whole province, the English claiming the country as a part of Virginia, under the prior discovery by Cabot. The Dutch engaged in slave trade in 1627, and at the time of the surrender, in 1664, the colony contained more slaves, in proportion to population, than Virginia. In 1688 New York was placed, with New England, under the administration of Andros, and Francis Nicholson was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of New York. In 1689, under the leadership of Jacob Leisler, the colony revolted from the tyranny of Nicholson, seized the government and administered it under the name of William and Mary, Leisler being the nominal head, though never officially recognized. In 1691 Leisler and his son-in-law, Milbourne, were arrested, tried for treason and executed. On the night of February 9, 1690, a party of French and Canadian Indians burned Schenectady and massacred nearly all the inhabitants. The peace of Ryswick, in 1697, concluded the hostilities between the French and English, and troubles with the Indians ceased until 1702, when Queen Anne's war broke out, but from this date on until after the close of the Revolutionary War, settlements in the northern part of the State and near the mountains were subjected to numerous Indian raids. The original grant of New York included all land between the Delaware and Hudson Rivers. In 1664 the proprietor sold the territory included in the present State of New Jersey; the Connecticut boundary was established in 1731; the claims of Massachusetts were finally settled in 1786; in 1790 Vermont was erected into a separate State, and the dispute between New York and New Hampshire was then settled.



Gov. Benjamin B. Odell, Jr.

New York has an area of 49,170 square miles, and by the census of 1900 its population was 7,268,012, and in 1901 it was estimated to be 7,406,000. The population of New York City in 1900 was 3,437,202. According to the census there has been a steady increase in the manufacturing industries of the State during the last decade, though the greatest increase in value of products is shown for the decade ending with 1890. The natural resources which, with its geographical and topographical position, have contributed to make New York a great industrial State are a rich soil, an excellent climate, extensive forests and mineral deposits. Horticulture is favored by the mild climate prevailing in the neighborhood of Lakes Ontario and Erie and the smaller lakes in the central part of the State, and where the land is accessible to the cultivator, as in the higher Adirondack region, the yield of wealth in the form of forests has supported great lumber and paper making industries, and the mineral deposits have furnished material for still other industries. Coal is lacking, but iron is found in several counties. The clay beds along the lower Hudson are the centre of one of the greatest brick making districts, and near them are extensive cement beds. In the production of granite, sandstone, slate, marble and limestone, New York ranked fourth in the United States in 1899, and since 1893 the State has ranked first in the production of salt. Gypsum, talc, graphite, petroleum and natural gas are found in small quantities.

The growing industries nearly all fall in the group of highly finished articles and luxuries demanded by an advancing civilization and a high state of the arts and sciences, and many of them pertain peculiarly to a city civilization. New York now ranks first of all the States in the production of wood pulp for newspaper stock. It is a noteworthy fact that the production of confectionery now exceeds that of iron and steel in the State. The most important industry in New York State is the manufacture of clothing. In 1900 the 4,204 establishments reported gave employment to 90,017 wage earners, or 10.6 per cent of the wage earners in the State. The production was valued at $233,370,447, or 10.1 per cent of the total value of the products of the State. The increase in the value of the products for the decade ending 1900 was 64.4 per cent. As early as 1830 New York merchants began to supply a demand for ready-made clothing in the South and West, and since then the demand and the ability to satisfy it, have grown with extraordinary rapidity. The manufacture of foundry and machine shop products ranks second in the State, and printing and publishing holds the third place. Textile manufacturing, refining of sugar and molasses, distilling of liquors, manufacture of tobacco, and lumber and timber products, flour and grist milling, manufacture of chemical products, men's furnishings, and more particularly, shirts and collars, dairy products, and the manufacture of boots and shoes, rank among the other important industries, in the order named. Of the 78,658 manufacturing establishments in the State in 1900, 62,567, or 19.6 per cent, were located in 106 cities and villages.

The New York State Legislature in 1902 passed several laws of general interest. The indirect taxation of trust and insurance companies was increased and the amount of revenue to be raised by direct public taxation was correspondingly decreased. The Boards of Managers of the State Hospitals for the Insane

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were abolished and the administration of the affairs of such institutions was transferred to the State Commission on Lunacy. The Governor was directed to appoint a fiscal supervisor for the affairs of all State charitable institutions, whose duty should be to revise all estimates for the maintenance of such institutions. The appropriation for the construction of new highways was increased from $420,000 to $750,000, and a law was passed providing that the State shall pay 50 per cent of all sums levied by towns for highway repairs, instead of 25 per cent as formerly. An act was passed prohibiting the shooting of live pigeons in tournaments. The amount appropriated to rural free schools was increased to $332,500 for the year. An appropriation of $100,000 was made for a New York State building at the St. Louis Exposition in 1903. The right of married women to bring suit against employers for wages due them was upheld by the Legislature, which gave them the right to use their own name for such purposes.

On January 2, 1902, two trains crashed together in the New York Central Railroad's tunnel, leading into the Grand Central Station, New York City, and seventeen lives were lost, while a score or more persons were seriously injured. The wreck seems to have been due to the smoke and fog in the tunnel, which prevented the engineer of the second train seeing the train ahead on the same track. Most of those killed and injured were from New Rochelle, a small town of homes of New York business people. There seemed to be a tendency to put the blame for the accident upon the engineer, who escaped death, but the newspapers, almost without exception, demanded an investigation of the conditions which made the wreck possible. Suits for injuries and death were brought against the railroad company, and up to the time this book goes to press verdicts to the amount of $307,000 had been rendered. The largest single verdict was for $60,000, awarded the widow of Henry G. Dimon. The company is appealing from nearly all the verdicts.

On August 30 a strike was declared by the employes of the Hudson Valley Railway Company, a street railway company doing business in Saratoga County, the men demanding an increase of wages and the recognition of the union. Much violence was shown as the strike progressed, and the Sheriff asked for troops, feeling himself unable to cope with the situation. Martial law was practically declared along the lines of the company's road, and attempts were made to run cars under military protection. On October 17 a committee of the strikers called on the company to effect an agreement for the end of the trouble, but without success. The company offered to take back the old men without regard to membership in the union, with the exception of several considered ringleaders, but refused to deal with its employes other than as individuals. It was promised that the question of increase of wages would be considered after work was resumed. The men refused to accept these terms and the strike continued, with the prospects of lasting all Winter.

The Democratic State Convention was held at Saratoga October 1. The platform adopted declared for tariff revision, condemned the trusts and especially the coal and beef trusts, advocated government ownership of coal mines, territorial expansion without colonization, and reiterated many of the declarations of the Kansas City platform. The Republican State platform, adopted at the convention held September 24, indorsed the administration of President Roosevelt and advocated his nomination for President in 1904, commended the Philippine policy and declared for legislation regulating trusts.

Nicaragua.

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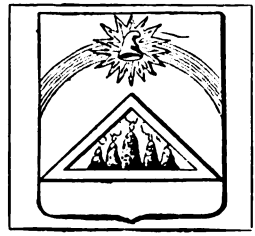
Capital:
MANAGUA.



From the fact that it offers a ready means of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, Nicaragua holds an important position among the Central American Republics. The country, which resembles in shape an isosceles triangle, has an area of about 49,000 square miles. The Caribbean coast measures about 300 miles from north to south, while the Pacific coast is about 200 miles in length.

The topographical features of Nicaragua are largely determined by two mountain ranges which traverse the country in a general direction from northwest to southeast. Between these two ranges lies the great interior basin, comprising an area nearly 300 miles long by 100 wide, in which are situated the two beautiful lakes which form such important features in the physical geography and economic conditions of the Republic. Lake Nicaragua, the ancient Cocibalca, the larger of these, is about 92 miles long and 34 wide, and varies in depth from 12 to 83 feet. The lake receives the waters of the Rio Frio, which has its source in Costa Rica, and of several smaller streams. Its outlet is the River San Juan, flowing to the Caribbean sea, the waters of which and part of whose bed will be utilized for the inter-oceanic canal in case the Nicaraguan route should be selected. Lake Managua is about 32 miles long by 16 wide. It is not so deep as the larger lake, but a line of five steamers is now running upon it.

The fluvial system of Nicaragua lies almost entirely to the eastward of the mountain ranges, and consists of numerous rivers of varying size and volume. The Coco is about 300 miles long, but does not carry an amount of water proportionate to its length. The Rio Grande is of considerable size. For a distance of 100 miles from the sea it averages 100 yards in width and 15 feet in depth, and would be navigable for vessels of considerable size, were it not for the dangerous bar at its mouth, which seldom carries more than eight feet of water. The deepening of the water on this bar will undoubtedly be accomplished in the near future, and this fine river opened to the commerce of the world. The Bluefields River is navigable for large steamers from Bluefields to the Boca de Rama, a distance of about 65 miles. The San Juan River is the most important water course of Central America, forming the outlet through which are discharged the waters of the great hydraulic system of Lake Nicaragua, but its navigation is interrupted at several points by rocks and rapids.

The Republic of Nicaragua is divided into twelve departments. With a productive soil and a salubrious climate it has conditions favorable for sustaining a vast population. The present population is about 380,000. Whenever conditions are fulfilled which will give access to the world to the products of their labor, there will, doubtless, be a large influx of immigrants, as has been the case in other parts of Central and Southern America.

It is claimed that in the whole of Central America the only country which excels Nicaragua in mineral wealth is Honduras. The mines thus far discovered are very valuable, but the mining industry has not developed satisfactorily because of the lack of capital, skilled labor and convenient means of transportation. At present only the gold mines are worked. The famous silver mines which gave such fabulous yieldings in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries are no longer worked, as they require larger capital and a greater knowledge of the subject of mining than is now available. The total production of gold in the country is estimated at 22,754 ounces annually.

The country enjoys great regularity of temperature, while the trade winds which sweep across the country ventilate it so thoroughly as to produce a climate agreeable to the senses and favorable to health. Reports show a remarkable immunity from disease and sickness, both among natives and those coming from other countries. The atmosphere has a remarkable uniformity of pressure, which is very favorable to the maintenance of good health, and is particularly beneficial to the respiratory organs.

The products of the country are of the most varied character, including coffee, India rubber, bananas, cocoa, sugar, cotton and other articles.

Since 1825 the United States Government has given more or less attention to the investigation of the question of the Isthmian canal. Surveys and estimates of cost have been made and there is now a strong party in this country which favors the construction of such a canal. The commercial problem, which the opening of a canal across Nicaragua would solve is the same to-day as that which stimulated Columbus and his contemporaries and successors to their arduous efforts. It is still the discovery of a direct east and west route for the commerce of the world.

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The country has 90 miles of railroad, yielding a net profit to the Government of about $700,000.

The form is a sovereign, free and independent Republic, divided into three branches, legislative, executive and judicial. The executive power is vested in a President, assisted by a Cabinet of four members. Slavery is prohibited and the death penalty is inflicted only for murder, assault followed by death, and arson under aggravated circumstances.

The revenue of Nicaragua is steadily increasing, and its total debt is only about $3,000,000.

The religion of the country, as recognized by the Constitution, is Roman Catholic, but no person is molested on account of religious ideas. The country has some 325 schools, one university and one public library.

The commerce of Nicaragua is steadily increasing. The postal service is in excellent condition and its business is rapidly increasing.

Reports show that there had been a decrease in the exportations during 1902, due, generally, to poor crops. The imports from the United States to the Republic also showed a decrease. This latter decrease was also due to poor agricultural conditions, making it necessary for the planters to economize.

On February 2, 1902, Senor Don Jose Santos Zelaga was inaugurated President for the third successive term.

The coffee crop of 1902 was the largest ever produced in the Republic, the value being estimated at about $3,000,000.

The present Cabinet is as follows: Minister of Foreign Relations and Public Instruction, Dr. Fernando Sanchez; Minister of the Interior and Justice, Fernando Abanza; Minister of Finance and Public Credit, Col. Felix Pedro Zelaya; Minister of War and Navy, Gen. Juan B. Saenz; Minister of Agriculture and Public Works, Dr. Leopold Ramirez Mairena.

North Carolina.

Capital:
RALEIGH.

The first attempt at the settlement of North Carolina was made on Roanoke Island by a party under Ralph Lane, sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh. Quarrels with the Indians caused this party to stay but a year and it returned with Sir Francis Drake's fleet. Other colonists were sent out by Raleigh the same year and the year following, but none of them returned and all were supposed to have been killed by Indians. It was not until the seventeenth century that any permanent settlement was formed. In 1663 Charles II. formed the Province of the Carolinas, which he granted to eight noblemen, who were made joint proprietors and vested with jurisdiction over the colonists. A scheme of government was written by John Locke and was made the fundamental law for about twenty-five years. Albemarle, the name then given to what now constitutes North Carolina, was augmented by settlements from Virginia, New England and Bermuda, and by the beginning of the eighteenth century the colony had become noted for its tobacco. About 1711 the Tuscaroras began a war of extermination, but with the assistance of other colonies, the people of North Carolina were able to subdue the tribe in 1713, and later the other hostile tribes were also reduced to subjection. In 1720 Carolina became a royal province, and North and South Carolina became distinct governments. In 1775, an association for the defence of the rights of the colony, was formed in Mecklenburg County, and renounced all allegiance to England, anticipating the action of the united colonies by more than a year.

North Carolina has an area of 52,250 square miles, and in 1901 its population was estimated to be 1,922,000. The manufacturing of the State depends largely upon its natural resources, the cotton and tobacco fields and extensive forests. Transportation is facilitated by the rivers and the extent of sea coast, though the interior of the State, especially in the western part, is mountainous and the roads are bad. The manufacture of cotton goods is the most important industry, having grown with marked rapidity during the past five years. This industry ad vanced 196.7 per cent in the decade ending in 1900.

Gov. Charles B. Aycock.

The lumber and timber industry ranks next in importance. North Carolina pine being used extensively ly in interiors of buildings as a cheap hard wood. Associated some what with this is the production of turpentine and rosin, the State still continuing to hold its position as first in the production of naval stores.

The Legislature of 1901 passed a stringent anti-trust law, repealing the act of 1899. By the new law a trust was defined as a combination of two or more persons, companies or corporations who attempt to restrict trade in any line, to increase or reduce prices; to prevent competition in producing, selling, purchasing or transporting goods; to fix a controlling price for any article; to enter into an agreement not to sell below a certain price, to pool interests so as to affect prices or to sell goods so as to discriminate between the trade of any States or Territories. Such actions are prohibited, and persons found guilty of any of them are to forfeit their charters and their right to do business in the State. Farmers and laborers are specifically excluded from the provisions of this law. The law of 1889 prohibiting the formation of a corporation with a capital stock of more than $1,000,000, was repealed.

There was considerable agitation during this session of the Legislature for the enactment of a law prohibiting child labor. It was shown that children, both black and white, were extensively employed in the cotton mills of the State, and those opposed to the law claimed that the employment of children was necessary on account of the poverty of the families from which they come. Representatives of nearly all the factories presented to the Legislature agreements to the effect that the regular week's work should not consist of more than sixty hours, and that no children under twelve years of age should be employed in a mill during the term of the public school, and furthermore, the factories promised to furnish their share of the taxes necessary to carry on the school system. The Judiciary Committee, to which this matter was referred, reported that the evils of child labor had rapidly diminished and recommended that no child-labor law be passed.

An act on libel provided that if a newspaper publishes libellous statements in good faith, and makes due retraction, the person injured can recover only the extent of his damages in civil cases, and not more than one penny in criminal cases. A person sending a libellous article to a newspaper shall be considered guilty of a misdemeanor. The Legislature gave assent to the acquisition by the Government of as much of the mountain country in the west of the State as might be needed for a national park reserve. Congress was petitioned to propose a constitutional amendment providing for the direct election of United States Senators.

The Democrats won the State election in North Carolina by about 65,000 majority, this being the first election under which the suffrage section of the new Constitution was observed. A disagreement between the white and negro Republicans also tended to keep the vote of this party down. The negroes claimed that they had not been given sufficient recognition at the Republican State convention, and threatened to fight the regular nominees.

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North Dakota.

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Capital:
BISMARCK.

Dakota originally formed a part of Minnesota Territory, which was organized in 1849, being a portion of the Louisiana purchase of 1803. In 1854 the Territory of Nebraska was formed, comprising a portion of what is now the Dakotas. The Territory of Dakota was organized March 2, 1861, and included the present Territories of Montana and Wyoming. The first permanent settlements of whites were made in 1859, in what are now the counties of Clay, Union and Yankton. On November 2, 1889, the Territory was divided into North and South Dakota, which were admitted as States at the same time.

North Dakota has an area of 70,795 square miles, and in 1901 its population was estimated to be 330,000. The principal industries of the State are agriculture and stock raising, though there has been an increase in manufactures during the last few years. Its manufacturing interests are dependent upon neighboring needs, and except in the case of flour and grist mills products nearly the entire product of the manufactures is consumed at or near the point of production.

The North Dakota Legislature met in January, 1901, and adjourned in March. Amendments were made to the existing divorce laws of the State with the view of destroying ground for criticism for the State's laxity in the matter of granting divorces. The law, which provides that "the effect of the judgment decreeing a divorce is to restore the parties to the state of unmarried persons," was amended by adding, in 1901, the qualification "except that neither party may remarry within three months." Although the Legislature did not modify an other divorce law, which decreed that divorces might be obtained for desertion, cruelty, intemperance and for various other reasons, it did add that divorce could no longer be granted for "incurable insanity."

Gov. Frank White.

An act was passed making it a misdemeanor to sell adulterated or unwholesome food, or food which is an imitation of another food, so that the product deceives the purchaser. The special intent of this law was stated to be to curtail the sale of oleomargarine. It was provided that the State Board of Equalization shall assess, at their actual value for purposes of taxation, the franchise and property within the State of telephone, telegraph, express, freight line and equipment companies. Another tax act provided that a board of equalization should in 1902 and every year thereafter levy a tax in addition to all other taxes equal in amount to one-thirtieth of the bonded indebtedness of the State, so as to provide for its ultimate redemption. A railroad law provides that every railroad shall stop all its passenger trains at county seats, except that interstate trains need not be stopped at county seats of less than 500 inhabitants. A like law passed by the Legislature of Illinois was declared unconstitutional.

Religious property was made exempt from State taxation for the first time, although property used for charitable and educational purposes had previously been exempt. Religious real property, however, to be exempt must not be more than one acre in extent. A libel law enacted that a newspaper should be liable for actual damages only if it appeared that the libel was published in good faith and retraction had been made. In case of libel against a candidate for any political office the retraction must be made editorially at least three days before the election. Libel against any woman was made a criminal as well as a civil offence.

A State Farmers' Institute was created to arrange for and to hold not less than fifteen farmers' institutes each year, at which farmers should be instructed in maintaining the fertility of the soil, improving crops, in dairying and in stock raising. An act for the regulation of barbers provided for the appointment of a Board of Examiners to issue certificates to barbers to practise their trade on proof that they had practised for at least three years, were possessed of the requisite skill and had also sufficient knowledge regarding the common diseases of the skin to avoid the exaggeration and spreading thereof. The law of 1895, allowing a bounty of $1 on every 100 pounds of starch manufactured from potatoes raised in North Dakota, was repealed, it being claimed that the financial condition of the State demanded the strictest economy.

The Democratic State Convention met in Fargo August 1, 1902. The platform indorsed old national issues of the party, favored the direct election of United States Senators, a primary election law, an equitable taxation of corporations. The Republican party was condemned for being dominated by railroad interests, and government by injunction was denounced.

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Ohio.

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Capital:
COLUMBUS.

The first explorations in the territory which now constitutes the State of Ohio were made by the French, the discoveries of La Salle in this region dating from about 1680. These French adventurers were soon involved in quarrels with the English, who claimed most of the country under a grant from their sovereign. The French kept possession of the country until Canada and the whole country west to the Mississippi was surrendered by the treaty of 1763. It was in the war that broke out on account of these conflicting claims that Washington was first heard of. After the Revolutionary War disputes arose between several of the States respecting the right of soil in this territory, which were only allayed by the cession of the whole section to the Federal Government. Virginia retained claim over about 3,000,000 acres near the rapids of the Ohio River for her State troops, and Connecticut reserved a tract of nearly the same size near Lake Erie, known as the Western Reserve. In 1800 jurisdiction over these two tracts was relinquished to the Federal Government, the States retaining their rights to the soil and disposing of it in small lots to settlers, while the Indian titles to the rest of the States were bought up by the Government. In 1799 the Northwest Territory was organized, and shortly afterward Ohio was given a separate government. It was admitted to Statehood in 1803.

Ohio has an area of 41,060 square miles, and in 1901 its population was estimated at 4,212,000. Within the past decade there has been a large growth in manufacturing in Ohio, toward which the great commercial advantages of the State have contributed. Water communication with the Atlantic seaboard, the Great Lakes and the Ohio River makes the problem of transportation easy, and the development of railroads has opened up the interior of the State, but the great manufacturing centres are located on the waterways. Among the natural resources of Ohio are a fertile soil, extensive hard wood forests and an abundance of coal and natural gas.

Gov. Geo. K. Nash.

The most important industry in the State is the manufacture of iron and steel, Ohio leading all States west of the Allegheny Mountains. Natural gas is used as fuel in a few of the rolling mills and steel works, and the coke needed is furnished by Pennsylvania and West Virginia, the Ohio coal not being adapted to the manufacture of coke. Local ores are used in some sections of the State. The manufacture of foundry and machine shop products has the second rank among the industries. In 1900 Ohio led all other States in the manufacture of metal-working machinery.

Flour and grist milling is one of the oldest industries in the State, flour having been sent to New Orleans as early as 1803. Ohio is the easternmost of the corn belt States, and much of the corn raised there is milled within its borders.

The Legislature of 1902 passed but few laws of general interest. An act was passed to require corporations to file annual reports to the Secretary of State and to pay annual fees therefor. Every corporation organized under the laws of the State for profit is required to make a report in writing to the Secretary of State annually, during the month of May, containing facts regarding the location of its principal office, names of officers, date of election, amount of authorized capital stock, nature and kind of business in which it is engaged, and any changes that may have taken place since the preceding report. Upon the filing of the report the Secretary of State shall charge and collect from each corporation a fee of one-tenth of 1 per cent upon the subscribed or issued and outstanding capital stock. Foreign corporations were placed under the same law. Corporations organized in the State, not for profit, are required to make annual reports and to pay fees ranging from $1 to $10, according to the nature of the business done by the corporation and provided for by statute. Failure to pay these fees or to make the reports at the specified time is punishable by fine.

The Legislature exacted that an employer shall be responsible for personal injury caused to an employe by reason of any defect in the condition of machinery or appliances with which the employe had to deal, which arose from or had not been discovered or remedied owing to the negligence of the employer or of any person in the service of the employer intrusted with the duty of inspection and repair of apparatus.

The Democratic State Convention, which met at Sandusky, September 3, 1902, adopted a platform indorsing the principles of the Kansas City platform, "regarding these principles as opposed to imperialism and colonialism, as opposed to trusts, as opposed to monopoly and as opposed to all other legalized monopolies and privileges." Mayor Tom Johnson, of Cleveland, was chosen chairman of the convention, and the platform adopted was largely of his drafting. The Republican Convention adopted a platform which indorsed trade unions, "believing that it is necessary that labor should be intelligently organized." Proper and reasonable trade concessions to Cuba were asked of the Government. The Sherman law is indorsed as an adequate enactment for the control of trusts, and the policy of protection and the status in the Philippines were also commended.

Ohio went Republican at the State election in November, Mayor T. L. Johnson, of Cleveland, being defeated for Governorship by a large majority. A feature of Mayor Johnson's campaign was the use of a large circus tent for speaking purposes, the candidate going from place to place, erecting his tent and delivering his addresses to the voters.

The greatest gains for the Republicans were shown in the counties containing the large cities, while in the rural districts the Democratic gain was unusually large. There seemed to have been a general apathy shown by Republicans in the country districts, who appeared assured of the result of the election.

The Democratic managers claimed that the large Republican majority was brought about by unfair election methods pursued in Hamilton County, in which is Cincinnati, and that the Democratic gains in Cuyahoga County were sufficient to encourage the party. In this county the majority of the Democratic ticket was elected, and it was claimed that in the case where this party lost it was due solely to personal preferences, and involved no local political principles.

The complexion of Ohio's Congressional representation remains the same, 17 Republicans and 4 Democrats. The Republicans lost in the Twelfth district, but gained in the Thirteenth. The total vote for the State was about 800,000.

The centennial of the organization of the city of Cincinnati was celebrated March 5, 1902, with appropriate exercises. A banquet was given by the Chamber of Commerce, at which were present many prominent men who have been directly or indirectly concerned with the growth of the city.

The law passed by the State Legislature in 1896, extending street railway franchises to a uniform date of 1946, or fifty years from the passage of the act, was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in August. A suit was brought by a taxpayer to test the law, and the decision was given by the Court on the grounds that the law arbitrarily and unreasonably classified street railway and municipal corporations, and that it was not of uniform and equal operation. The street railways involved filed an answer, setting out defences which were not passed upon. The railways are operated under lease by the Widener-Elkins Syndicate, which obtained them from the Consolidated Street Railway Company and the Cincinnati Street Railway Company in 1899.

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Oklahoma.

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Capital:
GUTHRIE.

Historically treated, Oklahoma as a Territory is of recent origin, but as a portion of the great tract of Southwestern country it has a history dating back to the days of the Spanish explorers. When Indian Territory was created as a home for all the Indian tribes, with the intention of making there some day a great Indian State, most of what is now Oklahoma was included within its bounds. Some time in the early seventies the name of Oklahoma first appears in political history, the occasion being a bill introduced in Congress to create a Territory out of a portion of the Indian Territory, to be known as Oklahoma. The measure failed of passage, and for more than a decade nothing was heard of the country. In March, 1889, an amendment was tacked on the Indian Appropriation bill, providing for the opening to homestead settlers of the little area of land embracing less than 3,000,000 acres, and lying in the centre of what is now the great Territory. The land was opened in April, 1889, and the first rush of Oklahoma "boomers" took place. In June, 1890, the Territorial Government came into existence, and by the same act of Congress a strip of land known as "No Man's Land," embracing 3,681,000 acres, was added as Beaver County. Other sections were opened from time to time until now the Territory has an approximate area of 38,830 square miles. The population was estimated in 1901 to be 432,000.

Oklahoma is primarily a stock raising and agricultural country with indications of becoming a mining section before another decade has passed. Gold, lead, zinc and copper have been found, but not in paying quantities and surface sandstone and gypsum are widely scattered over the territory. The most promising mine industry of Oklahoma at present seems to be that of salt, of which there is said to be enough on hand to supply the nation. In manufacturing there has been a large increase during the past decade, but the total is insignificant. The rapid development of the cotton raising industry has been attended by a like advancement in the manufacture of cotton-seed oil and cake.

Gov. Thos. B. Ferguson.

The Territorial Legislature of 1901 passed an act creating a Board of Agriculture, to consist of thirteen members, to collect and publish statistics concerning agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry and kindred industries. The Councils of all cities of not less than 5,000 inhabitants were given authority to establish free public libraries and reading rooms, and levy an annual tax for this purpose, not to exceed one mill on the dollar. Authority was granted for the establishment of high schools in counties having 6,000 inhabitants, and a university preparatory school was created. Additional buildings were granted for the University of Oklahoma.

A law was passed prohibiting the selling or giving away or the bringing into the Territory for that purpose of any cigarettes, cigarette paper or substitutes therefor and making violation of this punishable by a fine of not less than $10 or more than $500.

Agitation continued during 1901 and 1902 for the admission of Oklahoma to Statehood, either with or without coincident admission of Indian Territory. Both the Republicans and Democrats recommended in 1900 that Oklahoma be admitted as a State, and prior to this time several bills had been presented to Congress. The Territory lays stress on the fact that her population is several times greater than that of any Territory ever admitted to Statehood.

One of the first acts of the first legislative assembly in the Territory was to enact comprehensive laws for the establishment and support of a public school system, and it appropriated $50,000 to assist in supporting it. To-day the public school system embraces rural, town and city systems, together with higher educational institutions, including a university, agricultural college and normal school. The average length of the school term in 1901 was four and one-half months. The schools are entirely free, and a uniform system of text books has been in use for ten years. Indian schools are supported by the Federal Government. Among these may be mentioned as chief the Chilocco Industrial Training School, a splendidly equipped institution, which aims to teach the Indian youth of the Territory practical agriculture and mechanical and domestic arts. There are fourteen reservation boarding schools and one day school for the Indians of the Territory. Five mission schools are conducted by various denominations.

The demand for labor has always been good in the Territory, and during the past two years has been far in excess of the supply. The Governor, in his report for 1901, called attention to the fact that it was impossible for farmers to get enough men at wheat harvesting season, and hundreds of men who had been at work on the railway construction deserted their railway work to take positions on the farms. Immigration into the Territory has been largely of well-to-do farmers and business men, and but a small per cent of foreigners.

Public lands subject to entry under the homestead laws have been rapidly taken up during the past three years and at the close of 1902 there was very little public land left suitable for agricultural purposes, though there were about 4,000,000 acres still vacant in the Territory. All but one of the counties of the Territory are reached by railroad, though the areas of the country are so great that there are many sections demanding railroad facilities.

Oman.

—

Capital:
MUSCAT.

Oman is an independent State of Southeastern Arabia, with an area of 82,000 square miles, and a population of 1,500,000. The capital was occupied by the Portuguese until the seventeenth century, and after various vicissitudes it was taken in the eighteenth century by Ahmed bin Sa'eed, of Yemenite origin, who was elected Iman in 1741, and whose family have since ruled. On the death of the Sultan in 1854 Zanzibar was detached from Oman and placed under the rule of the second son, and subsequent troubles curtailed the area of the State in Asia. The revenue of the Sultan amounts to about $250,000. In 1901 the exports were valued at $1,359,893 and the imports at $3,365,883. There is a weekly mail to and from Bombay.

The closest relations have for years existed between the Government of India and that of Oman, and a British Consul and Political Agent resides at Muscat. The revenue of the Sultan amounts to about $250,000. The number of vessels entered and cleared at the port of Muscat in 1900-01, the last year for which reports are obtainable, including the native craft, was 464 of 193,380 tons, of which 242 of 165,237 tons were British. The telegraph cable was extended to Muscat during the past year.

The principal items of export were: Dates, $808,297; cotton fabrics, $4,640; fruit, $40,000; pearls, $55,000; mother-o'-pearl, $117,180; salt, $2,024; fish, $6,992; linen, $15,790. Of the imports the leading features were: Rice, $700,150; coffee, $98,188; sugar, $59,423; piece goods, $372,753; twist and yarn, $216,357; silk and silk goods, $89,772; cereals, wheat and other grains, $193,738; oils of all kinds, $50,611; glue, $80,684; arms and ammunition, $997,730.

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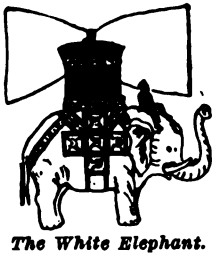
The Golden Lion.

The Golden Fleece.



The White Elephant.

St. Gregory.

Orders and Decorations of Europe.

The chivalric orders and orders of merit recognized by the heads of the various governments in the world are so many that a mere list of them would fill a number of pages in this volume. Admission to them, in the case of monarchies, goes by royal favor, with a few possible exceptions, and some of them are so highly esteemed that the right to wear their insignia enhances even the honor supposed to be derived from noble birth. Even republican governments possess them, and the United States is the only nation of importance possessing no gift of this character to bestow upon its distinguished citizens or upon foreign celebrities whom it may desire to honor. Of these many orders there are three which are regarded as of the highest dignity, each admitting only nobles of the highest rank in the realm wherein it exists, and only sovereign princes or members of reigning families from among foreigners. The Order of the Garter is the most ancient of the three, and it is also the one most coveted. There is no certainty concerning its origin, which some authorities trace to the latter part of the twelfth century. The commonly received story of its origin makes King Edward III. of England its founder, and the year 1344 the date. The King, according to this story, picked up a garter dropped by the Countess of Salisbury at a ball, and rebuked the curious glances of his courtiers as he handed it to its owner by saying: "Honi soit qui mal y pense" (Evil be to him who evil thinks). The fact that a representation of a garter bearing these words is the feature of the decoration representing the order seems to confirm the truth of the story, although the figure of St. George and the Dragon, pendant from the collar worn by the Garter knights, would give support to the claim that the order was originally established as that of St. George and the Dragon. Next in antiquity to this highest of British orders comes the Order of the Golden Fleece, claimed by both Spain and Austria. It was instituted in 1429 by Philip le Bon, Duke of Burgundy, and was divided in 1700, each of the two nations now in possession of it claiming that it has the original. The Order of the White Elephant, the third in this select list, is Danish, and is said to be of great antiquity, but is specifically assigned to the period of Christian I. (1462), and is said to have been reorganized by Christian V. in 1693. The membership is limited to 30 knights besides members of the royal family, and no person can become a knight who has not already become a member of the Order of the Danebrog. The last named order therefore comes naturally next in rank to the three highest. Its institution is assigned to the year 1219, which would make it antedate the British Order of the Garter. Its history properly begins, however, with its revival, after a long suspension, in 1671, since which time it has undergone several modifications. The Order of the Annunciation, the highest in Italy, is another of the older and most honorable in the long list. Under its present name it dates from 1518, when it superseded the Order of the Collar. This carries its origin back to 1362, when its predecessor was founded by Amadeus VI. of Savoy. Orders abound in Germany, every kingdom, principality and duchy in the empire having one or more. The most distinguished is the Order of the Black Eagle, which is conferred only upon such aspirants as can show a lineage on both sides extending back four generations. It was instituted by the Elector of Brandenburg when he was crowned King of Prussia as Frederick I. on January 17, 1701. Russia, which also is a country of many orders, holds above the rest the one named in honor of the country's patron saint—the order of St. Andrew, founded by Peter the Great in 1678. There is a British Order of St. Andrew, but it is better known as the Order of the Thistle, a very ancient one, founded in honor of the patron saint of Scotland, and frequently renewed and reorganized. While Austria holds the Golden Fleece as highest in its list of decorative honors the Order of St. Etienne is one of the most illustrious in the old world, having been founded by Maria Theresa in honor of the first King of Hungary. Until quite recently it was reserved for persons whose noble lineage is traceable far back in history, but its traditions were ignored when the Emperor Franz Josef conferred the order upon President Carnot of France in 1894.

The Pope of Rome has in his gift a decoration originally conferred only upon queens who had distinguished themselves by deeds done for the Church. It is not strictly an order, although sometimes thus designated, but is a token of Papal approbation, and consists of a cluster of roses and buds upon a single stem, all wrought in solid gold, whence its title, the Golden Rose. Pope Leo XIII. has, in recent years, conferred it upon others than queens, including some Americans. There is a Papal Order of the Rose, not connected with the Golden Rose, however, the decoration of which was conferred upon the late Eugene Kelly, a New York banker whom Pope Leo thus honored in recognition of his many benefactions to the Catholic Church. Mr. John D. Crimmins, of New York, is another American whom Pope Leo has visited with signal approbation, bestowing upon him the Order of St. Gregory. A number of other Americans have received similar honors from the Vatican.

The Prussian Crown.

St. Michael and St. George.

The White Eagle.

The Star and Crucifix.

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Of all the various orders none is better known nor more highly appreciated than that of the Legion of Honor, the ribbon of which commands the respect of a Frenchman wherever he sees it. The order is not an old one, as compared with many others which exist, but it is one which has survived through many political changes in France, and which, from certain points of view, must be regarded as the one which, more than any other, confers genuine honor. It is one which is attained through merit only, and from which none are debarred for lack of ancient or noble lineage. France has had many orders, but this one alone survives, esteemed alike by royalist and republican, by Bonapartist and Orleanist, and abroad as well as at home. The Legion of Honor is the successor of the Order of the Eagle, founded by Napoleon in 1802, which Louis XVIII. and subsequent royal rulers of France continued as the Order of the Holy Ghost, until it was given its present title. This it carried through the Second Empire, and has retained ever since. France has only one other order, known as Le Ordre du Merite Agricole, which was founded for the purpose of relieving the pressure for admission to the Legion of Honor. It is sometimes alluded to as the "Order of the Leek" by persons inclined to facetiousness, but its decoration is highly appreciated by those who receive it, some of whom proudly assert their preference for it.

There are a number of orders which have been especially instituted for women, who are not, as a rule, eligible for admission to the others, except, as in the case of the late Queen Victoria, their position as sovereigns making them the legitimate head of such as exist in their domains. It is an interesting fact that there is one woman who wears the cross of an order instituted for the recognition of great military prowess. Ex-Queen Marie of Naples was admitted to the Russian Order of St. George as a reward for her heroic defence of Gaeta, the last of the Bourbon strongholds. This order was founded in 1769 by the Empress Catherine II. to be conferred only upon a commanding general who has defeated an army of 50,000 men, or captured an enemy's capital, or brought about an honorable peace. Of the orders which may be said to belong to women one of the most illustrious is the Nishani-Shepakat, founded by the Sultan of Turkey in 1878, in recognition of assistance rendered the fugitive non-combatants of the Russian war, just ended, by prominent English ladies. Two American women—Mrs. S. S. Cox and Mrs. Lew Wallace—were given the decoration of this order, a compliment indicative of the Sublime Porte's appreciation of the representation of the United States by the respective husbands of these ladies. England has the Order of the Royal Red Cross, the Order of the Crown of India, and the Royal Order of Victoria and Albert for the benefit of women, who are barred from all the other high orders. In the one last named membership is limited to sovereigns and princesses of the highest rank. As Queen Wilhelmina of Holland was one of the latest admitted to this order, it is apposite to mention here the fact that the young ruler was the first to confer upon a woman the cross of the Lion of the Netherlands, an honor which is one of the most enviable of such distinctions in that kingdom. The woman to whom it was awarded was the Mother Superior of the Sisters of Mercy. Portugal has a Royal Order of Saint Izabel, instituted in 1801, which has been conferred upon few women outside of that country, Queen Alexandra of England being one of the few. Not counting the royal fomally of Portugal and foreign royal ladies, the order must contain 26 ladies of title, each 26 years old, or married, each of whom is bound to visit in turn every week the Foundling Hospital. Every member must attend church on the feast of St. Izabel, unless absent from the kingdom, or prevented by illness from such attendance; and must afterward go to the Foundling Hospital with the Queen. The most recent of orders instituted for women is that of St. Elizabeth, founded by the Emperor of Austria in memory of his wife, the Empress Elizabeth, who was assassinated at Geneva, Switserland, September 10, 1898. It is conferred upon women who merit distinction in the various callings of life, or in special religious, humanitarian and philanthropic work. Austria possesses the oldest of the eleven orders designed for women which exist in various parts of the world. It is known as the Austrian Star Cross Order.

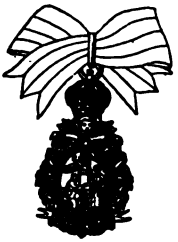
Among the orders of special character there is one which claims attention because of its isolation. It is conferred upon none but Free Masons of the higher degrees, for whom it was instituted in 1811 by Charles XIII. of Sweden, whose name it bears.

Two British orders which must be included in this selection of the most prominent among the great number, are the Order of the Bath and the Order of St. Michael and St. George. The former is supposed to have been instituted by Henry IV. on the occasion of his coronation, and is conferred upon distinguished soldiers and statesmen. The latter is made up of men of distinction in the various colonies, and it is the order conferred upon all those Canadians who, during the reign of Queen Victoria, were raised to the dignity of knighthood.

A Spanish order which exists at the present time, but which is doomed to extinction by the logic of recent history, is the Order of Isabella the Catholic. It is known also as the Royal American Order, and was instituted in 1815, to reward those among Spain's American colonists and dependents who distinguished themselves by conspicuous loyalty to the crown of Spain. The elimination of Spanish rule in America renders this order now meaningless.

The Thistle.

The Black Eagle.



St. Isabella.

The Garter.

The Legion of Honor.

The Golden Rose.

The Bath.

St. Catherine.

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Oregon.

Capital:
SALEM.

The name Oregon was long applied to all territory claimed by the United States on the Pacific coast, extending from latitude 42 degrees to 54 degrees 40 minutes, north. Under the treaty of 1818 it was jointly occupied by the United States and Great Britain until 1846, when the latter abandoned all claim to the territory north of the 49th parallel of latitude, and the name Oregon was restricted to the region south of that line. The history of the territory may be said to begin with the discovery of the Columbia River by Captain Robert Gray in 1792. In 1811 the Pacific Fur Company, of which John Jacob Astor was the leading member, established a trading post at the mouth of the Columbia, and called it Astoria, but it was very soon after sold to the North-west Fur Company. In 1848, 1849 and 1850 many settlers were attracted to the country by the California gold fever. The Territory of Oregon was organized by an act of Congress August 14, 1848, and in 1859 it was admitted as a State with its present boundary. Oregon has been troubled by many Indian wars, the most serious being the Modoc war.

Oregon has an area of 96,030 square miles, and in 1901 its estimated population was 424,000. During the last decade the industries of this State have been practically at a standstill. In 1900 Oregon stood thirty-eighth in the United States in the point of population and thirtieth in manufacturing. The extensive forests and excellent water power makes the manufacture of lumber and timber the leading industry, while the Columbia River furnishes nearly all the canned salmon used in the United States. The industry of fish canning is carried on almost entirely by the Chinese, and the centre of this work is at Astoria, near the mouth of the Columbia. During recent years stringent laws have been passed looking to the prevention of wholesale and indescriminate slaughter of salmon, and the industry promises now to be on a paying basis for years to come.

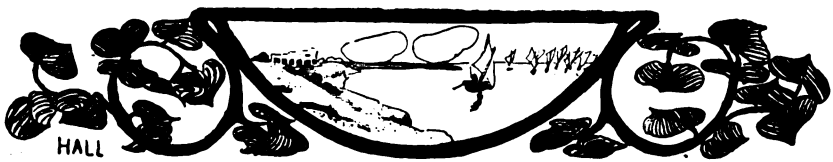
Gov. George E. Chamberlain.

One of the most important acts passed by the Legislature of 1901 was that providing for the submission to the people at the general election in 1902 of an amendment to the Constitution, proposed by the Legislature of 1899. This amendment provides for the initiative and referendum. The terms of the initiative are that on petition of 8 per cent of the voters any law proposed in the petition or any proposed amendment to the Constitution must be submitted to the people for adoption or rejection, and on petition of 5 per cent of the voters any bill enacted by the Legislature must be submitted to the people for acceptance or rejection. The amendment was accepted at the election held June 2.

One of the important labor laws passed by the Legislature requires street railway companies to provide vestibules on their cars for the protection of their employes, from the first of November to the first of April. It was made a misdemeanor to carry on the business of barbering on Sunday. All persons appointed to purchase supplies for public institutions were required to buy, when possible, those grown, manufactured or produced in Oregon. An act provides that all deaf mute children, unless taught at home or in a private institution, shall be required to attend the deaf mute school established by the State for at least six months each year. Congress was petitioned not only to re-enact the Chinese immigration law, but to make it extend to Japanese and other Mongolian or Asiatic races. A petition was also sent to the Federal body asking the passage of the Grout Oleomargarine bill, on the grounds that the proper fostering of the manufacture of oleomargarine, and the prohibition of calling it imitation butter would add much to the industrial wealth of the Northwestern States.

A bill that practically provides for the direct election of United States Senators states that the names of candidates for the United States Senate shall be placed on the ballots at the time of the regular election, and when the Legislature convenes the Clerk shall announce the candidate receiving the highest number of votes, and then the Legislature shall proceed to elect the Senator as required by the Federal Constitution. The queer section of Oregon's Constitution declaring that no free negro or mulatto not residing in the State at the time of the adoption of the Constitution (1857) should become a resident of the State, hold real estate or make contracts, was presented to the people for abrogation, though, of course, it had been void since the passage of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

At the State election held June 2, 1902, the Democratic candidate for Governor, George L. Chamberlain, was elected by a small majority, the other candidates elected being Republicans. The race was one of the most exciting ever held in the State, and factional feeling ran high.



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Paraguay.

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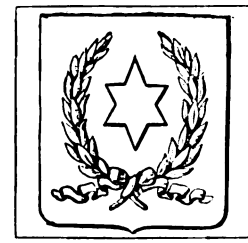
Capital:
ASUNCION.



The Republic of Paraguay is an inland State enclosed between Brazil, the Argentine Republic and Bolivia. While under the rule of Spain it was called the Province of Paraguay, and included all the territory east of the Andes and south of Brazil, but when the Spanish yoke was thrown off, in 1811, the new nations of the Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Bolivia arose and Paraguay was left nearly in its present shape. At the end of the war against the allied forces of Brazil, the Argentine Republic and Uruguay, in 1870, Paraguay was forced to cede 1,329 square miles of its territory to Brazil as a war indemnity. In 1876 the Province of Bermejo was ceded to the Argentine Republic

Paraguay proper has an area of 148,000 square miles. Western Paraguay lies on the west bank of the Paraguay River and is mostly a desert.

The general appearance of Paraguay is described as far more attractive than either Uruguay or the Argentine Republic. Although it has no seaboard there is a certain compensation in its great fluvial system. From the banks of the Paragury River to the eastern frontier there is one continuous panorama of gently undulating plains, bordered by verdure-clad hills. The interior of the country is not yet well known. The country possesses two first-class fluvial ways of communication which place it in relation with the rest of the world. The Parana River has a length of 2,043 miles from its source to its junction with the Uruguay. It would be navigable throughout its entire length for vessels of the largest size were it not for the cataracts of Urupapunga and Guayra. The Paraguay River is 1,800 miles long, its average width is 360 yards and its mean depth about 20 feet, but the volume of water is only about one-twentieth that of the Parana. The lakes of Paraguay are numerous, the most important being the Upua, which is about 100 square miles in extent.

The climate of the country is warm and dry and not subject to sudden variations. The mean temperature is from 75 to 76 degrees Fahrenheit, and the average rainfall is about five feet. During the longest day the sun shines 13 hours and 34 minutes, and in the shortest 11 hours and 26 minutes. Daily observations from 1877 to 1883 showed that in each year there had been almost invariably 79 rainy days, 72 cloudy and 214 clear and bright. The climate is remarkable for its salubrity.

Little can be said about the mineral resources of Paraguay, not because of any scarcity of wealth in this respect, but because of the undeveloped condition of these resources owing to the absolute and exclusive preference which has been given to agricultural pursuits. It is said that iron, copper, manganese, gold, marble and building stone of the best quality are found in abundance.

Agriculture is the country's principal source of wealth. The fertility of the soil is almost inexhaustible, and manure is neither used nor needed. The sugar cane grows freely, and tobacco is one of the principal products of the country. Cotton is indigenous, and can be raised of the longest staple without difficulty. Cattle raising is very profitable.

The manufactures of the country consist chiefly of cotton and woollen fabrics, which the people use not only for underclothing, but also for dresses of both men and women. The manufacture of sugar is a very promising industry, but has received no more attention than has been necessary to provide for home consumption. Tanning is carried on to a considerable extent.

The present population is estimated at about 450,000, consisting of whites, Indians, negroes, the offsprings of whites and Indians, and the children of whites and negroes, or of Indians and negroes. The current of immigration is weak, but efforts are being made to strengthen it.

Since November, 1870, Paraguay has had a constitutional government, republican in form. The administration is vested in three co-equal powers, the legislative, executive and judicial.

The religion of the State is Roman Catholic Apostolic, but the free exercise of all other forms of worship is allowed. Primary instruction for children of both sexes is compulsory. Secondary instruction is provided by four colleges. There is a national university at Asuncion and also a seminary for young ladies.

Following is the Cabinet: Minister of the Interior, Guillermo de los Rivo; Foreign Affairs, J. Cancio Flecha; Finance, ——; Justice, Pedro Bobadilla; War, J. A. Escarra.

The President receives a salary of $9,500 a year, the Vice-President $4,800, and the Ministers each $3,000 a year, but the total administrative expenses are said not to exceed $25,000 a year. The country is divided into twenty-three counties, which are governed by chiefs and justices of the peace, assisted by municipal councils. The legislative authority is vested in a Congress of two houses, a Senate and a House of Deputies, elected directly by the people, the former in the ratio of one to every 12,000 inhabitants, the latter, one to 6,000, though in the case of the sparsely populated divisions a greater ratio is permitted. The Senators and Deputies receive each $1,000 a year. The expenditure for 1901 was estimated at $8,065,782. The revenue is derived mainly from customs. Of the expenditures $1,846,567 was for internal administration, $2,469,663 for finance, $2,118,640 for justice and public instruction, $645,852 for war and marine. The outstanding debt, according to the latest figures, amounts to about $5,000,000.

Patent System of the United States.*

It is not clear to whom is due the credit for the clause in the Constitution which vested in Congress power "to promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries." It was not in the original draft of the Constitution presented to the convention by Mr. Pinckney, May 29, 1787, but on the 5th of September the committee reported five clauses which it was proposed to incorporate in the Constitution, the fifth being the patent and copyright clause as it appears in the Constitution. In the discharge of the duty thus laid upon Congress the organic patent act of April 10, 1790, was passed.

In 1793 a new patent act was passed, which, with certain amendatory acts, remained in force until the act of 1836, when the patent system, virtually as it exists to-day, was established. Prior to 1836 there was no critical examination of the state of the art preliminary to the allowance of a patent application. Since the act of 1836 there have been various enactments, modifying and improving the law in matters of detail; in 1839 an inventor was given the right to use his invention prior to applying for a patent therefor, for a period not exceeding two years; in 1861 the term for a patent, which had been fourteen years, was increased to seventeen years, and extensions were prohibited except as to patents granted prior thereto, and in 1870 the patent law was revised, consolidated and amended; but in its salient features the patent system of to-day is that of the law of 1836.

The first patent granted by the General Government was to Samuel Hopkins, July 31, 1790, for an improvement in pot and pearl ash manufacture. The last patent granted for the year 1889, at the close of the first hundred years of patent issues, was to Wilhelm Dreyer, No. 418,664, of December 31, 1889, for an electro-magnetic typesetting machine. These two patents are suggestively symbolical of the progress of the century in invention and manufactures—the first akin to the primitive industries of a new country and the last serving the exacting demands of a highly organized industrial system.

*Prepared from the special Patent Bulletin issued by the Census Bureau.

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The total number of patents issued during this century of invention was 428,621. The following is a comparative table showing the growth in number of patents issued during each decade to citizens of the United States and to citizens of foreign countries:

THE GROWTH OF PATENTS.

Period.	Patents.		Designs.		Patents and designs.					
							To citizens of the United States.		To citizens of foreign countries.	
	Number.	Per ct. of increase.	Number.	Per ct. of increase.	Number.	Per ct. of increase.	Number.	Per ct. of increase.	Number.	Per ct. of increase.
Prior to July 28, 1836	9,957	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July 28, 1836, to Jan. 1, 1840.	1,464	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prior to 1840	11,421	.....	.....	.....	11,421	.....	11,372	.....	49	.....
Decade of 1850	5,516	.....	257	.....	5,773	.....	5,611	.....	162	.....
Decade of 1860	19,661	256.44	925	259.92	20,586	256.59	20,276	261.18	310	91.36
Decade of 1870	71,818	265.28	2,627	184.00	74,445	261.53	72,513	257 63	1,932	523.23
Decade of 1880	124,751	73.70	7,757	195.28	132,508	77.99	126,550	74.53	5,958	208.39
Decade of 1890	195,454	56.68	7,986	2.95	203,440	53.53	189,938	50.09	13,502	126.62
Decade of 1900	221,502	13.33	12,502	56 55	234,004	15 02	210,921	11.05	23,083	70.96
Total prior to 1900	650,123	.....	32,054	.....	682,177	.....	637,181	.....	44,996	.....

There is an inter-relation between patents and the manufacturing industries of the closest kind, and a remarkable parallelism may be drawn between the two. As the industries have flourished, so have the patents, while, on the other hand, the increasing patents have made possible (because profitable) new and greater industries. Just how closely this inter-action is operative may be traced in the following table:

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF PATENTS AND MANUFACTURES: 1850 TO 1900.

Year.	Patents.				Manufactures.					
	No. issued during the decade.	Per ct. of increase.	No. of live patents.	Per ct. of increase.	No. of establishments.	Per ct. of increase.	Capital invested.	No. of wage-earners.	Wages.	Gross value of products.
1850	5,516	.....	6,987	.....	123,025	.....	$533,245,351	957,059	$236,755,464	$1,019,106,616
1860	19,661	256.4	22,435	221.1	140,433	14.1	1,009,855,715	1,311,246	378,878,966	1,885,861,676
1870	71,818	265.3	85,005	278.9	252,148	79.6	2,118,208,760	2,053,996	775,584,343	4,232,325,442
1880	124,751	73.7	186,408	119.3	253,852	0.7	2,790,272,606	2,732,595	947,953,795	5,369,579,191
1890	195,454	56.7	284,161	52.4	355,415	40.0	6,525,156,486	4,251,613	1,891,228,321	9,372,437,283
1900	221,502	13.3	370,347	30.3	512,254	44.1	9,817,434,799	5,308,406	2,322,333,877	13,004,400,143

When the Japanese Government was considering the establishment of a patent system, which was created by their patent act of March 1, 1899, they appointed Mr. Korekiyo Takahashi a special commissioner and sent him to the United States to gather the data obtainable in regard to our patent system. Answering a question of the examiner of designs, who had been helping him in his research and who had inquired of him its purpose, Mr. Takahashi said: "I will tell you. You know it is only since Commodore Perry, in 1854, opened the ports of Japan to foreign commerce that the Japanese have been trying to become a great nation, like other nations of the earth, and we have looked about us to see what nations are the greatest, so that we could be like them; and we said, 'There is the United States, not much more than a hundred years old, and America was not discovered by Columbus yet four hundred years ago;' and we said, 'What is it that makes the United States such a great nation?' And we investigated and we found it was patents, and we will have patents."

PATENTS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

(From the latest report of the United States Patent Office.)

The following table shows the number of patents issued by the United States, as compared to foreign countries, from the earliest period to December 31, 1901. (Foreign figures for 1901, estimated):

Countries.	To 1870, inclusive.	1871 to 1901.	Total.	Countries.	To 1870, inclusive.	1871 to 1901.	Total.
Argentina	83	4,249	4,332	Luxemburg	.....	4,643	4,643
Austria	.....	25,173	25,173	Malta	.....	36	36
Austria-Hungary	15,350	67,583	82,933	Mauritius	113	238	351
Bahamas	.....	2	2	Mexico	22	3,134	3,156
Barbados	.....	118	118	Netherlands	4,535	.....	4,535
Belgium	35,044	132,232	167,276	Newfoundland	40	224	264
Bolivia	42	65	107	New South Wales	236	9,760	9,996
Brazil	185	3,984	4,169	New Zealand	109	7,587	7,696
British Guiana	32	94	126	Norway	737	11,127	11,864
British Honduras	1	19	20	Portugal	245	3,187	3,432
Canada	4,081	73,641	77,722	Queensland	67	5,070	5,142
Ceylon	58	489	547	Russia	1,464	11,235	12,699
Chile	20	335	355	St. Helena	.....	4	4
Congo Free State	.....	94	94	South African Republic	.....	1,256	1,256
Denmark	464	11,473	11,937	South Australia	123	5,471	5,594
Fiji Islands	.....	27	27	Spain	.....	25,727	25,727
Finland	112	1,632	1,744	Straits Settlements	.....	103	103
France	103,934	227,043	330,977	Sweden	1,629	15,116	16,745
Germany	9,996	134,243	144,239	Switzerland	.....	22,562	22,562
Great Britain	53,408	241,350	294,758	Tasmania	43	2,046	2,089
Guatemala	.....	57	57	Trinidad	6	151	157
Hawaii (prior to August 12, 1898)	.....	148	148	Tunis	.....	459	459
Hong Kong	.....	87	87	Turkey	.....	1,040	1,040
Hungary	.....	18,780	18,780	Uruguay	.....	196	196
India	445	6,490	6,935	Venezuela	.....	154	154
Italy and Sardinia	4,723	51,733	56,456	Victoria	822	10,037	10,859
Jamaica	22	152	174	Western Australia	.....	2,581	2,581
Japan	.....	4,821	4,821	Total foreign	238,191	1,149,281	1,387,472
Leeward Islands	.....	16	16	United States	120,573	579,768	700,341
Liberia	.....	2	2	Grand total	358,764	1,729,049	2,087,813

Note.—The detailed account of the business transacted annually by the Patent Office will be found in the American Year Book.

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Pennsylvania.

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Capital:
HARRISBURG.

Delaware Bay and River were first explored by members of the Dutch West India Company, from 1609 to 1624, when forts were erected and military jurisdiction exercised. Until 1864 the Dutch continued in actual possession of both sides of the bay without much colonization. In 1638 a colony of Swedes settled along the west bank of the Delaware River and carried on improvements until their surrender to the Dutch in 1655. In 1681 the territory west of the Delaware was granted to William Penn, who colonized it and founded Philadelphia in 1682. Under the charter granted Penn the present area of the State of Delaware was included and called the lower counties. These were granted a separate Legislature in 1699, but the two colonies continued under the same Governor until the beginning of the Revolutionary War, in 1776. After Penn's colony was founded a most successful peaceful policy was inaugurated with the savage tribes in contact with the white settlers, who were, in the lower counties, chiefly Swedes and Friends, or Quakers. Large accessions to the population were made by the arrival of German and Scotch-Irish settlers, and the admixture of these peoples made the inhabitants of Pennsylvania among the most noted in the country for zeal toward right and steadfastness of purpose. The colony became the seat of learning, wealth and refinement long before the Revolution, and entered vigorously into the war that freed the colonies. From 1682 to 1776 the public affairs were administered under the government framed by William Penn. In 1776 a provisional constitution was prepared by a convention of which Benjamin Franklin was president, and the first formal constitution was adopted in 1790.

Pennsylvania has an area of 45,215 square miles, and in 1901 its estimated population was 6,302,115. During the past decade there has been a decided growth in the manufactures of the State. Since 1850 this State has held the second rank in the United States for manufactured products and first since 1870 in the amount of power used in manufacturing. Various causes have contributed to this, first among them being the favorable location for marketing manufactured products. No other State touches the Atlantic sea coast, the Great Lakes and the navigable waters of the Ohio-Mississippi valley. The first steam vessel launched on these latter waters was built at Pittsburg in 1811, and regular communication was established between that city and the Southern States. Raw material also abundant, the State ranking for all sorts of manufactures is tanbark, tobacco, cereals, crude pe- high in the production of lumber, troleum, iron ore and coal. Natural gas has been used in the State for manufacturing since 1874. Though the gas fields are nearly exhausted, Pennsylvania still ranks second in its production.

Samuel W. Pennypacker.

The most important industry in the State is the manufacture of iron and steel, the total products being valued, in 1900, at $434,445,- 200. The most important centres for this industry are Pittsburg, Mc- Keesport, Duquesne, Johnstown and Newcastle. Local ores are used almost entirely, though recently there has been an increased use of the Lake Superior ores, which is changing the localization of the iron industry. The manufacture of textiles ranked second among the industries of the State in 1900, the manufacture of silk standing first. Silk culture was encouraged and recommended very early in the State's history and under the pat ronage of Benjamin Franklin a filature for reeling cocoons was opened in Philadelphia in 1750. The carpet industry has shown a remarkable growth in the past de- cade, as have also the worsted goods and knitting industries. There were 2,712 establishments engaged in the manufacture of tobacco in the State in 1900, the chief product of these being cheap cigars made of domestic tobacco.

One act of the Pennsylvania Leg islature of 1901 attracted wide- spread attention and subjected the members of that body to consid- able adverse criticism. This act, or rather, series of acts, was passed in May and June, and gave to rapid transit companies, upon the ap- proval of local authorities con cerned, the right to construct and operate without franchise compen sation to city, county or State, railways on, above or beneath the ground along the course of any street not already occupied by rail ways, in any town or city in the commonwealth. The first bill approved enacts that five or more persons may form a company to construct and operate a street railway on any street where there was no such railway at the time of the approval of the act. The company, obtaining the charter and the approval of the local authorities, might sell or lease their road or franchise or parts thereof to traction or motor companies or any company operating passenger railways. No street railway company was to be permitted under any circumstances to connect its tracks with those of any steam railway or to interchange cars or form a continuous route with any locomotive railway company.

The second bill approved stated in addition to the above that any company might obtain a charter with the consent of local authorities to build a road either elevated or below ground, or part elevated and part below ground above or below or across the routes occupied by any other company, and might sell or buy franchises as provided in the first act. The right of eminent domain was expressly conferred upon such companies, with the sole exception of property used for burial purposes and places of worship. A third act permitted any company to build roads either above, below or on the surface of the ground. On June 20, after a large number of valuable railway charters had been granted by the Secretary of State in accordance with these acts, a further act was approved, declaring that no further charters for elevated or underground railways would be granted unless the route selected was through thickly settled regions and the application was approved by a board consisting of the Governor, the Secretary and the Attorney-General.

These railroad laws were approved on June 7, and in Philadelphia, which was the principal city affected, fourteen rapid transit ordinances were introduced into the City Council on June 12 giving the consent of the local authorities to charters given out at Harrisburg. These ordinances gave to Representative Robert H. Feorderer and others the right to build about 120 miles of street railways in the city of Philadelphia, and they were signed by Mayor Ashbridge on the night of June 13. They were given freely and without cost, and aroused an unusual amount of opposition. Albert L. Johnson offered to give three-cent fares on all the roads in the city and free franchises, if these were not granted, and John Wanamaker offered the city $2,500,000 in cash for the rights vested in the first petitioners. Both these offers were voted down by the Council. Later Mr. Wanamaker renewed his offer to the city, and then made the same proposal to the company owning the charters

A factory law passed provides that no minor and no woman shall work in a manufacturing or mercantile establishment more than twelve hours in any day nor more than sixty hours any week. No child under thirteen can work at all in any such establishment and none under sixteen without the consent of its parents. Another law provides that in every city of the first or second class a house of detention shall be provided for juvenile offenders awaiting trial and for neglected and dependent children under sixteen. Criminal prosecution for libel shall not stand when the object was a public officer or candidate for office and the

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statements were not maliciously or negligently made, nor shall civil suits lie if the publication was found to have been substantially true and prepared for public information.

Several amendments were proposed to the Constitution and accepted by the voters in November, 1901. They dealt chiefly with the qualifications for voting and the methods of conducting general elections. One amendment provided that "laws regulating and requiring the registration of voters may be enacted to apply to cities only, provided that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class." Another provides that "all elections by the citizens shall be by ballot, or by such other method as may be prescribed by law, provided that secrecy in voting shall be preserved."

The Democratic State Convention was held at Erie June 25, 1902. For the third time in twenty years ex-Governor Robert Pattison was nominated for Governor. The convention adopted a platform dealing entirely with State affairs, national issues not being mentioned. It promises a clean administration, the banishment of the lobbyist, bribe-giver and franchise robber, and assures the business interests of absolute exemption from "pinch legislation." It states that "the selection of a United States Senator (at the session of the Legislature in 1901) was accomplished in a carnival of corruption and bribery." The Republican State Convention was held June 11, and nominated Judge Samuel W. Pennypacker, one of the Quay faction, for Governor, in spite of a strenuous fight put up by the Elkin faction. The platform adopted heartily indorsed the administration of President Roosevelt, and called for his renomination in 1904. The Union party held its State Convention September 3, and marked the event by a general fight over the indorsement of both the Republican and Democratic candidates for Governor. Both tickets were nominated, but no vote could be taken owing to the wild confusion that reigned throughout the session. The Socialist-Labor party nominated a full ticket, the candidate for Governor being William Adams, a paper carrier.

In the State Legislature at the last session was presented a resolution providing for the compiling of a political history of Pennsylvania, in order, it was claimed, to refute the many statements regarding dishonesty of political methods in the State. If the history should be published it is probable that its use will be made mandatory in the public schools. Senator Quay is quoted as saying that the work of preparing such a history would devolve upon the State Librarian, to the appointment of whom he intended to give his personal attention.

At the election held in November Judge Samuel W. Pennypacker was elected Governor by a safe majority, defeating ex-Governor Robert Pattison, the Democratic candidate. Judge Pennypacker is a Republican of the Quay machine.

Pensions of the United States.

In the history of nations there has been no government which has treated its disabled, its wounded or its superannuated veterans with the liberality of the United States. That this liberality has been abused is undoubted. It was to be expected that, out of the million of so veterans who survived the civil war there should be some who would use the opportunities given them for taking an unfair advantage of the Government. On the whole, however, the system has worked admirably, and many a family has been saved from want and distress by the generosity of the nation toward those who had been its defenders.

The report of the Commissioner for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, shows those on the pension rolls to be classified as follows: Revolutionary War—Widows, 4; Daughters, 4; War of 1812—Survivor, 1; widows, 1,317. Indian wars—Survivors, 903; widows, 3,320. Mexican War—Survivors, 6,828; widows, 8,017. Service after March 4, 1861, general laws—Army invalids, 277,465; army widows, 87,046; navy invalids, 4,360; navy widows, 2,263; army nurses, 634; act of June 27, 1890, army invalids, 426,188; army widows, 148,201; navy invalids, 15,953; navy widows, 6,977. War with Spain, general laws—Army invalids, 6,282; army widows, 2,727; navy invalids, 329; navy widows, 127. A grand total of 999,446. Since 1898 the number of pensioners of the War of the Revolution has decreased by 4; of the War of 1812, 1,092; of the Indian wars, 1,863; of the Mexican War, 3,310; while there has been an increase of 2,536 in the number of civil war pensioners, the pensioners of the Spanish War are, of course, all new.

The number of death notices of old soldiers not now in the service, received by the bureau during the year, was 50,128, but only 27,043 of them were pensioners. It is expected that the death rate among the pensioners during the year ending June 30, 1903, will be about 40,000, and the losses to the roll from other causes will be about 6,000. Owing to the new laws enacted by Congress the pension roll will probably pass the one million mark during the current year.

Ohio has the largest number of pensioners, 104,060. Pennsylvania comes next with 103,697. Illinois next with 72,026, and New York next with 88,269. Alaska has the smallest number, 87.

The disbursements for pensions from July 1, 1790, to June 30, 1865, were $96,445,444. Since the latter date there has been paid out a total of $2,804,408,857, at an expense for maintenance and expenses of the bureau of $91,654,718. There was paid out in pensions during the past year, $137,504,268, at a cost of $3,831,379.

The average annual value of a pension is $132.23, and over one-half the pensions are of $10 a month or less. The classification and the number in each class, was as follows: $6 a month and under, 143,181; from $6 to $8 inclusive, 348,197; from $8 to $10, 71,919; from $10 to $12, 293,605; from $12 to $14, 22,969; from $14 to $15, 3,777; from $15 to $16, 10,132; from $16 to $17, 42,996; from $17 to $18, 790; from $18 to $20, 7,370; from $20 to $24, 25,570; from $24 to $25, 3,245; from $25 to $30, 17,513; from $30 to $36, 2,551; from $36 to $45, 2,228; from $45 to $50, 1,404; from $50 to $72, 1,945; from $72 to $100, 48; at $166.66 2-3, 4; at $208.33 1-3, 1; at $466.66 2-3, 3.

The work of the bureau is carried on by ten divisions, each having separate duties, which are carried on under the control of the Commissioner and his two deputies. To these are added five adjudicating divisions, the Eastern, Middle, Western and Southern, and the old War and Navy divisions.

By the acts of July 14, 1862, and March 3, 1873, it is provided that any officer, soldier, sailor or marine, disabled by reason of wound received or disease contracted in the service and in the line of duty, may be pensioned for such disability during its continuance. In case of his death from causes originating as above set forth, his widow or his child or children under sixteen years of age become entitled to pension. If he left no widow, or child under sixteen years, his dependent mother, father, or orphan sisters or brothers are entitled in the order named.

The act of June 27, 1890, provided that any officer, soldier, sailor or marine who served 90 days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late War of the Rebellion, who has been honorably discharged therefrom, and who is suffering from disability of a permanent character not the result of his own vicious habits, which incapacitates him from the performance of manual labor in such a degree as to render him unable to earn a support, is entitled to pension under this act, of not less than $6 a month nor more than $12 a month. In case of the death of any person named above, his widow becomes entitled to pension provided she married him prior to June 27, 1890, and that she is without other means of support than her daily labor. If she remarries or dies the child or children of such soldier under the age of sixteen years becomes entitled.

The act of May 9, 1900, which is an amendment of the act of June 27, 1890, provides that in determining inability to earn a support each and every infirmity shall be duly considered, and the aggregate of the disabilities shown be rated. It is also provided that a widow may have title to pension if she is left without means of support other than her daily labor, and an actual net income not exceeding $250 per year.

By the act of August 5, 1892, all women employed by the Surgeon-General of the army as nurses during the late War of the Rebellion for a period of six months or more, and who were honorably relieved from such service, are granted a pension provided they are unable to earn a support.

There is no law granting service pensions to any person for service rendered since 1858.

Note.—The detailed account of the business transacted annually by the Pension Bureau will be found in the American Year Book.

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Persia.

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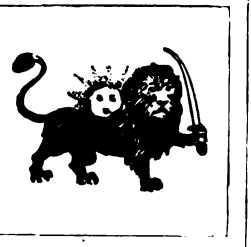
Capital:
TEHERAN.



The reigning Shah of Persia is Muzaffan-ed-din, born March 25, 1853, and the second son of Masr-ed-din, whom he succeeded May 1, 1896. He has six sons and twelve daughters. The royal family is very numerous, there being some thousands of princes and princesses, but the official year book only mentions two uncles, two aunts and about great uncles and cousins of the Shah. The present Shah is the fifth of the dynasty of the Kajars, which took possession of the crown after a civil war, extending from 1779 to 1794. It is within the power of the Persian monarchs to leave the crown, without regard to the natural heir, to any member of their family, preference being usually given to a prince whose mother was a Kajar princess, which the mother of the present Crown Prince is not. The form of government is similar to that of Turkey. All the laws are based on the Koran. The Shah is regarded as Vice-General of the Prophet, and as such claims implicit obedience.

His Executive Cabinet is composed as follows: Chancellor and Chief of the Cabinet, Son Altesse Atabekazam (Aliasghar Khan); Minister of Foreign Affairs, His Exc., Mochired-Dovlet (M. Nasrollah Khan); Minister of War, His Highness Spehsalar; Minister of Finance, His Excellence, Vezire Daflar; Minister of the Telegraph, Mokhberev Dovlet; Minister of Public Works, Mohandessal Mamalek; Minister of Public Instruction, His Excellence, Neyerol-Molk; Minister of Commerce, Vekelol-Molk; General Administrator of the Custom House and Posts, His Excellence, Naus.

The country is divided into thirty-three provinces, which are governed by Governors-General.

The country, which extends about 700 miles from North to South, and 900 miles from East to West, contains 628,000 square miles, a vast portion of which is an absolute desert. The population in 1900 was estimated at from nine to nine and a half millions, of whom not over 1,000 were Europeans.

Of this population about 8,000,000 belong to the Shah's faith. 800,000 are Sunnis, 9,000 Parsis, 35,000 Jews, 45,000 Armenians and 25,000 Hectorians.

Shah of Persia.

There are a great number of colleges, supported by public funds, in which students are instructed in religion and Persian and Arabic literature, as well as in a certain amount of scientific knowledge, and many schools for children, while private tutors are very common. The bulk of the population are taught only to read the Koran.

The revenue for 1900 is estimated at about $7,500,000, while there is no recent record of expenditure.

The Persian army numbers about 105,000, but of these only half are liable to be called upon for service, while the standing army does not exceed 24,500.

The product of the country, besides grain, is chiefly silk. The pearl fishery, of which there are records, is also an important industry. The mineral products are considerable, but want of good roads and distance from markets have prevented any considerable development of them.

In 1901 the imports were valued at $25,535,000 and the exports at $14,465,000.

A railway six miles in length was opened in 1888, and is in the hands of a Belgian company. The River Koran, at the head of the Persian Gulf, has been opened to foreign navigation as far as Ahwaz. There is a system of telegraph with about 4,800 miles of line. The first regular postal service was opened in January, 1877.

During the past year an Austrian millionaire named Daray, obtained an important concession to work the oil belt in Southern Persia, and surveys were begun for a pipe line 360 miles long. The Russian Government is making strenuous efforts to control the trade of Persia, but England is bound to maintain her rights in the country, and the rival efforts may result in a serious clash between the two countries.

The Shah visited England at the time of King Edward's coronation and was found to be anything but an agreeable guest. It was difficult to amuse him, and about the only things which seemed to amuse him were the circus and Maxim's gun works. He was gloomy and dispirited and seemed unhappy. He endeavored to buy the wife of a peer to add to his harem, but when the husband told him that she was afflicted with homicidal mania he withdrew his offer. In the conflict between Great Britain and Russia for control of Persian affairs, it is thought that this visit of the Shah was a strong point in the former's favor, but what the result will be remains to be seen.

Peru.

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Capital:
LIMA.

When Pizarro discovered Peru he found a great nation enjoying a second epoch in civilization. Of the first but little has been told in the traditions of the Incas. Those inspired monarchs had found and submerged it beneath the new and more refined religion of the divine light and the sublimely perfect communism they brought with it. Constant employment of the people in systematic labor and organized recreation, without oppression or tyranny, with no rank of wealth, among a race too gentle to be ambitious, too docile to be vicious, produced a state in which the Spanish adventurers who conquered the land, found industry, virtue and contentment. It was the highest type of civilization yet reached on this hemisphere, and probably the highest of which the aboriginal American was capable.

In the beginning of the present century Peru had become the centre of Spanish power on this side of the Atlantic. The more distant provinces of Chili and Buenos Ayres were first able to throw off the Spanish yoke, but the destruction of Spain's power was essential to their continued independence. The conquest of Peru depended on the command of the sea, and in 1818 a fleet of six vessels was fitted out, and in 1820 an army landed on the Peruvian coast and marched on Lima, where they were enthusiastically received, and on the 28th of July, 1821, the independence of Peru was declared. From this on there was a succession of revolutionary outbreaks, at intervals of from two to fifteen years, until 1855, from which time, with the exception of a local insurrection of little importance, there was peace in Peru until the outbreak of the Chilian war in 1879. The present Constitution was formed in 1856, and revised in 1860. Slavery and the Indian tribute of the mita, only another name for slavery, were abolished by its provisions. The unexpected declaration of war by Chili in April, 1879, found Peru totally unprepared on land and sea for the conflict. She fought for five years, however, the people showing unexampled patriot-

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ism and devotion, when, the Chilians being successful, a treaty of peace was signed and was ratified March 8, 1884. A Constitutional Congress met at Lima on the 30th of May, 1886, and General Caceres was unanimously elected President of the Republic. His task was a most distressing one. The country was utterly ruined. The pall of death covered every household. The loss of the flower of the country's manhood on the field of battle had greatly reduced the population. The treasury was empty. The army was reduced to an effective force of 2,400 infantry, 600 cavalry and 500 artillery. For police there was a gendarmerie of 2,400 men, while the navy was reduced to two small vessels. Both branches of the service are in excellent hands. The administration of General Caceres was a constant struggle with adverse circumstances, and he succeeded in restoring perfect order in all parts of the Republic and in every department of the Government. He retired August 10, 1890, and since then, as during his incumbency, Peru has been in possession of a firm and stable government, under the influence of prudent, far-sighted statesmen, who devote themselves to the material development of the country and the elevation of its people.

Measured as a meridian, Peru is about 9,000 miles long, while its shore line is nearly 2,000 miles. Its width, which is extremely irregular, averages 500 miles, and it has an area of 695,733 square miles. Progressing eastward across the cordillera of the Andes, there are four habitable zones, separated by the loftiest mountains of the hemisphere, of which three distinct ranges traverse the entire length of the Republic. The rainless coast desert of Peru is traversed by fifty rivers, only one of which, the Chena, in the north, is navigable. Generally these streams are raging torrents after the mountain rains of February and March, after which the waters sink away, entirely disappearing by June. The coast has a few bays, forming well protected harbors, but the anchorages of the greater part of the coast must be in open roadsteads, which are made safe by the immunity of that section from storms. Rivers flowing into the Pacific generally rise in the Sierras, between the coast and the central Andesan ranges. Those rising east of the central cordillera are all tributaries, more or less remote, of the Amazon. The ultimate head of this great river rises in the little lake Lauri Cocha, and flows northwest, nearly parallel with the Pacific coast. The affluents of the Amazon constitute a vast system of inland navigation in the forest region of Peru. The most famous lake in South America, and, indeed, of the world, being at the greatest elevation of any water the subject of commerce, is the lake Titicaca, 120 miles long and 60 wide, lying in a basin of the Puma, 300 miles long and 100 wide, at an elevation of 12,545 feet above the sea, from which it is 150 miles distant. At this time its waters are navigated by three steel steamers.

While the peaks of the Andes rise to a height of more than 22,000 feet, there is no active volcano in all the territory. The snow line of Peru is from 16,000 to 17,000 feet, according to the latitude. The Andes consist of stratified material, which was deposited at the bottom of a sea, the highest portions having been submerged at some former time. It is claimed that Peru is the richest territory of the earth in mineral deposits.

The Peruvian fauna comprises 40,000 different specimens, including birds of passage, while the waters of the Pacific coast teem with excellent fish.

There are about 1,200 miles of railroad in the country, either built or in process of construction, the cost of which is estimated at about $126,000,000. There are several steamship lines on the coast, and two important steamship companies compete for the coast trade of the Southern Pacific and for the trade with Europe and the United States. Several lines of street railway are operated in Lima and other cities. In the city of Lima and in Callao may be found carriages and other wheeled vehicles, but nowhere else in all the Republic. Telephones and the telegraph are in general use throughout Peru, and the coast is traversed by a submarine cable.

The principal agricultural products of the country are sugar and cotton. When the war with Chili broke out Peru had the largest sugar-producing plant in the world. Part of it was destroyed, but this has been replaced, and the exports of the product are now increasing yearly.

The Ministry of Public Works is now endeavoring to attract immigration to develop the public lands in the interior. The immigrant will enjoy the same civil rights as the native Peruvian. He may become the proprietor of mountain, forest or coast lands conformably to law. In order to encourage immigration the Government offers the colonist all kinds of exemption from taxes. Wages are more remunerative in Peru than in the neighboring countries, on account of the scarcity of labor.

During the year 1902 commerce and trade were very flourishing, the principal nations of the earth having uninterrupted commercial intercouse with the country. Several valuable mining concessions were made, which will undoubtedly bring about the distribution of large sums of money.

There has been a constant and progressive increase in the general revenues since 1896.

The pending questions at issue between Bolivia and Peru are to be settled by arbitration, a treaty to that effect having been agreed to.

The Cabinet is made up of the following: Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior, Dr. Alefandro Deustua; Minister for Foreign Affairs, Senor Don Anibal Villegas; Minister of War and Marine, Colonel Manuel F. Diez-Canseco; Minister of Commerce and Finance, Senor Don J. P. Rainoso; Minister of Justice and Education, Dr. Jose Viterbo Arias; Minister of Encouragement and Public Works, Senor Don Teodoro Elmore.

Philippine Islands and the American Policy.

EDWIN WILDMAN,
Former Vice Consul
at Hong Kong.

The Philippine revolution, which we inherited from our war with Spain, was an abortive struggle for independence by a people whose principal equipment for national life was their warlike propensities. Unable to free themselves from a corrupt colonial system dominated by religious corporations, they took advantage of the defeat and destruction of Spanish naval and military forces in the archipelago and, assuming the attitude of friends of American occupation, accepting moral espionage and physical support, they organized a strong military force and attempted to hold positions and territory in which they had, during the interim between the battle of Manila and the signing of peace with Spain, intrenched themselves; and they further demanded of the United States and the World Powers, recognition of their national independence and their sovereignty over the ceded Spanish territory. Though every argument known to logic was employed, and every precedent established by international law quoted, the uncompromising leaders of the revolution refused to accept peaceful proposals that did not look to autonomy and independence. President McKinley, at last despairing of convincing the revolutionary politicians of their untenable positions, ordered, by armed force, the establishment of American sovereignty over the territory ceded by Spain. Though the leaders of the revolution, whose superiority over their race was due to the existence of Spanish or Chinese blood in their veins, were men of ability, education and craft, the Filipinos, as a race, possessed little that recommended them to an independent national life. Having only the most meagre rudiments of any education, imbued with fanatical beliefs, naturally indolent, neither artisans, woodworkers nor independent farmers, and dependent upon Chinese tutelage for what knowledge of the arts of industry they possessed, these people, as a whole, were totally unfit for the responsibilities of citizenship; nor had they the mental endowment essential to the conduct of a peaceful and commercially successful independent form of government. As to the wisdom of assuming the task of conquering and subsequently bestowing upon them a liberal form of government, there is no occasion for discussion. The archipelago became a possession of the United States, and the conduct of the war marked a new epoch in the attitude of a conquering nation. The greatest liberality was shown to the subdued people, their chosen leaders recognized and their rights under our constitution established.

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The fittest will survive and the generations to come will reap the benefit. There are no racial reasons why the Filipinos should not develop national strength and, under a representative civil government, attain, eventually, a larger measure of self-government than any of the Eastern peoples. The benefits accruing to the United States from its policy in the Philippines may be largely indirect, though none the less marked and valuable, both politically and commercially.

THE STORY OF THE WAR.

The Philippine Islands, an archipelago in the Pacific Ocean, southeast of Asia, separated by the China sea from China and the Indo-Chinese peninsula, became a possession of the United States in 1899, in accordance with terms of the Treaty of Paris of that year, arranging peace between the governments of the United States and Spain. These islands, said to exceed 1,400 in number, had been under Spanish dominion for centuries, since their discovery by Magellan in 1521. The Bay of Manila, upon which is located the city of the same name, the capital of the islands, was the scene of the first engagement in the Spanish-American War, the American squadron on the Asiatic station, under command of Commodore Dewey (now Admiral), attacking and destroying the Spanish squadron, commanded by Admiral Montijo, in the morning of May 1, 1898. At the close of the war the islands were ceded to the United States, as agreed on in the peace negotiations, in consideration of the payment to Spain of the sum of $20,000,000. The natives of the islands, known as Filipinos, had been for some time in rebellion against Spain when the war began, their principal grievance being against the religious orders who, it was alleged, used their power with the Spanish authorities to extort money and gain absolute power over the natives of the islands. Having signed a compact with the Philippine authorities, accepting promises of reform and a large sum of money, twenty of the leaders of the revolution surrendered and took up their abode in Hong Kong. The insurrection, however, continued, and when Admiral Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet, a large number of armed Tegalogs surrounded Manila. Aguinaldo and his chieftain in Hong Kong, taking advantage of the presence of the American squadron, were eager to return to the islands as friendly allies of the Americans. Consul-General Wildman, of Hong Kong, and Consul-General Pratt, of Singapore, were visited by the insurgent chieftain, and it was arranged with Admiral Dewey to permit Aguinaldo and the chieftains to return to the Philippines aboard the American ships. Dewey was without land support, the American force not having arrived, and it was deemed expedient to establish friendly relations with the Filipino army laying siege to the blockaded port. Under promise that Aguinaldo would place his forces under command of the American Admiral and Generals, Consul-General Wildman placed the insurgent leader and his suite aboard an American vessel one week after the naval battle of Manila harbor. The insurgents were permitted to try and land arms and soon had a formidable force in the field, taking some seven thousand Spanish prisoners and occupying most of the territory outside of Manila, establishing a dictatorial government and assuming a national independence. When the

General Lawton.

General Funston.

General Grant.

General MacArthur.

terms of peace with Spain were made known to the Philippine people and American sovereignty was declared over the archipelago, Aguinaldo and the Filipino leaders demanded the recognition of the Filipino Republic, the expulsion of the friars and asked for American naval protection. For months the tension between the American forces under Generals Green, Merritt and Otis and the Filipino army had grown until the smoldering hostility culminated in the outbreak of February 4, 1899. Aguinaldo proclaimed war against the United States, and a battle occurred, with terrible loss to the Filipinos, their main forces being driven back several miles from Manila.

The principal events of the struggle which followed, ending with the pacification of the islands and the substitution of civil for military control, are chronologically recorded in the following diary of the insurrectionary war:

1899.

FEBRUARY 5.—Flight of Agoncillio, the Filipino envoy, from Washington to Canada.
6.—Paranaque taken by Americans.
7.—Admiral Dewey's fleet shells Caloocan, and the place is stormed by American troops.
8.—Aguinaldo requests suspension of hostilities, General Otis ignoring the request.
10.—General Miller captures Iloilo. Filipinos again driven from Caloocan after a battle.
17.—Order for the release of Filipino prisoners held by Spain issued by the Spanish Government.
18.—Filipino insurgents driven out of Negros Island by natives who voluntarily hoist the flag of the United States.
21.—General Otis cables to Washington news of a Filipino order for a massacre in Manila.
22.—Manila fired by insurgents within the city.
24.—Cebu Island taken possession of by the Navy.
MARCH 4.—San Jose village and other suburbs of Malabon shelled by U. S. S. Bennington, many insurgents being killed.
6.—Attempt of Filipinos to capture Manila waterworks meets with repulse.
9.—General Lawton arrives in Manila.
18.—Americans capture Pasig.
14.—Pasig burned by insurgents. Pateros taken by Americans, who advance as far as Taguig.
15.—Another rout of insurgents at Pasig.
16.—Cainta taken by Americans. Repulse of insurgents near Santa Barbere, and near Iloilo.
17.—Desperate fight at Polo won by Americans.
25.—General advance of Americans begins.
26.—Action near Malinta, in which Colonel Harry C. Egbert is killed. Americans bombard Malabon.
27.—Insurgents suffer a repulse at Marilao, and defeat at Bulacan.
31.—Malolos, the Filipino capital, assaulted and captured by American troops.

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Agoncillo.

Admiral Dewey.

Pedro A. Paterno.

General Chaffee.

APRIL 1.—Dagupan bombarded by the U. S. S. Charleston.

4.—Conciliatory proclamation to the insurgents issued by the United States Philippine Commission (appointed January 17, by President McKinley to investigate conditions in the archipelago, with a view to supplying the Government with reliable data upon which to base its policy in dealing with the inhabitants). This Commission was composed of President Jacob Gould Schurman, Cornell University; Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N.; Major-General Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A.; Hon. Charles Denby, of Indiana, and Dean C. Worcester, of the University of Michigan.

7.—Aguinaldo is reported as lying intrenched with the main portion of his army at Calumpit.

8.—General Lawton, with 1,500 men, leaves San Pedro Macati, and ascends Pasig River to the head of Laguna de Bay, Santa Cruz being his objective point.

10.—Intrenched force of insurgents obstinately resists landing of Lawton's troops. Gunboats shell woods through which troops advance upon Santa Cruz, attacking the place at sunrise. House to house fighting when the city is entered results in 10 Americans being wounded and 93 Filipinos killed. Near Malolos insurgents made desperate efforts to destroy means of communication between General MacArthur's forces at Malolos and the city of Manila.

11.—General Lawton defeats Filipinos at Santa Cruz. Insurgents attack Minnesota volunteers at Boccave, and are repulsed.

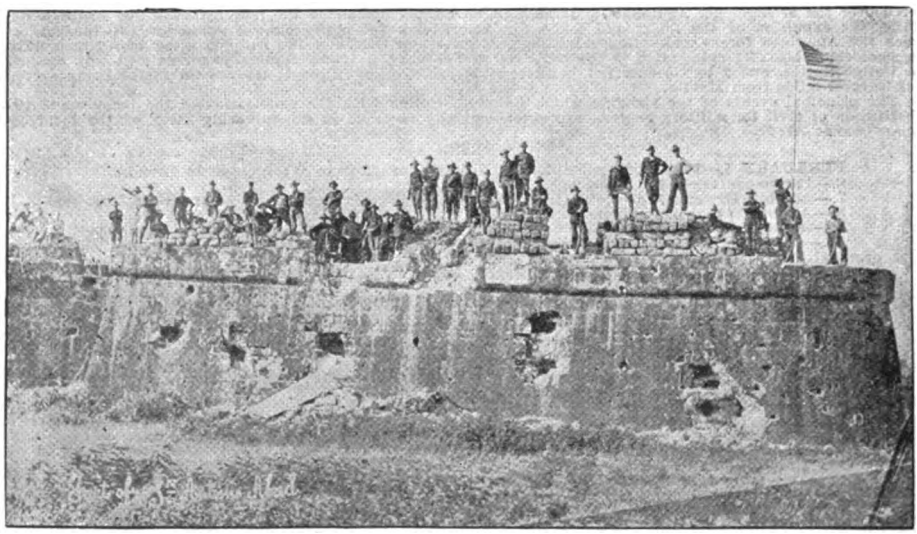
12.—Insurgents driven from Santa Maria by Pennsylvania and Oregon troops. Gunboat Yorktown, arriving off Baler, on the Pacific coast of Luzon, to relieve a small Spanish garrison which has been beleaguered for a year, sends out a cutter with 14 men, under Lieutenant J. C. Gillmore, to make soundings. Going beyond the protection of the Yorktown's guns, they are attacked by natives and captured.

13.—Lawton captures Paete. Night attack on the Third Artillery near Malolos results in 3 Americans being killed and 20 wounded.

17.—Return of General Lawton from Santa Cruz to Manila, and withdrawal of troops from places captured in Laguna de Bay.

22.—General Lawton, with brigade of 2,500 men, marches northward from Manila to join General MacArthur at Calumpit.

23.—Filipinos intrenched in the brush at Guinguinta, near Malolos, attack Major Bell, who is in peril until reinforced by General Hale from Malolos. Among the Americans killed in the fighting were six officers. The wounded numbered more than 40.



Fortifications at Manila After Dewey's Bombardment.

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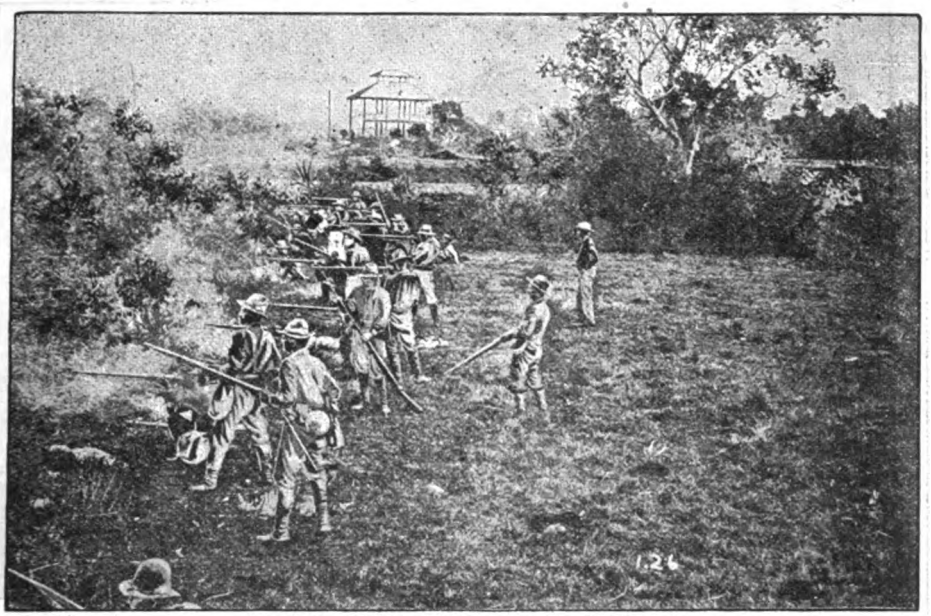
24.—Calumpsit invested by Hale and Wheaton.
25.—Outer trenches of Calumpsit taken by Americans.
26.—Town of Calumpsit taken and occupied by American troops. General MacArthur recrosses the Rio Grande, advancing upon Apalit, and completely routing the enemy. During these operations Colonel Fred Funston, Twentieth Kansas (now Brigadier-General, U. S. A.), won fame by crossing the river in the face of the enemy.
28.—Two officers of General Luna's staff enter General MacArthur's line beyond Calumpsit, to ask a conference with the Commander-in-Chief. Sent to Manila, they ask General Otis for a suspension of hostilities, to allow time for the assembling of a Filipino Congress, to consider the question of peace or war. General MacArthur refuses to recognize the existence of a Filipino government, but promises to hear the envoys on the following day.
29.—Colonel Manuel Arguelles and Lieutenant Jose Bernal, of the Filipino General Luna's staff have a second meeting with General Otis, President Schurman, of the U. S. Philippine Commission, being present. They state that Aguinaldo wants to give up the struggle without humiliation, and ask a fortnight's truce, which is refused. The Filipinos are informed that "a written guarantee of amnesty to all insurgents was the most that could be given" in case they lay down their arms.

MAY 1.—Insurgents routed by General Lawton at San Rafael.
2.—Anti-Imperialistic pamphlets by Edward Atkinson, of Boston, Mass., ordered to be intercepted from the Pacific mails. Colonel Fred Funston promoted to be Brigadier-General of Volunteers.
3.—Colonel Arguelles and another Filipino envoy visit General Otis again, presenting a letter from Senor Mabini, Filipino Minister of Foreign Affairs, to which Otis refuses to reply, denying also the petition of the envoys for an armistice.
4.—San Tomas taken by Americans. Filipinos defeated at Minalin and near San Fernando.
5.—Americans take San Fernando unresisted.
8.—Rear Admiral Watson ordered to report to Admiral Dewey to relieve him of the command of the Asiatic fleet.



American Soldiers Fighting in the Philippines.

12.—Filipinos driven from San Ildefonso by General Lawton.
16.—General Lawton takes San Isidro, the new insurgent capital.
20.—General Otis refuses another request for an armistice. Admiral Dewey sails from Manila for Hong Kong.
22.—Aguinaldo's envoys have an interview with President Schurman, of the Philippine Commission, who submits to them certain propositions in writing, formally approved by President McKinley, and outlining a form of government for the Philippine Islands, subject to the action of Congress. The envoys regard the propositions unfavorably, and no result is reached.
24.—General Lawton reaches General MacArthur's lines, after a march of 120 miles, during which he had 22 fights and captured 28 towns, with a loss of 6 killed and 35 wounded. Insurgents repulsed at San Fernando. Spanish garrison evacuates Zamboanga, Mindanao Island, and has a fight with Filipinos.
27.—Captain Tilley, of the Signal Corps, murdered by Filipino marauders.
29.—Courts of justice in the Philippines, closed from the date of American occupation, reestablished by an order reviving all the Spanish systems, without conflicting with the sovereignty of the United States. Native justices appointed.
30.—American naval forces blockade the port of Sulu.

JUNE. 1.—General Lawton recalled to Manila to take command of an expedition against insurgents under General Pio del Pilar on the shore of Laguna de Bay.
3.—Macabebe burned by Filipinos.
4.—Americans sweep Morong Peninsula, win two battles, and take the towns of Morong and Antipolo.
8.—General Luna assassinated by Aguinaldo's guard.
10.—Insurgents driven from the isthmus south of Pasig River as far south as Paranaque, which town is bombarded and captured. Gunboat Napidan mows down a flanking party of Filipinos near Taguig.

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13.—Cavite Navy Yard attacked by insurgents with artillery; their positions shelled by the American fleet. General Lawton routs insurgents at Los Pinas with great slaughter; they abandon the coast and retire to Imus.

14.—Oregon troops, the first to leave the islands, sail from Manila for San Francisco. Bacoor taken by Americans.

15.—Filipinos driven from Imus by American troops, who occupy the town.

16.—Unsuccessful attack upon Americans at San Fernando. More than 50 insurgents killed, and 14 Americans wounded.

19.—Filipinos attack an American reconnoitering expedition near Peres das Marinas and are repulsed with slaughter.

20.—Peres das Marinas occupied by American forces. Admiral Watson arrives at Manila and takes command of Asiatic fleet.

22.—Repeated attacks upon General MacArthur's forces. Peace Envoy Arguelles sentenced by Filipinos to twelve years' imprisonment.

26.—General Otis reports insurgent forces broken up and the people desirous of protection.

28.—Filipinos at Mantinlupa shelled by Gunboat Napidan and driven away by cavalry.

30.—Night attack during rainstorm on north line of American forces at San Fernando results in three hours' fighting; insurgents retire with small loss; 2 Americans wounded.

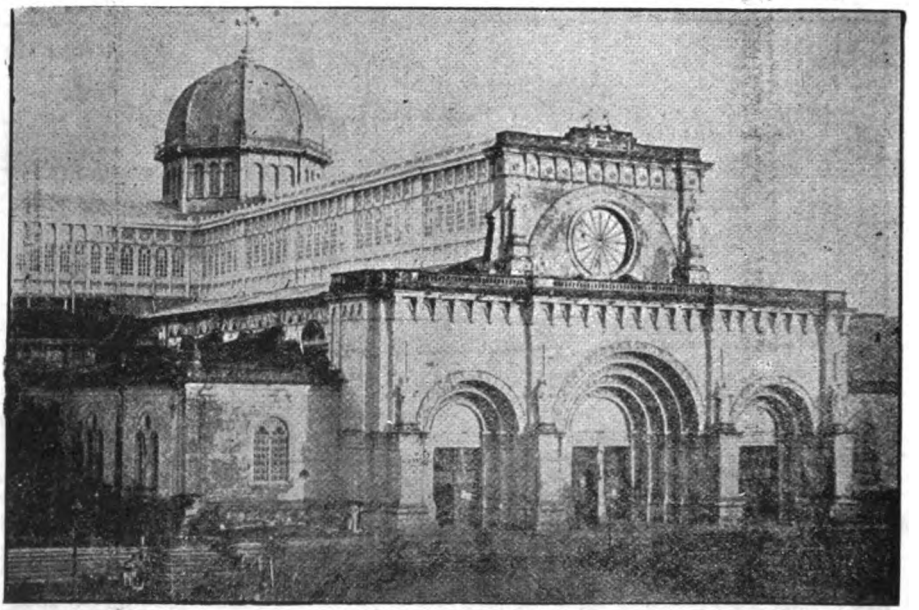
JULY 1.—Attack on California troops embarking from Negros Island.

6.—First order for enlistment of volunteers for the Philippine War is published: 10 regiments called for.

11.—American troops numbering 135 engage 500 insurgents intrenched near the shore at Mantinlupa, on the south shore of Laguna de Bay, and, with the assistance of the gunboat Napidan, drive them to the hills; 2 Americans wounded; insurgents lose 10 killed and several wounded.

21.—Captain Byrne, Sixteenth Infantry, with 70 men, surprises 400 Babylones at Bobong, Negros Island, killing 115 and wounding many; American loss, 1 killed and 1 wounded.

27.—Aguinaldo issues appeal to the Powers for recognition of Philippine independence.



The Cathedral, Manila.

28.—Insurgents routed in Cebu Island.

(During July an expedition under General R. H. Hall captured Calamba, a considerable trading town on the south shore of Laguna de Bay; the gunboats Napidan and Oeste co-operated.)

AUGUST 9.—Force of 4,000 under General MacArthur attacks and defeats 6,000 Filipinos within six miles of San Fernando. American loss, 5 killed and 29 wounded; insurgent loss, 100 killed and 300 wounded.

12.—General S. B. M. Young's brigade routs Filipinos at San Mateo, losing 3 killed and 13 wounded. The Filipinos, 300 or 400 strong, retreat to the hills and cannot be dislodged. Insurgents attacking San Luis, on the Rio Grande, repulsed by two companies of the Twenty-second Infantry in garrison there.

14.—Insurgents defeated between Bustos and Quingua.

16.—Colonel Smith, with 10 companies of the Twelfth Infantry and two guns of Battery F, First Artillery, attacks 2,500 insurgents intrenched at Angeles, drives them out and takes the town.

17.—Insurgents intrenched before Calulet driven out after a hard battle. Unsuccessful attempt by insurgents to retake Angeles. President McKinley issues a call for ten more regiments of volunteers.

20.—Intrenched force of Filipinos north of Angeles driven out.

22.—Mayor of San Pedro Macati, appointed by U. S. Military authorities, brought as prisoner to Manila, charged with using his office as an insurgent recruiting station.

26.—Insurgents in Zamboanga Island defeated by Dato Mundi, a native chief.

31.—Native bandit stronghold of Argegula, near Iloilo, destroyed by troops.

SEPTEMBER 2.—Ineffectual fire opened on Americans at Angeles by insurgents, with two Krupp guns.

13.—Gunboat Paragua destroys a Filipino schooner after a sharp engagement at Balemao.

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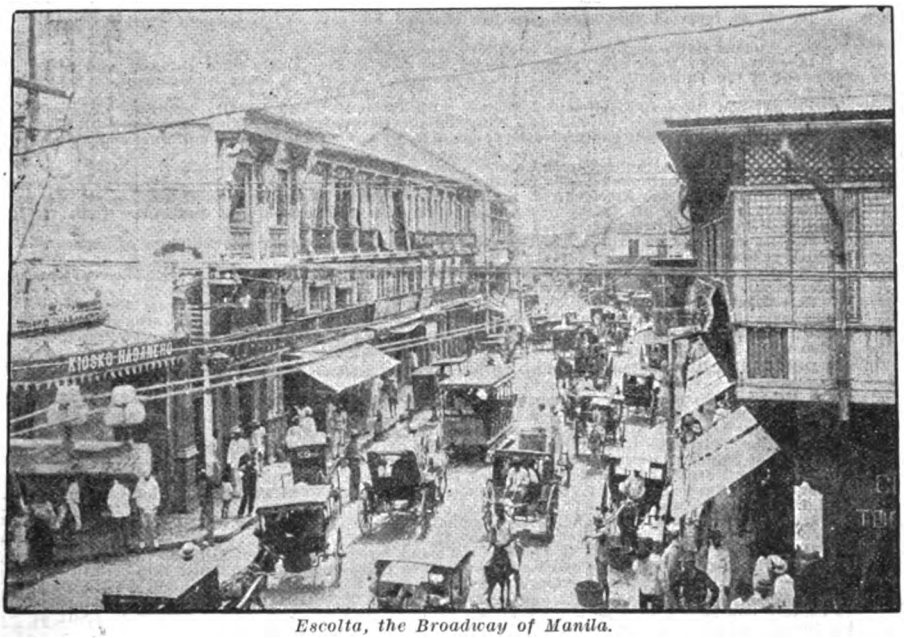

Escolta, the Broadway of Manila.

14.—Gunboat Paragua disperses insurgents at San Fabian, on northern coast of Luzon.
22.—General Snyder takes seven insurgent forts in Cebu.
23.—Town of Olangapo, on Subig Bay, an intrenched Filipino position; bombarded by the Charleston, Monterey, Concord and supplying ship Zafiro; landing party captures large Krupp gun. Gunboat Urdenta grounds in Oran River, is looted by natives, and crew is made prisoners.
28.—General MacArthur evacuates Porac.
29.—Americans evacuate Porac.

OCTOBER 1.—Aguinaldo makes a third effort to confer with General Otis as to terms of peace, but Otis replies to the envoys that he cannot receive such a commission, as that would be in the nature of a recognition of Aguinaldo's government.
2.—Insurgents attack Imus, but are repulsed with heavy loss. American loss, 5 wounded. Preceding this there had been three or four days of desultory fighting, in which a captain and a corporal of the Fourth Infantry were killed and 8 men wounded.
4.—Additional warships are ordered to the Philippines, the armored cruisers Brooklyn, New Orleans and Nashville, and the Badger and Bancroft.
6.—General Frederick D. Grant, with three companies of the Fourteenth Infantry, drives the insurgents from the entire west bank of the Imus River. American loss, 3 men wounded; Filipino loss, 10 killed, wounded not found. Afterward, two companies cross the river and rout a small body of insurgents, of whom 6 are killed.
8.—General Schwan, with Thirteenth Infantry, one battalion of Fourteenth Infantry, two troops cavalry, and Captain Riley's battery of the Fifth Artillery, advance from Bacoor and occupy Cavite Viejo and Noveleta, losing 1 officer mortally wounded and 2 officers and 9 privates wounded. The gunboats Wheeling, Petrel and Callas throw shells into Noveleta and Santa Cruz, and afterward land a force of marines who advance toward Noveleta, fighting, and at length burn the town. Captain Cowles's battalion of the Fourth Infantry drives insurgents from near San Nicolas. American loss, 4 men slightly wounded; Filipino loss, 6 killed, wounded not found.
9.—General Schwan's force advances to Malabon, the stronghold of the insurgents in that province, garrisoned, as reported, by 5,000 of the enemy. From La Loma Church, 4 miles from Manila, a body of insurgents opens fire on the Twenty-fifth Infantry, and in an hour's engagement at 1,200 yards distance, one American is wounded and the enemy retreats. General Schwan's column enters Malabon.
12.—General Young takes Arayat.
13.—General Schwan's command reoccupies Imus, which town was evacuated subsequent to its capture, June 15.
17.—Insurgents driven out of Porac by Colonel Bell's regiment.
18.—General Otis receives an offer purporting to come from General Pio del Pilar, offering to surrender Aguinaldo and the Filipino army for $500,000. Macabebes disperse insurgents at San Mateo.
19.—General Young occupies San Isidro after hard fight at San Fernando.
26.—Insurgents defeated by General Young at Tuboatin River.
27.—Tulisanes bandits near San Carlos defeated and dispersed by Captain Simond.
28.—General Young takes Santa Rosa.
30.—Major Ballance's battalion takes Cabanatuan.

NOVEMBER 2.—Aguinaldo issues a proclamation.
4.—Bongbong taken. About 800 Filipinos enter the town of Vigan and attack Lieutenant-Colonel Parker's force of 153 sick and footsore men, and a four hours' fight ensues before they are driven out, leaving 40 dead and 32 prisoners. American loss, 8 men killed and 3 wounded.
5.—General Young, with a strong force of infantry, cavalry and artillery, encounters the enemy 12 miles east of Vigan and drives them eastward.
7.—General Wheaton lands his force, 2,700 men, on the shore of the Gulf of Lingayen, against considerable opposition, and takes up his line of march for Dagupan.
8.—General MacArthur occupies Mabacalat.

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10.—It is reported that Aguinaldo has changed his seat of government from Tarlac to Bayombong.

12.—Colonel Bell's regiment and a small cavalry force occupy Tarlac.

14.—Five miles from San Fabian, Colonel Howe, with the Thirty-third Infantry and a detachment of the Thirteenth, with a Gatling gun, have a sharp two hours' engagement, in which Major John A. Logan and 6 men are killed and 1 officer and 12 men are wounded.

15.—At San Nicolas, Lieutenant Johnston, with Troop M, Third Cavalry, captures 12 barrels containing the wardrobe of Aguinaldo's wife and the records of the Filipino Secretary of War. At Tayug, Colonel Wessels captures a large quantity of foodstuffs, Filipino uniforms and Mauser shells.

18.—General MacArthur occupies Gerona.

20.—General Wheaton's advance guard enters Dagupan.

24.—Senor Bautista, President of the Filipino Congress, presents himself to General MacArthur and renounces all further connection with the insurrection, and defections from the cause seem to multiply rapidly.

25.—General Lawton captures $75,000 at Tayug and releases from the Filipinos a number of Spanish prisoners.

26.—Rear Admiral Watson announces to the Secretary of the Navy the unconditional surrender of the insurgents of the province of Zamboanga, Mindanao, on November 18.

27.—Colonel J. Franklin Bell, with a strong force, after a forced march from Mangalaren, comes upon the advance guard of the enemy in the province of Pagasinan, 2,000 strong, and the entire force flees, leaving in Bell's possession some pieces of artillery, many Mauser and Remington rifles, 1,000 rounds of ammunition and other spoils.

DECEMBER 2.—Lieutenant Munro, with a troop of 50 men of the Fourth Cavalry, captures Bayombong.

5.—General Young, with 3 companies of infantry and 3 troops of cavalry, on his way to Vigan, encounters General Tino, commanding a numerous army between Narvadan and San Quinto, strongly posted, and after five hours' fighting, during which he was reinforced by a battalion of the Thirty-third Infantry, he routed the enemy, who left 25 dead, many rifles and thousands of rounds of ammunition. American loss, 1 man wounded.

9.—Major March's battalion of the Third Infantry, sent in pursuit of General Pio del Pilar, encounters his force and totally defeats it, inflicting a loss of 70 killed and wounded. American loss, 1 killed and 6 wounded.

11.—General Tirona, commanding for Aguinaldo in the rich province of Cayagan, surrenders the entire territory to Captain McCalla, of the U. S. Navy.

18.—Colonel Hare's column of Young's command rescues Lieutenant Gillmore and his men, at Bauna, in North Ilocos, who had been in wretched imprisonment since April 12th.

19.—General Henry W. Lawton, U. S. Volunteers, having started the night before from Manila, with the Eleventh Cavalry and battalions of the Twentieth and Twenty-ninth Infantry, to capture San Mateo, held by a force of 300 Filipinos, is shot dead while standing in front of his troops, the enemy being concealed.

26.—General Young appointed Military Governor of Northwestern Luzon, with headquarters at Vigan.

1900.

JANUARY 1.—General advance of American troops southward begins. Generals Schwan and Wheaton, with separate columns, attack insurgents on the shores of Laguna de Bay. Engagements are frequent throughout the month.

12.—General Otis reports that all Cavite Province is occupied by his troops.

FEBRUARY.—During this month President McKinley appointed a new Philippine Commismission, consisting of Judge William H. Taft, of Ohio (president); Professor Dean C. Worcester, of the University of Michigan; General Luke E. Wright, of Tennessee; Henry C. Ide, of Vermont, and Professor Bernard Moses, of the University of California.

MARCH.—There was continued activity among the insurgents during this month, and it was stated that lack of troops made it impossible to keep garrisons in all the towns taken by the American forces.

27.—Order issued by the Secretary of War making the Philippine Islands the Military Division of the Pacific, with four Departments. General Otis placed in supreme command.

APRIL.—Early during this month General Montengro, commanding insurgent troops, surrendered to Colonel Smith, of the Seventeenth Infantry, in the province of Pagasinan.

From the 15th to the 22d the Filipinos lost in various engagements 378 killed, 12 officers and 244 men captured, and many wounded. Americans killed numbered 3.

7.—General Otis relieved from command in Philippines at his own request, General Arthur MacArthur succeeding him.

MAY 6.—General Pataleon Garcia, a prominent Filipino leader, captured at Jaen, near San Isidro.

7.—General Young reports the return of Aguinaldo to the field of operations. Five hundred insurgents attack 25 scouts of the Forty-eighth Infantry at San Jacinto, but are routed, losing 10 killed. American loss, 2 killed.

14.—Eighty men of the Fortieth Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Captain Elliott, rout 500 insurgents at Agusan, killing 52 and capturing rifles and ammunition.

18.—Near Malibicong, Ilicos, American troops fight a force of Filipinos, killing Captain Tinio, nephew of General Tinio, and 23 men, and capturing some prisoners, with rifles, horses and saddles. The Americans sustain no loss.

22.—Two companies of insurgents surrender to Colonel Emerson H. Liscum, at Tarlac. The prisoners number 169, including a major, a captain and 4 lieutenants, who give up 168 good rifles with ammunition.

27.—At Cuyapo, 3 insurgent officers and 56 men surrender.

29.—Insurgents attack the American garrison at San Miguel de Mayamo, kill 5 of them, wound 7 and take Captain Charles D. Roberts prisoner.

30.—The insurgent Governor of Benguet, a devoted friend of Aguinaldo, is captured at Allit.

JUNE 6.—Capture of General Pio del Pilar, falsely reported killed on December 9, 1899; he is taken at San Pedro Macati, near Manila.

10.—Orders are issued for the formation of four troops of native cavalry (Macabebes), to be commanded by American officers.

12.—General Fred Grant reports the capture of an insurgent stronghold in the mountains east of Samiguet, Luzon. General Hizon is captured near Mexico, and General Cavestany near Alcala—both important persons.

21.—General MacArthur issues a proclamation of amnesty with unconditional pardon for Filipino insurgents who surrender within 90 days.

30.—Reported that within the past week a number of small engagements have taken place, that General Tino's barracks have been burned and his correspondence captured, and that at Angeles, General Aquino has surrendered to General Fred Grant. Loss on both sides but slight.

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JULY 4.—A detachment of United States troops, in pursuit of insurgents, kill 12 near Delta Rio Grande, and lose 3 killed and 2 wounded. During the week ended July 8, 11 Americans are killed and 16 wounded; Filipinos lose 160 killed.

21.—Report published giving facts as to a band of Filipino conspirators discovered in San Miguel, engaged in planning an uprising in Manila against the Americans.

AUGUST 1.—Colonel Grassa, with 1 major, 6 captains, 6 lieutenants and 160 men, having more than a hundred rifles and 50 bolos, surrenders to Colonel Freeman of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, near Tayug.

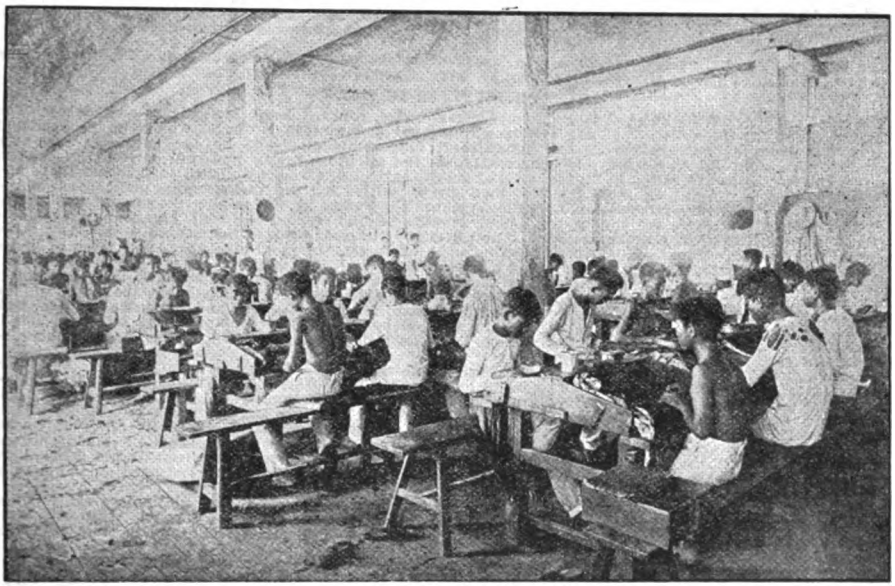
SEPTEMBER 16.—During the past two weeks, 10 natives in Luzon and the Visayas have been killed by hostile Filipinos because they favored American rule or were members of the municipal governments established by Americans. To-day 1,000 insurgents and 134 men of the Fifteenth and Thirty-seventh United States Infantry have a desperate engagement at Siniloan, in which the Americans lose 24 killed, among them Captain David D. Mitchell and Lieutenant George A. Cooper; 19 wounded and 5 missing, believed to be dead. Insurgent bands are active in attacking small garrisons and outposts, destroying small villages friendly to the Americans, cutting telegraph lines, etc.

19.—General MacArthur reports a number of small affairs in Isabella Province, Ilocan Province, and elsewhere.

28.—Captain Devereux Shields, Twenty-ninth Infantry, with 52 men, is reported as captured after a fight of several hours at Boag, Marinduque Island.

OCTOBER 15.—General MacArthur reports success of an expedition to Marinduque by General Hare, and the rescue of Captain Shields and his men.

DECEMBER 2.—Oath of allegiance to the United States taken by 2,200 fighting insurgents.



In a Philippine Cigar Factory.

1901.

The war had become a desultory contest, with guerillas in the less accessible parts of the islands, in 1901. The Federal party, organized among the Filipinos late in 1900, to favor American rule, petitioned Congress in January to authorize the President to establish civil government in the Philippines. Aguinaldo was captured on March 23, and took the oath of allegiance on April 2. Municipal civil government was established at Manila May 3. On June 21 President McKinley promulgated an order establishing civil government in the islands and appointed Judge William H. Taft Governor. The civil government was inaugurated at Manila with imposing ceremonies on July 4. On the same date Major-General MacArthur turned over the military authority to his successor, Major-General Chaffee. In his annual report to the War Department, dated July 4, 1901, General MacArthur stated that between May 5, 1900, and June 30, 1901, there were 1,026 meetings between American troops and insurgents, with the following causalties: Americans killed, 245; wounded, 490; captured, 118; missing, 20. Insurgents killed, 2,854; wounded, 1,193; captured, 6,572; surrendered, 23,095.

1902.

The pacification of the Philippines was declared complete during the Summer of 1902, and President Roosevelt formally declared the restoration of peace, issuing at the same time, on July 4, a proclamation extending general amnesty to the insurgents in the words which follow:

> Now, be it known that I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by the Constitution, do hereby proclaim and declare, without reservation or condition, except as hereinafter provided, a full and complete pardon and amnesty to all persons in the Philippine archipelago who have participated in the insurrections aforesaid, or who have given aid and comfort to persons participating in said insurrections, for the offences of treason or sedition, and for all offences political in their character committed in the course of such insurrections pursuant to orders issued by the civil or military insurrectionary authorities, or which grew out of internal political feuds or dissensions between Filipinos and Spaniards or the Spanish authorities, or which resulted from internal political feuds or dissensions among the Filipinos themselves during either of said insurrections.
>
> Provided, however, that the pardon and amnesty hereby granted shall not include such persons committing crimes since May first, nineteen hundred and two, in any province of the archipelago in which at the time civil government was established, nor shall it include such persons

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as have been heretofore finally convicted of the crimes of murder, rape, arson, or robbery by any military or civil tribunal organized under the authority of Spain or of the United States of America, but for which special application may be made to the proper authority for pardon by any person belonging to the exempted classes, and such clemency as is consistent with humanity and justice will be liberally extended; and further.

Provided, that this amnesty and pardon shall not affect the title or right of the Government of the United States or that of the Philippine Islands to any property or property rights heretofore used or appropriated by the military or civil authorities of the Government of the United States or that of the Philippine Islands organized under authority of the United States by way of confiscation or otherwise; and,

Provided further, that every person who shall seek to avail himself of this proclamation shall take and subscribe the following oath before any authority in the Philippine archipelago authorized to administer oaths, namely: "I, ———, solemnly swear (or affirm) that I recognize and accept the supreme authority of the United States of America in the Philippine Islands and will maintain true faith and allegiance thereto, that I impose upon myself this obligation voluntarily without mental reservation or purpose of evasion, so help me God."

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, this fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and two, and in the one hundred and twenty-seventh year of Independence of the United States. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By the President; Elihu Root, Secretary of War.

COST OF THE WAR.

The war, closed with this mark of clemency extended by the head of the nation to the insurgent wards, taken from under the despotism of Spain, cost much in life and treasure. The number of American troops sent to the Philippines was 4,135 officers and 123,803 men. The deaths among officers numbered 139, and among men, 4,016. Officers killed or dying of wounds, 69; men, 936. There were 190 officers and 2,707 men wounded, and the totals of those killed, wounded or dying from other causes than disease are: Officers, 282; men, 4,470.

The total money cost of the war, from the insurgent attack on Manila, February 4, 1899, to the time of the proclamation of peace, was, in round figures, $170,000,000.

THE PHILIPPINES IN 1902.

The chief products of the Philippines are hemp, sugar, coffee, copra, tobacco leaf, cigars and indigo. The land is farmed out to the natives, and the cultivation of sugar and tobacco is almost wholly in the hands of Germans, Spaniards and Englishmen. The agricultural implements employed by the natives are of the crudest type, and artificial fertilization is unnecessary, as the soil is so fertile and rain so plentiful that in many sections two crops are raised in a year. A Bureau of Agriculture was established in October, 1901, and is now conducting investigations as to the best methods of cultivating the various crops indigenous to the islands and in disseminating information regarding them. The extent of the mining resources is unknown, though it is certain that there are widely distributed deposits of gold, copper and coal, together with smaller deposits of iron, lead, sulphur, granite, marble and petroleum. Rich gold fields in the mountains of Luzon have been recently reported. There are about 50,000,000 acres of forests in the Philippines, and most of these contain excellent hardwood timber. Their value has been placed at $500,000,000. In October, 1901, it was announced that the Philippine Commission had authorized an extension of coastwise trade so that shipowners of any nationality might engage in it. Heretofore this trade has been a monopoly in the hand of the Spaniards, but by the new order a large number of German, English, Chinese and Japanese traders took advantage of the opportunity. Trade conditions are affected by the difficulty of procuring laborers, and it has been suggested by members of the Commission that the strict exclusion laws of the United States be modified to fit conditions in the archipelago.

According to the report of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department, issued December, 1901, the imports into the islands rose from a little more than $79,000,000 in 1899, to more than $30,000,000 in 1901. During the same period custom duties on merchandise rose from $4,411,680 to $8,164,466. The twelve principal articles, in the order of their importance, exported from the United States into the islands in 1901, were malt liquors, wheat flour, iron and steel and their finished forms, paper in its different forms, distilled spirits, glassware, cars, carriages and bicycles, oils, cotton goods, woods and its manufactures, leather and its manufactures, and watches and clocks. Of the exports, Europe received 57 per cent, Asia, 22 per cent, North America, 19 per cent. The export of hemp to the United States showed an increase of over a million dollars between 1899 and 1901.

At the time of the American occupation, of the eight millions of people in the Philippines six millions are of the Roman Catholic religion, 300,000 Mohammedans, and the balance heathens and Asiatics. Since American occupation, however, there has been a rapid growth of other forms of faith, and in May, 1902, the

The Surrender of Pasig.

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Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Philippines, Rev. Dr. Brent, announced that $100,000 had been donated for the erection and establishment of a cathedral at Manila. The Episcopal Board of Missions already owns land upon which a cathedral may be built, and a large endowment fund has also been raised. On October 27 the Catholic Church of the Philippines was inaugurated by dissenters from the Roman Church. A Bishop was installed and fourteen junior bishops and a large lay council instituted. The movement is hardly considered serious, though Aguinaldo has been named as lay official of the Church, and is said to have expressed his approval of the movement. The Philippine Commission has devoted considerable attention to the four monastic orders in the islands, the members of which are colloquially known as friars. The natives of the islands have shown much hatred of these orders, and the work of the Commission was instituted with the view of arriving at some solution of the problem these friars offered. Governor Taft visited Rome for that purpose and it has been practically settled that the United States will purchase the lands owned by the orders, and that objectionable friars will be withdrawn.

Education has made rapid advance since American occupation. Throughout the islands schools, with American teachers, have been established and about 2,000 native teachers have been employed. There is a training school for teachers, recently established in Manila. Charges made in the United States that the schools are being used to the prejudice of Catholicism are denied in the report of Frank H. Bowen, acting Superintendent of Public Instruction in the Philippines. The only departure from absolute non-sectarianism is the permission given ministers or priests of any established church to teach religion for not more than one and a half hours a week to those school children whose parents express a desire for such instruction. The authorities of the Philippine Church have been urged by members of their own denomination to send a number of young priests to America to study educational methods in this country. In June, 1902, four school teachers from America were attacked from ambush by a party of Filipinos, near Cebu, and killed. Their bodies were discovered July 24 by native police, who killed the leader of the band of murderers and captured eight other alleged participants in the crime.

Early in 1902 cholera broke out in Manila and neighboring towns, proving particularly fatal to the natives, but affecting the Americans but slightly. A letter from Governor Taft, dated October 4, to the War Department, said that the material conditions of the country were alarmingly depressive. Cholera had destroyed thousands of lives and prevented the natives from working, with the result that but little food had been raised, and what wheat crops had been planted were destroyed by locusts. The rinderpest had reached the cattle and thousands have been killed during the year. The Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs was directed to purchase large supplies of wheat and flour to be distributed among the Filipinos, not to be included in the $2,000,000 food purchase of the Philippine Commission and the distribution of rice by the civil Governors.

General James Smith, formerly a leading lawyer of San Francisco, has been appointed a member of the Philippine Commission, to succeed Bernard Moses, who retires January 1, 1903. General Smith has been Collector of Customs for the islands and has shown marked administrative ability. He accompanied Governor Taft to Rome in the matter of the friar lands. In October, Professor Jeremiah Jenks, of Cornell University, who had visited English and Dutch insular possessions at the instance of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, made public his report. He recommends that employers be permitted to introduce Chinese laborer in the Philippines under contract for a period of not more than three years, and suggests that the employers be required to give bonds for the proper care of the Chinese. Nowhere in the dependencies of France, Great Britain or Holland, he says, has there been granted so great a measure of self-government as the United States has already given the Philippines.

Under the date of September 30, 1902, the War Department issued a valuable book on the Philippines—"A pronouncing gazetteer and geographical dictionary of the Philippine Islands." It contains maps, charts and illustrations, and the complete law of civil government in the Philippines as passed by Congress and approved by the President, July 1, 1902. The introduction tells the scope of the work.

"The great number of inquiries addressed to the War Department from all parts of the United States calling for information regarding the Philippine Islands has indicated that a printed compendium of such information would be practically useful to the American people." A feature of the book is the spelling and pronunciation of local geographic names. The value of letters affected by symbols of sounds is phonetically explained, as also the etymology of words

Aguinaldo as Commander-in-Chief.

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whose origin, whether foreign, Spanish, Tagalog or native, is indicated. Beside giving general encyclopedic articles on the islands, there are special articles on each province and town, giving population and important features of the places. A brief description of the city of Manila, as given in the Gazetteer, may be of interest: "The city of Manila is situated at the mouth of the Pasig River, the outlet of the great Lagu na de Bay, on the east shore of Manila Bay and 32 miles from its entrance. The aboriginal form of spelling Manila was 'Maynila,' a Tagal word, meaning a species of shrub which grew on the site of the city when founded by Captain Miguel Lopez de Legaspi in 1571.

Gov. William H. Taft.

"The city possesses modern facilities not excelled in the Far East. The streets are wide and were so arranged by the founder as to have one side always in the shade. There are fine plazas, public squares, gardens and promenades. About the middle of the eighteenth century, due to the beneficence of a public-spirited private citizen, almost every street was furnished with its own standpipe for water supply, which remained in use until 1880.

"The population of Manila is made up of Americans and representatives of European nationalities, Spaniards predominating among the foreigners, and Filipinos, principally Tagalogs, Mestizos, Indians, Chinese, Malays and a few from the South Islands of the archipelago, Japan and India. The city is not only the seat of insular government, but the centre of foreign and domestic commerce, mercantile, financial and professional activity and mechanical industry. It is also the focus of the highest type of the people of the archipelago.

"The church at Manila was the second place of Christian worship in Malaysia, dedicated in 1571 as 'Conversion of St. Paul, the Apostle.'

"The buildings for military, civil, religious, educational and other public purposes are commodious and in some instances possess no inconsiderable claims to architectural style. The River Pasig divides Manila in two parts, that on the south being occupied by the military defences and on the north by the commercial, mercantile, manufacturing and residential quarters and suburbs. Two parallel dikes for breakwaters define the entrance of the Pasig River from Maniola Bay.

Chronophotograph of a White Duck in Flight.

Photography: A Modern Art.

GEORGE G. ROCKWOOD.

No art or science has ever attained to such importance in the world as the art of Photography. It has its votaries in every civilized country, and in all the channels of trade or travel the camera is a familiar object. The outcome of this still growing interest has been decisive and important. Art, letters, education and commerce have been in a degree advanced by it.

For the last half century, photography, electricity and steam have been making wonderful progress in the development of the human race. Electricity has abolished time and binds the ends of the earth together. Steam is the great economizer of human effort and energy; a power that is more or less in evidence in every step of progress in civilized humanity. Photography, at first dealing with the emotional or aesthetic element in our nature, truthfully recording the beautiful, has now become one of the most practical of the arts. Its many applications in practical things are amusing to the layman or such persons as have given it only a passive thought.

In coupling electricity with photography, I bring to mind a fact that may not be generally recalled, which is that Professor S. F. B. Morse, who gave to the world the electric telegraph, was also the first to bring to America the silver image, as he was the personal friend of Daguerre. Morse was at that time (1839) in Paris, exhibiting his telegraph. Brother artists and inventors, each was invited to examine the other's inventions. Morse was a portrait painter as well as an inventor, and was enthusiastic as to the future of the new invention and earnest in his desire to introduce the daguerreotype into America. He returned in the Winter of 1839-40. Daguerre made his first image on the sensatised plate in 1832. There is here a coincidence of dates of natural interest to the present writer, who has given his life to the art which was conceived the year he was born.

The first decade of the art was devoted, so to speak, to aesthetic or sentimental uses. We then looked for nothing more important than portraits of those we held in esteem or fond remembrance. To describe the steps from that point to photography on glass and paper, and finally to the processes of photo-engraving, though interesting, would require a volume. At the opening of the twentieth century we find the art not only used enormously for portrait use, but as almost the universal means of illustration in books, magazines and newspapers. It is easy within my remembrance when one of the great publishing houses of New York employed not less than forty or fifty artists and engravers to prepare illustrations from two to six weeks in advance for their periodicals. In that establishment to-day I question whether there is one engraver on the staff, and in this change quality has not been lost. Added to superior artistic results is the inestimable value of fidelity, both to the work of the artist or the presentation of nature. No such pictures or illustrations were ever known in books, periodicals or newspapers as now greet us, and all done by photography; and here we couple electricity with our art.

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But a small portion of the work on illustrated papers are made in daylight; the electric light has taken the place of the God of Day, and the work goes on regardless of time or weather. The glare of light in the upper stories of the great newspaper buildings tells the story to the initiated that photography aided by the fierce light of the carbon pencil is doing its perfect work. By a device of the writer, I have been able to place a sitter under the light of my studio and in seventeen (17) minutes had a positive picture ready for the half-tone process operator, who in a half hour or less would have the printing plate ready for the press. It is no unusual thing to see the scene of a banquet or other gathering reproduced in our morning paper. The scene is first instantaneously photographed by flash light (by the burning of magnesium in powder), and then by what are now familiar processes transferred to the printing plate. The use of photography by the press and in book making is possibly the most important branch of the art to-day.

A noted English publisher, learning that one of his books had been republished in America, announced with great positiveness that the American edition was full of errors, believing very naturally that it would be impossible to put into type large volumes without some typographical errors. His contention was that it would require experts of as much skill and experience in the realms of science and literature to read the proofs accurately as to write the original articles. So he was much confused when informed that the entire volume, page for page, had been photo-engraved, with not a touch of an engraver or a type lifted.

Until a comparatively recent period, photography has failed almost entirely to interpret the colors of nature or art, or to give the proper monochromatic value to them. For instance, yellow and red and all of their combinations would photograph dark, while blue, violet and their shades would develop white. Of late, however, we have what is known as ortho-chromatic or color sensitive plate, which translate the colors in their proper values as between white and black, or, technically, the mono-chromatic scale of colors.

Naturally follows the question, Do we expect to reproduce the natural colors? The problem is not yet solved, yet we see announcements and discussions almost every week concerning the discovery at last of "Photographs in the Colors of Nature." This leads the non-expert or layman to believe that the colors of nature are recorded in one operation and the direct image so received is visible to the eye. This is an error. We are not within gunshot of it; no nearer than in the early days of the daguerreotype.

Study of a Child.

The President's Favorite Photograph.

(Copyright by Rockwood.)

TYPES OF MODERN PORTRAITURE.

Of late stellar photography has been making wonderful progress. A serious attempt is now being made to secure a complete map of the midnight sky, and there is no doubt of its accomplishment, so far as the sky can be seen from the continents of the globe. At various points of the earth there are observatories where skilled experts are engaged with telescopes especially adapted to the purpose of making photographic negatives of the stellar universe. Millions of stars not before known to exist have been recorded on the delicate sensitive plates.

Announcement is made in some of the foreign journals that miscroscopic maps are proposed for war purposes. This was done as long ago as the War of the Rebellion. I then made some experiments in that line for Major Meigs, of the Engineer Corps. Some maps were made by me and were awaiting the examination of Major Meigs, when the latter was shot and killed. Some successful balloon photographs have recently been made, which in actual warfare in South Africa seem to be of the greatest use.

As legal evidence photography is growing in constant favor and use. Many times experts have been called to photograph localities where accidents have happened. Some time ago a question of responsibility was settled in court concerning two steamboats which had been in collision. One boat, which had received the blow of the other, had been at once repaired by the owner, but not until a series of photographs had been made, unknown to the owner. At the trial some pretty tall swearing took place, when, to the surprise of the witnesses they were put face to face with the art that cannot lie—photography—and the case went against them.

One would naturally ask, "Can the camera see better than the human eye?" In many ways photography has the best of it. In fine distinctness of color the sensitive film will often determine questions where the human expert fails. In old faded manuscripts, in which many letters and words are not legible from the close approximation of the color of the paper to the faded ink, the photograph will often define the characters and unravel the mystery of time and bad chirography. Many other important legal cases have of late years been decided by this means.

The secrets of the microscope as revealed and recorded by photography are truly wonderful. Many facts in nature and science have been demonstrated which could have been accomplished in no other manner. Ex-

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perts have secured negatives and excellent photographs of what are known to exist, but which few can resolve by the microscope, to wit, the invisible or white blood corpuscles.

Almost every large manufacturer has a photographic department, where are copied all plans, models and specifications and a complete record made of them. Very recently a camera was introduced into one of the largest life insurance companies, and now all important letters, documents, etc., are duplicated in permanent photography in order to guard against loss or fading of the original manuscripts.

The very first move by Mr. John B. McDonald and his sub-contractors in the tunnel was to have the sites of the intended excavations photographed and recorded as indisputable evidence of the original condition of the places.

Practically every executive department in Washington has its official photographer, whose work consists of the preparation of illustrations for Government publications, the recording of phases of botanical and zoological life, the physical characteristics of various regions, etc. Fortifications, ordnance, uniforms and so on are faithfully reproduced by the photographic division of the War Department, and the negatives and prints are filed for future reference. Vessels under construction or being repaired, marine apparatus, armament, uniforms and coast topography are reproduced by the photographer of the Navy Department.

A new and important development of the application of photography is in the perpetuation of the Government records. It will consist of the preparation of greatly reduced negatives of the tons of State papers, which now encumber the Government files. In many instances ten or a dozen of these papers can be photographed on a single negative. A comprehensive index will be kept, and a print of the required document, of any desired size, can be made at any time. In this way negatives which will occupy cubic inches can be made of papers which occupy cubic yards, and only in the rarest instances will it be necessary to refer to the originals.

My space is too limited to do more than mention a few of the many applications of photography to the arts. To sum up, it is used in portraiture, architecture, illustration, reproduction, criminology, astronomy, decoration, relief work, records, glass staining, pathology and other ways in a larger degree in exact science and the useful arts than in its aesthetic application. It has created a new and mighty industry, which will continually extend, as new fields and applications are constantly opening. It has lessened the cost of books marvellously and thus become a great educator. It has created what might properly be called a mighty kindergarten system of object lessons. By it our children have been made as familiar with scenes of interest in all parts of the world as old travellers. It brings to them and us noted people, objects of historic and artistic value and record of events. School children will identify a view of the Coliseum of Rome as promptly as one taken of the Aquarium at the Battery. Thus it is a great educator, and I can close as I began, by describing it as one of the great trinity of forces in the present era—electricity, steam and photography.

Porto Rico.

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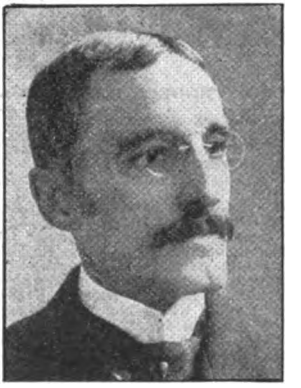
Capital:
SAN JUAN.

Porto Rico, the smallest of the Greater Antilles, was discovered by Columbus in 1493, and invaded in 1509 by the Spaniards under Ponce de Leon, who, in a few years, exterminated the natives, some 600,000 or 800,000 in number, and established Spanish settlements, more or less permanent. It remained under the dominion of Spain until December 11, 1898, when it was ceded to the United States by the treaty which ended the Spanish-American War. It now constitutes a body politic under the sovereignty of the United States, called The People of Porto Rico.

Porto Rico, like all the islands of the West Indies, is built upon a foundation of central mountains, which tower to a height of several thousand feet and render the atmosphere cool and comfortable the year around. The summits of some of the mountains reach almost to the snow line and are covered from base to peak with a deep, rich soil, devoid of rocks and suitable for cultivation of products of both the tropic and temperate zones. There is scarcely an acre of ground on the island that is not suitable for cultivation, and the population could be safely doubled or trebled without causing danger of famine.

The government of Porto Rico is administered by a Governor and Cabinet appointed by the President of the United States. The members of the Cabinet, together with five other persons, constitute an executive council of eleven members, of whom at least five must be natives, and this executive council constitutes the upper board of the Porto Rican Legislature. The House of Delegates, or lower legislative house, consists of thirty-five members, elected, five each, from the seven districts of the island. The executive council, may, as a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature, refuse to accept acts passed by the lower house. The Governor has the usual power of veto over the acts of both bodies, and the Congress of the United States retains absolute power of veto over all acts of both the legislative and executive branches of the insular government. The franchise is restricted by a small property qualification and an easy educational test. The island has an area of about 3,600 square miles and an estimated population of about 970,000, of which the negroes number about 70,000 and mulattoes about 240,000. By the last census, San Juan, the capital and principal city, had a population of 32,048; Ponce, 27,952, and Mayaguez, 15,187. The present Governor of Porto Rico is William H. Hunt, of Montana, who was appointed by the President to succeed Charles H. Allen, of Massachusetts, resigned. The appointment took effect September 1, 1901.



Gov. William H. Hunt.

Agriculture is practically the only industry in Porto Rico. Of the total population of the island, as given by the census of 1899, 78.6 per cent were returned as living in the rural districts, and nearly all of these depend upon agriculture for a living. Sugar, coffee and tobacco are the principal products, though fruits and vegetables are raised in quantities for export as well as for home consumption. The sugar crop has increased largely since the re port for 1898-1899, due to the mar kets afforded by the United States and the more peaceful conditions in the island. The crop for 1901-1902 was estimated at 100,000 tons. The coffee plantations have not yet en tirely recovered from the hurricane of 1899, though in 1901 especial efforts were made to get out a large crop, the severe storms of that year preventing the efforts being fruitful. The total crop for 1901 was be tween 60,000 and 70,000 bags. The greater part of the crop is marketed in Europe, where Porto Rican coffee is better liked than it is in the United States. A great deal of the tobacco crop is now marketed un manufactured, in the United States, though prices have been low for the last two years. In several places citizens of the United States have started orange tree, pineapple and vegetable plantations.

It seems that the great diffi culty in developing the agricultural conditions of the island and further ing the well being of the people is that the laborers are not in absolute need of anything more than they have. With the recent exchange of insular coin for that of the United States, the wages of the field labor ers and those on the coffee planta tions have been raised to 50 cents in gold per day, and with the bet tered methods of cultivation and increase of invested capital, it is hoped that conditions will be im proved. Hitherto, moreover, the staple crops of the island have not been capable of paying more than the smallest wages, and there has been no opportunity for the laborer to better his conditions. There are salt works on the island, yielding about 10,000,000 pounds annually, and these pay fair wages to their workmen.

For the year 1901 the Commissioner of Education for Porto Rico reported that the average daily attendance in the elementary schools was 23,435, out of a total population of school age numbering 322,393.

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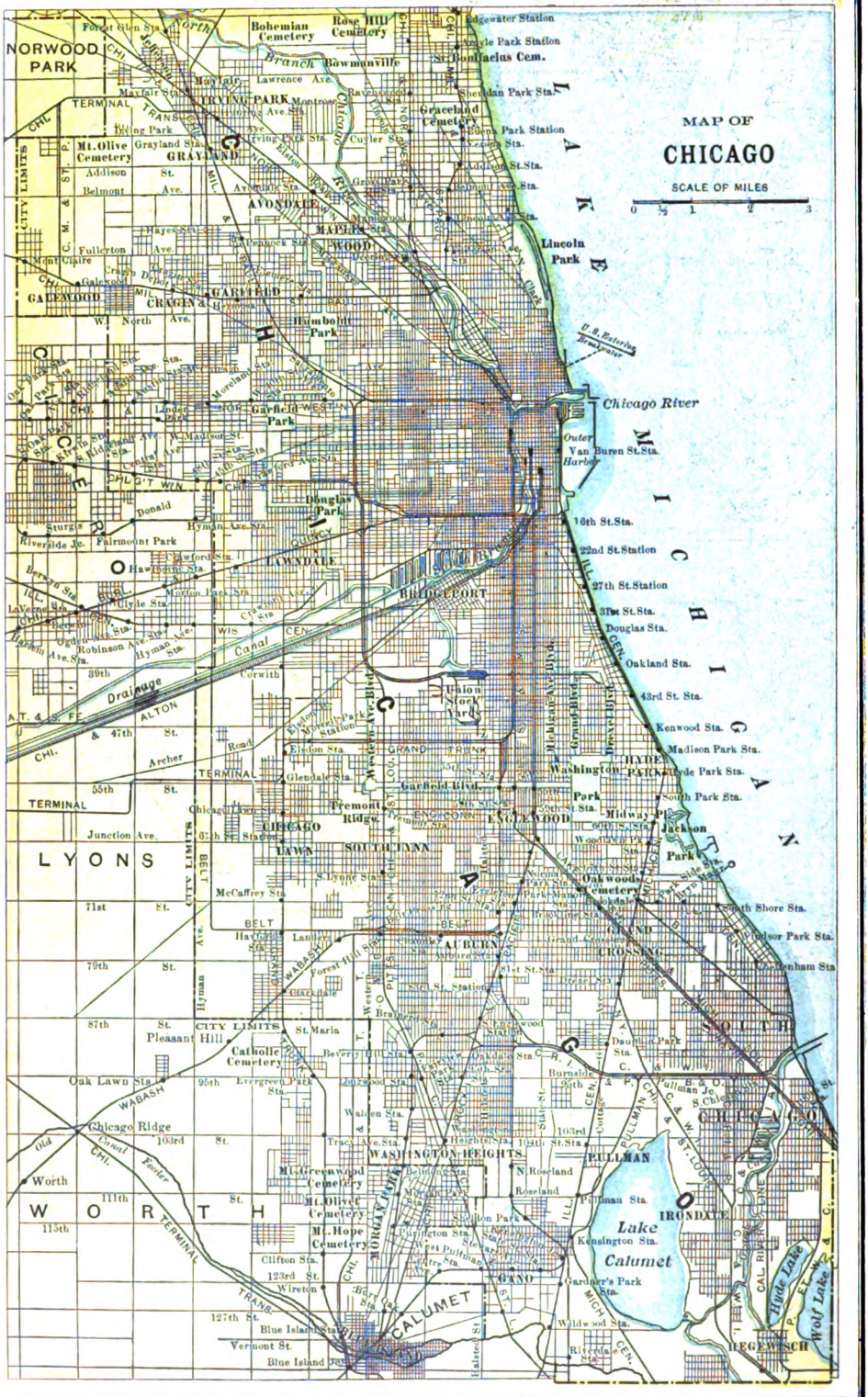

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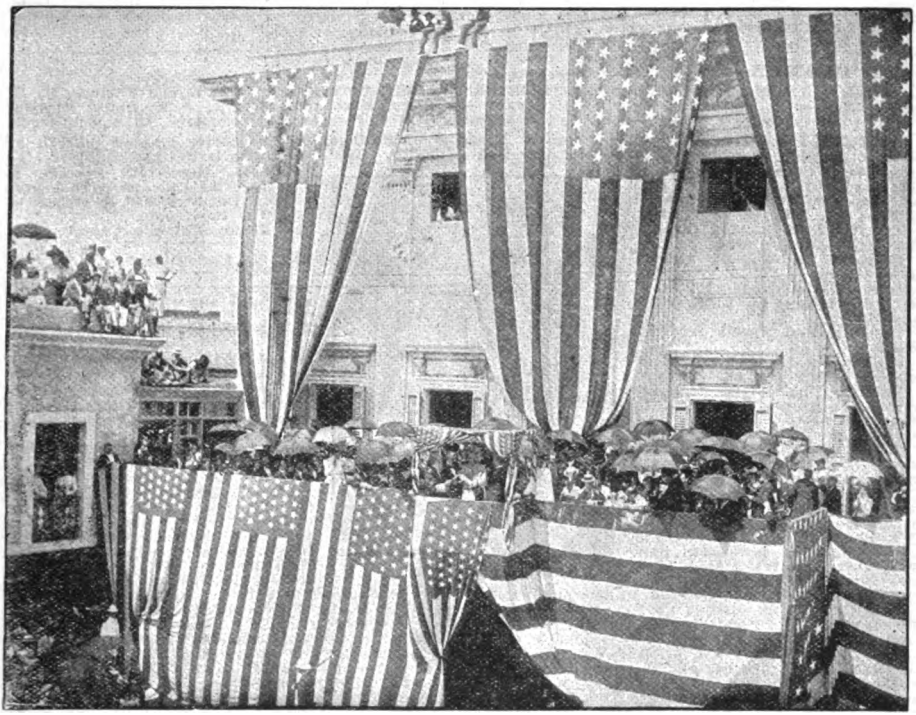
BORMAY & CO., N.Y.

The enrollment during the year was 33,802, of which 15,542 were white and 5,695 colored boys, and 8,763 white and 3,802 colored girls. The number of buildings in use for schools was 120 in towns and 387 in rural districts. During the year a normal school was opened in San Juan and was attended by over 800 teachers. The same year a number of Cuban and Porto Rican teachers visited the United States and attended the sessions of the Harvard Summer School at Cambridge, Mass. Owing to the poverty of the peasant class and the inadequate means of transportation, it seems that a school system extensive enough to cover all of the territory to the best advantage cannot be established for several years.

Several acts were passed by the Porto Rican Legislature in 1901 that are of general interest. In accordance with a recommendation of the Governor, trial by jury in criminal cases was instituted where the defendant was on trial for a crime punishable by death or more than two years' imprisonment. A juror, to qualify, must be a citizen of the United States or of Porto Rico, must be conversant with the Spanish language, and own property in Porto Rico assessed to the value of at least $200. Jacob H. Hollander, treasurer of the island, prepared an act providing for a new system of taxation, which was passed by the Legislature. Under the Spanish system both the direct and indirect taxes fell heavy on the poor and lightly upon the rich people. The Hollander act repealed the Spanish taxes and provided for a tax on real and personal property not to exceed 1 per cent for both municipal and insular purposes, excise taxes and a graded inheritance tax.

A special session of the Legislature was held July 4, 1901, to ask that free trade with the United States be granted Porto Rico. The Foraker Act, passed by the United States Congress in 1901, directed that all duties on imports from the island should cease after March 1, 1902, or as soon as Porto Rico was able to pay her own bills. It was found that ample insular revenues were being collected under the Hollander Act, and so the Legislature made a special request that free trade be declared on July 25, 1901, as the anniversary of the first landing of American troops on the island. The request was granted, and since then



Inauguration of the First American Governor of Porto Rico.

trade between the island and the United States has been continually increasing, and the shipments from Porto Rico in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, amounted to nearly $10,000,000.

Two political parties tend to keep Porto Rican politics at an interesting stage. Serious outbreaks are reported to have taken place between the Republicans and the Federals during the recent campaign in the island. The Republicans, representing the faction which opposed Bryan in the United States in 1900, are in power, and have been ever since civil government was instituted under Governor Allen. The Federals claim that they are deprived of the right to vote by arbitrary rulings of Republican election officers. On September 4 a party of Republicans attacked the Federal section of the town of Caguey and a bloody riot followed. It was stated in press dispatches that the police sided with the Republicans and refused to restore order. On October 2 the Executive Council, consisting of four nominal Republicans and three Federals, issued an order to the effect that the election judges should consist of one Federal and two Republicans. When the time for registration came, it was claimed that Federals were arrested by the wholesale in order to prevent their voting, and that the entire registration was a farce.

Prison Statistics for Porto Rico were received too late for tabulating. In the penitentiary and the five jails of the island, on September 30, 1902, there were 998 prisoners incarcerated for various crimes. Following are the crimes and the number of prisoners for each:

Abduction, 1; arson, 34; assault and battery, 181; attempt at robbery, 2; assault, 2; assassination, 41; carrying arms, 2; counterfeiting, 4; cruelty to animals, 1; damages, 3; drunkenness, 1; embezzlement, 3; false denunciation, 1; false pretense, 2; forgery, 2; fraud, 14; gambling, 4; homicide, 76; intimidation, 2; insulting, 4; offense against public peace, 100; offense against public health, 1; robbery and homicide, 6; robbery by conspiracy, 52; robbery, assault and battery, 6; robbery and theft, 17; riot, 2; recklessness, 1; slander, 1; possession of counterfeit coin, 1; perjury, 1; parricide, 3; contempt of court, 9; passing counterfeit coin, 3; theft, 126; threats, 20; violation of military laws, 3; violation of postal laws, 3; violation of United States statutes, 4; social crimes, 33.

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Portugal.

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Capital:
LISBON.

The House of Braganza, the reigning dynasty of Portugal, dates from the latter part of the Fourteenth century, when Alfonso, an illegitimate son of King John I., was created Count of Barcellos by his father, and, later, Duke of Braganza by King Alfonso V. When the House of Avis, the old reigning family, became extinct by the death of King Sebastian's successor, Cardinal Henrique, the throne passed to Philip II., of Spain, but even the fact that he was a descendant of a Portuguese princess did not make the people feel kindly towards their Spanish rulers, and after sixty years of dissatisfaction they revolted and proclaimed Don John, Duke of Braganza, King. The present ruler is descended from this monarch, King John IV., whom historians have surnamed "The Restorer."

King Carlos I., who was born September 28, 1863, was the son of King Luiz I., and Queen Maria Pia, daughter of the late King Victor Emmanuel II., of Italy. He succeeded to the throne October 19,1889. On May 22, 1886, he married Princess Marie Amelia, the daughter of Philippe of Orleans, Comte de Paris. Their children are:

Name.	Born.	Died.	Married.	Born.	Date of Marriage.	Issue.
1. Prince Louis Philippe, heir apparent..	1887	....				
2. Prince Manuel.....	1889	....				

THE MINISTRY.—The Ministry is composed as follows:

Premier and Minister of the Interior, E. R. H. Ribeiro; Minister of Foreign Affairs and Finance, F. M. Santos; Minister of Justice and Worship, A. Campos Henriques; Minister of War, L. A. P. Pinto; Minister of Marine and Colonies, A. T. de Sousa; Minister of Public Works, Industry and Commerce, M. A. de Vargas.

THE NATION.—The basic principle of the Kingdom of Portugal is the charter granted in 1826 by Pedro IV. In the sovereign is vested the moderating authority. The Legislature is in two chambers, the House of Peers and the Hall of Commons. Hereditary Peerage is being gradually abolished; at pres ent the King can appoint not over fifty peers besides those of royal blood. Deputies to the House of Commons are elected every four years by the people.

The State religion is that of the Roman Catholic Church. All other faiths are tolerated.

Education is nominally compul sory; in the primary schools, only nominally

Justice is administered first in the comarca courts, one to each dis trict. Above these are three courts of appeal and the Supreme Court, at Lisbon.

The estimated revenue for 1902 was $57,521,327; expenditure, $59,- 658,928.

Portugal is fortified at Elvas, Angra (in the Azores), and Lisbon, the last having the only modern fortresses.

Nearly one-half of the territory of Portugal (45.8 per cent) is waste land; about 15 per cent in crops, 7 per cent in fruit trees, 27 per cent in pasture and 2 per cent in vineyards. Cotton spinning and weaving and the fishing industries are important.

King of Portugal.

THE COLONIES.—Portuguese colonies are to be found in Africa and Asia. The Cape Verde Islands and Madeira are integral parts of the Kingdom. In Asia the colonies are Goa, on the coast of Malabar; Damaun, on the coast of India, north of Bombay; Diu, a small island west of Damaun; Timor, an island in the Indian Archipelago, and Macao, at the mouth of the Canton River—a total of about 9,000 square miles. Goa, with a fine coast transportation business, is a thriving and prosperous prov ince, and nearly pays its cost to the mother country; Macao more than does so, having a large rev enue form an enormous opium trade. Portuguese possessions in Southeast Africa include Lorenzo Marquez and Mozambique, two important colonies, running from Tonga- land (British) to the British Central Africa Protectorate. The Mozambique and The Nyassa Companies, both of which hold royal charters, administer over half of this territory. They have built up important supply and good trade stations, besides doing a very lucrative transportation business. There are two rail- ways of 240 miles total length. The West Africa colonies include parts of the coast of Guinea; the adja- cent islands of St. Thomas and Principe; the provinces of Landana and Cebena, between the French Congo and the Free State, and the vast province of Angola, to the left of the Congo River. In Angola there are over 300 miles of railway and 250 of telegraph wires. None of these provinces pay for themselves.

THE PORTUGUESE POSSESSIONS.

Possessions.	Area in Sq. M.	Population.	Exports.	Imports.
Africa:				
Cape Verde Islands.....	1,480	147,424	$356,000	$2,844,000
Guinea.....	4,440	820,000	332,980	950,840
Prince's and St. Thomas's Islands.....	360	42,103	2,038,000	3,526,000
Angola.....	484,800	4,119,000	5,370,000	7,268,000
East Africa.....	301,000	3,120,000	6,428,000	11,100,000
Asia:				
Goa (India).....	1,390	494,836		
Diamao and Diu.....	168	77,454	687,400	2,412,926
Timor.....	7,458	300,000	135,000	196,000
Macco (China).....	4	78,627	14,068,269	17,920,339
Totals.....	801,060	9,267,444	$29,415,649	$46,218,105

According to census results the proportion of the population, including children, that could not read was 82.4 per cent in 1878, and in 1890 it was 79.2 per cent. In 1890 there were 5,339 public and private primary schools, or 10.6 per 10,000 of population, the number of pupils being 237,791, or 471 per 10,000 of population. There were 175 primary schools for adults with 6,774 pupils. In 1899 there were 4,483 public primary schools. Normal schools for the training of teachers are being gradually created in the chief towns. For higher instruction there are polytechnic schools at Lisbon and Oporto, schools of medicine at Lisbon, Oporto and Funchal, a school of agriculture at Lisbon, a naval school, a military school, a high school of letters, schools of fine art at Lisbon and Oporto, and a musical and dramatic conservatory at Lisbon.

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Philip, Duke of Orleans.

Prince Victor Napoleon.

Don Carlos, Duke of Madrid.

Miguel, Duke of Braganza.

FOUR PRETENDERS TO EUROPEAN THRONES.

Pretenders to European Thrones.

The right of several reigning European sovereigns to the thrones they occupy is openly questioned by claimants who dispute the right directly by the personal assertion of their individual claims, or indirectly through adherents, who, in some cases, are avowedly or secretly organized with a view to eventually restore to power the dynasty for which they assert the right to reign by reason of legitimacy. It is a striking illustration of the liberal spirit of the present age that the so-called legitimatists carry on their propaganda to a certain extent in the very countries affected by their claims, without falling under that ban of law and authority which, a few generations back, would have sent them to dungeons or to the scaffold. Besides existing thrones which are coveted for soi-disant legitimate heirs, there is one, and possibly there are two republics, successors of monarchies, wherein it is hoped to set up anew the overturned throne. Were it not for the immense power of the United States as an independent nation it is possible that this republic also might be included in one of the efforts to "restore the king to his own," should that particular one ever advance to the stage of practical action; and this fact is forcibly suggested by the existence here of branches of the organization which are working in what it believes to be legitimate interests.

This, together with the close connection of our national history with that of England, gives first place in American interest to the claim made that the British throne for years has been occupied by a family of usurpers. The Legitimist Jacobite League is an organization, with headquarters in London, and branch organizations elsewhere, including one in Boston, Mass., and one in Philadelphia, Pa., which is making constant increase in membership and bears upon its rolls some names included in the British peerage. The aim of this league is the restoration to the throne of a royal line more direct in its descent from the Stuarts than is that represented by King Edward VII. Although organized during the later part of Queen Victoria's reign, the league has evidently regarded as inauspicious any movement for ousting that loved and honored sovereign, or her popular successor; but, with the strength of numbers and of sentiment which it is developing, it may make trouble for the present heir apparent, even to the extent of depriving him of the succession. Members of the league profess not to recognize the reigning house, but confer upon the wife of Crown Prince Louis of Bavaria the title of "Mary IV., Queen of England," giving to her oldest son, Prince Rupert, the title "Prince of Wales." The Princess gives no open countenance to this movement in her favor, although she makes tacit acknowledgment of the legitimacy which underlies it. She is the daughter of the ex-Duke of Modena, who lost his throne in 1860, when his dominions were incorporated in the kingdom of Italy, and who resided thereafter in Vienna, recognized by the Austrian Court as an Archduke of the House of Hapsburg. When Emperor Francis Joseph invited the then Prince of Wales to represent Great Britain at the opening of the International Exhibition of 1873, the ex-Duke of Modena lodged a protest, declaring that he alone, as the lawful king of England, was entitled to that honor. In reply to the argument that his rights had been annulled by the Act of Settlement of 1701, which vested succession to the crown in the Protestant House of Hanover, he denied the validity of the act, which, it is of importance to note, was passed by the British Parliament by a majority of only one vote out of 385. The Princess was born Archduchess of Austria-Este-Modena, July 2, 1849, and was christened Mary Theresa Henrietta Dorothea. She became the wife of Prince Louis on February 20, 1868, and they have had thirteen children, of whom twelve are living. Her father died in 1875. The Princess is descended in a direct line from Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots, through James I., and the unfortunate Charles I., who lost his head as well as his crown. The Electress Sophia of Hanover, in whom the Act of Settlement vested the succession to the British throne, and from whom Edward VII. is descended, through George I. and his successors, came from a side branch of the royal line, and in legitimate right of succession stands more than 600 numbers down on the list of living persons who are included in the line and its branches. A curious averment made by the Jacobites, who are, of course, opponents of democracy in every form, is that if the Stuarts had not been deprived of their royal heritage George III. would not have become king, the American War of Independence would not have been waged, and what is to-day the Republic of the United States of America, would be, instead, a portion of the vast kingdom of Mary IV., Queen of England.

Incidental to this statement of the legitimate claims to the throne of England, mention must be made of the fact that Kaiser Wilhelm II. is reported to have held, at the time when the present Prince of Wales was likely to die without an heir, that in accordance with the principle of succession which gave the throne to Queen Victoria, instead of to her uncle, the Duke of Cumberland, the right of succession was vested in Queen Victoria's oldest child, the Princess Royal of England, who renounced her right when she married Crown Prince Frederick of Prussia; which renunciation, according to the Kaiser's alleged claim, did not affect his right of succession as her oldest child, but left him still in precedence of his uncle, the present king. The substantiation of such a claim would transfer the crown of England from the House of Hanover to the Hohenzollerns, and it would pass to the lineal descendants of the Kaiser, reverting to the Guelphs only in case of the Hohenzollern line dying out.

Next to claimants for the English throne the pretentions of those persons who assert their right to rule as monarchs in France are of interest to Americans, partly because of the ancient friendship existing between the two nations, but chiefly because France is a republic, like our own country. There are two recognized pretenders to the throne which the French people relegated to the list of extinct institutions when Napoleon III. lost his prestige through the disastrous consequences of the Franco-Prussian War, in 1870. One represents the House of Orleans, which maintained the same attitude toward the Second Empire which it has maintained toward the republics preceding and following the reign of Napoleon III. The other of the two represents the Bonapartist dynasty, twice driven from power by a popular sentiment arising from the humiliation brought upon France by the unsuccessful issue of foreign wars. There are two other claimants, who are scarcely to be considered, as neither has any following worthy of mention. One of these assumes the title of Duke of Anjou, and bases his pretence upon Bourbon descent. The other is the so-called Duke of Normandy, who, although engaged in the plebian occupation of a wine merchant in

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Paris, asserts himself to be the grandson of the Dauphin, son of Louis XVI. and Queen Marie Antoinette thus discrediting both the historical account of the murder of the Dauphin and the claims of the present Orleanist pretender. The latter is Prince Louis Philippe Robert, Duc d'Orleans, son of the late Comte de Paris. He was born in England, February 6, 1869, and married, November 5, 1896, the Archduchess Mary Dorothea of Austria. He is enormously rich. Prince Napoleon Victor Jerome Frederic, commonly called Prince Victor Bonaparte, receives equal recognition with the Duke of Orleans at European courts as are accorded to royal personages in retirement. Prince Victor was born in Paris, July 18, 1862, makes his home in Brussels, where he is given rank immediately after Prince Albert, the Belgian heir apparent. He is married, but his wife, to whom he is devoted, is a young Belgian of humble origin. They have two children.

In natural sequence the disputed legitimacy of the regnant family in Spain comes next in order. Young Alfonso XIII. must make himself extremely popular in order to preserve his throne from being overturned by the republican element among his subjects, or turned over to Don Carlos. This prince, whose full name is Carlos Marie de los Dolores Jean Isidore Joseph Francois Quirin Antoine Michel Gabriel Raphael, and whose title is Duke of Madrid, was born March 30, 1848. He is wealthy and is treated as a royal personage in Venice, where he resides. He has always been active in assertion of his claim; and in his son, Don Jaime, there is a future pretender who is likely to be even more assertive. Don Jaime is the son of the pretender's first wife, who was a Bourbon princess. The present Duchess of Madrid is not of royal blood. Don Jaime, born at Vevay, Switzerland, June 27, 1870, is an officer in the Russian army.

The Portuguese throne is occupied by Dom Carlos I., but the legitimacy of his reign is questioned by Dom Miguel, Duke of Braganza, head of the royal line, displaced by the marriage of Queen Maria II. and Ferdinand, Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, in 1836, the latter becoming king under the title Ferdinand II. Dom Miguel was born September 19, 1853, married twice, and has one son, Francis Joseph, born September 7, 1879, the issue of his first wife.

For the Italian crown, now worn by Victor Emmanuel III., there is a claimant in the person of the Duke of Parma, but the pretence is deemed of so little moment by the reigning house that not only is the Duke permitted to reside in Italy, but the late King Humbert was in the habit of extending financial aid to needy members of the rival royal line. There is also a pretender to the throne of Naples, a kingdom absorbed by Italy in the new era of her existence inaugurated by Garibaldi; but the so-called Count of Caserta is unlikely to make any trouble for the reigning house, although it is possible that his family of twenty-two children might eventually produce an active claimant. The ex-Grand Duke of Tuscany is another who regards the Italian crown as a lost heritage which may be eventually restored to him or one of his posterity.

In completion of the list of pretenders, the Duke of Cumberland, great-granduncle of the German Kaiser, is claimant to the crown of one of the kingdoms included in the German Empire. His claim is for the right to reign as sovereign of Brunswick. The Duke is a principal personage at the Austrian Court, having precedence of all the archdukes. His wealth is vast, and he makes a lavish display of it on state occasions and when visiting England and other countries.

Psychology: Its Mission and Development.

LIVINGSTON FARRAND, A. M., M. D., of Columbia University.

Psychology is the science which deals with states of mind or consciousness, but without concerning itself with the nature of mind it limits its subject matter to the way in which the mind works, or, more exactly, to mental processes. In other words, the task of psychology is the accurate description of mental operations and the formulation of the laws under which such operations take place. In the pursuit of this end the science has branched out in many directions and as a consequence has developed different methods of research which stand out prominently in its history. The earliest, and for centuries practically the only, method of psychological inquiry was what is known as the introspective, that is, where the psychologist observes and describes his own states of mind as accurately as possible, the inference being that what is true for one will be true for others. Toward the middle of the nineteenth century, however, the attempt was made to apply the methods of the physical laboratory, with their greater accuracy, to mental phenomena. Limited at first to experiments on simple sensations and the stimuli which caused them, the method was soon extended to higher mental functions such as perception, attention, memory, etc., and much light was thrown on operations which had theretofore baffled inquiry. The new method spread rapidly and has given rise to the modern experimental psychology

A Test of Sensibility.

A Test of Endurance.

CHILD STUDY IN PSYCHOLOGY.

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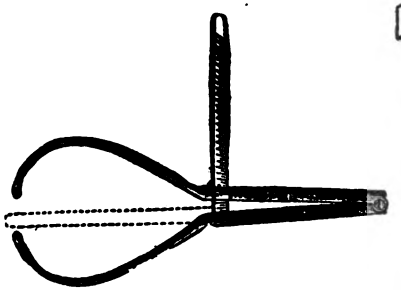
which, with its well equipped laboratories, holds sway in our colleges and universities to-day. As an offshoot of experimental psychology came the attempt to discover by the new method the connection between the mind and the body, more particularly the brain. That some connection did exist had long been admitted, but little was known as to its nature. This attempt involved as its main feature the study of the physiology of the brain and nervous system in their relations to mental processes and in developing this field has produced the physiological psychology of the day.

In the meantime, with the spread of the Darwinian doctrines of evolution and development, the attention of a large school of psychologists had been turned to the study of the differences between the minds of groups and races and species in an attempt to show how the minds of civilized men have developed from those of more primitive levels and of lower orders.

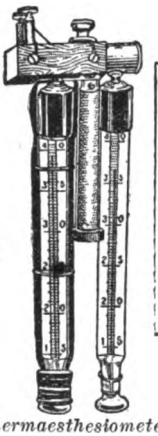
In this line much progress has been made by comparing the results of observations on the mental life of savages and of lower animals and the term comparative psychology is commonly used to describe this field. As a phase of this comparative psychology the investigation of children's minds as distinguished from those of adults has been actively pursued, and in the application of its results to methods of education is attracting widespread attention. One of the best ways of clearly understanding the normal, healthy mind is to observe it under extreme conditions, say those of disease, and recognizing this truth much admirable work has been done in the field of abnormal or pathological psychology, which embraces the phenomena of insanity, idiocy, hypnotism and similar states. In this connection, too, might be mentioned the researches in so-called mind reading, thought transference, spiritism and the like, which have caused much discussion and interest, but have as yet led to no certain results. In this particular field the position of the best authorities with regard to the alleged phenomena is one of scepticism or of reserved judgment.

As is evident from what has been said the science of psychology has developed a number of aspects all included under the general head, but each one practically forming a science by itself with specialists devoted to its investigation and with methods of research peculiar to its field.

Viewing the science as a whole, the most striking feature of the present day is the increasing emphasis of the comparative and developmental aspect mentioned above, which brings psychology into line with the other biological sciences of the times.



Calipers, Used in Measuring the Cranium.



Thermaesthesiometer.

The Measurement of Pain.

INSTRUMENTS USED IN THE PSYCHOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

Psychological Laboratory Work: The Study of Man.

During the first session of the Fifty-seventh Congress several bills were introduced by Senators Hoar, Nelson, Bacon, McComas, Quay, Penrose, Money and Pettigrew, and by Representatives Ray, of New York, and Henry, of Connecticut, to authorize the establishment of a laboratory for the study of the criminal, pauper and defective classes. The bills were referred to the Committee on Judiciary, and several hearings were held, at which was present Arthur MacDonald, to whom the fact of the bills being presented was largely due. He presented to the committee a plan for the study of man which was ordered printed. The question of the establishment of a laboratory has not yet come before Congress for decision.

Professor MacDonald is a specialist in the United States Bureau of Education, a member of the Societe d'Hypnologie et Psychologie de Paris, and author of "Abnormal Man," "Le Criminel-Type," and "Experimental Study of Children." He has probably made a more complete study of the abnormal classes than any other man in the United States, finding his data in jails and workhouses, reformatories and industrial schools, and in the homes of murderers and thieves. The general purpose of the bills presented to Congress through his suggestion is a sociological and scientific study of the abnormal classes, as a development of work already begun under the Federal Government. The term "laboratory" is employed in the broadest sense, not only including the use of instruments, but the gathering of sociological data, the investigation of anarchistic criminals, mob influence and like phenomena, in order especially that the causes of social evils may be sought out with a view to lessening them. It is purposed to combine and summarize the data gathered by the State institutions, making the work of these latter more useful to the country at large.

The most rigid and best method of study of both children and adults is, according to Professor MacDonald, that of the laboratory with instruments of precision, in connection with sociological data. Such inquiry consists in gathering sociological, pathological and abnormal data as found in children, in criminal, pauper and defective classes, and in hospitals. It is necessary to first study the individual in order that the class may be known, and this is what is proposed, if such a laboratory be established.

As to the utility of such a work on the part of the Government, Professor MacDonald pointed out that while considerable money is spent for the arrest and conviction of criminals, no recognition is generally given to the causes which make criminals, nor to the fact that conditions and training, as well as birth, may make moral imbeciles. Until an offense has been committed the law does not recognize the offender.

Professor MacDonald's plan presented to the Congressional committee gives a complete exposition of the methods to be employed in obtaining data from which to make work, together with the results of a number of questionaires he conducted himself.

Professor MacDonald occupied the attention of the committee for some time in explaining work which he and his colleagues had done in connection with Washington children, whose parents came from all parts of the United States and who might safely be taken as generally representative of American environments and conditions. Some 20,000 children were investigated as to their mental ability in relation to sex, nationality, sociological conditions, abnormalities and defects, and the results obtained showed some of the advantages of such study. In the entire list, without regard to social position of the children, all the boys

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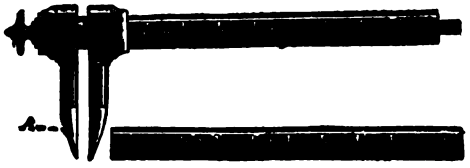
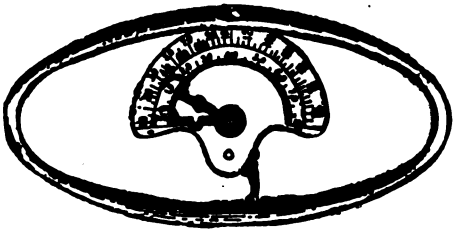
and all the girls showed the same per cent of brightness, but the girls showed five per cent less dulness. Children of American parentage appeared to be brighter than children of foreign parentage or foreign and American parentage. Children of non-laboring classes, including the professional and mercantile, showed a larger per cent of brightness than children of the laboring classes, indicating that the advantages of good social conditions are favorable to mental activity.

Boys of non-laboring classes showed a much higher per cent of sickliness and nervousness than boys of the laboring classes. The opposite was true in the case of girls of both classes. The percentage of laziness was much higher among boys of both classes than among girls, as was also the percentage of unruliness. In general the boys showed a much higher percentage of defects than the girls, though the defects in the girls were more serious and more significant than in the boys. As a parallel, Professor MacDonald showed that in prisons and reformatories there are four or five males to everyone female. It was generally concluded that children with abnormalities are inferior not only in mental ability, but in weight, height and the circumference of the head.

Sensibility to heat, pain, location, strength of hand grasp, and the various anthropometric measurements, are the principal tests for which instruments of precision are used in the work Professor MacDonald carries on. For testing sensibility to heat two thermometers are used, one of which can be heated elec-



Aesthesiometer, Used to Determine the Sense of Locality.



Dynamometer, Used to Measure the Strength of Hand Grasp.

trically, about 20 deg. These two thermometers are placed against the skin of the subject and are read at the instant when the subject fails to appreciate a difference of temperature between the two. This instrument is called the thermaesthesiometer.

For testing sensibility to location an instrument consisting of two points, one of which may be moved along a scale, is used. The points are separated and placed against the skin of the subject and the distance at which the subject is unable to tell whether he feels one or two points, is read on the scale. For measuring susceptibility to pain, two instruments are employed. One measures the amount of pressure at the time electrical sensibility to tingling or pain is felt. The other consists of a steel bar sliding in a brass cylinder and engaging a spring to which is attached a marker moving against a scale. The end of the rod is placed against the temple of the subject and pressure is applied gradually until the subject feels it to be disagreeable. In making experiments upon both sexes it was found that women were more susceptible to pain than men.

By means of these instruments the difference in sensibility between normal and abnormal types can be determined. For example, with the instrument for measuring pain, a maximum pressure of 4,000 grams can be given, which range was amply sufficient for normal classes, but in experiments on criminals the pressure of 4,000 grams was found to be not at all disagreeable.

A score or more members of Congress have expressed themselves as favoring the work, and many scientific journals have given editorial space to the advantages and needs of such work.

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Railroads in the United States.

The first railroad of which there is any record was built in 1672, at the collieries, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England. Wooden rails were used and four-wheeled carts were drawn upon them by horses. Iron rails were first used at Whithaven, England, in 1738. In 1814 George Stephenson built his first locomotive, which travelled at the rate of six miles an hour, and in 1829 he built the Rocket, which weighed 4 tons and 3 cwt., and which was good for 35 miles an hour.

The first railroad in America was projected by Gridley Bryant, a civil engineer, in 1825, and was built by him and Colonel T. H. Perkins in 1826. It was designed to carry granite from the quarries at Quincy, Mass., to tide-water. It is still in operation and is known as the Quincy Railroad. It is four miles long, including branches, and its first cost was $50,000. It was laid to a 5-foot gauge. It was supplied with the first time table ever used, which was designed by Mr. Bryant. He also constructed the first eight-wheeled car ever used. The second American railroad was built in 1827, from the coal mines of Mauch Chunk, Pa., to the Lehigh River, and with its turn-outs and branches, was 13 miles long. The first locomotive for railroad purposes, and the first used in the transportation of passengers on this side of the Atlantic, was built by Peter Cooper in 1830. It weighed only about a ton, but with it a speed of 18 miles an hour was attained. The successful use of locomotives, both in this country and in Europe, gave an extraordinary impetus to the construction of new lines of railroads upon the principal routes of intercommunication. From 1832 to 1837 so great was the enterprise throughout the United States in the projection and construction of railroads that at the end of that time the completed lines exceeded in number and length those of any other country. Since then, with occasional interruptions arising from financial crisis and the civil war, the multiplication of railroads has kept pace with the extraordinary increase of population and wealth, and now the mileage of railroads in this country is more than four times as great as in Great Britain, and far in excess of that of all the rest of the world.

Owing to the fact that our railroads have largely been constructed to meet local needs, and have been under no general supervision, no standard gauge has been adopted, although that of 4 feet 8 1-2 inches is the one mostly in use. Several thousand miles of narrow gauge road have been constructed, the width being generally 3 feet. The advocates of this gauge claim for it cheapness of construction and maintenance, and relatively greater capacity for traffic than the wide gauge roads.

The remarkable development of electric science in the past few years have caused electricity to be seriously considered as a substitute for steam in furnishing the motive power for railroads. The subject has been more thoroughly investigated in Germany than in any other country. There a speed of 120 miles an hour has been obtained, with satisfactory conditions as regards safety, cost, etc. An electrical expert of this country, Mr. Sydney H. Short, predicts that in fifteen years electricity will supersede steam as a motive power, that the trunk line railroads will be running trains at 125 miles an hour, and that trains will run from New York to Chicago in 10 hours. We have now trains running between these two points in 20 hours, developing a speed at times of 95 miles an hour, while a train is run between the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards in 88 hours.

In railroads, as in other lines of business, the tendency has been of late years to work a consolidation of interests, and a well posted railroad man maintains that in time, and that not far off, the entire system of the country will be controlled by three roads. This was John W. Gates, who said to an American representative: "In a very few years all the railroads will be comprised in three or four great systems. The Vanderbilts will own one, the biggest; Harriman will be at the head of another, and James Hill, the greatest of all railroaders, has his own railroad. Stocks will become so valuable, that they will be wiped out of the market." With the recent great mergers of railroad interests this prediction seems now in a fair way of realization.

The following statement, compiled for Poor's Manual of Railroads shows the equipment, financial operations and traffic operations of all the railroads of the United States for 1901, the latest year for which completed information is obtainable: Mileage of railroads, 195,887; second track, sidings, etc., 76,105; total, 265,992; locomotives, 39,729; passenger cars, 27,144; bags, mail, etc., 8,667; freight, 1,409,472. Liabilities—Capital stock, $5,978,796,249; bonded debt, $6,035,469,741; unfunded debt, $312,225,536; current accounts, $456,798,012; sinking and other funds, $143,670,983; total, $12,926,960,521. Assets—Cost of railroad and equipment, $10,777,752,155; other investments, $1,976,548,412; sundry assets, $390,112,441; current accounts, $223,616,024; total, $13,308,029,632. Excess of assets, $381,068,511. Miles of railroad operated, 199,975; passengers carried, 600,485,790; tons of freight moved, 1,084,066,451. Total revenue, $588,663,541; total payments, $477,355,347; surplus, $111,308,194.

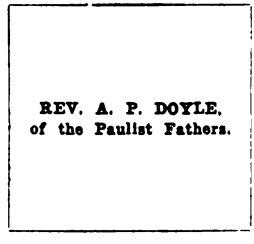
The preliminary report of the Interstate Commerce Commission on the income account of railways in the United States for the year ended June 20 last contains returns of railway companies operating 165,945 miles of line, or probably 98 per cent of the total railway mileage of the United States.

The passenger earnings of these railways were $472,429,165, and the freight earnings $1,200,884,603.

Including these and other earnings from operation, gross earnings amounted to $1,711,754,200, or $8,736 per mile of line; and operating expenses, $1,106,137,405, or $5,645 per mile of line; showing that net earnings were $605,676,795, or $3,091 per mile.

The net earnings were $51,395,421 greater than during the previous year.

Religious Progress: A Roman Catholic View.



REV. A. P. DOYLE, of the Paulist Fathers.

The year 1902 in the Catholic Church has been one of quiet, yet of healthy and vigorous growth. There are no accurate statistics to tell just the size of this growth, but there are many signs of a strong heart action, of throbbing pulses, of increasing activity in various departments and of a vigorous, energetic progress throughout the entire system. The Catholic Church presents at the close of the present year an organization well equipped to do its work. There had been some frictions and contentions, but much of this has been eliminated and there has been during the past year a positive progress in harmonious and unified action among the leaders. Two of the Archbishops have died—Most Rev. P. A. Feehan, in Chicago, and Most Rev. M. A. Corrigan, in New York—leaving the two most important sees vacant. New York was quickly filled by the selection of Most Rev. J. M. Farley, while the see of Chicago is still unoccupied.

There were three new bishops appointed during the year: Rt. Rev. W. J. Kenny, to St. Augustine, Fla.; Rt. Rev. J. J. Keane, to Cheyenne, Wyo., and Rt. Rev. J. N. Stariha, to Lead, S. D.

The most important ecclesiastical event of the year was the sending of the Taft Commission to Rome to treat with the Vatican about the lands of the Friars in the Philippines. While the Commission did not secure all that it desired yet it was received at Rome by the Vatican authorities in a spirit of conciliation and helpfulness, and negotiations were entered into which will ultimately result in securing the advantages desired. Mgr. Guidi was appointed Apostolic Delegate to the Church in the Philippines. The importance of the Taft Commission may be estimated from the following considerations: First, it is the primary step on the part of the Government at Washington to treat directly with the Vatican; second, while the question at stake was largely a matter of business—the selling of the possessions of the Friars—yet the settlement re-

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sulted in the inauguration of certain diplomatic relations which cannot but ultimately redound to a better understanding and, therefore, more harmonious action between the authorities in both Church and State.

Another matter of some importance was the adjudication by the International Tribunal of The Hague of the question of the Pious Fund between the Mexican government and Archbishop Riordan, representing the Church in California. This question has been pending for many years, and its solution resulted in favor of the claims of the Church in California, whereby the Mexican Government was condemned to pay to Archbishop Riordan an award of $1,420,682.00 in Mexican money, together with an annual interest of $43,051.

While these events have their importance, probably the most significant event of the year was the turning of the first sod of the Apostolic Mission House on the grounds of the Catholic University at Washington. The ceremony was performed by Cardinal Gibbons in the presence of the Archbishops and a large gathering of ecclesiastics on the afternoon of November 13. The significance of this ceremony is the official recognition given by the hierarchy to the new and vigorous and aggressive movement which has for its purpose the preaching of Catholic truth to the great throngs of the unchurched in this country. This movement was started by the Paulist Fathers a few years ago and it has grown with such rapidity that there are now more than fifty missionaries engaged exclusively in the work. It is the purpose of the movement to institute in every diocese a band of missionaries who will address themselves principally to the non-Catholics who are outside the churches and lay before them a plain statement of Catholic teaching. This will create a body of four or five hundred active missionaries whose special business will be to dissipate prejudices and present the claims of the Church in a most attractive way to the unchurched masses. The Apostolic Mission House at the Catholic University is designed to be the training school of the missionaries for this work. The immediate fruit of the movement has been a better understanding of Catholic teaching, a higher appreciation of the Catholic position and the reception of many thousand converts into the Catholic Church. Heretofore, the movement has been inspired by the enthusiasm of a few, but the ceremony of November 13 is the official recognition by the Church. The turning of the sod by the Cardinal in the presence of the Archbishops means the placing of the plant in the chosen nursery of the Church in order that it may there be fostered. Ultimately about the Apostolic Mission House will gather the missionary energies of the Church in the United States.

There have been many other events of minor importance, but all cumulatively taken indicate that the Church is faced to the rising sun. She now numbers by the claims of her leaders at least 14,000,000 adherents, though actual returns gave her but 11,000,000. It is claimed that these statistical returns are below the reality. There are no dissident or heretical movements within her to mar the compactness of her doctrinal professions and there is every indication of a healthy, vigorous growth.

Religious Progress: A Unitarian View

REV. ROBERT COLLYER,
of the Church of the Messiah, New York City.

Progress in the religious world means, as viewed from the standpoint of Unitarians, so far as it is my privilege to speak in their name, a broadening of both views and sympathies, together with a larger interest taken by people in those things which tend toward moral and spiritual growth. We have been getting along in this direction for many years; and while the lines of demarcation between the various denominations are not obliterated, they stand no longer like solid walls that the spirit of fellowship may not penetrate, and across which the handclasp of good will must not be given. The spirit of controversy has been banished in a very large degree, and there is a growing number of essential things in religious thought and work upon which all the churches are agreed. These constitute a broad platform, whereon there is absolute fellowship, and, in certain directions, they create a practical union of all denominations in a common cause. The strengthening of effort for denominational growth is not out of keeping with this idea. While each branch of the church universal holds its banner high and proclaims the Gospel strenuously in its own interpretation of it, it is no longer considered necessary in the work of saving souls to try to prove that the other churches cannot save them. Even the Unitarians have almost forgotten how it seems to be denounced as heretics by their Protestant brethren, who, in their turn, are regarded by the Roman Catholic Church with all the tolerance which its constitution permits. So we are gradually coming together in religious things, if not in the articles of religious belief. Creeds continue to hold us apart in a way, but even creeds are becoming modified, and perhaps the most noteworthy sign of religious progress during the year 1902 is embodied in the changes which the Presbyterion body has made in that direction. For years the Presbyterion Church had clung, as a church, to tenets of belief which many of its most devoted and influential members either rejected wholly, or accepted with such mental reservation as would once have constituted heresy, if openly expressed. Such, for instance, was the dogma concerning the hopeless condition of the souls of deceased infants. The elimination of this horrible theory from the professed belief of Presbyterians is a victory both for the cause of religion and for one of the tenderest sympathies of the human heart. Creeds, no matter how true they may be in the light of theology or of philosophy, contribute nothing to the development of religious life if they antagonize the best and sweetest and purest sentiments of human nature, and it is strange that this idea of infant damnation ever found its way into the doctrines of the Presbyterian Church, and remained there so long, in the face of that invitation which Jesus uttered—"Suffer the little children to come unto Me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." Naturally the elimination of this or any other item from the doctrinal system of any denomination lessens by just so much its differentiation from other denominations, and the promise of religious progress as seen in such things lies in the strengthening of the bonds of sympathy existing between the various churches as points of antagonism disappear. Then, as churches draw closer together in fellowship of the spirit, they may still retain their peculiarities of organization, and their specialties of ceremonial, and all those other things which few of their adherents would claim to be really essential, even though they are wedded to them in a way; they may still be Episcopalians or Methodists, Presbyterians or Baptists, Universalists or Unitarians, but they will find much work to do in common and will do it. And they will learn more and more to love all the other churches for what is good in them rather than to criticise and oppose them because of that which is not exactly in accord with their own conceptions in that particular direction.

There is a wonderful agreement upon the value of that church life which tends to advance Christianity along the practical lines of improved character in people and in the development of that universal brotherhood which means the betterment in every way of the conditions of living. The creed which proves its fidelity to the teachings of Jesus by making their effect evident in individual and social life is the one which will be most widely accepted as the world proceeds in its march of progress. It is scarcely possible that it will ever be set forth in one common form, but it is no mere optimism which leads many people to see, somewhere in the future, a period when all the truly uplifting creeds will be essentially one. The points wherein they differ will not afford ground upon which the adherents of any of them will stand in antagonism to other Christians; nor will they establish any ecclesiastical circle within which any body of believers will find room for the conceit that they alone are the true disciples of Him from whom Christendom derives its name. Of course there will always be churches which will possess the idea that somehow they have discovered something more of everlasting truth than is embodied in the doctrines of other churches; and these will always attract to their membership many people whose study of their formulated statements may establish conviction as to their reasonableness. But even such people will realize more and more that, even as the tree is judged by its fruit, any church will grow or die only as it may possess or lack the spirit of Christ's teachings and example.

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Religious Progress: An Orthodox Protestant View.

REV. THOMAS B. GREGORY.

The year of our Lord nineteen hundred and two closes with the horoscope as bright as could be desired for orthodox Protestant Christianity.

We live in an age of splendid hospitalities, and the acerbities of former days would now be impossible. We have learned the Christly virtue of tolerance, and upon the soil of the great Republic all phases of religious belief dwell together in peace.

Protestantism—and, of course, I mean orthodox Protestanism, the Protestanism of Christianity—is more than holding its own.

The tidal wave of unbelief which, naturally, perhaps, followed the publication of the "Origin of Species," and the more or less universal acceptance of the doctrine of "Evolution," has passed over us, and our American human nature, as is the case with human nature the world over and the ages through, is earnestly casting about for something to tie to amidst the storm and stress of life and death.

It is apparent, even to the most casual observer, that the great American people is on the eve of a wonderful spiritual awakening. Unless all signs fail the period of religious indifference is nearly over.

In fact, the year 1902 has witnessed a marvellous growth in orthodox Protestant Christianity in this country. This or that denomination may show signs of weakness in certain localities, but, upon the whole, all denominations have materially increased their strength during the year.

Statistics are tiresome, but it may be truthfully affirmed that the future for Orthodox Protestant Christianity in this country never looked brighter than it does to-day.

Our friends of the mother Church, as well as our friends of the extreme left in the Christian fold, have no little to say in the disparaging view of the "New Orthodoxy," but it is becoming more and more apparent every day that the new orthodoxy is both Protestant and Christian.

The so-called "higher criticism" which has made so much noise in the world and of which so much has been heard during the year 1902, has spent itself without materially harming an essential of the Protestant concept of Christian faith.

The new orthodoxy is, in every true sense of the word, Christian orthodoxy, and it is around this that the orthodox Protestants are rallying in good earnest.

The year just closed witnessed a wonderful tendency throughout the Protestant world toward the unification of the sects, and it is confidently believed by many that the time is not far distant when between all denominations of Protestantism there will be a spiritual, if not an organic, union.

The most noted event in the Orthodox Protestant world during the year 1902 was the splendid movement among the Presbyterians in the direction of the solidification of its various branches into one organic whole.

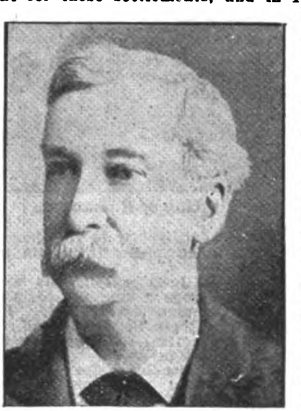
Notable, too, is the fact that during the year just closed the Methodists practically secured their great $20,000,000 Twentieth Century Missionary Fund—an achievement which, of itself alone, shows that orthodox Protestant Christianity is, in the best sense of the word, a militant affair.

In a word, it may be said that the year 1902 closes upon an Orthodox Protestantism that is full of hope, vigor and victory. The apathy of a generation ago has passed away, and all things would seem to indicate that the year 1903 is destined to be the brightest that Protestantism has seen in all its history.

Rhode Island.

Capital:
PROVIDENCE.

There is but little doubt that the first European to land on the soil of Rhode Island was Verrazzani, who, in 1524, coasted eastward from what is now New York harbor to what is now Narragansett Bay, and anchored in Newport harbor. It has also been claimed that this region was the Vinland of the Norse explorers, who may have landed on the American Continent four centuries before Columbus. Rhode Island was first settled at Providence, in 1636 by Roger Williams, who was banished from Massachusetts for maintaining religious and political opinions at variance with those of the rulers of that colony. In 1638 William Coddington and others, also banished from Massachusetts, purchased from the Indians the island of Aquiday, afterwards called Rhode Island, and established settlements at Newport and Portsmouth. A third settlement was founded in 1643 at Warwick, by a party among whom John Greene and Samuel Gorton were prominent. In the same year Roger Williams obtained a patent from the English Government for these settlements, and in 1647 Charles II. issued a charter to the colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. Rhode Island suffered much from the Indian wars of 1675 and the following years and was relieved only at the death of King Philip in 1676. Rhode Island took a prominent part in the War of the Revolution and furnished several prominent officers. The State was the last to accept the Constitution of the United States. In 1901 the Massachusetts Legislature revoked the edict of banishment against Roger Williams.



Gov. L. F. C. Garvin.

Rhode Island is the smallest State in the Union, having an area of only 1,250 square miles. In 1901 its population was estimated at 438,000. Manufacturing is the leading industry of the State, Rhode Island being noted for her varied products, among which cotton and woollen goods stand first. In 1900 she ranked second in the United States in the manufacture of cotton goods, and third in the manufacture of woollens, though this latter industry has decreased during the past five years. In the production of worsted and knit goods, however, there has been a rapid increase in the last decade. Since the invention of a method of "filling" gold with cheaper metals, Rhode Island has stood first in the manufacture of cheap jewelry, and nearly one-fourth of this product in the United States is sent out from Providence. The manufacture of silverware is allied to this and forms an important industry. Other industries are the manufacture of files, rubber and elastic goods, malt liquors and electrical apparatus and supplies.

Brown University, at Providence, received two large gifts during 1902. One was a bequest of $500,000 from George L. Littlefield, of Providence, to go to the university upon the death of his widow, Mrs. Harriet M. Littlefield, to be used to found a chair to be known as "The George L. Littlefield Professorship of American History." The other was a direct gift from Paul Bajnotti, Italian Consul-General at Liverpool, England of a memorial clock tower to be erected on the campus, and to cost not less than $30,000, and to be suitably inscribed to the memory of his wife, Carrie Brown Bajnotti.

On June 8, 1902, a strike was declared by the employes of the United Traction Company of Providence,

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operating the principal street railway lines in that city and Pawtucket. In Providence the tie-up of the car lines was not complete, not more than 50 per cent of the motormen and conductors going out, but in Pawtucket the strike was much more effective. Several riots took place in both cities, and for two days the streets were filled with military called out by the Governor. The rioting seems to have been caused by the Traction Company engaging deputy sheriffs to protect the non-union men and strike-breakers employed to run the cars. Dynamite was used by the rioters with effect, and a number of police men and deputies were severely handled by the mobs. On July 5 the Providence strike was declared off, the men going back to work at the old terms. It was claimed by the labor leaders that as there had been so many strike-breakers it was deemed best to allow the men to resume their positions rather than let them risk losing work altogether. In Pawtucket, however, the strikers voted to stay out until concessions were made by the Traction Company. The strike was caused by a demand for a ten-hour day at eleven hours pay, and recognition of the union.

The Democratic State Convention was held October 1, 1902. The platform adopted was devoted entirely to local issues, the Democrats deciding to go before the people chiefly upon the street railway strike issue. The Republican State Convention was held October 10, and the platform adopted reaffirms that of the National Republican Convention of 1900, expresses approval of President Roosevelt and his policies, and favors his nomination for President in 1904. It lauds the wisdom of the "American protective system" and declares that the question of the revision of the tariff can safely be left to a Republican Congress. The evil growing out of aggregations of capital should be summarily dealt with.

Rhode Island elected a Democratic Governor and Lieutenant-Governor at the election in November. Dr. Lucius F. C. Garvin, the Democratic candidate, received a plurality of 6,358. The Republicans elected the other State officers and carried the Senate by a large majority. The House of Representatives was fairly well divided between the two parties.

Dr. Garvin is a Tennesseean, born at Knoxville, November 13, 1841. He has figured conspicuously in Rhode Island politics for the past twenty years and has several times been elected to the House of Representatives, where he was generally the leader of his party. He is known as a champion of shorter hours for working people. It was thought that his election was due largely to the action of Governor Kimball in calling out the militia during the Providence-Pawtucket street railway strike in the Summer of 1902, an action which made the Governor unpopular with members of labor unions throughout the State.

Daniel L. D. Granger, who was elected to Congress from the First District, is one of the most popular Democrats in the State, and was Mayor of Providence during 1902.

Roumania.

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Capital:
BUCHAREST.

The first ruler of Roumania was Colonel Cuza, who had been elected Lord of Wallachia and of Moldaria in 1859. Upon the union of the two principalities, December 23, 1861, he assumed the reins of government with the title of Prince Alexandru Joan I. In February, 1866, a revolution forced his abdication, and Prince Carol I. (born April 20, 1839), son of the late Prince Karl of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, was elected Lord of Roumania. On March 26, 1881, he was proclaimed King. On November 15, 1869, he married Princess Elizabeth von Neurvied, who was born December 29, 1843. As they remained childless an act was passed settling the succession to the throne upon the King's elder brother, Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, who, however, renounced his right in favor of his son, Prince Wilhelm. In 1888 Prince Wilhelm renounced his right in favor of his brother, Prince Ferdinand, who, by royal decree, was created Prince of Roumania on March 18, 1889.

Prince Ferdinand was born August 24, 1865. On January 10, 1893, he married Princess Marie, daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

King of Roumania.

Roumania has been an independent kingdom since 1877, when the people assembled at Bucharest and proclaimed themselves free from the rule of Turkey. The executive is vested, under the constitution, in a council of eight ministers, with the Prime Minister (with or without a portfolio) at their head. The Legislature consists of two chambers—the Senate, of 120 members, elected for eight years, and the Deputies, of 183 members, elected for four. The King has a suspensive veto over the acts of the two chambers

The principal religions of Roumania, in the numbers of their followers, are 5,408,743 in the orthodox Greek Church, 269,015 Jews, 168,276 Catholics and Protestants, and about 43,740 Mahometans. Only the clergy of the national orthodox church are recognised and paid by the State. The Jews are much persecuted.

Instruction is in a very backward condition, although it is free and supposedly compulsory in the few public schools there.

The estimated revenue for 1902 is placed at $43,700,000, the expenditure being the same. The public debt in 1901 amounted to $286,403,103.

Of the total area of Roumania about one-half is under crops, in the cultivation of which about 70 per cent of the population is employed. The principal exports are cereals and fruits, fuel, chemicals and woods. In 1900 the exports amounted to $56,000,086, and the imports to $43,397,176.

Of all the countries of Europe there is none which has been so cruel, so unconsciously false to its own ideals, in persecuting the Jews, as has Roumania. It was on the plea that it was being denied religious liberty in Turkey that Roumania was allowed by the Powers to set up an independent government, yet it is the denying to a large section of her own countrymen of this very fundamental right which makes Roumania to-day the foulest blot on the European international escutcheon.

In September, 1902, the conditions of the Jews in Roumania became so intolerable that a note was sent by the United States to the Powers of Europe asking for co-operation on their part to find a means of putting a stop to the attacks by the Roumanian Government. The note met with general favor, though it aroused comment in several countries. Great Britain joined readily with America in the protest, but Russia and Germany preferred to remain inactive, showing some resentment at interference. The Roumanian Minister in London, M. Catargi, denied in an interview that Hebrews in Roumania are subjected to disabilities different from those imposed upon other foreigners, and stated that the Hebrew emigration was due not to persecution, but to agricultural depression. From press dispatches it appeared that the note sent by the United States, instead of benefitting the Jews, had the effect of making conditions harder, in that the Roumanian Government refused to grant emigration passports, without the tax of $4 being paid.

The Ministers of State are as follows: President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Demetre A. Stourdza; Minister of Interior, P. S. Aurelian; Minister of Finance, G. D. Pallade; Minister of Justice, C. J. Stoicescoc; Minister of Public Instruction, S. C. Haret; Minister of Public Works, J. J. C. Bratiano; Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, B. M. Missir; Secretary of the Council, N. Soultso.

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Russia.

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Capital:
ST. PETERSBURG.

The reigning family of Russia traces its descent, in the male line, from Duke Karl Friederich, of Holstein-Gottorp, who (1700) was of a younger branch of the House of Oldenburg; and, in the female line, from Michael Romanof, who was elected Czar in 1613, upon the extinction of the House of Rurik. This union was the result of one of the greatest projects of Peter I., who was ever scheming to bring Russia into closer contact with the rest of Europe.

Nicholas II., the present Czar, who is the eighth ruler to represent the House of Romanof-Holstein, was born May 6 (New style, May 18), 1868, and was the eldest son of Emperor Alexander III. and Princess Dagmen, the daughter of the present King of Denmark. He ascended the throne October 20 (New style, November 1), 1894, and, four weeks later, was married to Princess Alexandra Alix, daughter of Grand Duke Ludwig IV., of Hesse. Their children are:

Name.	Born.	Died.	Married.	Born.	Date of Marriage.	Issue.
1. Grand Duchess Olga	1895	....				
2. Grand Duchess Tatiana	1897	....				
3. Grand Duchess Marie	1899	....				
4. Grand Duchess Anastasia	1901	....				

THE HEIR PRESUMPTIVE.—According to a decree of Emperor Paul, in 1797, the law of succession to the throne of Russia is that of regular descent, by the right of primogeniture, with preference given to male over female heirs. If the present Czar, therefore, should fail to leave a male heir, the throne would pass to his brother, Grand Duke Michael, who was born November 22 (New style, December 4), 1878.

The Committee of Ministers is composed as follows:

Minister of the Imperial House and the Imperial Domains, Gen. W. Freedericksz; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Privy Councillor Count Lamsdorf; Minister of War, Gen. Kuropatkin; Minister of the Navy, Vice-Admiral Tyrtoff; Minister of the Interior, Privy Councillor Sipyaghin; Minister of Public Instruction, Mr. Lenger; Minister of Finance, Actual Privy Councillor Witte; Minister of Justice, Privy Concillor N. V. Mura- vieff; Minister of Agriculture and State Domains, Actual Privy Coun cillor Yermoff; Minister of Public Works and Railways, Auctual Privy Councillor Prince Khilkoff; Depart- ment of General Control, General Lobko; Procurator-General of the Holy Synod, Actual Privy Councillor Pobedonostzew; Minister and State Secretary for Finland, Actual Privy Councillor de Plehwe.

Czar of Russia.

THE NATION.—Russia is an absolute hereditary monarchy. Its government is the will of the Czar, in whom rests the entire legislative, executive and judicial power.

The Emperor of the Russian Em pire is the head of the Church, which is the orthodox Graeco-Russian, and to which he and his family must adhere. Restrictions are laid only on the Jews. All other religions may be freely practised.

There were, in 1898, 78,699 ele mentary schools in Russia, of which 73,046 were under the Ministry of Instruction. There are nine State universities and numbers of high schools.

Under the law of 1864 justice is administered through assize courts, with juries, elective justices of the peace, assemblies of justices (appeal), appeal courts for non-jury cases, and a Court of Cassation.

The estimated total revenue for 1902 was $894,241,003, the expendi- ture being the same. Of this reve nue over $30,000,000 was appropri- ated to meet extraordinary expen diture. The national debt is about $3,230,000,000.

Russia's great frontier contains four principal strongholds—one at Novogeorgievsk, on the right bank of the Vistula; Warsaw and Svan- gorod, on either side of it, and Brest-Litovsk, on the Bug.

Russia's enormous expanse con tains every species of industry. Her cereal products are those most valuable of all, but her textile manufactories are fast becoming a leading factor in her trade.

Having such an extensive frontier, Russia finds it necessary to carry out an elaborate system of defense. On the west, Poland is defended by four strongholds, sometimes called the Polish quadrilateral. Other important fortifications are in the Finland, the Vilna, the Odessa and the Caucasus districts, forming a chain of fortresses nearly encircling the country and thoroughly defending the frontiers.

Since January 13, 1874, military service has been obligatory for all men above twenty-one years of age. Certain privileges are granted on account of education, and clergymen, doctors and teachers are exempt. The period of service is, in European Russia, five years in active service, eighteen years in the two reserves; in the Asiatic dominions, seven years in the active army and six years in the reserves; in Caucasia, three years in the active army and fifteen years in the reserves. In case of need the Minister of War has the right to keep the men for another six months under the colors. There are separate regulations for the Cossacks and the Finnish troops. The peace strength of the Russian army is about 42,000 officers, and more than 1,000,000 men. On a war footing the army may consist of 4,600,000 men and officers.

The navy is divided into four entirely distinct fleets, each with its own organization. The entire strength of the fleets, excluding training ships and ineffective vessels, is 9 first-class battle ships, 15 second-class battle ships, 2 third-class battle ships, 8 coast defense vessels, 2 armored cruisers, 24 protected cruisers, 41 gunboats, 8 old armorclads and armor gunboats. Besides these, there are 21 destroyers in commission, several submarines, 45 first-class torpedo boats and about 150 second and third-class boats.

Previous to the Emacipation Act of 1861 all peasants were serfs of the State, of the Crown or of the Nobility. In 1861 the State bought of the serf-owners the land upon which the serfs were settled, and has since liberated the serfs and sold the land to them on consideration of 49 annual payments, each amounting to 40,000,000 roubles. In many cases the serfs acquired the land independently of any desire to do so, the price being fixed by the State, or by special commissions in which they took no part. About 9,000,000 peasants redeemed the land, with the aid of the Government, about 87,000,000 acres in all being reclaimed.

Besides cereals and potatoes, flax, hemp, hay, grapes, tobacco, cotton, rice and silk are raised in Russia and her provinces. The Government conducts 68 experimental farms, under the direction of the Ministry of Agriculture.

In European Russia forests cover a territory of more than 474,000,000 of acres. The State is the largest owner of forests in the country, and allows concessions to timber cutters. But little has been done, however, in exploiting the timber forests.

The soil of Russia is rich in minerals and the mining industry is steadily increasing. Gold is found chiefly in Siberia and the Ural Mountains. Other metals found plentifully are silver, platinum, copper,

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maganese, iron, mercury and zinc. The salt industry flourishes chiefly in South Russia, though large exports are sent from the Northern provinces. The petroleum industry is extending rapidly and the total quantity of crude oil and residuum consumed in Russia may be estimated at 6,450,000 tons.

There are now about 37,000 miles of railway in Russia, about 60 per cent of which are worked by the Government. The Great Siberian Railroad is about 1,885 miles long, of which 1,600 miles are in Chinese territory. The total cost of construction probably exceeded $500,000,000. The length of telegraph lines is about 100,000 miles, with about 300,000 miles of wire.

THE DEPENDENCIES.—Finland is the only European dependency of the Russian Empire. It is, in form, a grand duchy, with the Emperor for the Grand Duke. Of the population of 2,595,000, 2,230,000 are Finns, 350 Swedes, 12,000 Russians and 3,000 Germans and Laps. The Lutheran is the nearly universal religion. Education is well looked after in elementary and preparatory schools and one university.

The poor are supported by the municipalities; the paupers amount to 2½ per cent of the population.

Finland's budget for 1900 shows estimated expenditure and receipts, both, of $17,501,376. The public debt amounts to $22,289,993.

Finland's imports in 1900 amounted to $54,151,000, while her exports for that year were $39,546,000—not a bad showing, considering that 13 per cent of the country is under water.

In Central Asia, Russia owns the State of Bokhara, south of Russian Turkestan, and the State of Khiva, south of the Aral Sea. These States are ruled respectively by an Ameer and a Khan. The Czar exacts a money tribute from the Khiva. The religion in both States is Mohammedan, and foreign residents are prohibited except by permission of the Czar.

Russia has leased from China for twenty-five years Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan, which have been incorporated into the Territory of Kwang-Tung.

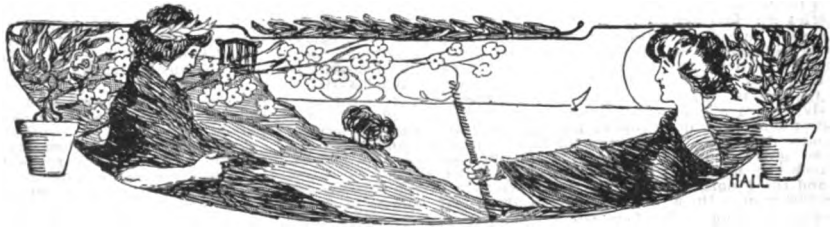
THE RUSSIAN DEPENDENCIES.

Dependencies.	Area in Sq. M.	Population.	Imports.	Exports.
Finland	144,255	2,592,778	$92,558	$38,062
Bokhara	92,000	1,250,000		
Khiva	22,320	800,000		
Kwang-Tung	79,456	29,706,249		
Totals	338,031	34,348,027		

Events in 1902.—The early part of the year saw serious riots in the Russian cities and provinces. These riots, brought on ostensibly by the forceful drafting of university students for service in the national army, were, in reality, but a forceful expression of the growing social discontent in the Russian Empire. They terminated in the assassination of M. Sipiaguine, the Russian Minister of the Interior, by a student from Kieff, who, in company with some of his fellow students, had been drafted into the army and placed on duty at Saratoff. Attempts at other assassinations and frequent serious riots in which the populace and the military clashed took place before the disturbance subsided.

The most important change in her foreign affairs was that by which she concluded a treaty with France as a safeguard against the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

As stated above, Finland is now a part of the Russian Empire. But this is in fact only, not in spirit, for Finland strongly resents the attempts Russia has been making to bring her under the Imperial yoke. Arbitrary and harsh measures have been resorted to, the Finns protesting at every step. Of all the measures, that forcing military service in the Russian army by conscription of the Finnish youth is, perhaps, the most unpopular. On account of these attempts to Russify Finland, great numbers of her people have migrated to this and other countries.



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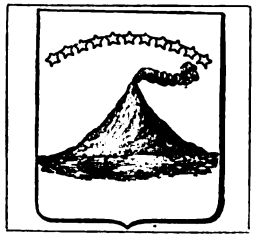
Salvador.

Capital:
SAN SALVADOR.



Lying between Guatemala and Honduras on the north, east and west, and the Pacific Ocean on the south, Salvador, the smallest of the South American Republics, is the only one of the five not having a coast line on the Atlantic Ocean. Except along the coast the country is chiefly mountainous, the great chain of the Sierra Madre stretching along its northern frontier and sending great spurs toward the centre of the Republic. From these the land descends in undulations until it rises again toward the Coast Range, which throws out spurs toward the sea and the interior. Nine volcanoes form part of the latter range. The highest, Chicontepec, 7,683 feet above sea level, had been extinct for centuries before the history of the Republic began. On the slopes of this volcano, in the Province of San Vincente, are several geysers which admit great volumes of steam, accompanied by a noise that can be heard for a distance of two miles. The two principal lakes within the Republic are Guija and Ilopango, and there are several smaller bodies of water which are chiefly of volcanic origin. In 1880 Lake Ilopango was the scene of a very remarkable volcanic phenomenon, which was preceded by a severe earthquake in the surrounding country. The waters of the lake suddenly rose four feet above their usual level, and flowing into the bed of the Jilva, a stream which forms the usual outlet from the lake, increased it to the proportions of a broad and raging river, which soon made for itself a channel 30 to 35 feet deep. A rapid subsidence of the level of the lake was thus produced, and in three months the surface was 34 feet below its maximum. Toward the centre of the lake a stony island, 500 feet in diameter, rose to a height of 150 feet, and the water adjacent to it became very hot.

In the Summer of 1524 the Spanish conquerors, having subjugated Mexico and turned their attention to the countries lying to the south, passed across the La Pax River into what is now the Republic of Salvador. At first received hospitably by the natives, the Spaniards soon found their advance resisted more desperately than before. Alvarado received an arrow wound which rendered him lame for life, but he took ample revenge, and of all the multitude of half naked, poorly equipped warriors who opposed him, not one was left alive. It was not until 1525 that Cuscatlan, the capital, was captured and Salvador became a part of the vice-regal kingdom of Guatemala. For nearly 300 years it remained under Spanish dominion, the natives wasting away and diminishing as they tilled the soil or worked the mines for their captives. In 1811 there were heard the first mutterings of a storm, but it was not until 1821 that the successful termination of the struggle for liberty, made by Mexico, inspired the people of the southern colonies to shake off the Spanish yoke. On the 15th of September, 1821, the Province of Guatemala was declared free and independent, and in the following year an attempt was made to annex it to the Mexican Empire. The Province of Salvador resisted, but finally had to submit to a Mexican force and be incorporated in the Empire as a part of Iturbide. In 1824 the Central American Confederation was formed, an impracticable operation, for party jealousies and personal ambitions brought turmoil and strife, and in spite of all efforts to maintain order and preserve the union, the Confederation was dissolved in 1839, and Salvador became one of the five independent States. Since 1842 several republics have made efforts to re-establish the Central American Confederacy, but without avail, and in 1886 the Constitution which remained in force eighteen years was promulgated. As this book goes to press the President is Tomas Regaldo.

Notwithstanding the disadvantages under which Salvador labors, of having no ports on the Atlantic coast, and no outlet for merchandise in that direction, the commerce of the country has been always active, due largely to the high prices that are obtained for the agricultural products. Within the last two or three years, however, the decrease in the price of coffee, and the low rate of silver, have tended to cause a decline in the receipts. Coffee is the "money crop" of the Republic. The Government reported in 1902, 50,000 hectares of land planted in coffee trees, and there still remains in an uncultivated state about 20,000 hectares of virgin land suitable for the growing of coffee. The average bearing life of a Salvador coffee tree is given as thirty years, and the average production is 350 grams. The average yearly export is estimated at 50,000,000 pounds, and the average cost per kilogram, delivered at the maritime ports, is 9 cents in American gold. In 1902 the coffee crop of the Republic did not exceed 40,000,000 pounds, a decrease of 15,600,000 pounds from 1901. The falling off was due chiefly to the unseasonable weather, the rains which fell early in the year causing the trees to blossom prematurely, the bloom being afterward destroyed by the north winds.

On May 1, 1902, the President of the Republic, Tomas Regaldo, delivered an interesting message to the National Congress, in which he stated that the political, economic and social affairs of the nation were in a satisfactory condition, and that peace and tranquility prevailed. Discussing the foreign relations of the Republic with the rest of the world, he noted the fact that the diplomatic relations existing between Salvador and the United States are unchanged, and the countries are bound together by closer bonds of friendship and good will than have ever existed before. During the past year the cause of education has received the especial attention of the Government. The number of teachers assigned to the primary schools has been considerably increased, and a notable improvement has occurred in the general efficiency of elementary instruction. The colleges and universities of the nation continue to be largely patronized and well managed.

Salvador seems to have advanced beyond her sister republics in Central America in municipal improvements and in the production and importation of articles of convenience or luxury. Telephone and telegraph service is excellent, considering the percentage of poor in the cities and towns, and in 1902 Francisco Bogen, a German resident of San Salvador, made a contract with the Government for the establishment of an automobile service, the vehicles to be run by alcohol power.

According to the census of 1901, the population of Salvador was 1,006,848, of which 772,200 were white and 234,648 Indians. Attracted by the possibilities of coffee culture and by the encouragement offered by the Government to commerce of all sorts, many Americans have settled in the country in recent years, coming chiefly from other Central and South American countries. The greatest difficulty against which a foreigner has to contend is the climate, and Dr. David J. Guzman, in a work on the physical aspects of Salvador, gives some valuable hints to immigrants and non-acclimatized persons visiting the country. He says: "When the European lands on our shores he soons feels the moist heat which prevails, particularly in the wet season. His strength begins gradually to fail and his appetite soon languishes, his habitual energy declines. He should avoid the immoderate use of fruits and take extraordinary precaution to provide against sudden changes of temperature. The skin should be kept in good condition, as perspiration, which is active in warm countries, should be unobstructed. Care should be taken to avoid sleeping in low and damp places. Clothing should be loose, so as to admit free circulation of air. Food should be a properly proportioned mixture of animal and vegetable substances."

Salvador has a long, and, what might appear to be a rather prohibitive, tariff schedule on imported goods, for revenue only, and not for the fostering of home industry. Internal taxes are placed upon some commodities, also, and in May, 1902, the President promulgated a decree imposing taxes on coffee and salt produced in the District of La Paz, the proceeds of which are to be used in the construction of a bridge over the Jibora River. The revenues collected during 1901, according to a statistical table published in the official newspaper of San Salvador, shows that the collection of revenue from all sources, from January to September of that year, amounted to $4,835,064.06, exceeding the sum for the first nine months of 1900 by $282,375.72. Of these revenues, the amount of $2,542,967.51 was from duties on imports; $526,396.56 on exports, and the remainder came from internal revenue taxes and sundry Governmental taxes.

The Ministers of State in Salvador are: Dr. F. A. Reyes, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Dr. Ruben Rivera, Minister of Interior, War and Navy; Dr. J. Trigueros, Minister of Charity and Public Instruction; Dr. F. A. Novoa, Minister of Finances, Public Credit and Public Works. The President of the Supreme Court is Dr. David Castro, and the head of the Roman Catholic Church is A. Perez.

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San Marino.

The small republic of San Marino, which is located in the hills near Rimini, on the Adriatic, is unquestionably one of the oldest states in Europe. It was founded in the fourth century by a pious mason of Dalmatia, and since that time has maintained its independence against many attacks, its situation, on the slope of Mt. Titan, being practically impregnable. The total area of San Marino is 23 square miles, and its population will not exceed 11,000. It has a standing army consisting of 38 officers and 950 men; no public debt, and sufficient revenue from its exports of wine, cattle and stone to meet all expenditures.

The executive power of San Marino rests in the Great Council of Sixty composed of 20 nobles, 20 townsmen and 20 peasants, of whom two are elected to serve for six months as Regents, after which they are ineligible for office for three years.

The present ministry is composed as follows: Secretary of Interior, G. Belluzzi; Secretary of Foreign Affairs and Finance,, D. Fattori; Commissioner of Justice, J. Gianini; Commander of Militia, F. Gozi; Treasurer, C. Bonelli; Director of Posts, G. Bonelli; Director of Telegraphs, G. Fattori.

Italy and Great Britain are the only nations which maintain diplomatic relations with San Marino.

Servia.

Capital:
BELGRADE.

The Obrenovitch dynasty, of which the present ruler of Servia is the fifth representative, was founded by Milos Sodororic Obrenovitch, the leader of the Servians in their war of insurrection against Turkey. When the treaty of peace was signed in 1829, Obrenovitch assumed the title of Prince of Servia, and in 1830 a Firman of the Sultan made this dignity hereditary in his family. Prince Milan, the fourth of his line, was the first to adopt the title of King, which was done by proclamation after the Treaty of Berlin, in 1878.

The present ruler, Alexander I., was born August 14, 1876, and succeeded his father, King Milan I., upon his abdication, March 6, 1889. At that time Alexander was in his minority, so a regency was established to last until he should attain his eighteenth year. When but 17, however, he overthrew the regency and assumed the royal prerogative upon his own authority. On August 5, 1900, he married Draga Maschin, who was born September 23, 1867.

The Constitution of the Kingdom of Servia bears date of 1901, superseding those of 1869 and 1888. Under it the executive vests in the King and a council of eight Ministers. The legislative authority is shared by the King on one hand, and the Senate and National Assembly on the other. The Senate is composed of fifty-one members, the majority of whom are appointed by the King, and the Assembly of 130 Deputies elected by the people.

The State religion is the Greek Orthodox, but liberty of conscience is unrestricted.

Primary education in Servia is compulsory and free, under a Ministry of Education.

The King appoints the judges, who serve in twenty-three Courts of First Instance, a Court of Appeal, a Court of Cassation and a Tribunal of Commerce. There are no poorhouses in Servia and no need for them, even the poorest people owning property.

The estimated annual revenue is $14,803,614; the expense, $14,798,508. The public debt is about $84,480,537.

A series of forts being built and partly (9) completed will protect Servia's frontier.

Servia is principally an agricultural country, each peasant cultivating his own freehold. The industries are unimportant.

King of Servia.

Of slight importance was an alleged attempt to reinstate the Karageorgevitch dynasty, which has not been in power since 1858, when Servia was taken under protection of the European Powers. It was immediately suppressed, the leader having been killed. Prince Alexis Karageorgevitch, the direct descendant of that line, denies that he was a party to the ill-timed attempt.

In 1901 several important changes were made in the Constitution, by decree of the King, which resulted in several small revolts on the part of the subjects. By the new Constitution the power of the King was increased in many points and more clearly defined in others. A system of a two-chamber Legislature was constituted, the Lower House to be elective, the Upper to be composed of 30 appointive and 18 elective members, to be controlled by the King, who maintains a certain right of veto over the Lower House. The throne was made hereditary through the female as well as the male line. The King's right of decree was much curtailed. There seemed to be an attempt to secure a more complete balance of power between the executive and legislative branches than that existing under the old Constitution.

Measures of legislation must receive the assent of both Chambers. The State Council consists of fifteen members, appointed by the King from amongst the members of the Senate. It decides complaints of injury to private rights resulting from royal and Ministerial decrees; questions of administrative competence and obligations; matters relative to departmental and communal contracts and loans, and the transfer of their real property; the appropriation of private property for public purposes; the final settlement of debts due the State, and which cannot be collected; the outpayment of extraordinary sums sanctioned by the budget, and exceptional admissions to the privilege of Servian citizenship. This body is always sitting. The National Assembly is composed of 130 Deputies elected by the people. Every male Servian, with the exception of officers and soldiers under the colors, twenty-one years of age, and paying fifteen dinars in taxes is entitled to vote. Servians thirty years of age, paying 60 dinars in direct taxes, are eligible to the Assembly, provided they reside permanently in Servia and are able to read and write.

Military service in Servia is compulsory from the age of 21 years, and when fully mobilized the army consists of about 110,245 men, formed in five divisions. Outside of the division formation are a brigade of cavalry, a mounted battery, one munition column, a body guard, six batteries of mountain artillery, besides special troops, field artillery and engineers corps. The State possesses but one steamer, which is used exclusively for military purposes.

It was reported in the Fall of 1902 that Servia was about to follow the example of Monaco and farm out the country to a gambling society. The syndicate, it was reported, had already agreed to part of the contracts, and was to pay the kingdom 25 per cent of the profits, with a guarantee of 1,000,000 francs in gold per year.

Intermittent quarrels between King Alexander and Queen Draga have occupied the attention of the royal family and nobility of Servia during the past year. The reports make both of the rulers out to be of quick temper and inclined to interfere with each other's business.

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Shipping Interests of the United States.

Half a century ago American shipyards were building very nearly as many merchant vessels and of a tonnage almost as great as that of Great Britain. The Civil War put a check to this, however, and three years ago our tonnage was less than in 1861, while that of Great Britain had increased and multiplied. But in 1899 there began for this country a new era in shipbuilding. The demand for American-built vessels had so increased that the tonnage capacity of our shipyards had grown very largely. The building of our new navy was an important factor in this growth. Cramp's yard, in Philadelphia, had it not been aided by Government contracts, would probably never have reached its present importance as a builder of merchant ships. It has demonstrated its capacity for turning out as fine and as fast ships as were ever built on the Clyde.

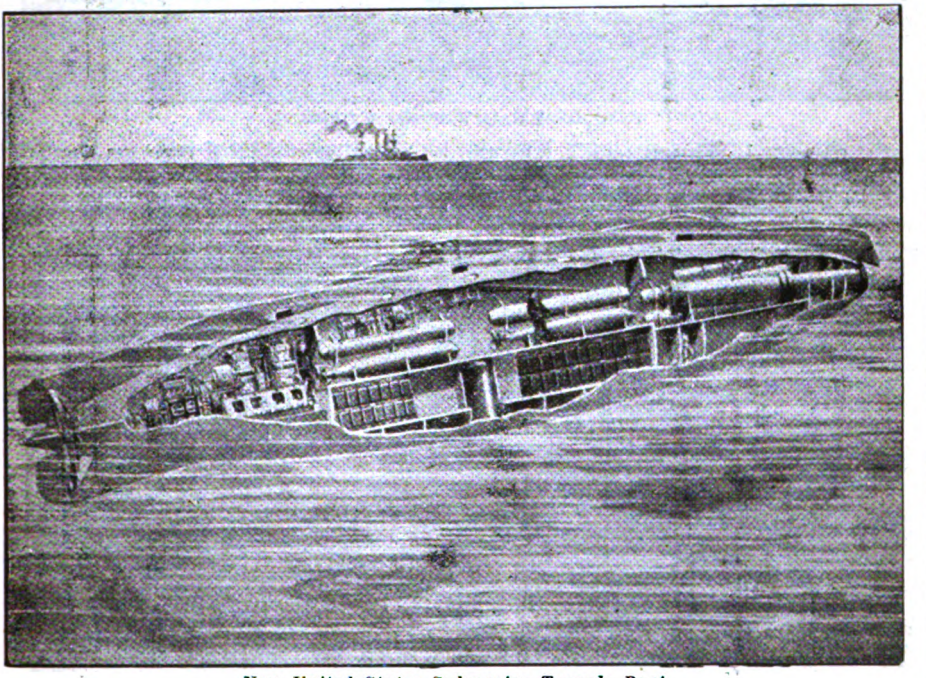
The great yards at Newport News can build steel merchant ships in competition with English builders and still make a handsome profit. This establishment has been in existence but a few years, but it has a magnificent equipment, and is prepared to undertake work of any kind and to any extent.

Roach's yard at Philadelphia, the old established, is also doing much work, and is turning out vessels equal to the best.

The growth of the business of the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, at Wilmington, Del., has also been remarkable. Here have been constructed a number of vessels for the navy and important additions to our merchant marine.

The yards at Bath, Me., too, are very busy. In 1899 they sent out the first American steel sailing ship built of American steel. It is believed that the minimum of cost at the English yards has been reached, while it is expected to decrease at the Maine yards. The cost of their product per ton is even now less than of similar work in England.

On the Pacific Coast the shipbuilding industry is assuming greater proportions yearly, while the grain



New United States Submarine Torpedo Boat.

and ore carrying trade on the Great Lakes keeps up a constant demand for vessels built at the Cleveland, Bay City, Duluth and other yards.

There are now nearly a hundred shipyards in the United States. In addition to supplying our own ships these yards have supplied war vessels for several foreign nations, which shows that we have reached a point in naval construction where we have nothing to fear from competition.

In the opinion of those best posted the great shipyards of the future are to build on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts. This prediction is based on the fact that in the States bordering on those coasts there are great deposits of coal and iron, and the steel for ships can be made at a price much lower than elsewhere, while the cost of transportation to the yards will be proportionately less.

The most important event of the year in shipping circles was the consolidation of Atlantic lines under the management of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan. The lines included in the combination are the White Star, American, Red Star, Atlantic Transport, Leyland and Dominion. These lines comprise 107 ocean going steamers, with a total tonnage of over 880,000 tons. The capitalization was fixed at $200,000,000. The negotiations had covered a period of many years, and Mr. Clement A. Griscom, president of the International Navigation Company, was interested in the project as far back as 1884. "The consolidation," said Mr. Griscom, "will result in better transatlantic service, steadier and more uniform rates. American manufacturers will be able to distribute their products on through bills of lading, and avoid the expense of transshipments which they now incur. In a word, it is intended to reduce transportation charges as far as possible to everyone and to improve facilities, and the company expects to make its increased profits over the conditions of the past from economical management. To what extent these new services will be conducted by steamships built in this country and sailed under the American flag depends upon Congress."

The combine proposes one great terminal in New York for its lines, and has made a request of the Dock Department for more room. Their plans include a strip of water front extending from West Houston to West Twenty-third street, on the North River. This would cost over $8,000,000, and authority has been

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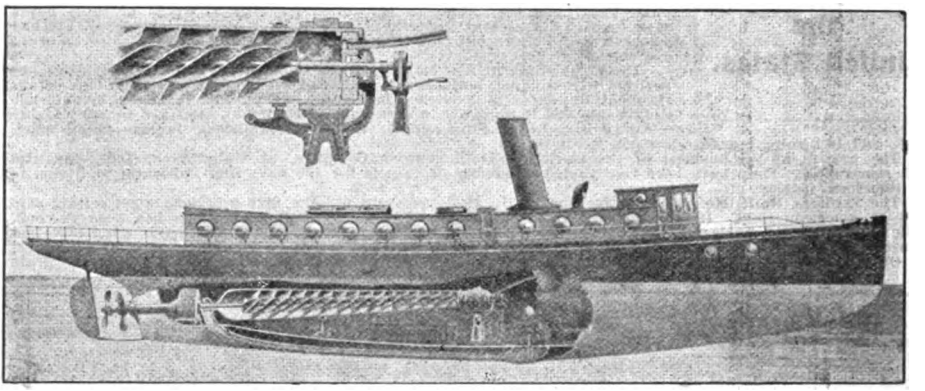
given by the Legislature to the Dock Commissioners to acquire this land. Plans are also made for the construction of new docks in London.

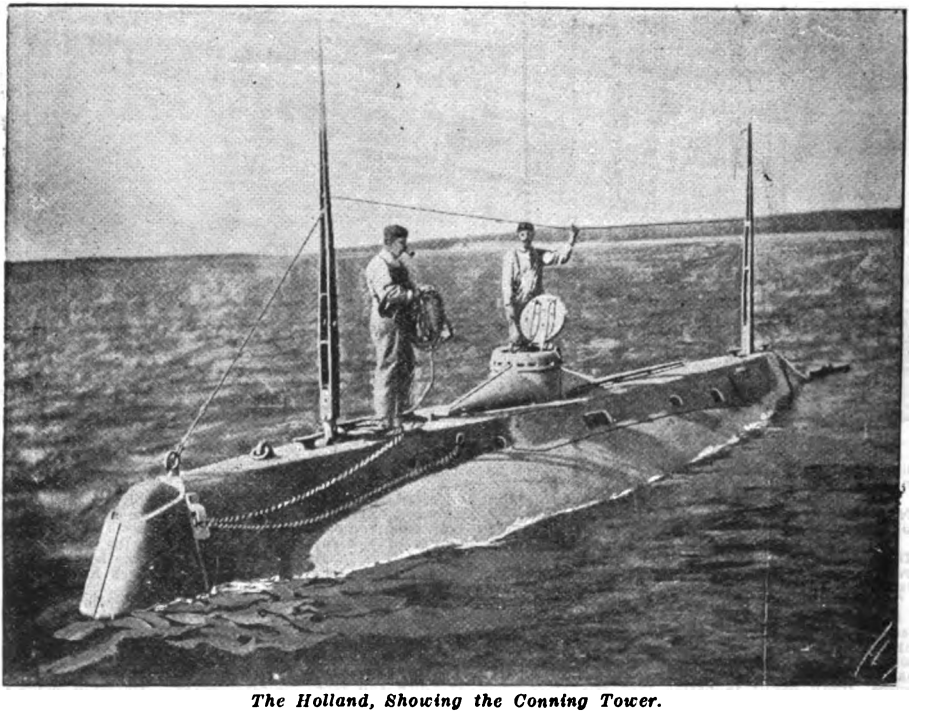
This movement aroused much opposition in England. It was viewed as a threat to take away England's prestige on the seas. Oddly enough, two leading figures in England's fight for and against the trust were women. In favor of it was Mrs. W. J. Pirrie, whose husband is the managing director of Harlan & Wolff, who are heavy stockholders in the White Star line. While opposed was the widow of Thomas H. Ismay, who owns millions of stock and who dominates her son, Mr. Bruce Ismay, prominent in the management of



John Jacob Astor's Marine Turbine.

the great company. It was made not only a business, but a social question. Mrs. Pirrie was threatened with social ostracism, but persisted in her stand and was finally victorious.

A British anti-Morgan shipping combine was threatened, which was to include the Cunard and a Canadian line, backed by the Canadian Pacific Railroad. It was to be liberally subsidized by the British and Canadian Governments, and was thought by many to be essential to the preservation of the British shipping position on the North Atlantic. The scheme has not yet materialized, but may do so in time.



The Holland, Showing the Conning Tower.

The United States Shipbuilding Company was organized in the Spring of 1902. Its object was to acquire the plants and equipments of the following companies: Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal.; Bath Iron Works and Hyde Windlass Company, Bath, Me.; Crescent Shipyard and Samuel L. Moore & Sons' Company, Elizabethport, N. J.; Eastern Shipbuilding Company, New London, Conn.; Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, Wilmington, Del.; Canada Manufacturing Company, Cardeno, N. J., and the Bethlehem Steel Company. It has a capital stock of $45,000,000.

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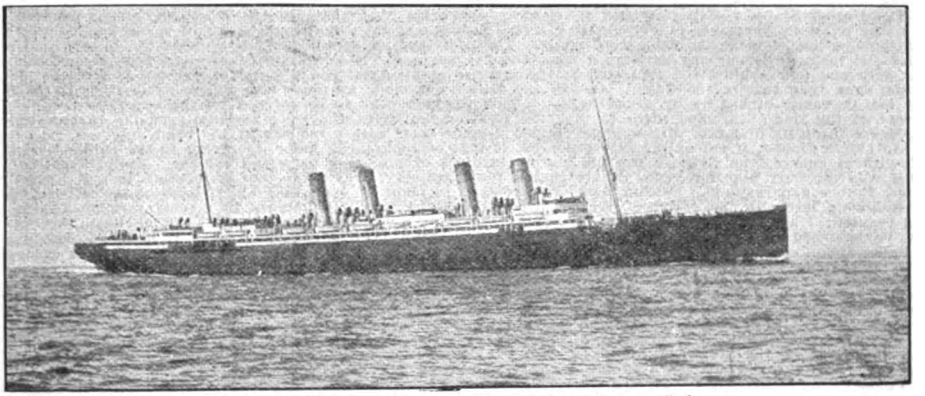
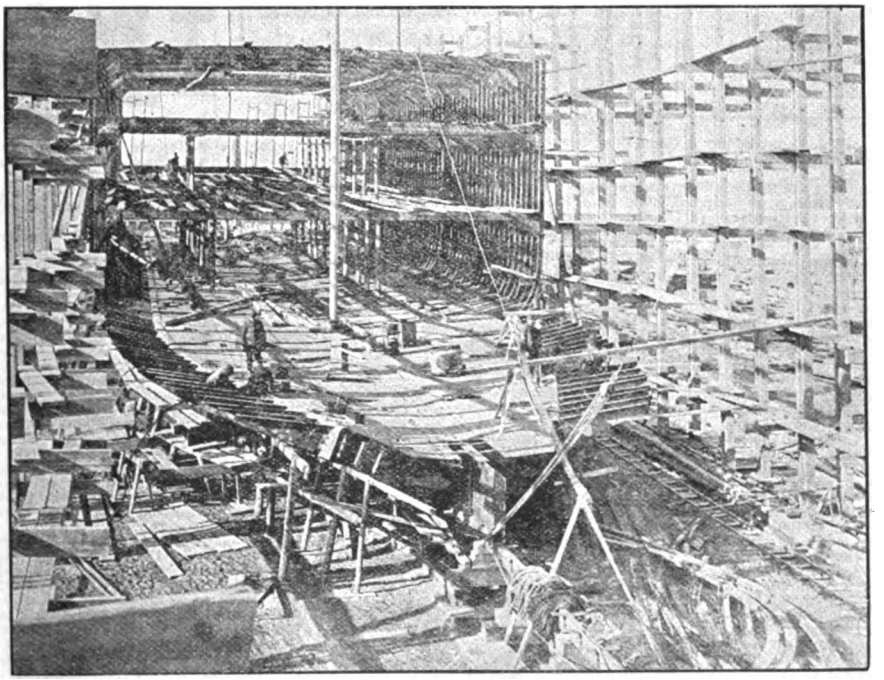
Another combination was talked of to include the Cramp works, the Newport News yards, the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco; the Columbian Ironworks, of Baltimore, and the Bath (Me.) Iron Works. These plants are the only ones in the country capable of turning out large warships, and should such a trust be formed, it would have the Government at its mercy, but it has not yet come into being.

One of the most interesting features of naval architecture of recent years has been the development of the submarine idea. The first practical boats of this class for any navy were built in this country. Many unsuccessful efforts had been made, both at home and abroad, to build and operate submarine craft, but it



The Deutschland, a Type of the Modern Ocean Palace.

remained for Mr. John P. Holland to perfect a structure which would obey man's will and sink into or float upon the water, move ahead or back, manoeuvre and sail a course by compass, and finally discharge successfully a torpedo tube of such effectiveness as to destroy the greatest battleship afloat. England and France have each devoted much attention to vessels of this class, but none of those made by them has been perfected, and the United States, which is possessed of half a dozen boats of the Holland type, is thus the owner of vessels unique among the navies of the world. Lewis Nixon, proprietor of the Crescent shipyard



In a Modern Shipyard; the Steel Structure of an Ocean Steamer.

(By Courtesy of World's Work.)

at Elizabeth, N. J., an acknowledged authority on such matters, asserts that these boats will practically revolutionize the principles of naval warfare. The blockading of ports, as practised under our present system, will be well nigh impossible. A few submarine boats will be able to clear any harbor of attacking ships of war. Against their stealthy attacks a battleship can have no defence but flight. A battleship cannot attack one of these naval sharks for the reason that it presents no target. It will undoubtedly be necessary to devise some type of war vessel to withstand these boats, but what this type will be no one can

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yet say. At the Congress of The Hague a proposition was made to forbid, by international law, the use of submarine torpedo boats. The Holland boats are built of steel throughout, and are divided into three compartments—one for the machinery, one for the conning tower and its equipment, and one for the storage battery, water ballast and water tanks, etc. Their cost is about $170,000 each. When above water the power is derived from a 150 horse power gasoline engine; when below from a 70 horse power electric motor. The speed is about eight knots an hour when submerged, and ten when not. The armament consists of one torpedo expulsion tube and five Whitehead torpedoes, with which it is claimed five battleships can be destroyed without the exposure of the boat.

The United States to-day possesses the fastest submarine boat afloat in the Moccasin, which received its water trials in November in Peconic Bay. The Moccasin made a maximum speed of seven and twenty-eight-hundredths knots on its submerged trials. This unlooked-for speed was made under the electric batteries and motor, without any assistance from the gas engine. The Moccasin made eight runs submerged, four with and four against the tide, and to the surprise of all developed a speed of five one-hundredths of a knot more than that of the Adder. One of the allegations made by those who oppose submarines is that they can be easily picked up by a battleship. This would appear to be refuted by the experience of observers on the shore stationed there to take the time of the boat, who were absolutely unable to pick up the Moccasin on its first run, although she carried a guide mast with a red flag at the head.

An action almost, if not quite, unprecedented, is that of John Jacob Astor, in giving to the public freely and without charge, the right to use his marine turbines or machines to propel vessels. Their invention, which was the only aim for years of his genius for machinery, was protected by patents in the United States, France and England. Colonel Astor relinquished in favor of everybody his title to these patents in the following letter to the editor of the Scientific American: "All my patents in marine turbines having been granted, I hereby present them to the public, in the hope that the development of the ideal turbine may be hastened thereby. The following appear to me the principal advantages: 1. Reduced weight; 2. Higher steam efficiency; 3. Higher mechanical efficiency, by reason of the reduced size enabling the ports to be fitted more perfectly, permitting the diminution of friction, and also the reduction of the leakage loss; 4. Such a turbine would seem to be particularly suitable in central station work for generating electricity, in which case the field and armature may be driven in opposite directions. This would improve the efficiency of the dynamo and increase its output for a given weight. This principle is obviously also applicable to gas engines. Further details and particulars concerning pumps, condensers, etc., may be obtained from the Patent Office at Washington by ordering a copy of patent No. 690,821, granted to me on marine turbines, or from the office of the Scientific American, No. 361 Broadway, New York City, through which agency I obtained my patents. The French patent is dated September 28, 1901; the English patent October 1, 1901."

Colonel Astor's invention was inspired by the use of Parsons's in the Turbina and King Edward classes of vessels in England.

Siam.

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Capital:
BANGKOK.

The reigning King of Siam is Chulalongkorn I., born September 1, 1853, who succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, Mahah Mougkut, October 1, 1868. He has two daughters, three sons, a brother and twenty half-brothers. The royal dignity is nominally hereditary, but does not descend always from the father to the eldest son, each sovereign being invested with the privilege of nominating his own successor.

The executive power is exercised by the King advised by a Cabinet consisting of the heads of the various departments of the Government, Foreign Affairs, Interior, Justice, Finance, Public Instruction, Public Works, War, Marine, Police, etc. Most of the portfolios are held by the King's half-brothers and sons. The law of May 8, 1874, constituting a Council of State, has now been superseded by the Royal Decree of January 10, 1895, creating a Legislative Council. The latter is composed of the Minister of State and others not less than twelve in number, appointed by the Crown. The total membership is now fifty-one.

Kedah, Patani, Kelantan and Tringganu, in the Malay Peninsula, acknowledge the sovereignty of Siam and send revenues to Bangkok. The Laos States of Chieugmai, Lakon, Nan, Lampouchi, Pree and others, stand in a similar position toward the Government in Bangkok.

The trans-Mekong portion of the State of Luang Prabang is now under French protection. The remainder is still Siamese.

The Siamese dominions are divided into forty-one provinces or districts, each having a Commissioner, deriving authority direct from the King, and having under him subordinate Governors over the various parts of his district.

The total area of Siam, exclu Mekong and the Annam Hills, now is estimated at about 244,000 miles being in the Malay Penin tion are still more imperfectly tory, and the difficulty of arriving on account of the Oriental custom latest foreign estimates give the the French annexation, as follows, mese, 1,000,000 Chinese, 2,000,000 immigrants of other nationalities 000. With the assistance of sev vances have been made in recent tice in the national courts, and in suits of foreigners against natives, tirely remodelled by a Japanese

King of Siam.

The capital possesses the fol mal College, for training teachers, one boarding school for the sons princes and nobles, under control four Anglo-vernacular schools; one dle vernacular schools; sixty-four training school for 150 boys, at cation in the provinces is now also kok. The prevailing religion is some 5,000 temples, containing 60,

The revenue for 1901-2 was equal to about 29½ cents, and the A British officer occupies the po Comptroller-General, and there are holding high positions under the Government. The financial condition is extremely favorable, the revenue being steadily on the increase, while there is no public debt.

sive of the country between the acknowledged to belong to France, square miles, about 60,000 square sula. The numbers of the popula- known than the extent of terri- at any correct result is the greater of numbering only the men. The population of the kingdom, before In round numbers: 2,500,000 Sia- Laotians, 1,000,000 Malays, while bring the total up to about 8,000,- eral Belgian lawyers, great ad- years in the administraion of jus- the international court, which tries The legal code is now being en- lawyer.

lowing Government schools: Nor- established in 1892, 60 students; and another for the daughters of of English masters and instructors; higher vernacular school; six mid- aided vernacular schools, and a tached to the normal school. Edu- under the head department in Bang- Buddhism, and the country has 000 priests.

35,500,000 ticals, a tical being expenditure was 38,074,288 ticals. sition of Financial Adviser and numerous other English officers

The standing army does not exceed 5,000 men, but from 10,000 to 12,000 would be available in a short time. The navy list contains the names of 22 vessels of over 100 tons. The marine infantry numbers 15,000. At the mouth of the Menam River are the Paknam forts. The bar prevents ships of more than 13 feet draught from ascending to Bangkok.

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In the late Summer and Fall of 1902 a revolution was in progress in the upper part of Siam, in the protectorate of Laos, about 500 miles from Bangkok. The country of Laos has been under the protectorate of Siam for about seven or eight years, and the native officials were replaced by Siamese, who also took charge of the garnet and amerythyst mines, the principal industry of the province. These mines were worked by Shans, a sect of people living between Upper Burmah and the Salween River. When the mines were closed by order of the Siamese Government early in 1902, the Shans were thrown out of work, and small insurrections were started by agitators among them. An arrest of some of these agitators brought about open revolution, the Government soldiers, few in number, were fired upon and the village of Muang Pea taken. The native Laos Governor was captured and made to swear allegiance to the secret order of which the Shans form a part. At Lakwan the rebels were repulsed and finally captured by a force sent from the frontier. The leaders were executed and most of the rebels banished. The revolution caused consternation among the foreign residents of Laos, consisting of missionaries and a few traders, and they fled to the British Consulate at Chieng Mai. The Governor of Lakwan was implicated in the trouble and was brought before the Siamese courts for trial.

The chief product of the country is rice, there being 26 large mills in Bangkok. The cutting of teak is an important industry. The mineral resources of Siam are extensive and varied, including principally gold, tin, coal and iron. In some places diamonds have also been found. The imports in 1900 amounted to $12,882,700, and the exports to $15,438,395.

In 1900 454 vessels of 380,477 tons entered, and 450 of 378,073 tons cleared. The country has about 250 miles of steam railway, and there is an electric road of 6 miles in length in Bangkok. There are telegraph lines of 2,900 miles now in operation, and a postal service in Bangkok, while in 1885 Siam joined the International Postal Union.

The King is anxious to induce investment of capital from this country to develop agricultural and manufacturing interests, and there are said to be favorable openings for its use in many directions.

The King's palace is one of the most remarkable buildings in the world. It is inclosed in dazzling white walls over a mile in circumference. Within these walls are temples, public offices, seraglios, stable for the sacred elephant, accommodation for 1,000 troops, cavalry, war elephants and an arsenal. There is also a very fine theatre, where English, French and German companies frequently perform before the royal household. The King is extremely fond of theatricals.

During the Fall of 1902 the Prince of Siam visited this country, with the institutions of which he professed himself much pleased. He has spent nine years in England.

The King of Siam is soon to come here as the guest of the nation. He has long desired to visit this country, and his Council has authorized the expenditure of about $600,000 for the purpose. He will be the first reigning sovereign to visit us as our guest.

Socialism in America.

ALGERNON LEE,
Editor of
The Worker.

No word has been more abused and misunderstood than the word "Socialist." The Socialist is not an Anarchist; they are opposed in theory and practice. The Socialist does not propose to destroy the family, abolish religion, or "divide up" property. Nor does he seek to carry out his ideas by riot and bloodshed.

The Socialist maintains that, with the present high development of machinery, the private ownership of the means of production involves the division of society into a possessing and non-producing capitalist class and a producing and non-possessing class of wage-workers, whose interests are opposed; and that the competitive system of industry naturally leads to monopoly, the contrasts of extreme wealth and poverty, class rule and class strife.

The Socialist appeals to the working class to unite and use their political power to remove these evils by doing away with their cause—private ownership in the means of production.

In a single phrase, Socialism means public ownership of the means of production and working-class control of the government; a chance to work for all who will, and to all workers the full value of their product.

No adequate statement of the Socialist position can, of course, be given within the necessary limits of such an article as this. But readers who desire further information can easily obtain it, for there are in the United States more than a score of weekly papers and several monthly magazines devoted exclusively to explaining and advocating Socialist principles, besides a large number of labor and other papers in sympathy with the movement; the works of Bax, Bellamy, Deville, Engels, Ferri, Gronlund, Hyndman, Kautsky, Marx, Morris, Simons, Vail and many other Socialist writers may be found in any good public library; and Socialist speakers are to be heard in every considerable city or town in the land.

Whatever may be thought of the truth or fallacy of the theories advanced by the Socialists or of the wisdom or folly of their propositions, all thoughtful men agree that it can no longer be ignored.

Until recently Socialism was commonly regarded as a thing of foreign birth and nature. It is true that the movement first took definite form in Germany, and that there it has still its greatest strength. But it has sprung up and grown also in France, in England, in Italy, in every country of Europe, in the United States, and even in Japan. Socialism is international. It arises wherever modern industry takes root.

The first national campaign of the Socialists in this country was in 1888. They polled only 2,068 votes. Not discouraged in the least, they redoubled their activity, and in the congressional elections of 1890 increased their vote to 13,331. In 1892 the vote rose to 21,157; in 1894, to 33,133; in 1896, to 36,564; and in 1898 to 91,749.

At this point there came a division in the Socialist ranks. One faction, impatient of what they thought the excessive conservatism of the trade unions, inaugurated a systematic attack on these organizations, with the object of destroying them and thus "clearing the ground" for unions on new lines. This faction keeps the old name of Socialist Labor Party.

The other branch of the movement is known nationally as the Socialist party, and in the State of New York as the Social Democratic party. This body, while holding itself free to criticise the trade unions, maintains fraternal relations with them, supports them in their battles, and seeks to influence them by methods of discussion and education.

In the national election of 1900 the anti-union Socialist Labor party polled 34,191 votes. The Socialist (or Social Democrat) party, with Eugene V. Debs and Job Harriman as its candidates, had 96,918.

The State and congressional elections of 1902 give the Socialist party about a quarter of a million votes. They have three members in the Massachusetts Legislature and Aldermen or other officers in a large number of cities and towns in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa.

It is the fixed policy of the Socialists to avoid "entangling alliances," never fusing or compromising in order to gain votes. This policy accounts for the slow but steady and solid growth of the party in the United States as well as in other countries.

The Socialists believe that all the forces of industrial evolution are working together toward the downfall of capitalism and the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth. They are satisfied, therefore, with apparently small immediate results.

The typical Socialist—in distinction from the wild-eyed and bushy-whiskered creation of the cartoonists—is a rather quiet and thoughtful working man, serene in time of trouble and self-contained in the day of victory. He realizes that the world will move on very well after he is dead, but remembers that while he lives it is his business to help the world move. He considers himself an ally of eternal laws of nature and is proud to do his little part in the great cause.

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Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish.

Mrs. Potter Palmer.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont.

Society in the United States.

CHOLLY KNICKERBOCKER.

The state of New York society to-day is as different from that of fifteen or even ten years ago as social conditions then were dissimilar from those existing in Colonial times. There has been a silent but effective revolution. A few old fogies shake their heads sadly over the present conditions and deplore other times and other morals; but this does not allow an inference for a minute that society has deteriorated. On the contrary, it has vastly improved, and to-day it is on an equality with that of London or any of the great capitals of Europe. In fact, with the Anglo-Saxon only two sets of society are now recognized—that of London and that of New York. This is merely representative, because London means England and New York stands for America. There is no doubt that blood and lineage play an important part in Continental society, and Vienna and parts of Germany to-day are as aristocratic and as exclusive as ever. But there is a general tendency to be democratic and to seek new blood from the rank and file. Berlin is military, and wealthy bankers have also bought their way in, and Italy, since Rome has become the capital, has been flooded with new titles and new people. Spain is very small, indeed, and Russia is still a bit barbaric. The society of Paris is more mixed to-day than that of London, and the Faubourg Saint Germain is simply a tradition. The old aristocratic families have married with those of the Bourse, and so entangled have these different alliances become that nobles of the last Napoleonic creation are considered old aristocrats. The world of London is well known. The King is intensely democratic, and his own set is composed of people who are amusing and who can entertain, regardless of tradition.

All this has had its effect on America and on New York. If one takes up any of the social chronicles of ten years ago one will understand the change. New York was more provincial in those days than many of the Southern and Western cities, and it has only outgrown this provincialism by being taught by those who have come from other centres and settled in New York or at Newport that there were other places except Manhattan where people "knew a thing or two." For years San Francisco had been called the little Paris. Society there was very cosmopolitan. Many of the California girls had married abroad and in noble families. New York was a mere shopping place, a city to stop in for a few days—nothing more. The Chicago people likewise found New York a bit insular, and they preferred England and the Continent. These long European sojourns had their influence, and when the West came to New York, as a kind of social capital, or to Newport, as the best and most amusing of the Eastern watering places, it was very well prepared not only to cope with society as it found it, but to surpass it in the luxury of living and in the charm of entertaining.

A very strange thing about New York is that the greatest successes have been made there by those who are not New Yorkers.

Ten years ago society was ruled by the late Ward McAllister. He was a Southerner, from Savannah, but his family were well known on the Pacific coast. His brothers had lived there, and one of his sons still resides in San Francisco. Mr. McAllister had broader ideas than the majority of New Yorkers. It can be well seen how small a village New York was, from a social point, when it allowed a stranger to come in and rule it. Mr. McAllister was a humorist. Originally a man fond of good living, with artistic perceptions and a genius for entertaining, he assumed without election the social leadership of New York. And it was given him without a dissenting voice. It is true he had two charming women on his side—Mrs. Astor and the late Mrs. August Belmont. His reign was absolute for a while, until he found himself opposed by a very clever woman, who by a single snub managed to dethrone him.

If one looks over the list of Ward McAllister's Four Hundred, compiled twelve years ago, one will find that nearly all the names were representative New Yorkers of at least a generation. Already the Knickerbockers and old Dutch families were retiring and forming a set of their own. The new families

Mrs. Mackay.

Mrs. Chatfield-Taylor.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

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Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt.

Mrs. Clarence Mackay.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor.

Miss May Goelet.

of the McAllister regime were the Vanderbilts and the Wilsons. Most of the intermarriages made by wealthy families and those in society were with Southern women and men, with a little sprinkling from the West. The first great California marriage in New York was that of Ogden Mills to Miss Livingston, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Maturin Livingston and one of the celebrated Livingston twins. These young women had been great belles abroad, and while in London and in Paris had met with many California people. Already at that day the Misses Parrott were married in old French families. Miss Sharon was Lady Hesketh, and so on. The wedding of Ogden Mills and Miss Livingston was one of the notable events of a little over twenty years ago. The christening of Mrs. Ogden Mills's twin daughters took place at Newport eighteen years ago, the first Summer that the Millses had a cottage there. Shortly after the Mills-Livingston wedding other Californians came to live in New York and take their place in society. Mr. and Mrs. Heber R. Bishop were among these. Mr. Bishop is a man of intense artistic temperament. His house on Fifth avenue contains a beautiful ballroom, which in itself is a work of art, and his picture gallery is famous. His splendid collection of jade has been given to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Two of Mr. Bishop's daughters have married into old New York families. The marriage of Miss Livingston, representative of the old Dutch aristocracy, to Ogden Mills precipitated the revolution. Mrs. Ogden Mills did not care to be dictated to by Ward McAllister any more than did Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, then Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt. Mrs. Mills gathered around her a small and very exclusive set, and with a large fortune she was able to establish herself immediately as a leader.

The Crockers were the next family to adopt New York as their home. Fourteen years ago Charles B. Alexander married Miss Crocker. Mrs. Alexander is a handsome woman who has travelled a great deal and who had passed a part of her girlhood abroad. The Alexander mansion on Fifty-eighth street contains some exquisite works of art, and it is decorated and furnished in a lavish but thoroughly artistic manner. Mrs. Alexander has her cottage at Tuxedo, and she occasionally goes to Newport. She is very fond of Europe, and last Spring chartered a yacht, and, with a large party, cruised along the Riviera. Her niece, Miss Crocker, married Francis Burton Harrison, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Burton Harrison, and a future Congressman. Mrs. Alexander drew about her the entire artistic element of New York. Her entertainments have been delightful and she has shown that there are other things in life except the mere stupid conventionalities of society.

Twelve years ago there came to New York Mrs. Fair, then the wife of ex-Senator Fair, one of the great millionaires of the Far West. Mrs. Fair had with her two beautiful young daughters. The eldest, Miss Tessie Fair, was highly accomplished and educated, and her beauty was such that she immediately became the reigning sensation in New York. At first the Fairs did not aspire in the least to society. Hermann Oelrichs, one of the great beaux of New York, and possibly the most popular clubman there, fell desperately in love with this charming California girl. At the same time, the late Duke of Marlborough met her and paid his court to her. She could have been a duchess, but Miss Fair was a sensible young woman, open hearted, frank and very American. Besides, she was a Roman Catholic and the Duke was a divorced man. She married Hermann Oelrichs, and the Duke made a duchess of Mrs. Hamersley.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs has been from the first an emphatic social success. Her very independence has won for her many friends. Her first season at Newport was not spectacular. She made no effort whatever to storm the portals of society. Her husband's position was unquestioned, but there was still an opposition on the part of a few New York women to what they called the "Western element." Mrs. Oelrichs gave a large ball for the debut of her sister, Miss Virginia Fair. One New York woman who was very powerful in Newport society wrote her asking her to invite another woman who was also supposed to wield great influence, and to be a social promoter. Mrs. Oelrichs replied that she would ask exactly whom she pleased, and as she did not like the woman, refused to give the invitation. At first all sorts of dire things were prophesied for Mrs. Oelrichs, but she gave the ball to which all Newport went and which was the success of the season. In her own home on Fifth avenue she gives delightful entertainments. She has had the aid of two devoted friends, Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish. Both of these women are clever and not in the least insular. Mrs. Fish has lived in Chicago and in other Western cities, as well as abroad. She is frankness itself, and her lineage, from a Knickerbocker point of view, cannot be questioned. The wedding of Miss Virginia Fair and William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., took place a few years after Miss Fair's debut. Nearly every parti in New York was at the young Californian's feet, and there was great alarm among the mothers who had daughters concerning the Western invasion.

Mrs. J. R. Drexel.

Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger.

Mrs. Reginald de Koven.

Mrs. Ogden Mills.

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Mrs. Harry Lehr.

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney.

Mrs. Burke Roche.

Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Jr.

Then from Chicago came Mrs. Potter Palmer. Mrs. Palmer never does things by halves. She took the William Waldorf Astor villa at Newport, which before then had been occupied by the family of the late Calvin Brice, another Westerner, who had introduced to Newport the afternoon vaudeville and elaborate dinners and musical entertainments. Mrs. Potter Palmer's season in Newport was a veritable triumph, and it ended with the wedding of her niece, Miss Julia Grant, the granddaughter of the late General Grant, with the Prince Cantacuzene.

Six years ago there was another alliance which established the union of the East and West, and which strengthened the influence of society beyond the Rockies in the very stronghold of conservative New York. It was that of Clarence Mackay to Miss Kathryn Duer. Miss Duer was a very beautiful and extremely clever girl. On her mother's side she was the granddaughter of the late William R. Travers, the greatest wit known in the history of New York. Here also she was related to the Wadsworths and several historical families, and to the Reverdys. Her father was the descendant of Lord Sterling, one of the last colonial governors, and also of a line of old patrons of the Dutch regime. Miss Duer had made a brilliant debut, and there were few young women who attracted as much attention. She inherited the wit of her grandfather and her epigrams were the delight of the salons and clubs.

Clarence Mackay was the only living son of the great Bonanza King. He had been educated abroad. His mother has had a remarkable social career in Paris and in London. His half sister married into one of the oldest Roman families. But Mr. Mackay is a representative Western man. His wife, since her marriage, has assumed much of the breezy, independent manner, and has completely revolutionized matters in New York society. When the Mackays emerge from their mourning for the late John Mackay, they will take their places at the very head of New York society. Nothing Mrs. Mackay loves so much as to be odd and original. She will throw aside all the absurd narrow ideas cherished by New Yorkers who are not sure of their position. If she finds people talented, amusing or clever, she does not care whether they have money or not—this is the very last consideration with her. She is continually surprising society, and she does exactly as she pleases. She is a devoted wife and mother, and she makes her husband's interests her own.

Newport, and consequently, New York, had been conquered. And the effect has been most refreshing. Now there comes again from the Middle West a number of millionaires who are to make New York their home, and who will give to it a still more cosmopolitan character.

The effect of the Western invasion of New York society has been healthy. It is true that Henry Watterson fulminated against society this year, and a clergyman at Newport did the same two years ago. This thundering is not new. The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix hauled society over the coals ten years ago in a most sensational sermon, and he was followed on the same lines by the Rev. Dr. Huntington, of Grace Church. Still, society has not deteriorated. It seemed to be much wickeder ten years ago than now. It can be said of the Western element that it has brought to it no scandals, that the influence has been healthy. Society cannot be judged from any other standpoint but its own. It makes a business of pleasure. It has unlimited means, and it wants to be amused and to enjoy itself. This is the modern acceptation, and this the interpretation found abroad as well as in this country. With these premises, one must look at society fairly and squarely. The Western invasion has made New York and Newport less insular, less provincial. It has been a patron of arts and it has done much to support the opera and to make the Metropolitan Museum one of the greatest art galleries in the world.

Taking the box holders of the opera, one will find among the stockholders Ogden Mills, D. O. Mills, Whitelaw Reid, who married Miss Mills; Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Heber R. Bishop, Charles B. Alexander, James C. Haggin, Senator Clark, of Montana; Charles Yerkes, the millionaire; Clarence Mackay, and others less known. And the invasion still continues and New York is broader. There is no one set, there is no Four Hundred. Mrs. Astor holds a traditional leadership by reason of brevet rank, but Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Mrs. Ogden Mills and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt are also leaders. Every day New York becomes more like London, where on any night of the season one may "pass on" from one entertainment to another, and where there will be several balls and dances and crushes and musicales being given on the same evening. The night of one entertainment is over. Society has been taught that in a great metropolis it should be cosmopolitan. The mere presence of a titled man means nothing to-day, where ten years ago the very visit of a marquis would throw the entire Four Hundred into a state of excitement bordering on frenzy. New York has become the American city, the general clearing house for the rest of the nation.

Mrs. Fred. D. Grant.

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid.

Miss Katherine Neilson.

Miss Randolph.

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South Carolina

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Capital:
COLUMBIA.

The first attempt to colonize the territory now comprised in South Carolina was made by Jean Ribault, a Frenchman. The province of the Carolinas was created in 1663, and the first permanent settlement in South Carolina was made on the banks of the Ashley River in 1670 by English colonists, who moved later to the present site of Charleston. In 1680 a large number of Huguenots and a little later large numbers of Swiss, Scotch, Irish and German emigrants found homes in the territory. The colony at various times suffered severely from Indian depredations, and was engaged with Georgia in the contest with the Spanish settlement in Florida. During the Revolutionary War the State was the scene of severe warfare. In 1832 South Carolina, in convention, declared the tax law passed by Congress to be "null and void and no law, nor binding upon this State, its officers and citizens," and forbade the payment of duties on imports. An ordinance of secession from the Union was passed on December 20, 1860, and the first hostilities of the civil war began by the firing on Fort Sumter, in Charleston harbor, by General Beauregard.

South Carolina has an area of 30,570 square miles, and in 1901 its population was estimated to be 1,360,000. No State in the South has shown a more marked increase in manufacturing during the past decade than has South Carolina. With scarcely a cotton mill in the State in 1895, the increase has been so rapid that now in number of spindles and extent of output this State ranks near the first in the United States. In 1900 the products of cotton manufacturing industries were valued at $29,723,919. The manufacture of lumber and timber ranks second in importance, while the manufacture of fertilizers from phosphate rock has the third place. The cultivation and preparation for market of tea has been tried in Summerville, and is now no longer an experiment. The tea grown on the plantations in this region equals the best of that imported from China and Ceylon, and the improved methods of manufacture and the proximity of the fields to the markets have resulted in creating a demand far exceeding the supply.

Gov. D. C. Heyward.

The Legislature in 1901 passed several laws of general interest. Among them was one prohibiting the carrying, manufacture or importation of pistols less than twenty inches long or weighing less than three pounds. The State gave consent to the acquisition by the Federal Government of such land as it deemed necessary for the Appalachian Forest Reserve Park. The office of State Geologist and Board of Entomology were created.

A bill tending to restrict the employment of child labor in the cotton mills was passed by the Senate, but rejected by the House. This bill provided that no children under ten years of age should be employed in any manufacturing or mercantile establishment after May, 1901; none under eleven after May, 1902, and none under twelve after May, 1903. The mill operators were opposed to this bill on the grounds that it would tend to drive negro families to other States where no such law was in operation. A like bill was presented to the Legislature of 1902, and met with the favorable opinion of the public, but failed also of passage.

In 1901 Senators Benjamin R. Tillman and John L. McLaurin created considerable excitement by each resigning and daring the other to do likewise. Senator Tillman represented the faction of the Democrats who believed in the principles he promulgated in 1892 and subsequent years while he was Governor of the State, while McLaurin represented what is termed the "new" Democracy, which the old Democrats refuse to recognize as anything other than Republicanism. Governor McSweeney refused to accept the resignations of either of the Senators, and the matter was dropped, though during a session of Congress in the Spring of 1902 the two Senators attempted to settle their differences by personal encounter on the floor of the Senate, and were separated only with difficulty by their colleagues.

In the Democratic primaries, held August 28, and which, in fact, constitute an election in South Carolina, Congressman A. C. Latimer was chosen to be elected to the short term of the Senate, to fill McLaurin's place, his term having expired. This primary showed a marked change in the sentiment of the voters by the utter overthrow of those representing the Tillman idea in the State and the choice of men from the former "straight out" or "Bourbon" Democrats.

The South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition, held in Charleston from December 1 to June 1, 1902, proved a complete success artistically and industrially, though a failure financially. The attendance was smaller than had been anticipated, due to bad weather conditions and lack of publicity, but it resulted in arousing a new interest in this section of the South and in showing the advance made since the war in spite of the adverse conditions existing.

Land in many parts of South Carolina may be purchased at remarkably low prices. In November practically the entire town of Calhoun Falls, in the Western part of the State, was sold for $14,000, with the intention of forming there a land investment company to exploit the timber supplies of that region.

South Dakota.

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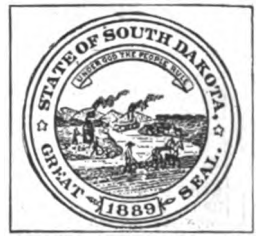
Capital:
PIERRE.



South Dakota became a State December 2, 1889, when the Territory of Dakota was divided into two States. The capital is Pierre. The area of South Dakota is 77,650 square miles, and in 1901 its population was estimated to be 401,570. As a separate State it has no history dating farther back than 1889, and, of course, its earlier history is identical with that of North Dakota (q. v.).

Agriculture and mining are the principal industries of South Dakota, though the census of 1900 shows an increase in manufactures since 1890, limited practically to "neighborhood" industries. Agriculture supplies the raw material, and the most important industry is the manufacture of flour and grist mill products. The making of butter, cheese and condensed milk ranks second.

The Legislature of 1901 proposed several constitutional amendments to be voted upon by the people at the election in November, 1902. One provided that the constitutional provision that a county seat once located could not be relocated by a two-third vote, should be amended to provide that a county seat not on a railway line might be so located by a two-third vote. Among the laws passed by the Legislature was one

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providing that a uniform system of education should be established under the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the previous school laws were co-lined. It was directed that a course in the humane treatment of animals should be given in the public schools for at least ten minutes a week, and "no experiments on live animals to demonstrate facts in physiology" should be permitted in any schools in the State.

Gov. Charles N. Herreid.

An act to prevent the fusion of parties provides that if any candidate is chosen by two parties for the same office he must take his choice of which nomination he will accept, and he cannot appear on the ballot as the nom inee for the same office in both parties. An act of 1891 making it unlawful for any person to sell or give firearms or ammunition to any Indian or half-breed who had not renounced his tribal re lation, was repealed. The office of Food and Dairy Commissioner was created, and it was made the duty of the commissioner to enforce all existing pure food laws to regulate the manufacture and sale of all the products of the dairy, to encourage the organization of creameries and cheese factories by disseminating infor mation as to the best market for their products, and by other means.

A sweeping and discriminating act against the sale of oleomargarine was passed. This act directed that every place where oleomargarine was sold at whole sale or retail, including boarding houses, hotels and lunch rooms should display a white placard at least 10x14 inches square and bearing these words: "Oleomargarine sold here," and no other words.

The use of the United States flag for advertising purposes was prohibited. The penalty for kid napping was made imprisonment for life, or a minimum of 10 years. For the establishment of school libraries a tax of 10 per cent per capita for each child of school age was directed to be levied, and at the same time it was directed that in cities of the first and second class a tax of 2 mills might be levied for the pur chase of books and the erection of libraries.

The requirements for the admission of candidates for the practice of medicine were increased by requiring them to either pass a sufficient examination or to be graduated from a medical college having a four years' course. Applicants for the practice of dentistry were directed to present a diploma from a reputable dental college or to pass examinations and to show at the same time that they had studied or had been engaged in the practice of dentistry for at least three years. Congress was petitioned to establish a school of mines in each State, and was also petitioned to call a convention to propose a constitutional amendment providing for the direct election of United States Senators.

The Democrats and Populists of the State held State conventions June 26, 1902, and agreed to form a fusion party to be known for the single year as the Democratic party of South Dakota. The Populists reserved the right to continue their organization and to act independently at any time. The Populists adopted a platform reaffirming the Sioux Falls platform of 1900, expressing faith in the leadership of William J. Bryan, and commending the campaign of education and the adoption by the Democratic and Republican parties of part of its platform. The platform favors the election of United States Senators by direct vote, and denounces the Fowler bill for the retirement of silver. The platform adopted by the Democrats reaffirms the principles of the Kansas City platform, denounces the Fowler bill and the workings of the Text Book trust within the State. It favors Government control of railroads and public utilities and the direct election of United States Senators.

At the State elections held in November the Republican Congressional ticket was elected by a large majority, and this party also succeeded in electing all but half a dozen members to the State Legislature. Charles N. Herreid, Republican candidate for Governor, was elected by a large majority.

The National House Committee on Public Lands reported favorably in 1902 on the bill of Congressman Martin, providing for the establishment of a National Park to cover the country about the Wind Cave, in the vicinity of the Black Hills, South Dakota. Should the bill eventually pass, the Wind Cave will soon stand with Niagara Falls, Yellowstone Park and the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky as one of America's most wonderful freaks.

Eighteen years ago, in the Summer of 1884, three cowboys riding across the prairies of Dakota, heard a strange hissing sound proceeding from near the foot of a small hill. One of them turned back to make an investigation and found that the noise came from a clump of bushes. Cutting away the underbrush, he saw a dark hole some distance away. When he was within ten feet of the opening he felt himself hurled toward the gaping mouth by a terrific draught of air. Grasping the shrubbery about him he barely saved himself, and with difficulty crawled back from the dangerous spot.

Several days later he, with his companions, returned to the place and made a hasty investigation of what proved to be an enormous cave. Owing to a lack of lights and ropes they were afraid to venture far into it, but saw enough to assure them that they had discovered a new wonder.

Explorations of the cave were made by several parties, and recently a thorough investigation was conducted by the United States Geological Survey, with the assistance of agents of the United States Land Office.

Spain.

—

Capital: MADRID.

The present reigning House, that of Bourbon, has been active in the Government of Spain for more than two centuries. Succeeding the House of Hapsburg, on the accession of Felipe V., in 1700, it remained in power until 1869, with the exception of the six years during which Spain was ruled by a Bonaparte. The short reign of the House of Savoy was followed by the republic, but, on the restoration of the monarchy, in 1875, it was a Bourbon, Alfonso XII., who occupied the throne.

The present ruler, Alfonso XIII., was born May 17, 1886, after the death of his father, and at once succeeded to the throne, which, in the meantime, had been occupied by his sister, Donna Maria de las Mercedes, who was born September 11, 1880, and who married Prince Carlos of Bourbon, February 14, 1901. At the birth of the infant King, his mother, Queen Maria Christina, the daughter of the late Archduke Karl Ferdinand of Austria, took oath as Regent, a position which she held until the King reached his majority, May 17, 1902, when he assumed charge over the kingdom.

According to the Constitution of 1876, the monarch is inviolable, but his Ministers are responsible for his acts, and all his decrees must be signed by at least one of them. It is also provided that the Cortes must approve the King's marriage before he can contract it, and he is expressly forbidden to marry any one who would be excluded by law from succession to the throne.

The Heir Apparent.—If the present king should die without offspring the throne would revert again to his eldest sister, the Infanta Donna Maria de las Mercedes.

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MAP OF
LONDON
AND VICINITY
SCALE OF MILES
0 ½ 1 2 3
MIDDLESEX
SURREY
KENT
ESSEX
HERTFORDSHIRE
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
BERKSHIRE
WESTMINSTER
CITY OF LONDON
HACKNEY
STRATFORD
WOOLWICH
LAMBETH
CHELSEA
MARYLEBONE
TOWER HAMLETS
RIVER THAMES
Harrow on the Hill
Wembley Park
Willesden
Hampstead
Highgate
Hornsey
Finchley
Edmonton
Tottenham
Walthamstow
Leytonstone
Romford
Ilford
Barking
Dagenham
Hornchurch
Chadwell Heath
Seven Kings
Woodgrange Pk.
Forest Gate
Maryland Pt.
Plaistow
Upton Pk.
Canning Town
Poplar
Limehouse
Millwall
Deptford
Greenwich
Blackheath
Charlton
Kidbrooke
Eltham
Lee
Lewisham
Sydenham
Forest Hill
Penge
Norwood
Croydon
Beckenham
Bromley
Chislehurst
Sidcup
Bexley
Crayford
Dartford
Erith
Belvedere
Abbey Wood
Plumstead
Barnehurst
Welling
Bexley Heath
Well Hall
Eltham
Mottingham
Grove Park
New Eltham
Bellingham
Catford
Hither Green
Lee Sta.
Blackheath Hill
Deptford Br.
Greenwich Pk.
Maze Hill
Arsenal
Charlton Sta.
Woolwich Dock Yd.
Millwall Docks
Poplar Docks
Victoria Docks
Silvertown
Custom House
Beckton
Rainham Sta.
Barking Sta.
Upton Pk.
Plaistow
Maryland Pt.
Forest Gate
Woodgrange Pk.
Manor Pk.
Ilford
Seven Kings
Romford Station
Romford
Harold Wood
Gidea Park
Harold Hill
Chadwell Heath Station
Hornchurch
Dagenham
Barking
Rainham Sta.
Belvedere Sta.
Abbey Wood
Erith Sta.
Barnehurst
Bexley Heath
Crayford
Dartford Sta.
Dartford
Bexley
Sidcup
Welling
Well Hall
Eltham & Mottingham
Grove Park (Pop. St.)

Spain is a constitutional monarchy, so declared by its Constitution, adopted 1876. The executive rests in the King, together with the Cortes, or two-chambered Legislature. The upper chamber consists of not more than 360 Senators, one-half elected by the States for five years; the other half consists of Senators, by the right of their family or official position, and 100 appointed by the King. The Congress, or lower house, is composed of Deputies, one for every 50,000 of population. The initiative in making laws rests with the King and either house.

King of Spain.

The national church in Spain is the Roman Catholic, and to this faith nearly the entire nation adheres. Liberty of worship is somewhat restricted.

Education is shamefully neglected in Spain. At the last educational census it was shown that over 65 per cent of the population could neither read nor write. There are, however, numerous public schools and some fine academies and universities. Primary education is nominally compulsory.

In 1901 the actual revenue was $170,998,000, and the expenditure, $174,752,000. The outstanding debt July 1, 1901, was $1,930,300,661.

About 80 per cent of Spain is productive—one-third of this being devoted to agriculture, 20 per cent each to grass and fruits, 3½ per cent to vineyards and 1½ per cent to olive culture. Spanish industries are still small. Cotton manufactures lead; woollen and silk goods are next in importance. Other works include cork, beet, paper and glass. The mining industries are valuable, and the sardine fisheries greatly so. In 1900, imports and exports, including precious metals, were, respectively, $161,886,406 and $129,398,465.

Since the cession of her principal island possessions to the United States and Germany and the relinquishment of Cuba, Spain's colonial territory is only about 253,000 square miles in Africa. Under this scheme, the Canary Islands are, administratively, a part of Spain. For the year 1902 the cost of these possessions to the Spanish Government over and above the receipts from them was $400,000. In case of sale, Spain has given France the right of pre-emption over these colonies.

THE SPANISH POSSESSIONS.

Colonial Possessions.	Area in Sq. M.	Population.	Revenue.	Expenditures.
In Africa:				
Rio de Oro and Adrar	243,000	100,000		
Rio Muni	9,000	....		
Fernando Po, Annabon, Corisco, Elobey and San Juan	850	30,000		
Totals	252,850	130,000	$25,500	$411,500

For administrative purposes the Canary Islands are also considered a part of Spain. They possess an area of 2,808 square miles, and their population (1897) was 334,521.

The Army.—The regular army is organized in eight army corps, of which two contain each three divisions of infantry, three contain each two divisions, and three contain each one division. Of cavalry three of the army corps have each one division, and two have each one brigade. All Spaniards past the age of nineteen are liable to be drawn for the permanent army, in which they have to serve three years; they then pass into the first or active reserve, and for six years into the second reserve. They can purchase exemption for 1,500 pesetas.

Events in 1902.—The most important events in Spain in the last year was the coronation of King Alfonso XIII., which was most successfully accomplished in the early Summer. This brought to an end the regency of the Queen-Mother, and has thus far proven a beneficial change for Spain. The young King, who is no weakling, has succeeded in shelving some of the most troublous of his courtier-advisers, and, determined to feel for himself the popular pulse, has succeeded in making more popular the policy of the Government. The Carlist and religious riots enacted in Barcelona and other parts of the kingdom have not been repeated since the young King's accession.

Street Railways in the United States.

W. G. THOMAS,
"The Street Railway Review."

The street railway has become one of the most important and gigantic industries in the United States, and contributes so materially to the welfare of the people that the time is not far distant when the surface of the country will become an interlaced network of such car lines. The day o fthe horse and cable cars is practically past, for modern conditions demand a transportation service which shall be in keeping with the swift progress of the times. The up-to-date electric street car is a "palace on wheels," compared with the horse coach of twenty-five years ago, and yet the standard of construction and equipment grows ever more substantial and expensive.

The tendency nowadays is to forsake the crowded life of the city for the comparative freedom of suburban homes. Before any suburb can be developed, however, it must be made easy of access, and at a low rate of transportation. This is what the electric car line accomplishes, and many sections which a few years ago were vacant lots or mudholes are the sites of detached houses, comprising beautiful little communities.

The adaptation of electricity to other than street cars is another sign of progress, for "L" roads everywhere are now adopting such equipment. Much has been expected, too, of the use of electricity by steam roads, and threatened competition by a parallel trolley line has decided more than one steam road to adopt electricity on passenger service at least, for the frequent service and lower fares possible with electric operation make competition by steam roads difficult and expensive.

The electric express service has developed rapidly and grows in popularity, postal car service on street railways has proved even more successful than was anticipated, and the operation of funeral cars in those cities where the location of cemeteries and electric lines renders such a service practicable has been found highly desirable and appropriate, furnishing, as it does, transportation with which the ordinary carriage service is not to be compared from point of economy.

Wherever public parks and places of amusement are to be found the efforts of the authorities in that direction are supplemented by the street railway manager, who supplies attractions that would otherwise be lacking. The employment of electric cars for excursions, trolley parties and the like has become general, while the popularity of observation cars is undiminished. How long before we will be bowling across the continent in our private electric coaches is only a matter of speculation. Already we have the "Special Limited" on most of the interurban lines, which makes no stops except at the towns en route and saves the business man thirty minutes in thirty miles.

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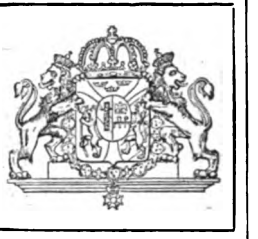
The tendency toward consolidation of trolley lines grows rapidly, and the facility with which combinations are made by the willing surrender of stock in old concerns for that in new corporations with enlarged capital and facilities shows the growing recognition among investors of consolidation as a profitable investment. A conservative estimate places the amount of investment in trolley lines in this country as $1,500,000,000. Twelve years ago it was $108,000,000. At that time electric mileage was in the minority, there being 3,009 miles of electric railways to 5,443 miles of horse car lines. To-day the horse car mileage is 832; electric lines, 22,063. Perhaps the story of progress can be told in so few words no other way, and incidentally it may be stated that America is justly regarded as representing the latest developments in modern methods of transportation, for its electric railway apparatus is adopted as standard in all parts of the globe.

Interurban and suburban street railway lines have developed a new pleasure, that of "trolley excursions," and in those sections of the East and Central States where there are long distance lines, many of the street railway companies issue guide books of trips to be taken on their lines and those of connecting companies, with descriptive matter of scenes along the routes.

Sweden and Norway.

Capitals:
STOCKHOLM.
CHRISTIANIA.

The reigning family of Sweden, or the House of Ponte Corvo, is descended from Marshal Bernadotte, Prince of Ponte Corvo, who was made heir apparent to the Crown by a vote of Parliament, August 21, 1810. On February 5, 1818, he succeeded to the throne and reigned, under the name of Carl XIV., until his death, March 8, 1844. His son succeeded him, as Oscar I., and when he died, in 1859, his son, Carl XV., assumed the throne. His premature death, without male children, in 1872, left the throne vacant, and his brother, the present ruler, was elected by the vote of the two Diets.



King Oscar II. was born January 21, 1823, and assumed the throne September 18, 1872. On June 6, 1857, he married Princess Sophia (born July 9, 1836), the daughter of the late Duke Wilhelm of Nassau. They have issue:

Name.	Born.	Died.	Married.	Born.	Date of Marriage.	Issue.
1. Prince Gustave, heir apparent	1858	....	Princess Victoria of Baden	1862	1881	3
(1.) Prince Gustavus Adolphus	1882	....				
(2.) Prince William	1884	....				
(3.) Prince Eric	1889	....				
2. Prince Oscar Bernadotte	*1859	....	Lady Ebba Munck	....	1888	....
3. Prince Charles	1861	....	Princess Ingeborg of Denmark	1878	1897	2
(1.) Princess Marguerite	1899	....				
(2.) Princess Martha	1901	....				
4. Prince Eugene	1865	....				

* Renounced his right to the succession to marry one of his mother's maids of honor.

THE MINISTRY.—The Council of State for Sweden is composed as follows:

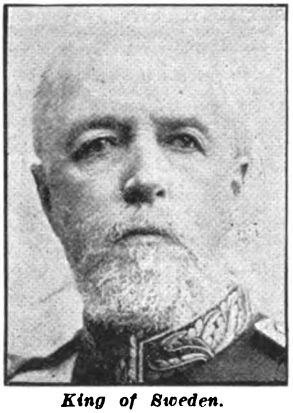
Minister of State, Eric Gustav Bostrom; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Carl Herman Tehedor Alfred Lagerheim; Minister of Justice, Ossian Berger; Minister of War, Jesper Ingewald Crusebjorn; Minis ter of Marine, Adolf Arnold Louis Palander; Minister of the Interior, Hjalmar George Westring; Minister of Finance, Ernst Fredrik Wilhelm Meyer; Minister of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, Carl von Frie sen; Minister of Agriculture, Al brecht Theodore Odelberg; Ministers without portfolios, Karl Sigfried Husberg and Johan Olof Ramstedt.

The following is the Council of State for Norway:

Minister of State, Otto Albert Blehr; Department and Ecclesiasti cal Affairs and Public Instruction, Vilhelm Anfreas Wexelsen; Depart ment of Justice, Soren Tobias Ar stad; Department of the Interior, O. A. Blehr; Department of Public Works, Jorgen Gundersen Lovland; Department of Agriculture, Wollert Konow; Department of Finance and Customs, Elias Sunde; Depart ment of Defence, Lieut-Col. Hans Georg Jacob Stang; Department of Revision of Public Accounts, W. Konow.

The delegation of the Council at Stockholm is composed as fol lows:

Ore Anton Ovam, Minister of State; Sigurd Ibsen and Gunner Kundsen.



King of Sweden.

THE NATION.—With the elec tion in 1814 of the King of Sweden to the throne of Norway, and the proclamation, the next year, of the Riksakt, or national charter, the two kingdoms became bound in a union, indissoluble and irrevocable. They are, however, interdependent.

SWEDEN.—In Sweden the King exercises legislative power only in matters of political ministration. In all other cases it rests in the Diet, or Congress. This consists of two houses, both elected by the people, the 150 in the First Chamber for terms of nine years and those in the Second Chamber for terms of three.

The King must be a member of the Lutheran Protestant Church, the State religion. Full religious liberty is enjoyed.

Public primary education is compulsroy and free. It is well enforced. There are two large universities. The Kingdom comprises 208 district courts, three high courts. In 1899 there were 1,850 institutions for the relief of the poor.

Estimated, the revenue for 1902 was about $39,035,750, and the expenditure the same.

NORWAY.—Under the constitution of Norway, which bears the date, 1814, the legislative power vests in the Storthing, with limited veto power in the King. The Storthing has 114 members, thirty-eight from towns and seventy-six from rural districts. They are elected every three years; when sitting, three-fourths of them form the Odelsthing, or lower house, and one-fourth the Lagthing, or upper. In religion and education Norway has the same general features as Sweden. Primary instruction is compulsory between the ages of 6½-7 years and 14 years.

Norway has 109 District, three Superior and one Supreme Court. Its paupers are cared for in the respective counties.

The estimated revenue and expenditure for 1902 were each about $24,325,000.

The coast line of Sweden and Norway is well fortified; the interior, less so.

In Sweden 8.6 per cent of the area is under cultivation, and about 50 per cent is in valuable forests, which furnish a large trade industry. Of Norway, 22 per cent is forest, and 3 per cent under cultivation. This timber is Norway's most valuable production. In Sweden the mines are important, but not so in Norway. The fisheries are valuable. In Sweden the imports in 1900 were $142,362,580, the exports, $104,877,512. In Norway, in 1900, the imports were $83,255,031, and the exports, $43,615,687.

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The Swedish army, during the period between 1902 and 1907, is composed of three distinct classes of troops, the Varfvade, or enlisted troops; the Indelta, which compares with the United States volunteer service in the time of war; and the Varnpligtige, or conscription troops, drawn from the male population between the ages of twenty-one and forty years. The total peace strength of the Swedish army consists of about 37,200 officers and men of the permanent army, and 1,424 in the reserves.

The Swedish navy is maintained wholly for coast defense.

The principal agricultural products of Sweden are wheat, rye, barley, oats, pulse and potatoes. A large number of cattle are raised for home consumption and export.

The troops of the Kingdom of Norway are raised mainly by conscription, and to a small extent by enlistment. All young men past the twenty-second year of age are liable to conscription, and every man capable of bearing arms and between the ages of eighteen and fifty is in time of war liable to service. The number of troops of the line, actually under arms, cannot exceed 18,000 men, even in time of war, without the consent of the Great Court, the legislative body of the Kingdom.

Like the Swedish navy, that of Norway is maintained solely for coast defense. The navy numbers about 120 officers in active service, and about 70 in reserve, and about 700 petty officers and seamen on permanent engagement.

Switzerland.

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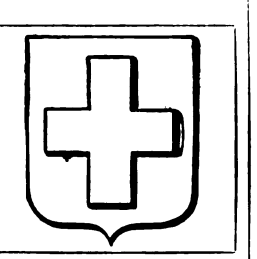
Capital: BERNE.



On the first of August, 1291, the men of Uri, Schwyz and Lower Unterwalden entered into a defensive league. By 1353 the league included eight cantons, and in 1513 there were thirteen. Various associated and projected territories were acquired, but no addition was made to the number of cantons forming the league until 1798, when, under the influence of France, the Helvetic Republic was formed with a regular constitution. This failed to satisfy the league, and in 1803 Napoleon, in the Act of Mediation, gave a new constitution and increased the number of cantons to nineteen. In 1815 the perpetual neutrality of Switzerland and the inviolability of her territory were guaranteed by the powers of Europe, and the Federal Pact which had been drawn up at Zurich, and which included three new cantons, was accepted by the Congress of Vienna. The Pact remained in force until 1848, when a new constitution, prepared without foreign interference, was accepted by general consent. On May 29, 1874, this was superseded by the constitution now in force.

The supreme legislative and executive powers are vested in a parliament of two chambers, a "Staenderath," or State Council, and a "Nationalrath," or National Council. The first is composed of forty-four members, chosen and paid by the twenty-two Cantons of the Confederation, two for each Canton. Three of the Cantons are politically divided, each division sending one representative to the State Council. The "Nationalrath" consists of 147 representatives of the Swiss people, chosen by direct election, at the rate of one deputy for every 20,000 of population. The members are paid from Federal funds at the rate of 20 francs for each day on which they are present, and 20 centimes per kilometer for travelling expenses. The Federal government is supreme in matters of peace, war and treaties; it regulates the army, the postal and telegraph systems, the coining of money, the issue and repayment of bank notes, and the weights and measures of the Republic. It legislates in matters of civil capacity, copyright, bankruptcy, patents, sanitary police in dangerous epidemics, and it may create and subsidize, beside the Polytechnic School at Zurich, a Federal university and other higher educational institutions. There has also been intrusted to it the authority to decide concerning public works for the whole or greater part of Switzerland, such as those relating to rivers, forests and the construction of railways.

The President of the Confederation and the Vice-President of the Federal Council are the first magistrates of the Confederation. Both are elected by the Federal Assembly in joint session for the term of one year, from January 1 to December 31, and are not eligible for re-election to the same offices until after the expiration of another year. The Vice-President may be, and usually is, elected to succeed the outgoing President. A general election of representatives takes place by ballot every three years. Every citizen of the Republic who has entered his twenty-first year is entitled to vote, and any voter not a clergyman may be elected a deputy. The first step toward legislative action may be taken by means of the popular initiative and laws passed by the Federal Assembly may be vetoed by popular voice. The President for 1902 was Joseph Zemp, and the Vice-President, A. Deucher.

Each of the cantons or demi-cantons of the Republic is "sovereign" so far as its independence and legislative powers are not restricted by the Federal constitution. Each has its local government, different in its organization in most instances, but all based on the principle of absolute sovereignty of the people. In a few of the smallest cantons the people exercise their powers direct without the intervention of any parliamentary machinery, all male citizens assembling together at stated periods, making laws and appointing their administrators.

A general census of Switzerland was taken in 1900, and the legal population was found to be 3,315,443 and the actual population present 3,325,023. In the middle of 1901 the population of the principal towns was as follows: Zurich, 152,942; Bale, 111,009; Geneva, 105,139; Berne, 64,864; Lausanne, 47,039; Lucerne, 29,633. The German language is spoken by a majority of the inhabitants of 18 cantons; the French in 5; the Italian in 1 and the Roumanish in 1. Of the 3,816 emigrants in 1900, 3,341 went to the United States. According to the constitution of 1874 there is a complete liberty of conscience and of religious creed. No one can incur any penalties whatsoever on account of his religious opinions and no one is bound to pay taxes especially appropriated to a creed to which he does not belong. No bishoprics can be created on Swiss territory without the approbation of the Confederation, and the Order of Jesuits and its affiliated societies cannot be received in any part of Switzerland. The population of the Republic is divided between Protestantism and Roman Catholicism, about 59 per cent adhering to the former and 40 per cent to the latter. The government of the Protestant Church, Calvinistic in doctrine and Presbyterian in form, is under the supervision of the magistrates of the various Cantons, to whom is also intrusted the superintendence of public instruction. In the educational administration of Switzerland there is no centralization, the civil authorities of the Cantons having charge of the primary schools. In all the Cantons primary instruction is free, and in most of them it is compulsory. The expense is borne sometimes by the Cantons and sometimes by the Communes and Cantons together. Besides the public primary schools, there are improvement schools for recruits, private schools for boys and girls, commercial schools, and technical schools. There are five universities, organized on the model of those of Germany; a polytechnic school, and an academy.

The Confederation has no power to levy direct taxes, and its chief source of revenue is the customs. A considerable income is derived from the postal and telegraph establishments, and from the Federal alcohol monopoly. Various Federal manufactories yield considerable revenue also. Laws are administered by the "Bundes-Gericht," or Federal Tribunal, which sits at Lausanne. This tribunal has two sections, to each of which is assigned the trial of suits in accordance with regulations framed by the tribunal itself. It has original and final jurisdiction between the Confederation and Cantons, between Canton and Canton and between the Confederation or Cantons and corporations or individuals, when the value of the dispute is not less than 3,000 francs. It is also called upon to decide many classes of railway suits. It is a Court of Appeal against decisions of other Federal authorities, and also tries persons accused of treason or other offences against the Confederation. Each Canton has its own judicial system for ordinary civil and criminal trials.

The fundamental laws of Switzerland forbid the maintenance of a standing army within the limits of the Republic. The Federal army consists of all men liable to military service, and both the army and war

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materials are at the disposal of the Confederation. Every citizen of the Republic of military age, not exempt on account of bodily defect or other reason, is liable to service. In the first year of service every man undergoes a recruit's course of training, which lasts from 42 to 80 days, and during the remainder of his service he is called up once every two years for 16 days' training. Rifle practice and cavalry exercise, however, take place annually. The troops are divided into three classes, the Elite, consisting of all men able to bear arms, from the age of twenty to thirty-two; the Landwehr, comprising all men from the thirty-third to the completed forty-fourth year, and the Landsturm, which can be called out only in time of war, and consisting of all not otherwise serving and between the ages of seventeen and fifty, or, in the case of ex-officers, fifty-five. The effective strength of the Elite, Landwehr and Landsturm in July, 1901, was 518,265 men of all grades. A general muster of the militia is held annually. The Swiss army system, according to foreign military attaches who have been stationed in the Republic, is among the best in the world. Major G. R. Cecil, who has been United States Military Attache in Switzerland for the past three years, is quoted as saying that the evolutions of 1902 were a revelation and that it would take the armies of Europe to defeat the militia of this Republic on the battlefield.

The soil of Switzerland is very equally divided among the population, it being estimated that there are nearly 300,000 peasant farmers, representing a population of 2,000,000. Of the total area 28.4 per cent is unproductive, 35.8 per cent is under grass and meadows, 29 per cent under forests, and the remainder given up to agriculture. Rye, oats and potatoes are the chief crops, but the bulk of the food crops consumed in the country is imported. The chief agricultural industries are the manufacture of cheese and condensed milk, while about 30,448 hectares of vines under cultivation furnished 2,103,255 hectoliters of wine. The Swiss Confederation has the right of supervision over the police of the forests, and of framing regulations for their maintenance. In 1876 it was enacted that the forest reserve should never be reduced.

In 1900 there were 2,362 miles of railway within the Republic, and 200 miles of tramway, track and cable lines, open for traffic. On February 20, 1898, it was finally decided that the railways should be acquired by the State, and the financial operations for the transfers of the lines are now proceeding. In 1900 118 steamboats and 87 motor boats were in use on Swiss lakes. The tunnel connecting Switzerland and Italy, under the Simplon Pass, is the biggest thing of the kind yet attempted. It is to be, when completed, more than twelve miles long, consisting of two single-track tunnels, connected by air passages.

The Ministers of State are: Secretary of Interior, J. Rellstab; Secretary of Justice and Police, A. Reichel; Secretary of Military Department, S. Gutzwiller; Secretary of Finance, H. Imboden; Chiefs of Commerce, Industries and Agriculture, Dr. A. Eichmann, Dr. F. Kaufmann, Dr. F. Mueller; Secretary of Postal Service and Railways, Dr. H. Muggli.

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Tariffs: The Existing Systems Defined.

One of the matters of vital importance to every person engaged in commerce is the system of tariff affecting the value of the markets of any one country to the people of any other. At the present time the four great commercial countries of the world—Great Britain, Germany, France and the United States—are each using a different system of tariff regulations for the goods which they import. Great Britain may be said to be practically without a tariff; Germany uses a multiple tariff, made up of a general and a conventional schedule; France uses a multiple tariff, composed of a maximum schedule, and the United States may be said to use a general tariff which is applied to imports without discrimination as to their origin.

The systems, therefore, may be classed under three heads, namely: (1) The general tariff system; (2) the general and conventional tariff system, and (3) the maximum and minimum tariff system.

Tariff systems, therefore, may be classed under three heads, namely: (1) and consists in having a single schedule of import duties, which is applied to the goods of all countries without distinction. Such a tariff system is altogether an act of the legislative branch of the government. It takes account only of the needs of the home country, and recognizes foreign commercial relations only in so far as the latter are in harmony with home interests. It is difficult to maintain where the schedule contains many high protective duties, owing to the fact that foreign countries will endeavor to make with each other commercial treaties to mutually guarantee tariff concessions, while the State using the general tariff cannot make such treaties and is not in a position to secure a share of those advantages. Some countries have sought to solve the problem by making treaties and then placing the concessions in the general tariff, where they would apply to all nations.

The system of general and conventional tariffs, however, makes a distinction between goods which come from different countries. The fact that nations which make use of a general tariff often find themselves compelled to change this tariff when they later make commercial treaties is evidence of how difficult it is to maintain such a tariff intact. But since modern nations are practically compelled to have more or less close commercial relations with each other, some way of regulating these relations must be found, and the usual method of securing this end is by means of a mutual understanding between the countries in question. Generally one nation declares itself ready to grant some concession or reduction in its tariff if a corresponding concession is offered in return. If an agreement is reached, a treaty is then made, and as a rule the willingness is expressed to make further treaties with other countries under similar conditions. Such a treaty will usually introduce new tariff rates. If the State substitutes these rates for those in the general tariff, then no change in the system takes place. The usual course, however, is for the State to now maintain two columns in its tariff schedule; the first for those countries enjoying the "most-favored-nation" treatment, which is called the treaty or conventional tariff, and the second containing the original rates, for those countries not receiving this treatment, and termed the general tariff.

The rates of the conventional schedule are, of course, rather higher than those of the general schedule. It may be, however, that one nation regards it of importance that a certain rate, a reduction of which is refused by the other power, should not be increased during the period for which the treaty is made. The making of an agreement that rates shall not be changed is termed "binding" such rates. That is, the conventional tariff schedule is composed of reduced and "bound," or fixed rates. The general schedule may be changed at any time without breaking any of the conditions of the treaty, but the conventional schedule can only be changed by the consent of both parties.

The general tariff is framed with the acknowledged purpose of being the basis for the negotiations of commercial treaties. A conventional schedule is drawn up in these treaties, and, by the action of the most-favored-nation clause, the conventional tariff becomes so extended in application that, as a rule, it is the exception to apply the general tariff. For this reason the general tariff is regarded mainly in the light of a preliminary sketch of the real tariff. As a consequence, the rates in the general schedule are not infrequently made rather high, so that they can readily be reduced and concessions demanded in return. There is always the possibility, however, that the negotiations may be broken off for some unforseen reason, and the undesired high rates become actual rates. This possibility generally exerts a restraining influence in the framing of the general tariff. The course which events in the field of commercial policy may take will always exert considerable influence in the formation of such tariff schedules, but the main consideration must always be the needs of the home producers.

The maximum and minimum tariff system is distinguished from the above system, first of all, in its form. Instead of having two rates for a few articles it has two rates on most articles on which duties are imposed, and for this season is frequently called the double tariff system. In the application of these rates the maximum schedule corresponds to the general schedule and the minimum schedule to the conventional schedule of the system just described, since the minimum rates are given only to those countries which receive the most-favored-nation treatment. The characteristic difference between the two systems, however, arises from the difference in their origin. The minimum schedule is not drawn up by negotiations between the executives of two countries, but is framed by the legislative body at the same time that the maximum schedule is made. That is, the legislative power fixes two rates of duty on each article in the tariff. The higher rate is the one which fixes the maximum extent to which those articles may be taxed on entering the country; the lower, or minimum rate, is the one which fixes the minimum extent to which the duty may be lowered. If it is desired to make commercial treaties at any time, these two rates show the exact limits between which the treaty rates are to be fixed.

Tennessee.

Capital: NASHVILLE.

The name of Tennessee is derived from the Indian name Tanassee, given to the Little Tennessee River. De Sota probably visited the spot where Memphis now stands, but the first settlement was attempted by a party from North Carolina, in 1754. These were soon driven out by the Indians, and in 1756 the first permanent settlement was made, and Fort Loudon built on the Tennessee River, about 30 miles from the present site of Knoxville. In 1760 the fort was attacked by the Indians, and the whites capitulated upon condition that they be allowed to return to North Carolina. On the second day of their march they were overtaken by the Indians and many of them butchered, the survivors being returned to captivity. In 1761 an armed force from Virginia and North Carolina succeeded in subduing the savages, and settlements increased rapidly along the Watauga and Holston Rivers. From 1777 to 1784 the territory formed part of North Carolina, and in 1790 it was organized, together with Kentucky, as a Territory south of the Ohio. In 1794 a distinct Territorial government was given Tennessee, and in 1796 it was admitted to the Union as a State.

The seat of Government of Tennessee was originally at Knoxville, and was changed at various times to Kingston, back to Knoxville, to Nashville, again to Knoxville, to Murfreesboro, and, in 1826, to Nashville, where it remained.

The General Assembly of the State was convoked in extra session January 7, 1861, to consider what action should be taken by the State in view of the impending difficulties between the South and the North. In East Tennessee the people were opposed to secession, while those in the Western part of the State were in favor of a separation from the Union. The Governor, Isham G. Harris, actively favored the Southern cause

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and refused to honor the President's requisition for troops from that State when Fort Sumter was fired on. In May, 1861, a military league was formed with the Confederate States by Commissioners appointed for that purpose, and was ratified by the Legislature. On June 8, by a majority vote of 57,675, it was decided to withdraw from the Union.

Eastern Tennessee formed the arena for some of the hardest fighting of the civil war, and it was not until the latter part of 1864 that this section began to be free of soldiers and raiding parties. In January, 1865, a convention assembled at Nashville and proposed amendments to the constitution, abolishing slavery, annulling the military league, the State declaration of independence, the ordinance of secession and all acts of the Confederate Government. These amendments were ratified by the people February 22, 1865.

Tennessee has an area of 42,050 square miles, and in 1901 its population was estimated to be 2,048,000. The manufacturing industries of this State have increased rapidly during the last decade, due largely to the exploitation of its mineral deposits including coal, iron and copper ores. Flour and grist mill products rank of first importance in the State, while the manufacture of lumber and timber has second place. Tennessee also produces some of the finest tobacco grown in the United States, being famous for the bright tobaccos of Greene County and the fine red shipping tobaccos of the Clarksville district.

Gov. James B. Frazier.

The Legislature of 1901 passed an act amending the act of 1893, changing the age at which children might be employed in any wo:k-shop, factory or mine from 12 to 14 years, and directed that employers be required, instead of simply permitted, to discover the actual age of the children employed. Mine foremen or assistants were required to have certificates issued on recommendation of the State Board of Mine Examiners, created under the same act. To obtain such certificates the applicants were required to pass a satisfactory examination and to show that he had had at least five years of actual mining experience.

Laws were passed for the purpose of making the education of whites and blacks absolutely separate. One of these acts prohibited the teaching of whites and blacks together in any school or college, and prohibited instructors, under penalty of fine and imprisonment, from teaching both whites and blacks in the same school. A bill introduced into the House to require street railway companies to furnish separate cars for negroes, failed of passage.

A labor act made it unlawful for any employer to bring laborers of any kind either from another State or from any other part of Tennessee to his workshop, factory or mine by "false representation" concerning the conditions of work to be done and payment to be given for the work. "False representation" was to be construed, among other things, to include the failure of an employer to inform them of a strike, lockout or other labor trouble at his works, if there were such.

It was provided that a tax should be levied upon all Pullman cars and all other cars except passenger cars owned by companies outside the State but operated within the State. Street car companies were directed to equip their cars with vestibules from the 1st of November to the middle of March for the protection of motormen. It was made a misdemeanor for any person or corporation to sell or to bring into the State for the purpose of selling or giving away any cigarettes or cigarette paper or substitute therefor. Congress was petitioned to provide for the establishment of a school of mines in every State not having such an institution, and also to call a convention to propose a constitutional amendment providing for the direct election of United Stats Senators. Several amendments to the State constitution were proposed looking to the reduction of State expenses.

The Democratic State Convention met May 29, 1902. The platform adopted reaffirms the Kansas City declaration, denounces trusts, imperialism and the Ship Subsidy bill. It declares for a tariff for revenue only, and one plank favors the union label on State printing. The Republican State convention was held June 18, and a platform was adopted indorsing the administration of President Roosevelt. A full State ticket was nominated.

At the State election held in November, James B. Frazier, the Democratic candidate, was elected by a majority of about 50,000. The anti-Saloon League, which was an important factor in the State legislative campaign, was surprisingly successful, the House of Representatives going overwhelmingly its way, while in the Senate the League has a small majority. Both Houses are largely Democratic.

Texas.

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Capital:
AUSTIN.

In 1685 a colony of French emigrants, led by La Salle, landed in Matagorda Bay and erected Fort Louis on the Lavaca. In 1689 an expedition was sent out by the Spanish to drive the French away, and the little garrison at Fort Louis was compelled to scatter. The next year the mission of San Francisco was established at the site of Fort Louis. In 1714 the French again attempted to effect a settlement within the limits of what is now Texas. Missions were established by the French and Spanish, but owing to the attacks of the Indians and internal dissensions, these declined, and in 1765 there were not more than 750 European inhabitants in the territory. The feud between France and Spain was settled by the cession of Louisiana to the former power, and in 1803, when the United States bought this territory from France, there had been no well defined boundary agreed upon between this and the Spanish territory to the west. This led to controversy between the United States and Spain, which did not end until the Mexican War, whereby the United States gained possession of the entire region.

Texas has an area of 265,780 square miles, and in 1901 its population was estimated to be 3,142,000. In manufacturing this State has shown a marked increase during the past decade, its industries depending upon the development of the natural resources. Lumber, cotton and wheat are produced in abundance, and the large area of the State and heavy freight charges tend to increase the manufacture of products for local consumption. The most important industry is the manufacture of lumber and timber products, while the manufacture of cotton seed oil and cake ranks second, to which is allied cotton ginning. In these latter Texas ranks second in the United States. In 1900 Texas was sixth among the wheat producing States, and as a consequence of this the grist and flour mill products have steadily increased. The recent discovery of apparently inexhaustible oil fields in the State has provided a cheap fuel for local use, and has brought an enormous increase of capital to Texas.

A drastic anti-trust law passed in 1900, was amended by the Legislature in 1901, authorizing citizens of Texas to form corporations to do business in Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, and foreign countries, and the object of the law was stated to be that Texas should not be deprived of "the legitimate revenues that should be derived from the business enterprise of her citizens." Another corporation law, in-

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tended to prevent black-listing, provided that while a corporation or firm might, upon application, give in writing a statement of the reasons why an employe was discharged, it should not anywhere publish a statement to prevent any employe who had voluntarily left the corporation from obtaining similar or other employment elsewhere.

Another law provided that no tickets or checks convertible into checks should be negotiable in cash was made, to the effect that cor monthly might in the interim grant and request of the employes.

An industrial institute and col girls in the arts and sciences was literary courses, it was to provide professional and domestic lines. An any attorney who should directly or should agree to loan or give money case he were selected as attorney, a truthful account of proceedings tive or legislative proceedings or and fair criticism of official acts not be construed as libel; and in to be permitted to give in evidence and any public retraction that had the statements, were to be taken gress was permitted to call a con amendment providing for the direct

The Democratic State Conven ed a platform affirming the dec form, and it strongly recommend ment of children under twelve machinery is used. The Republi tember 10 and 11, indorsed without President Roosevelt and declared Republicans for President in 1904.

Gov. S. W. T. Lanham.

firm should pay its employes in merchandise only, but all such at their face value. An exception porations or firms who paid in cash merchandise checks at the instance

lege for the education of white established, and besides the regular girls with practical training along act provided for the debarment of indirectly solicit business or who or other valuable inducement in A libel law enacted provided that in a court of justice or of execu- of public meetings, or reasonable as matters of public welfare should action for libel the defendant was the intention of the publication, since been made, and the truth of as a defense to the action. Con- vention to propose a constitutional election of United States Senators, tion met July 16, 1902, and adopt- larations of the Kansas City plat- ed a law prohibiting the employ- years of age in factories where cans, at their convention held Sep- qualification the administration of him to be the choice of Texas The Populist convention was held August 13. In its platform the "initiative and referendum" were made the principal issues. The name, "Allied People's Party," was adopted for the party in Texas. The platform of the St. Louis Convention was indorsed.

Theosophy: The Universal Brotherhood.

MRS. KATHERINE RICHMOND-GREENE.

Theosophy is the philosophy of the soul. Its ethics are based upon the eternal verities. Scientific and not theoretic or speculative, it treats only of universal laws, changeless and absolute. This science of the spirit is the root from which has sprung all the diversity called the religions of the world. Starting as truth, and passing through the alembic of the human mind, "The truth becomes obscured by that which is not true, and therefore all creatures are led astray." Hence the creeds, the sects, are results of the "I think" of man.

The test of Theosophy is that it explains all phenomena. Through its teachings man learns his true place in the universe and his relation to it; while all the doubt, darkness and mystery that enshrouds human existence resolves to certainty, light and consciousness. It assures the perfectibility of man, and proof is not denied to the earnest student, who, obedient to the law, leads the life which quickens the spiritual powers latent in all men. Theosophy protests against the abuses of the law, and it protests against the perversion and loss to man of his glorious heritage of the divine.

Christ as "the only begotten Son it took Him out of the universal. evolution, He became at last a are no more referred to in any pul related to the human save through lutionary process, and the final de the varied experiences called life. meaning when he said: "Know temple of God?" Theosophy alone meaning in saying to his disciples, is, lead the life): "To you it is kingdom of heaven, but to the

Theosophy and the ethics of the who have taken a human instru is the process, and we are the work of the soul accomplished. In death the soul leads the human. worker-warrior, watcher. The hu- himself—"as ye sow so shall ye planted in the soil of the human, each rebirth; if allowed to grow the man has gathered to himself and bear fruit. "Theosophy, the ture to be dual. The human to lower selfish desires of man's struggling to conquer the lower derful instrument, the body of tradictions, perplexities, are alone osophy, and all the race, in what potential gods.

Mme. Blavatsky.

The church in particularizing Jesus of God" dwarfed the human when and thus unrelated to the human wonder-worker, and the mysteries pit; nor can they be understood and a perfect comprehension of the evo- velopment of the God-man through Theosophy alone explains Christ's ye not that ye are gods and the makes comprehensible Christ's after they had followed him (that given to know the mysteries of the multitude I speak in parables." Christ are one. We are gods, ment to spiritualize it; evolution soul. Not in one short life is the and out the gates of birth and The unchanging soul, the silent man at rebirth is the past of also reap." The seeds of evil, quicken and become stronger at and root in the nature, and when innumerable existences, they flower wisdom religion, shows man's na- be the battle ground between the nature and the spiritual forces— brute man—and dominate the won- man. The human conditions, con- comprehensible in the light of The- ever condition or environment, are

The Theosophical movement in this period was established in 1875. Its object was to form a nucleus for universal brotherhood. To prove brotherhood to be a fact in nature. Two subsidiary objects were added: "To study and investigate ancient religions, and to demonstrate the value of the same; and, object third, to quicken the physical powers latent in man.

The society openly receives all who apply for membership, without any distinctions whatsoever. As the instruction given and knowledge gained affects the evolution of every member, tending to quicken the latent spiritual powers, those who think deeply enough may realize a danger that may arise from this process and harmful results too often follow from those steps that should be taken sacredly and utterly free from motives of selfishness. Obedience to law is strenuously insisted upon, and this obedience and the strict the department, which covers the entire cost pretty thoroughly.

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following of the law necessitates a leader who leads. This leader must be one whose higher evolution is attained and who stands as transmitter between the visible and invisible worlds. The Theosophical Society has had three such leaders—Madam Helena Petrovna Blavatsky, William Quain Judge, and the present leader, Katharine Tingley. In February, 1898, at the congress in Chicago, Katharine Tingley established the Universal Brotherhood and made the Theosophical Society one of its departments. This change caused a few of the members to leave the ranks.

While the Theosophical Society has lodges all over the world its headquarters are now established at Point Loma, California, where the great work of the movement is carried on. Many buildings are erected there for educational purposes, and one is in construction for a school for the revival of the lost mysteries of antiquity. The corner-stone was laid in February, 1897. A "Raja Yoga" school for children is actively at work showing practical results of great moment. The public works conducted by the present leader have been the great crusade around the world, the hospital at Montauk Point for our returning soldiers from the Spanish war, where she, with a few stout-hearted helpers, cared for nine thousand soldiers; and the Cuban crusade, in February, 1899, when she with six helpers and 175 cases of stores of every description, went to Santiago de Cuba to serve the people, the wretched, half-starved, fever-stricken, naked ones left as relics from the Spanish war. The history of that crusade has never been written. She is not claiming recognition from the world, but as one who witnessed her labors has stated, "when it shall be told the service of Katharine Tingley will illumine our history as Joan d'Arc lights the dark hour of the history of France." She is an American woman whose overflowing love for humanity called her to do and dare in the fearlessness and self-abnegation which found her face to face with fever, famine and leprosy; whose soul, dominating the body, made it all forgetful of twenty hours of service in the cause at a stretch—a service continued for weeks—of tender feet all caloused with the rough stone floors, where, day after day, and night after night, she stood and served, comforted and blessed. In April, 1897, she established the International Brotherhood League with seven most noble and far-reaching objects, the Lotus Homes for Children. Besides all this she is the editor of "The New Century," a weekly publication, and of "The Universal Brotherhood," a monthly magazine devoted to the cause. Mrs. Tingley has purchased Fisher Opera House, in San Diego, where the Sunday evening meetings of the Universal Brotherhood are held, and she has established free schools of art and music in San Diego. There are no paid teachers or officers connected with the Universal Brotherhood.

Officers of the Irish Brigade.

Transvaal War.

ALLEN SANGREE,
War Correspondent.
Author of "South Africa," "Cecil Rhodes; a King and His Country."

When a man is suspected of murder the prosecution first seeks a motive. When a nation declares war the world demands the provocation.

It is then a singular fact that, although every school child knows why the American colonies revolted from England, few persons of maturity can give a satisfactory explanation of the events that led to the Boer war.

This wide ignorance may be attributed to the cleverness of English statesmen, who were able to confuse the present generation by making a charge that was certain to evoke prejudice against Kruger and his people—a charge of "taxation without representation."

Anent this indictment, even the most loyal British admit that the taxes were not exorbitant since the Transvaal exacted a poll tax of but 18 shillings 9 pence, and a mining tax of 5 per cent upon the total net output of gold. The latter tax has, under British regime, been doubled.

What did appear unjust was the law that required a man to pay taxes fourteen years before he could become a citizen, and so the Transvaal Raad lessened this period by half.

When Sir Alfred Milner, at the Bloemfontein Convention insisted upon a five-year residence, the same that is exacted by the United States Government, President Kruger would not consent, pointing out that settlers who really intended making South Africa their home, having the country's welfare at heart, would not cavil at two years' more probation.

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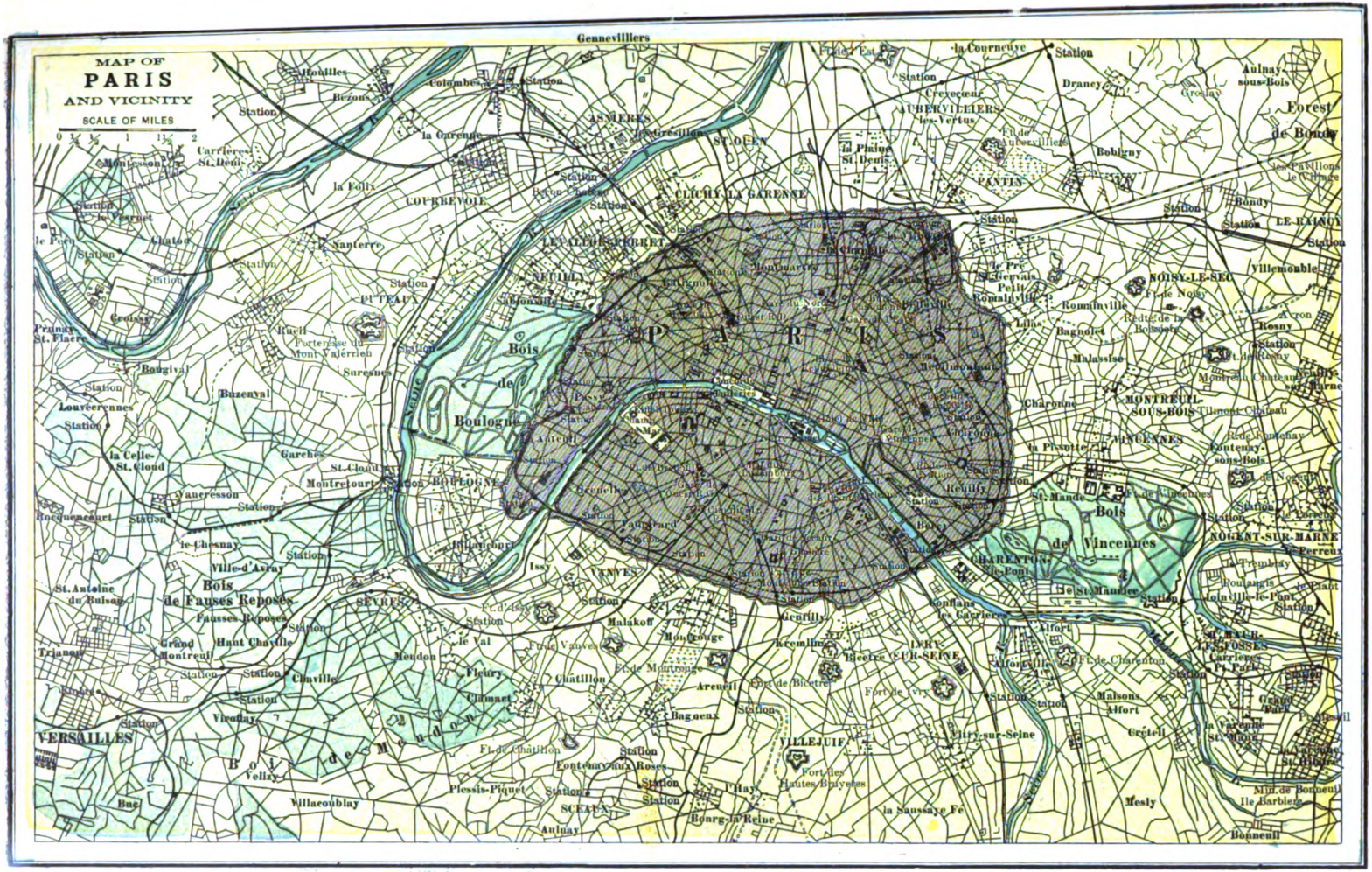

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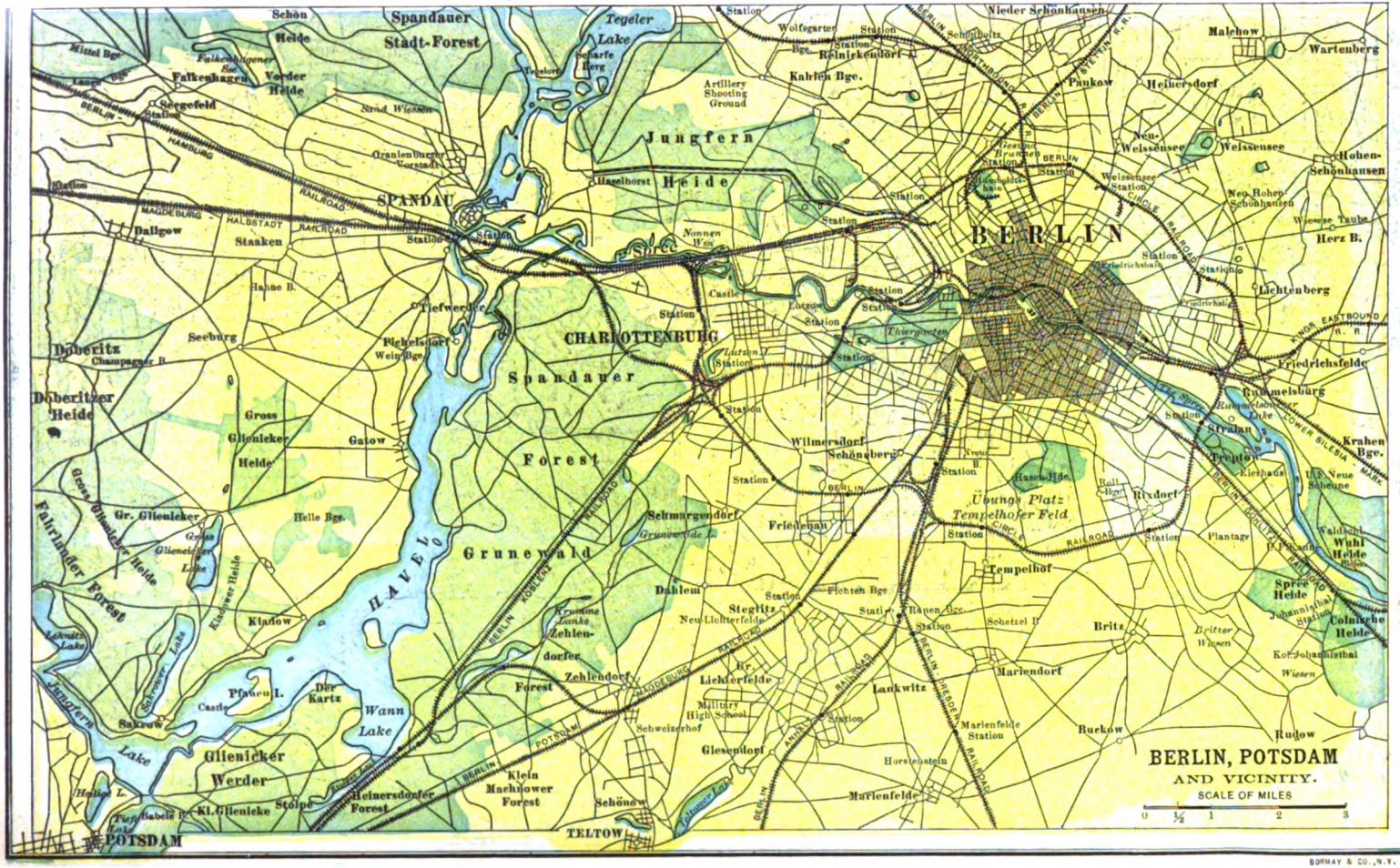

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But Sir Alfred Milner made this a point and demanded the concession within a certain date. Before the expiration of that time, Kruger relented, and the British High Chancellor was awakened from his bed at night and so informed. "Too late," was his reply.

"And I knew then," President Kruger told the writer in Holland, "that the taxation grievance was merely a pretext. It was to be a war of aggression."

There is hardly any doubt that historians, after reflectively consulting the annals, will arrive at the same conclusion.

The three men who controlled the destinies of England in this crisis were Joseph Chamberlain, Cecil Rhodes and Alfred Milner, all of them zealously bent on "painting the map of South Africa a British red." Gaining possession of the gold fields and avenging Majuba were details. The rapid growth of Germany and the United States made it imperative that England should strengthen herself colonially.

Where else was there such opportunity as in the southern part of the Dark Continent, where all that stood in the way of one unbroken English colony from "Lion's Head to Line" were the two Dutch Republics and Portuguese East Africa, which territory, its fatherland being mortgaged to Great Britain, was even then ready to fall.

But for England's land hungriness there had been no Boer war. That was the provocation.

This three years' struggle will be looked upon by history as epochal and fraught with ghastly mistakes. Epochal because it inaugurated many changes in warfare, namely, the doing away with garish uniforms, military pomp, bayonet charges and the fighting in close formation. It demonstrated that accurate marksmanship is of more value than headstrong bravery. The conquering army of the future will combine the two.

England's first mistake was made by Chamberlain, who thought that 15,000 troops were enough to conquer the Boers. At one time English generals were glad to have the services of 350,000 men.

The Boers were able to maintain a three-years' war against such odds because the British officers lacked

Ex-President Kruger.

Lord Kitchener.

Secretary Reitz.

Lord Milner.

Capt. Pretorius.

Gen. Botha.

Lord Roberts.

Dr. W. J. Leyds.

in versatility and resource. From first to last they never changed their tactics, and the Dutch always knew exactly what was going to take place. I have heard Boer generals frequently declare that if officers from the ranks had been in charge England had triumphed earlier.

The Boers, on the other hand, fought as the occasion demanded, one time taking position on a kopje, each man sheltered by a rock, and again joining in a savage charge, in which manoeuvre they did not use a bayonet, but rode right among the enemy, dismounted, and poured in lead with a deadly aim. The Boer army used the latest models of rapid-fire, heavy and field guns. Those of the British were antiquated.

Estimating the efficiency of English generals from a Boer standpoint, the most able three were Buller, McDonald and French. Lord Roberts was too old, and Lord Kitchener, though an organizer, had little strategic ability.

Among the Boers Botha was regarded as a careful and brave leader, but not so prompt as Delarey or De Wet. The latter was too reckless. Delarey they looked upon as the best general in either army.

Those who best know South Africa predict that it will ever remain essentially a grazing country. It is unique in having no great rivers or forests; manufacturing, therefore, will develop slowly. South Africa will never be a rival to the United States.

At the present time a majority of the population would be content to live under the British flag, were home rule conceded, but to govern the new colony from Downing Street will prove a troublesome, and, perhaps, impossible task, such is the hatred for England that rankles in the heart of every Dutchman on the veld or in the town.

In contrast to the figures presented to Parliament by Secretary of War Broderick, it is interesting to note those of Boer statisticians, who estimate the number of British dead at something over 120,000, the Dutch loss under 8,000.

THE STORY OF THE TRANSVAAL WAR CHRONOLOGICALLY TOLD.

It was on October 11, 1899, that the ultimatum presented to Great Britain by the Government at Pretoria expired, and, as no satisfactory answer was received within the limit of time set, the order for the movement of the Boer forces was given. In this letter of ultimatum State Secretary Reitz had enumerated the grievances of the South African Republic against Her Majesty's Government, and had concluded by exacting the following conditions as the only ones under which a continuance of peace would be possible:

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THE ULTIMATUM.

(a) That all points of mutual differences shall be regulated by the friendly course of arbitration or by whatever amicable way may be agreed upon by this Government with Her Majesty's Government.

(b) That the troops on the borders of this Republic shall be instantly withdrawn.

(c) That all reinforcements of troops which have arrived in South Africa since June 1, 1899, shall be removed from South Africa within a reasonable time to be agreed upon with this Government, and with the mutual assurance and guarantee on the part of this Government that no attack upon or hostilities against any portion of the possessions of the British Government shall be made by the Republic during further negotiations within the period of time to be subsequently agreed upon between the governments, and this Government will, on compliance therewith, be prepared to withdraw the armed burghers of this Republic from the borders.

(d) That Her Majesty's troops which are now on the high seas shall not be landed in any portion of South Africa.

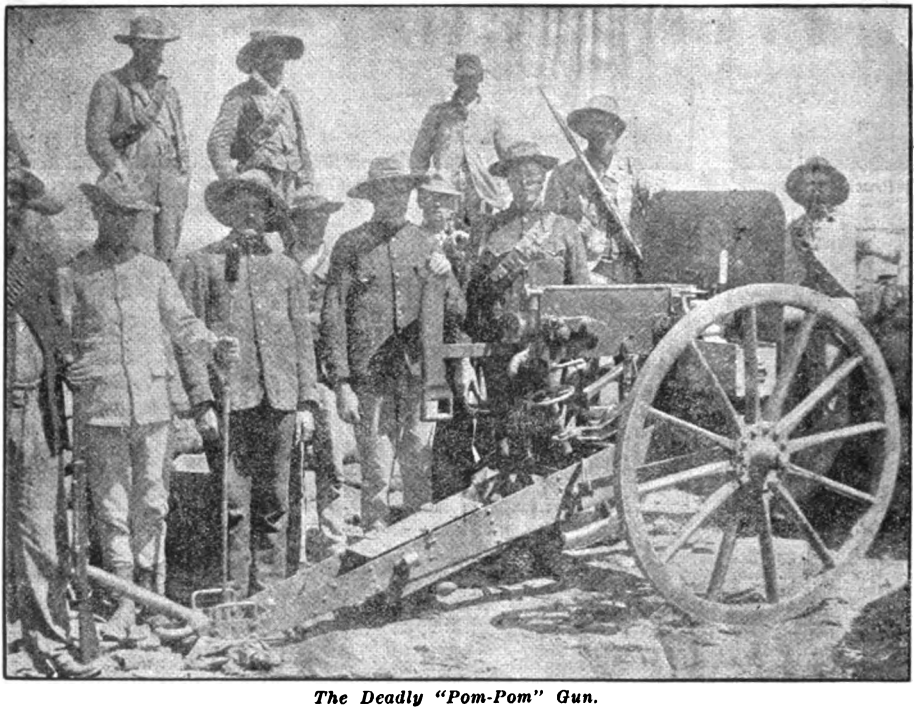
Great Britain's failure to accept these conditions left no alternative but the immediate declaration of war, and on October 10, 1899, the proclamation of martial law in both the South African Republic and the Orange Free State was issued. Hostilities began on the 11th, when the Boer forces invaded Natal, and the chief events of the war that followed were:

THE DIARY OF THE WAR.

1899.
Oct. 12. Great Britain replies to Boer ultimatum. Mr. Conyngham Greene leaves Pretoria. Mafeking isolated.
13. Mafeking armored train disaster. First reconnoissance from Ladysmith.
14. Newcastle abandoned.
18. Action near Acton Homes. Militia called out.
20. Battle of Glencoe.
21. Battle of Elandslaagte.
23. Sortie from Mafeking. Death of General Symons.

1899.
Dec. 10. General Gatacre's reverse at Stormberg. Disaster at Magersfontein. Death of General Wauchope.
15. General Sir Redvers Buller repulsed on the Tugela.
16. Lord Roberts appointed Commander-in-Chief in South Africa, with Lord Kitchener as Chief of Staff.

1900.
Jan. 2. Colonel Pilcher defeats Boers at Sunnyside.
6. Attack on Ladysmith repulsed.
23. Spion Kop captured.



The Deadly "Pom-Pom" Gun.

24. Boers defeated by General White at Rietfontein, near Ladysmith.
27. Sorties from Mafeking and Ladysmith.
30. Battle of Farquhar's Farm. Surrender at Nicholson's Nek.
31. General Sir Redvers Buller arrives at Cape Town.

Nov. 1. Fighting near Colenso. Boers invade Cape Colony.
2. Ladysmith besieged.
3. Colenso evacuated. Proclamation of martial law in Northern Cape Colony.
5. Boers destroy the bridges over the Orange River.
6. Bombardment of Ladysmith commences.
14. Burghersdorp occupied by the Boers.
23 Victory of Belmont.
25. Battle of Enslin.
28. Battle of Modder River.

25. Spion Kop abandoned.

Feb. 5. General Sir Redvers Buller crosses the Tugela.
7. Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener leave Cape Town for Modder River.
11. Lord Roberts commences the Kimberley relief movement.
15. Magersfontein and Spytfontein evacuated. Boers capture a British convoy. Relief of Kimberley.
20. Lord Roberts defeats Boers at Paardeberg.
22. Severe fighting at Grobler's Kloof.
27. General Cronje surrenders to Lord Roberts. General Sir Redvers Buller captures Pieters Hill.
28. Relief of Ladysmith.

March 5. General Gatacre occupies Stormberg.
7. Lord Roberts defeats Boers at Poplar Grove.
10. Lord Roberts defeats Boers at Driefontein.
13. Lord Roberts occupies Bloemfontein.

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Boer Sharpshooters at Work.

1900.
March 27. Death of General Joubert.
31. Koorn Spruit disaster.
May 17-18. Relief of Mafeking.
28. Orange Free State annexed.
30. Mr. Kruger leaves Pretoria.
June 5. Occupation of Pretoria.
12. Lord Roberts defeats General Botha at Diamond Hill.
July 4. Lord Roberts and General Buller meet at Vlakfontein.
11. Surrender of Scots Grays and Lincolns at Ultval's Nek.
Oct. 25. Formal annexation of the Transvaal.
Nov. 6. Defeat of De Wet at Bothaville.
23 Dewetsdorp garrison captured by De Wet.
29. Lord Kitchener becomes Commander-in-Chief in South Africa.
Dec. 11. Lord Roberts sails from Cape Town for England.
13. General De la Rey defeats General Clements at Nooitgedacht. Mishap at Zastron.
16. Boer raid into Cape Colony.
29. Surrender of Liverpools at Helvetia.

1901.
Jan. 3. Action with General Botha at Lindley
18. Defeat of General De la Rey near Ventersburg.
Feb. 28. Lord Kitchener confers with General Botha.
March 16. General Botha breaks off negotiations.
May 29. General De la Rey defeated by General Dixon at Vlakfontein.
July 20. Death of Mrs. Kruger at Pretoria.
Aug. 6. Lord Kitchener's Boer leader banishment proclamation.
Sept. 17. Major Gough's force surrenders near Utrecht.
Oct. 8. Martial law proclaimed throughout Cape Colony.
9. Commandant Scheepers's commando defeated by Colonel Atherton and Major Kavanagh.
11. Commandant Lotter sentenced to death and executed.
12. Commandant Scheepers captured.
16. Boers reach Saldanha Bay.
23. General Sir Redvers Buller relieved of his command
Dec. 10. General Bruce Hamilton defeats Boers at Trichardsfontein.

1901.
Dec. 16. Commandant Kritzinger captured.
25. Yeomanry rushed by Boers at Tweefontein under De Wet.

1902.
Jan. 8. General Elliott engages General De Wet near Heilbron.
17. Commandant Scheepers executed.
26. Commandant Ben Viljoen captured.
30. Colonel Price defeats Commandants Wessels and Beaters at Klaarfontein.
Feb. 3. Colonel Byng defeats Commandant De Wet near Reitz.
5. Major Leader defeats Boers near Klerksdorp.
10. Attack on convoy near Fraserburg.
16. Engagement with Commandant De Wet at Tronmel.
18. Scots Greys cut off near Heidelberg.
23. Engagement of Colonel Byng's outposts; New Zealanders' heavy loss.
26. Convoy captured by Boers near Klerksdorp.
27. Great Boer drive, Harrismith line; 600 killed or captured.
March 7. Lord Methuen's force and five guns captured by General De la Rey. Lord Methuen wounded.
13. Lord Methuen released and sent to Klerksdorp.
18. General Emmett and Commandant Celliers captured.
23. Mr. Schalk Burger, Mr. Reitz, Commandants Lucas Meyer and Krogh arrive at Pretoria as peace delegates.
31. General Kitchener defeats General De la Rey near the Hart River.
April 7. Commandant Kritzinger acquitted.
10. Boer leaders in conference at Klerksdorp.
12. Boer peace delegates arrive at Pretoria.
18. Peace delegates leave Pretoria to consult the commandoes.
30. Capture of Commandant Maurice Botha near Frankfort.
May 7. Ookiep relieved.
8. Armored train derailed near Pretoria.
16. Peace delegates confer at Vereeniging.
18. Boer delegates conclude conference at Vereeniging and go to Pretoria.

THE TERMS OF PEACE.

On May 31, 1902, the terms of peace were signed at Pretoria. They were as follows:

(1) The burgher forces in the field will forthwith lay down their arms, hand over all guns, army rifles and munitions of war in their possession or under their control, and desist from any further resistance to the authority of His Majesty King Edward VII., whom they recognise as their lawful sovereign.

(2) All burghers in the field outside the limits of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony and all prisoners of war at present outside South Africa will, on duly acclaiming their acceptance of the position

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Austria-Hungary, Honduras, and Guatemala, in 1892. These continued in existence until the passage of the Wilson tariff act, August 27, 1894.

The reciprocity agreements now in existence, framed under the Dingley tariff of 1897, took effect on the following dates, respectively: France, June 1, 1898; Portugal, June 12, 1900; Germany, July 13, 1900; Italy, July 18, 1900. They may be summarized as follows:

France: The United States reduces the rate of duty on crude tartar from France to 5 per cent ad valorem; on brandies or other spirits to $1.75 per gallon; also a reduction on still wines and vermouth, and on paintings to 15 per cent ad valorem; while the French Government gives its minimum tariff rates to canned meats, table fruits, dried fruits, lard, manufactured and prepared pork meats, hops, paving blocks, staves and logs, and sawed or squared timber and lumber from the United States.

Germany: The United States gives the same tariff rates as those named in the treaty with France on tartar, brandies, still wines, and paintings, and the German Government gives to the United States the same tariff rates as those given to Belgium, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Roumania, Russia, and Switzerland during the existence of the present tariff treaties with them, and annuls its regulations regarding dried fruits from the United States, providing in their stead a system of inspection on account of the San Jose scale.

Portugal: The reductions on crude tartar, brandies, wines and paintings accorded to Germany and France are given by the United States to Portugal, and the Portuguese Government gives to the United States as low rates of duty as those accorded to any other country, except Spain and Brazil, on breadstuffs, lard, mineral oils, agricultural implements, and certain machinery for manufacturing.

Italy: The above-mentioned rates with reference to tartar, brandies, still wines and paintings are given by the United States, and a reduction is made by the Italian Government on imports of cottonseed oil, fish, machinery, scientific instruments, fertilizers and skins.

The following is a list of all the reciprocity treaties and agreements which have been in force between the United States and foreign countries since 1850, the table having been prepared by the Bureau of Statistics:

Countries with which reciprocity treaties and agreements have been made.	Signed.	Took effect.	Terminated.
British North American Possessions (treaty)	June 5, 1854	March 16, 1855	March 17, 1866
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Brazil (agreement)	Jan. 31, 1891	April 1, 1891	Aug. 27, 1891
Santo Domingo (agreement)	June 4, 1891	Sept. 1, 1891	do
Great Britain:			
Barbados (agreement)	Feb. 1, 1892	Feb. 1, 1892	do
Jamaica (agreement)	..do	..do	do
Leeward Islands (agreement)	..do	..do	do
Trinidad (including Tobago) (agreement)	..do	..do	do
Windward Islands (excepting Grenada) (agreement)	..do	..do	do
British Guiana (agreement)	..do	April 1, 1892	do
Salvador (agreement)	Dec. 30, 1891	Feb. 1, 1892 (provisional)	do
Nicaragua (agreement)	March 11, 1892	March 12, 1892	do
Honduras (agreement)	April 29, 1892	May 25, 1892 (provisional)	do
Guatemala (agreement)	Dec. 30, 1891	May 30, 1892 (provisional)	do
Spain, for Cuba and Porto Rico (agreement)	June 16, 1891		do
Austria-Hungary (agreement)	May 25, 1892	May 26, 1892	do
France (agreement)	May 28, 1898	June 1, 1898	Still in force.
Germany (agreement)	Jan. 30, 1892	Feb. 1, 1892	Aug. 24, 1894
do	July 10, 1900	July 13, 1900	Still in force.
Portugal and Azores and Madeira Islands (agreement)	May 22, 1900	June 12, 1900	do
Italy (agreement)	Feb. 8, 1900	July 18, 1900	do
Switzerland (treaty of 1850)		June 1, 1898†	March 23, 1900

*The matter relating to reciprocity treaties was prepared from a special report of the Bureau of Statistics.
†Under "most-favored-nation" clause of the treaty of 1850, proclaimed November 9, 1855.

The following treaties or agreements have been negotiated and signed, and now await the action of the United States Senate:

With Great Britain: For Jamaica, signed July 22, 1899; for Turks and Carcos Islands, signed July 21, 1899; for the Barbados, signed June 16, 1899; for Bermuda, signed July 24, 1899; for British Guiana, signed July 19, 1899. With France, signed July 24, 1899. With the Argentine Republic, signed July 10, 1899. There are also unratified agreements between the United States and the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua and Ecuador.

OTHER IMPORTANT TREATIES BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

Country.	Character of Treaty.	Signed.	Proclaimed.
France	Alliance (first treaty signed)	February 6, 1778	May 4, 1778
France	Contract to repay loans made by King of France	February 6, 1778	May 4, 1778
Great Britain	Provisional peace	November 30, 1782	April 11, 1783
Great Britain	Definitive peace	September 3, 1783	January 14, 1784
France	Cession of Louisiana	April 30, 1803	October 21, 1803
Spain	Cession of the Floridas	February 22, 1819	February 22, 1821
Great Britain	Ship canal connecting Atlantic and Pacific Oceans (the Clayton-Bulwer treaty)	April 19, 1850	July 15, 1850
Mexico	Cession of territory (Gadsden treaty)	December 30, 1853	November 18, 1854
Russia	Cession of Alaska	March 30, 1867	June 20, 1867
China	Regulation of Chinese immigration	November 17, 1880	October 5, 1881
Great Britain & Germany	Neutrality and autonomous government of the Samoan Islands	July 14, 1889	May 21, 1890
Great Britain	Modus vivendi in Behring Sea controversy	February 29, 1892	May 9, 1892
Russia	do do do	May 4, 1894	May 12, 1894
Spain	Peace	December 10, 1898	April 11, 1899
Great Britain	Modus vivendi in Alaskan boundary controversy	October 20, 1899	
Great Britain	To facilitate the construction of a ship canal (the Hay-Pauncefote treaty)	November 18, 1901	February 22, 1902

Treaties of Extradition.—Although at the present time the United States has regular treaties of extradition with about thirty nations only, the sentiment of international courtesy which usually prevails in such matters makes it extremely difficult for a fugitive criminal to escape the punishment he deserves, for there are few nations that do not stand ready to comply with a diplomatic request for the delivery of any infamous law-breaker, even in instances where such delivery could not be demanded on a treaty right.

Extraditable Crimes, How Interpreted.—The extraditable crimes are usually defined as follows:

Murder, comprehending assassination, parricide, infanticide, and poisoning; attempt to commit murder; manslaughter, when voluntary.

Robbery, the act of feloniously and forcibly taking from the person of another money, goods, documents or other property by violence or putting him in fear.

Burglary, the act of breaking and entering into the house of another in the night time, with intent to commit a felony therein.

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as subjects of His Majesty the King, be brought back to their homes as soon as transport can be provided and their means of subsistence assured.

(3) Burghers so surrendering or so returning will not be deprived of their personal liberty or their property.

(4) No proceedings, civil or criminal, will be taken against any of the burghers surrendering or so returning for any acts in connection with the prosecution of the war. The benefit of this clause will not extend to certain acts contrary to the usages of war.

(5) The Dutch language will be taught in schools when the parents of the children desire, and will be allowed in the courts of law when necessary.

(6) Possession of rifles will be allowed in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony to persons requiring them for their protection, on obtaining licenses according to law.

(7) The military administration of the two colonies will at the earliest possible date be succeeded by civil government, and as soon as circumstances admit representative institutions leading up to self-government will be introduced. The question of granting the franchise to rebels will not be decided until after the introduction of self-government.

(8) No special tax will be imposed on landed property in the Transvaal or Orange River Colony to pay the expenses of the war.

(9) As soon as circumstances permit a commission, on which the local inhabitants will be represented, will be appointed in each district in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony for the purposes of restoration of the people to their homes and supplying those who, owing to war losses, are unable to provide themselves with food, shelter and the necessary amount of seed, stock, implements, etc., indispensable to the resumption of their normal occupation.

(10) For this purpose the commissioners will be placed by His Majesty's Government in the possession of £3,000,000.

(11) In addition to the above-named grant of £3,000,000 His Majesty's Government will be prepared to make advances on loan for the same purpose, free of interest for two years, and afterward to be repayable over a period of years at 3 per cent. interest. No foreigner or rebel will be entitled to share in the benefits of this clause.

THE COST OF THE WAR.

The British losses were as follows:

	Officers.	Men.		Officers.	Men.
Killed in action	516	5,211	Missing and prisoners	1	131
Died of wounds	181	1,816	Invalids died at home	7	487
Prisoners, died in captivity	5	97	Invalids compelled to leave the service	—	5,531
Died of disease	328	12,664			
Accidental deaths	25	733	Totals	1,063	26,669

The total cost of the war in money to Great Britain was about £223,000,000, a sum equivalent to $1,115,000,000.

The Boer losses are more difficult to estimate as systematic records have not been kept. Up to January 1, 1902, however, their losses of all kinds were reported as being about 84,000. During 1902 there were 438 killed, 302 wounded and 4,764 captured. At the close of the war there were about 40,000 Boer prisoners at Ceylon, St. Helena, Bermuda and Cape Town.

GREAT BRITAIN'S WAR CHARITIES.

The following statement of the amounts subscribed, and their objects, between October 21, 1899, and December 31, 1901, gives some idea of the philanthropic work which was done by the people of Great Britain in connection with the South African war:

For widows and orphans, wives and families	£2,930,638	19	8	Subscribed in India and British dominions beyond the seas	£224,803	19	3
For sick and wounded, hospitals, etc.	750,000	0	0	For refugees in South Africa	309,288	2	1
Disabled officers and men, convalescent homes, etc	278,544	18	9	Miscellaneous	33,383	2	0
Extra comforts	219,385	11	10	Total	£5,126,994	16	5
Equipment and various funds	381,050	2	10				

Treaties of the United States.

The United States Government possesses a treaty of some kind with practically every nation in the world except the government of Uruguay. In some instances the treaty is merely the conventional one of amity, peace and freedom of commerce, while with other nations such friendly treaty relations have been established that every phase of daily intercourse is governed by conditions of reciprocity. The only nations with whom there is no treaty of amity are Roumania, Servia, Turkey, and, of course, Uruguay.

While many important treaties have been signed by the United States, however, those that are of the most vital consequence to the world are the international conventions which have been adopted in the interest of all nations, and to nearly all of which this Government has been a party, for it is by this means that the pacific settlement of international disputes has been provided for, the inhumanities of warfare minimized, the submarine cables protected and the cruelty of the African slave trade repressed.

Among the most important recent treaties have been those dealing with reciprocity in tariffs, between the United States and other powers. In general, reciprocity treaties have been made with countries near at hand, or with great powers where an interchange of products with reduced tariffs or without import duties has appeared to be advisable.

The most important international conventions are as follows:

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS TO WHICH THE UNITED STATES HAVE BEEN A PARTY.

Character of Treaty.	Proclaimed.
Establishing International Bureau of Weights and Measures	Sept. 27, 1878
For the amelioration of the condition of the wounded in time of war	July 26, 1882
For the protection of submarine cables	May 22, 1885
For the international protection of industrial property	June 11, 1887
For the international and immediate exchange of official documents and scientific and literary publications	Jan. 15, 1889
For an International Union for the Publication of Customs Tariff	Dec. 17, 1890
General Act for the Repression of the African Slave Trade	April 2, 1892
Supplementary convention for the protection of industrial property	June 22, 1892
For the regulation of the importation of spirituous liquors into Africa	Feb. 6, 1901
For the pacific settlement of international disputes	Nov. 1, 1901
A declaration prohibiting (for five years) the launching of projectiles and explosives from balloons in time of war	Nov. 1, 1901
For the adaptation of the principles of the Geneva Convention to maritime warfare	Nov. 1, 1901
For the regulation of war on land	April 11, 1902

The Reciprocity Treaties.*—There have been three distinct tests of reciprocity in the trade relations of the United States: (1) The reciprocity treaty with Canada, existing from 1855 to 1866. (2) The reciprocity treaty with the Hawaiian Government, existing from 1876 to 1900. (3) The series of treaties framed under the McKinley tariff act of 1890 with Brazil, Dominican Republic, Spain, for Cuba and Porto Rico, in 1891; and with Germany, United Kingdom, for British West Indies and British Guiana, Nicaragua, Salvador,

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Austria-Hungary, Honduras, and Guatemala, in 1892. These continued in existence until the passage of the Wilson tariff act, August 27, 1894.

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Jamaica (agreement)	..do	..do	do
Leeward Islands (agreement)	..do	..do	do
Trinidad (including Tobago) (agreement)	..do	..do	do
Windward Islands (excepting Grenada) (agreement)	..do	..do	do
British Guiana (agreement)	..do	April 1, 1892	do
Salvador (agreement)	Dec. 30, 1891	Feb. 1, 1892 (provisional)	do
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Spain	Cession of the Floridas	February 22, 1819	February 22, 1821
Great Britain	Ship canal connecting Atlantic and Pacific Oceans (the Clayton-Bulwer treaty)	April 19, 1850	July 15, 1850
Mexico	Cession of territory (Gadsden treaty)	December 30, 1853	November 18, 1854
Russia	Cession of Alaska	March 30, 1867	June 20, 1867
China	Regulation of Chinese immigration	November 17, 1880	October 5, 1881
Great Britain & Germany	Neutrality and autonomous government of the Samoan Islands	July 14, 1889	May 21, 1890
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Russia	do do do	May 4, 1894	May 12, 1894
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Treaties of Extradition.—Although at the present time the United States has regular treaties of extradition with about thirty nations only, the sentiment of international courtesy which usually prevails in such matters makes it extremely difficult for a fugitive criminal to escape the punishment he deserves, for there are few nations that do not stand ready to comply with a diplomatic request for the delivery of any infamous law-breaker, even in instances where such delivery could not be demanded on a treaty right.

Extraditable Crimes, How Interpreted.—The extraditable crimes are usually defined as follows:

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Burglary, the act of breaking and entering into the house of another in the night time, with intent to commit a felony therein.

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Larceny, the theft of effects, personal property, horses, cattle, or live stock, or money, of the value of twenty-five dollars or more.

Forgery, the utterance of forged papers; the forgery or falsification of official acts of government, of public authorities, or of courts of justice, or the utterance of the thing forged or falsified.

Counterfeiting, falsifying or altering of money, whether coin or paper, or of instruments of debt created by national, state, provincial or municipal governments, or of coupons thereof, or of blank notes, or the utterance or circulation of the same; or the counterfeiting, falsifying or altering of seals of state, or the fraudulent use of same.

Embezzlement by public officers, embezzlement by persons hired or salaried, to the detriment of their employers.

Fraud or breach of trust by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, or other person acting in a fiduciary capacity, or director or member or officer of any company.

Perjury; subornation of perjury.

Wilful and unlawful destruction or obstruction of railroads which endangers human life.

Crimes committed at sea: (a) Piracy, by statute or by the law of nations. (b) Revolt, or conspiracy to revolt, by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas against the authority of the master. (c) Wrongfully sinking or destroying a vessel at sea, or attempting to do so. (d) Assaults on board a ship on the high seas with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

Crimes and offences against the laws of both countries for the suppression of slavery and slave trading.

SUMMARY OF TREATIES.

In the following tables the various extradition treaties now in force are summarized. It is impossible to record all of the minute differences between the various treaties. Many of them are made to conform in part to the laws of the countries with which the treaties are perfected, and as the various countries have different ways of looking at certain crimes, there must naturally be a wide difference in the general texts of the treaties.

Extradition treaties between the United States and those countries which touch the frontiers, such as Mexico, are more rigid than those with more distant nations, and cover a greater number of offences. Mexico is the only country in which the possession of counterfeiting tools is considered an extraditable offence. Counterfeiting is considered extraditable in all countries with which the United States has treaties. Murder or attempted murder are also considered grave enough to grant extradition in all the countries.

But three countries, Belgium, Mexico and the Netherlands grant extradition for obtaining money by deceit. Ecuador and Great Britain are the only two in which crimes at sea are not extraditable. Burglary is a grave crime in all but five countries, and most countries include shop or office breaking.

An accurate general idea of the character of each convention of the United States with a foreign country in regard to extradition may be obtained from the following tabulations:

THE EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS.

(Compiled for The American Almanac from "Treaties in Force, 1899," and subsequent treaties provided for this purpose by the State Department.)

COUNTRY.	Murder and Attempts.	Arson.	Robbery.	Burglary. (f)	Larceny.	Obtaining Money by Deceit.	Embezzlement.	Counterfeiting.	Having Counterfeiters' Tools.	Forgery.	Fraud.	Criminal Assault or Abduction.	Bigamy.	Procuring Criminal Operation.	Mayhem.	Perjury.	Destruction or Obstruction of Railroads.	Crimes at Sea.	Crimes Against the Laws on Slavery.	Other Crimes.
Argentine R.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes*	No	Yes †	Yes	No	Yes	Yes*	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	—
Austria-Hungary..	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	—
Baden	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes(g)	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	—
Bavaria.	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes(g)	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	—
Belgium	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	(e)
Bolivia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes †	Yes	No	Yes	Yes*	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	(b)
Chili.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes †	Yes	No	Yes	Yes*	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	(b)
Columbia ...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes‡	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	—
Denmark ...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes*	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	(b)
Ecuador	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes(g)	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes†	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	—
France.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes‡	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—
Germany‖. ..																				
Gt. Britain ..	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes§	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	(a b)
Hayti	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes‡	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	—
Italy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes‡	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	(c)
Japan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes(g)	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes‡	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	—
Luxemburg .	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	(a d)
Mexico	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes§	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	(a d)
Netherland. .	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes§	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	(b d)
Nicaragua...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes§	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	(b)
Norway.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	—
Peru	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes*	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	(b)
Prussia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes(g)	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes‡	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	—
Russia.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes†	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes§	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	(b)
Salvador.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes‡	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	—
Servia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes*	Yes§	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	(b)
Spain.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes‡	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	(c)
Sweden	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	(b)
Switzerland .	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes§	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	(b)
Turkey	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes‡	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	—

The nations with which the United States now has no treaties of extradition are Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Korea, Morocco, Paraguay, Persia, Portugal, Roumania, Siam, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Notes: *Property of value of $200. †In excess of $200. ‡Covers criminal assault only. §Includes kidnapping and child stealing. ‖The treaty with Prussia applies to other German states. (a) Receiving goods known to have been dishonorably obtained an extraditable crime. (b) Participation is extraditable. (c) Also kidnapping of minors or adults. (d) Attempts to commit crimes covered by the treaty are also extraditable. (e) Attempts upon the life of a ruler, whatever the purpose of the assault, not to be regarded as a political crime. (f) Most nations include shop or office breaking. (g) Only embezzlement of public moneys.

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Turkey.

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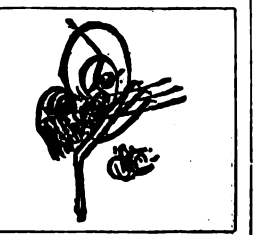
Capital.
CONSTANTINOPLE.



The earliest historical mention of the Turks was considerably prior to 850 A. D., but the position they occupied was one of little prominence until the time of Othman, the founder of the present dynasty, when, about 1030 A. D., the Othman Turks took possession of considerable Asiatic territory. By the beginning of the fourteenth century they had made themselves masters over many more provinces, and, having captured Nicea, had established their capital at Broussa. In 1080 they made their first appearance in Europe, at which time some 2,000 of their best warriors crossed the Bosphorus to assist Emperor Botoniates in one of the petty wars which were of such frequent occurrence at that time. Before the end of the century, however, their name was known throughout the world, for they had reduced such countries as Bulgaria, Macedonia and Thessaly to subjection, and had become rulers over all Western Asia. In 1392 they turned their attention to Europe, and in 1453 captured Constantinople, which has since been their capital. From that day their power was extended with rapidity until it threatened to spread from one end of Europe to the other, but in 1525 Solyman I. suffered his first serious defeat, and, ever since, the glory of the Empire has waned. Step by step they were driven out of their European territories. Upper Hungary and Transylvania were abandoned as early as 1595. In 1769 they were expelled from the Crimea, and in 1806 the Russian frontier was still further extended. The success of the Greek war for independence cost them that country, but the greatest blow to Turkish power was the war of 1876, which resulted in the loss of Bulgaria, Thessaly, Eastern Roumelia and a strip of Armenia, as well as the entire independence of Roumania, Servia and Montenegro, and the loss of administration over Bosnia and Herzegovina and Cyprus.

Abdul-Hamid II., who was born 15 Shaban, 1245 (September 22, 1842), is the thirty-fourth sovereign of the house of Ottoman. On the deposition of his brother, Sultan Murad V., who was said to be suffering from idiocy, he succeeded to the throne August 31, 1876.

It is not the custom for the Sultans of Turkey to contract regular marriages. The harem is a State institution and all children born within its walls are considered legitimate, whether the offspring of free women or of slaves. By the law of succession, which has long been established in Turkey, however, the throne does not descend to the eldest son of the Sultan, but to the senior male descendant of the first Ottoman, so that, while the present ruler has several sons, no one of them can inherit the throne if they have uncles or cousins of greater age.

The present heir apparent, therefore, is Prince Mohamed-Rechard Effendi, who was born November 3, 1844. He has three children—Prince Zia-Eddine, born 1876; Prince Nedjm, born 1881, and Princess Reji'a, born 1887.

The children of the Sultan are:

Name.	Born.	Died.	Married.	Born.	Date of Marriage.	Issue.
1. Prince Selim	1870	....				
2. Princess Zekie	1871	....	Noureddine Pacha	....	1889	....
3. Princess Naiyme	1876	....	Kemel-Eddine Pacha	....	1898	....
4. Prince Abdul-Kadir	1878	....				
5. Prince Ahmed	1878	....				
6. Princess Naile	1884	....				
7. Prince Burhan-Eddine	1885	....				
8. Princess Chadie	1886	....				
9. Princess Ayiche	1887	....				
10. Prince Abdour-Rahime	1892	....				

THE MINISTRY.—Grand Vizier, Said Pacha; Sheikh-ul-Islam, Djemal-Eddin Effendi; President of the Council of State, Said Pacha; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Teofik Pacha; Minister of Interior, Mem douh Pacha; Minister of Public Instruction, Djelal Bey; Minister of Public Works and Commerce, Riza Pacha; Minister of Marine, Zihny Pacha; Minister of War, Hassan Pacha; the Grand Master of Artillery, Zeky Pacha; Minister of Finances, Rechad Pacha; Minister of Justice and Worship, Abdul-culture, Mines and Forests, Selim Rahman Pacha; Minister of Agri (pious foundations), Ghalib Pacha. Melhame Pacha; Minister of Evkaf

THE NATION.—The sultan of Turkey is the absolute ruler of the Ottoman Empire, insomuch as his word is not in opposition to the precepts of the Koran. The legislative and executive rest in Sultan and are vested under him in the Grand Vizier and the Shiek-ul-Islam, the head of the church.

Sultan of Turkey.

Mohammedanism is the religion of the empire, and its adherents far outnumber all others. Seven other religions are given official recognition.

The budget (1898) shows a revenue of $81,893,462 and an expenditure of $81,153,341. The public debt at that time was $726,511,195.

Agriculture is little practised in Turkey. Coffee, opium, gums and madder are exported. Silk, wine, perfume, brass and copper ware, tapestry, crome, pigment and rare minerals are important products. The fisheries and pearl fish eries are valuable.

The Dependencies.—The principality of Bulgaria is one of the tributary States to the Ottoman Empire. It was created in 1878 by the Treaty of Berlin. By this document it is given a Christian government and a national militia, The Prince of Bulgaria is elected by the people and confirmed by the Sublime Porte, with the consent of the Powers. No member of a reigning house of one of the European Powers may be elected. The legislative power is vested in the Sobranje, or one-chambered National Assembly. The members are elected by universal male suffrage and hold for five years.

The Island of Crete is an autonomous state, subject to the suzerainty of the Porte, but not to tribute. It is under a High Commissioner of the Powers. Its Bule, or Assembly, consists of sixty-four ministers elected every two years. Questions of foreign relations are determined by the representatives of the four powers at Rome.

Somos is an island off the coast of Asia Minor, forming a principality under the sovereignty of Turkey, and under the guarantee of Russia, France and Great Britain, of December 11, 1832. It has an area of 180 square miles and a population of 54,800.

EVENTS IN 1902.—Turkey's foreign relations were at times strained during the last year. This happened in July, when the $4,200,000 instalment due Russia on the Lorando claim was not paid. Internal affairs were also in a bad shape. The capture of Miss Stone, an American missionary in Bulgaria, by Macedonian brigands, and the long period for which she was held for ransom, seemed to point, in the mind of the outside world, to government connivance, and as much was semi-officially charged. However, the

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Government disclaimed any such connection, and after a few half-hearted attempts at chastisement of the lawless Bulgarians, finally dropped the matter upon Miss Stone's liberation. The kidnapping of Miss Stone created even more widespread indignation in view of the fact that there have been a large number of similar abductions in the Turkish provinces during the past few years. Although the following list is not complete, it gives some idea of the boldness with which the provincial bandits have been plying their trade since 1880:

1880. Colonel Singe ransomed for $50,000.
1881. Henry Suter ransomed for $60,000.
1884. Richard Dussl, $6,000 paid.
1885. Mrs. Glovenov, $35,000 demanded, $2,000 paid.
1885. Frits Charmand, $8,000 demanded, $1,500 paid.
1887. R. C. H. Wilkins, $30,000 demanded, $8,000 paid.
1890. Gray Hill, $100,000 demanded, amount paid unknown.
1891. M. Rayneud, $5,000 paid.
1891. M. Michele, $2,000 paid.
1894. M. Provost, $3,000 paid.
1896. Capt. Marriott, $15,000 demanded, $120 paid.
1896. M. Waligrski, $4,000 paid.
1896. Mme. Branzian, $50,000 demanded, $10,000 paid.
1898. James Whithall, $500 paid.
1899. M. Chevalier, $15,000 paid.
1901. M. Alphonse, $5,000 demanded, $1,000 paid.
1901. Miss Stone, $125,000 demanded, $62,000 paid.

Of European importance was the Sultan's irades issued in May, granting to Germany and Italy, in contravention of existing treaties, the right to protect missionaries of their nationalities, a privilege until that time enjoyed solely by France.

TURKISH TRIBUTARY STATES.

The condition of the tributary states in 1901 were as follows:

Tributary States.	Area, in Sq. M.	Population.	Revenues.	Expenditures.	Imports.	Exports.
Bulgaria	36,941	3,733,187	$16,765,570	$16,654,075	$13,518,506	$15,974,563
Crete	3,329	303,543	1,229,068	1,212,286	2,200,000	1,150,000
Samos	180	54,830	15,900	15,000	1,065,000	1,056,000
Egypt	412,972	9,734,405	56,424,345	54,437,259	75,355,729	77,753,825
Totals	453,419	13,825,965	$74,434,883	$72,318,620	$92,139,235	$95,933,388

In Turkey all Mussulmans over twenty years are subject to military duty, and this liability continues for twenty years. Non-Mohametans are not liable, but must pay an exemption tax, levied on males of all ages. Nomad Arabs, though liable, furnish no recruits, and many nomad Kurds evade service. The whole empire is divided into seven army districts, with as many army corps. The infantry is generally armed with Mauser rifles. The field artillery has been recently reorganized on a plan sanctioned in 1891. There has lately been a rumor that Turkey was about to rebuild her fleet and that propositions has been made to shipbuilding firms in Germany and Great Britain. There is no evidence of real progress, however, and the fleet as it is at present is not worth considering. The crews for the navy are raised partly by conscription and partly by volunteer enlistment.

The Turkish provinces, especially those in Asia, are rich in minerals, which are but little worked. Chrome is found in Kutaia; silver and lead ore in the Cilician Taurus and in Sivas; manganese ore at Saloniki; zinc at Karasu, on the Black Sea. Among other ores and minerals found in abundance are antimony, copper, borax, meerschaum, argentiferous pyrites, emery, asphalt, coal and lignite. The fisheries are important. The coast of the Mediterranean produces excellent sponges, the Red Sea mother-of-pearl and the Persian Gulf pearls. The fisheries of the Bosphorus alone represent a value of more than $1,250,000.

The whole of the Turkish Empire is divided into thirty vilayets, or governments, and sub-divided into sanjaks or provinces, districts, sub-districts and communities. A Governor-General, who is held to represent the Sultan, is placed at the head of each vilayet, and the provinces, districts, etc., are under inferior authorities. All subjects may fill the highest offices in the State, no matter what their birth may be. Foreigners residing in Turkey are under the laws of their own country and are amenable for trial, in cases in which Turkish subjects are not concerned, to a tribunal presided over by their own consul. Foreigners who own real property are amenable to the Ottoman civil courts in questions relative to their landed property. Cases between foreign and Turkish subjects are tried in Turkish courts, a dragoman of the foreign consulate being present to see that the trial is carried on according to law. The carrying out of sentence, if it be against the foreigner, is done through his consulate. Cases between two foreign subjects of different nationalities is done through the courts of the defendant.

Since the Summer of 1888 Turkey has been in direct railway communication with the rest of Europe, the main lines starting from Constantinople and Salonica. German railways are building from Konai to Mosul, Bagdad and Basrah. There are about 24,000 miles of telegraph in Turkey and about 750 telegraph offices.

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Uruguay.

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Capital:
MONTEVIDEO.

Uruguay is the smallest of the independent States of South America, but is one of the most favored in climate, soil and geographical situation. The Atlantic Ocean bounds it on the southeast and south, the Rio de la Plata on the south and southwest, and the River Uruguay, separating it from the Argentine Republic, forms its western boundary. It has an area of 72,210 square miles, and the population in 1900 was estimated at 930,680. The Atlantic coast is low and sandy, and possesses very few bays or natural harbors. The country in the south and southeast is diversified and picturesque. The land in the southwest is of exceeding fertility. The territory is watered by sixteen rivers, the chief of which are the Rio de la Plata and the Uruguay, which partly bound the country, and the Rio Negro, which flows through its centre. The last named is the only important river in the interior which is practically navigable for any distance, except by vessels of light draught for about fifty-five miles. The largest lakes are the Castillo Granda, with an area of 162 square miles, and the Rocha, covering twenty-seven square miles.

The first European to land on the shores of Uruguay was Don Diaz de Salis, a Spaniard, who made his first visit in 1508. On his second, in 1516, he was murdered by the natives. Two or three other attempts at exploration were made, but met with fierce and determined resistance from the savages, who resisted desperately every advance of the strangers. In 1522 Sebastian Cabot caused a fort to be constructed in the country east of the River Uruguay, which was held until 1580, when it was abandoned by its garrison. The Spanish conquerors renewed from time to time their efforts to gain a foothold in the rich regions east of the Uruguay, but the opposition of the natives was so fierce and so successful that little or no progress was made for a long time. It was not until 1624 that the first of the present centres of population was founded. This settlement was made about two leagues from the mouth of the Rio Negro, and was called Santo Domingo de Sarlano. The country remained in the hands of Spain until 1810, when the people, encouraged by a successful resistance of attacks by the British in the preceding four or five years, repudiated the authority of the Spanish Viceroy, and chose a council to which they intrusted the conduct of public affairs, and this step was the beginning of the struggle which ended with the extinction of Spanish dominion in South America. A revolutionary party was formed under the lead of Jose C. Artigas, which finally succeeded in expelling the Spaniards from the country, and a confederation of the provinces of Uruguay was formed. Attacked by Portugal and Brazil, however, the political situation was for a number of years in an unsettled condition. A long period of intestine strife followed, and there was a continued succession of revolutions, dictatorships, assassinations and insurrections until 1876, since when the country has enjoyed comparative quiet. The Presidents of later years have exhibited wisdom in government under difficult circumstances and a patriotic ambition to advance their country's welfare rather than their personal interests, and as the nation emerges from the cloud, which a great financial storm had gathered over it, it can look to a future bright with prosperity, and find in its promise the courage that is equal to the demands of modern civilization, and the energy that shall not falter in the work of building up a great republic on the banks of the Uruguay.

The form of government is republican, and the power of the nation is vested in three branches—the legislative, judicial and executive. The Cabinet is composed of Pedro Callardro, Minister of War and Marine; Ed. McEachan, Interior and Justice; Gregolo L. Rodriguez, Agriculture, Industry, Public Instruction and Public Travel; Diego Pons, Finance; Dr. German Roden, Foreign Affairs.

The religion established by the Constitution is the Apostolic Roman Catholic, but all other forms of worship are tolerated.

The army of the Republic, on a peace footing, consists of 3,200 private soldiers, with 21 superior and 211 inferior officers, but the Government could probably put a force of 35,000 men in the field in case of emergency. The navy consists of three gunboats and five small steamers, manned by 227 seamen, under fifteen officers, the entire navy being commanded by eleven superior officers.

Nature has been lavish of her favors to the Republic of Uruguay. On her fertile plains is the pasture for the vast herds which now constitute the chief national wealth; in her valleys and on her hills are mingled the vegetation of the tropics and the temperate zones, while in the mountains are great stores of mineral wealth. The total value of her flocks and herds is estimated at $73,038,000. The agricultural products are chiefly wheat, wine, tobacco and olives. In the northern department several gold mines are worked, and deposits of silver, copper, lead, magnesium and lignites coal are also found. The imports for 1901 were valued at $24,497,458, and the exports at $28,673,984.

Primary education is obligatory. By the last figures obtainable, those of 1900, there were 543 public elementary schools, with 1,069 teachers, of whom 831 were female, and 49,733 pupils. There were 344 private schools, with 890 teachers, and 22,509 pupils. The cost of primary education defrayed by the State is about $677,000. In 1900 there was one school, public or private, for every 897 inhabitants, one teacher for every 411 inhabitants, and one pupil for every 11 inhabitants. A university and other establishments for secondary and higher education are established at Montevideo. In 1900 the university had 150 professors and 2,665 students. There is a school of arts, supported by the State, and a normal school for males and females. The military college had, in 1900, 40 students, with 8 professors. There are also many religious seminaries throughout the Republic, with a considerable number of students. The national library contains over 105,000 volumes and more than 17,500 maps and manuscripts. There is also a national museum at Montevideo, with more than 33,500 objects.

Utah.

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Capital:
SALT LAKE CITY.

The area of Utah was acquired by the United States from Mexico in 1848, under the provisions of the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo. It was organized as a Territory in 1850, and at that time comprised all of the country lying between the eastern boundary of California and the Great Plains. The subsequent creation of Nevada, Colorado and Wyoming reduced it to its present limits. In 1847 the Mormons, under the leadership of Brigham Young, had commenced to make settlements in Salt Lake Valley, and they rapidly extended themselves over the fertile valleys of the Territory. Prior to the advent of railroads very few gentiles settled in Utah, but in recent years this element has increased, in spite of the efforts of the Mormons to keep the country for themselves. The question of the Mormons' rights to the Territory as their own, and to the moral status of their faith has given rise to countless controversies between State and Federal authorities, and is not yet settled.

Utah has an area of 84,970 square miles, and in 1901 the estimated population was 283,000. It was admitted as a State January 4, 1896.

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Utah is primarily a mining and agricultural State, though manufacturing has now a large share in the wealth of that region. The smelting and refining of lead ore is the most important industry, the lead mined being about 13 per cent of the total production of the United States. The manufacture of salt from the concentrated brine of the Great Salt Lake also ranks high in the scale of important industries, ture and horticulture are flour and $139,488. Dependent upon agricul- and vegetables, the manufacture of grist milling, the canning of fruits butter and cheese. It should be beet sugar, malt liquors, and of ores, the value of silver obtained noted that in the refining of lead far exceeds that of the lead.

Gov. Heber M. Wells.

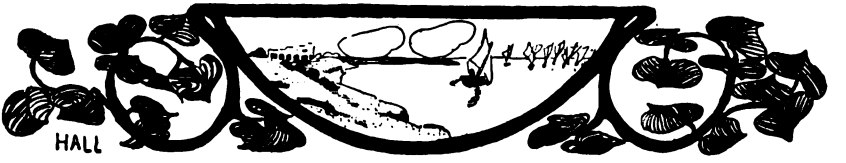
The Legislature of 1901 passed several laws of general interest. Among them was an act to amend a prior act which provided that no person or corporation should be indebted to a banking corporation for more than 15 per cent of the bank's paid up capital stock. The amendment prohibited any single person from being indebted to a bank for more than 15 per cent of the capital stock and surplus com- bined. An act making compulsory vaccination unlawful under all cir- cumstances, was passed and vetoed by the Governor, but repassed over his veto.

It was made a misdemeanor for any contractor or foreman engaged on public works to contract with or permit his employes to work more than eight hours a day, and it was also made a misdemeanor for any person to coerce, intimidate em- ployes into boarding at a particu- lar house or trading at a particular "company store." A State Bureau of Statistics was created, whose duty it should be to collect and systematize statistical details re- lating to agriculture, mining, manu facturing and other industries of the State, and to present an annual report thereon. A State Board of Labor Conciliation and Arbitration was appointed, to consist of three members, one of whom should be an employe, another an employer and the third to be neither an employe nor employer. In case of a threatened strike the board was directed to invite both sides to the controversy to present the facts of the dispute in writing, together with an agreement to abide by the decision of the Board, and the Board was then directed to arbitrate the difficulty.

On March 14, 1901, Governor Heber M. Wells vetoed a bill passed by the Legislature regulating prose- cutions for polygamy, and placing great obstructions in the way of such prosecutions. In his veto message the Governor said that if he were to approve the bill there would be at once a general demand upon Con- gress for a Constitutional amendment directed against certain conditions in Utah, and that this demand would most surely be complied with.

Bills were passed prohibiting the employment of children under fourteen years of age, or of females at all ages, in the mines or smelters. Proprietors of stores, shops, hotels and restaurants were required to provide seats for their women employes, and to permit them to use these seats when not actively engaged in their duties. Blacklisting was prohibited and made a misdemeanor.

At the Democratic State convention, held September 16, 1902, former Congressman William A. King was nominated for Congress and Richard W. Young, formerly of the American Supreme Court, at Manila, for the State Supreme Court.



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Venezuela.

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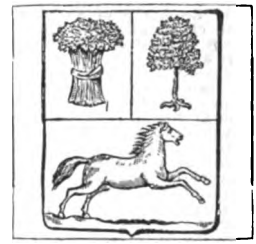
Capital:
CARACAS.



The coast of Venezuela was the first part of the American mainland to be sighted by Columbus, who, during his third voyage in 1498, entered the Gulf of Paria and sailed along the coast of the Delta of the Orinoco. In the following year a much greater extent of the coast was traced by Alonzo de Ojeda, who was accompanied by Amerigo Vespucci. In 1550 the territory was erected into the captain-generalcy of Caracas, and remained under Spanish rule until the early part of the Nineteenth Century. Less attention was given by the Spaniards to this part of South America than to the regions more famous for deposits of gold and precious metals. In 1810 Venezuela rose against Spanish dominion and on the 14th of July of the year following the independence of the territory was proclaimed. A war ensued which lasted for nearly ten years. The leader of the revolt and one of the ablest generals South America has produced was Bolivar, a native of Caracas. It was not until 1845 that the independence of the country was recognized by Spain, in the Treaty of Madrid. In 1821 Venezuela formed part of the Federal State of Colombia, which embraced also the present Colombia and Ecuador. In 1829, however, Venezuela became a separate State. In 1846 the first of the many civil wars in the independent State of Venezuela took place, and these have continued, with short periods of rest, nearly ever since. The early wars were between the two political parties the country boasted, the Federalists and the Unionists, the former desiring to obtain a large measure of independence for separate States, and the Unionists aiming at securing a strong central government.

Within the last two or three years Venezuela has been the arena of revolt, political conspiracy and international embroilment. Early in 1901 several spasmodic revolts occurred against the rule of President Castro. One of these was led by General Porazo, and resulted in the defeat of the rebels, who, with their leader, were driven over the Colombian border. With the renewal of the Liberal revolt in Colombia the disorder in Western Venezuela along the border increased. There was more or less actual fighting between the troops of the two countries, and Castro's Government appeared so threatening as to draw a premonitory note from the State Department of the United States. By the close of 1901 disputes with Germany over unpaid claims, with France over the confiscation of the estates of a French subject, and with the United States over the arrest of Consular-Agent Baiz at Barcelona, remained unsettled, and the new year saw the Republic in a most chaotic condition.

The year just passed saw no improvement of affairs. Battle after battle was fought between the rebels and the national troops, the former apparently victorious. Under General Matos but little respect was shown for other nations, nominally neutral, and several attempts to seize foreign merchant vessels for rebel service were reported. The United States Government sent two cruisers, the Topeka and the Cincinnati, to look after American interests at the port of Caracas, and more than once marines were landed to prevent destruction of American owned property. In July and August President Castro's downfall was frequently predicted, but in October, early in the month, Castro made a determined stand against the rebels and succeeded in defeating them after a battle lasting seven days. The rebels, under General Mendoza, retired slowly from their position near Victoria, and were compelled to finally retreat only after they had lost 3,000 killed and wounded. Press dispatches report this battle as being one of the fiercest ever fought on South American soil since the first coming of the Spaniards. General Castro led the Government troops in person and charged with them against the enemy. Vice-President Gomez proved the Blucher for the Venezuelan Waterloo, arriving on the field at the critical moment with 800 men and a supply of ammunition. The final rout of the rebels for this engagement was on October 17.

In times of peace the chief executive of Venezuela is a President, who is assisted by a Cabinet and a Federal Council. The legislative power is vested in a Congress consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The President is elected for a term of two years, by vote of the Federal Council, which in turn is chosen by the Congress. The President must be a member of the council. Neither the chief executive nor the members of the Federal Council can be re-elected for the following period. The President has no veto power. The Senate consists of three members from each of the eight States of the Republic, elected for four years by the Legislature of each State. The House of Representatives consists of fifty-two Representatives, chosen by direct vote of the people. The provinces, or States, of the Republic, have each their own legislative and executive, as well as their own budgets and executive officers, and the main purpose of their alliance is that of common defence. The administration of colonies and territories is entrusted to the government of the Federation.

In the latter part of October the Castro Government made the amende honorable to France for the illegal arrest of a French consular agent at Caracas, and by this quick action in apologizing the incident was closed without rupture, and Venezuela was placed again on friendly footing with France. In November the blockade of the Orinoco was declared by the Powers to be ineffectual, and foreign vessels were permitted passage.

President Castro made a triumphant entry into Caracas November 9, amid the ringing of bells and a display of fireworks. The revolutionary armies were in full flight and the rebellion was declared completely broken.

The area of the Republic, together with its territories, is 593,943 square miles, and in 1891, when the last census was taken, the population numbered 2,323,527. In 1894 it was estimated to be 2,444,816, of which the number of foreigners was put at 44,129. These figures include the inhabitants of the territory ceded to the British in 1899. There had been a long standing dispute between Venezuela and Great Britain over the boundary between the former country and British Guiana, which was finally settled by a Court of Arbitration, which upheld, in main, the claims of the British. The Roman Catholic is the state religion, but there is a toleration of all other forms of faith, though they are not permitted any external manifestations. In 1894 there were 3,575 Protestants, 411 Jews, 5,906 without profession, and the remainder were Catholics. In 1870 education was made free and compulsory. There were in 1901 about 1,450 Federal schools and 150 State schools, 9 barrack schools, 4 normal schools and 1 school of arts and trades. Higher education was given in two universities, 22 Federal colleges, 11 national colleges for girls, 1 school for fine arts, schools for music, 1 polytechnic school, 26 private colleges and 1 nautical school. A national library is maintained at Caracas, with 32,000 volumes, and the National Museum is also located in that city.

Justice is administered by the Supreme Federal Court and the Supreme Court of Appeals, by special local courts for civil and criminal cases separately and by district, borough and municipal judges.

Venezuela has practically no industries not dependent directly upon agriculture or occupations akin to it. The surface of the country is naturally divided into three distinct zones, the agricultural, the pastoral and the forest zone. In the first are grown sugar cane, coffee, cocoa, cereals, etc., while the second affords grazing ground for cattle. The forest zone provides tropical products, such as caoutchouc, tonka beans, copaiba and vanilla, growing wild, and worked by the inhabitants. In 1901 the area under coffee was estimated at from 180,000 to 200,000 acres, and about 52,000 tons were shipped abroad. The coffee estates then numbered about 33,000, while about 5,000 estates were devoted to cocoa. There were about 11,000 sugar estates, which flourished while sugar importation was prohibited, but the prohibition was removed in 1900. Efforts have been made to introduce improved methods and machinery in agriculture. All lands within the borders of the Republic, without a lawful owner, are considered public lands and are managed by the Federal executive, which has power to sell or to make grants for the purpose of agriculture or mining, or to properly certified immigrants in the proportion of two and one-half acres to every member of the family.

Venezuela is rich in metals and other minerals, gold, silver, copper and iron being abundant, while sulphur, coal, asphalt, lead, kaolin and tin are also found. Iron mines at Imatica, on the Lower Orinoco,

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are in the hands of an American company. Salt mines are under Government administration. Round the island of Margarita and neighboring islets off the north coast of Venezuela, pearl fishing is carried on by natives. About 400 boats were engaged in this industry in 1901, and the annual product has been valued at about $100,000.

Hardly had the report of the defeat of the rebels been made public when President Castro found himself in a position worse than that he faced before. Germany and Great Britain, and later, Italy made demands for an immediate settlement of certain claims growing out of the revolution. On December 8 the demands of Great Britain and Germany took the form of an ultimatum. The British Minister at Caracas and the German Charge d'Affaires left the city without notice.

On the night of December 9, the terms of the ultimatum not having been fulfilled by Venezuela, all the Venezuelan war vessels at La Guira were seized by the allies and sunk. President Castro issued a call to his people and granted amnesty to those imprisoned on the charge of complicity in the revolution. Minister Bowen, of the United States, was invested with full power to act for Venezuela.

The force of allies was augmented by the arrival of Italian war vessels, and the ports of the Republic declared in a state of blockade, to take effect December 26. No attempt was made to land marines or soldiers, and at no time, up to January 1, was there evidence of intentions on the part of the allies to seize any territory.

President Roosevelt was requested by the allies to act as arbitrator in the affair of the claims against Venezuela, but, after consideration, the request was refused, and The Hague tribunal suggested as the proper court before which the case should be brought. The Hague tribunal was accepted conditionally by the allies, and on December 30 it was announced that President Castro had also agreed to this court.

The Ministry, organized in April, 1901, consisted of these: Minister of the Interior, J. A. Velutini; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Eduardo Blanco; Minister of War and Navy, Ramon Guerra; Minister of Public Instruction, Dr. Felix Quintero; Minister of Public Works, Juan Otanez; Minister of Agriculture, F. Arocha Quintero.

Vermont.

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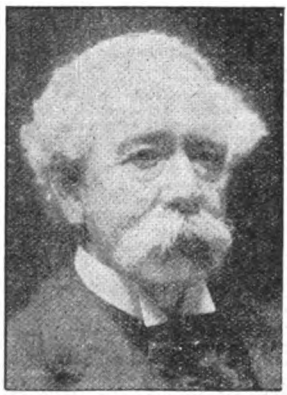
Capital:
MONTPELIER.

Vermont was first brought to the knowledge of Europeans in 1609, when Champlain explored the lake now known by that name. During the next century the lake and its borders was the thoroughfare for various military expeditions in the Indian and Colonial wars, and several points along the lake were occupied as military posts by both the French and English. The first permanent settlement was made in 1724 at Fort Dummer, within the limits of Brattleboro. Both New York and New Hampshire claimed jurisdiction over this territory, under grants given by the English sovereign. The claims of New York were resisted stoutly by the settlers. In 1776 Vermont sought admission to the Continental Congress, but was opposed by New York. In January, 1777, this territory proclaimed its independence, and in March, 1791, was admitted as the fourteenth State in the Union.

Vermont has an area of 9,565 square miles, and in 1901 its estimated population was 345,000. Compared with the increase in population there has been an astonishing increase in manufacturing in this State during the past decade. The manufacturing industries are dependent largely upon the natural resources, forests, quarries and grazing land. The manufacture of timber and lumber products ranks first in the State, and pine and oak are the most important woods cut. Burlington is the centre of this industry, and the railroad connections with Canada and Boston make the shipment of the products easy. Connected with the lumber trade is the making of paper and wood pulp, done chiefly at Bellows Falls, where the water power furnished by the Connecticut River makes manufacturing cheap. The extensive granite, marble and slate quarries give occupation to a large number of workmen, and in the production of monuments and tombstones Vermont ranks among the first in the United States. Roofing and roofing materials are furnished by the slate quarries in the southwestern part of the State, and most of the genuine maple sugar sold in the United States is obtained from its extensive "sugar orchards."



Gov. John G. McCullough.

In 1902 Vermont had the most sensational gubernatorial campaign in its history. In the Republican caucuses held June 14, there were three millionaire candidates for nomination for Governor, fighting on prohibition, local option and neutral platforms. It was claimed that two of the contestants used money and whiskey freely to influence votes, and one newspaper gave the recipe for the whiskey used. It was made from rye whiskey, raw alcohol, water and burnt sugar. It was claimed that in some precincts the voters were so intoxicated that they had to be supported at the polls before they could drop their ballots in the boxes. The three candidates before the caucuses were Fletcher Proctor, son of United States Senator Proctor, who ran on the Prohibition platform; General J. G. McCullough, who upheld the local option platform, and Percival W. Clement, who was committed to neither prohibition nor local option, but to high license. These three candidates all received sufficient votes to make their respective delegates factors in the State convention.

When the convention met General McCullough was nominated and Mr. Clement thereupon announced his intention of running as an independent candidate. The State election was held September 2, and resulted in no election for Governor or Lieutenant-Governor. The two Republican candidates and the Democratic candidate, F. W. McGettrick, were all popular men, and the vote stood so close that neither had a majority sufficient to elect. This left the matter with the Legislature, which met in the last week in September. A canvas of the vote for State officers had been made under a joint resolution October 1, and in the afternoon it was announced that J. G. McCullough had received 164 votes, F. W. McGettrick had 45 votes and Mr. Clement received 59. General McCullough was inaugurated October 3. The large majority of the Legislators elected were Republicans, and the only thing that prevented the elected Governor from receiving all the votes from his party was the high license principles of the "bolting" candidate, Mr. Clement.

The local option high license bill, introduced in the Vermont Legislature late in November, 1902, was favorably reported by the Temperance Committee, the first time in fifty years that a favorable report was given on a bill of this kind.

This action on the part of the Legislative Committee was not unexpected. Though Mr. Clement, the high license candidate for Governor, was defeated, it was assured that the majority of the Legislature was in favor of some change in the liquor laws, and, in spite of the meetings held throughout the State by clergymen and others, in opposition to any change from prohibition, the people generally seemed to favor high license as a remedy for evils that were shown to exist under the present law. It was claimed that the campaign in favor of Mr. Clement and his principles was carried through without the slightest scandal being attached to the leader or his lieutenants.

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Virginia.

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Capital:
RICHMOND.

The first known settlers of Virginia were the mound builders of the Mississippi Valley, who had outposts in the passes of the Appalachian Mountains. Cabot probably entered Chesapeake Bay in 1498, but no description of the country was given until Raleigh's ships brought glowing accounts of the new land to England, and the territory was named Virginia in honor of Queen Elizabeth. The first permanent English settlement in America was made at Jamestown in 1607. The first legislative body to meet on the new continent was at James City, in 1619. In the same year the first negro slaves were landed. In 1624 Virginia became a royal province and continued one of the most loyal of the colonies until the Revolutionary War. During the early history of the colony the people suffered much from Indian warfare, especially those in the western part of the region, near the Mississippi. In 1744 Virginia purchased from the Indians the right to make settlements along the Ohio River and built a fort at the site of the present city of Pittsburg. In 1781, in order to promote harmony in the Federal Government, Virginia ceded to the United States all her rights to the territory beyond the Ohio, and during the subsequent years was reduced to the present limits by frequent concessions of territory to the Government.

Virginia has an area of 42,450 square miles, and in 1901 its estimated population was 1,876,000. Although an agricultural State, it has also high rank in manufacturing, the most important industry being the preparing of tobacco for consumption. Since the State was first settled it has been noted for its output of tobacco, and it is still first in the United States. In 1900 the products were valued at $21,278,266. The production of wheat has long been more than sufficient for local consumption, and flour and grist mill products are second in importance. Large quantities of flour are transported to the West Indies, South America, Africa and Europe. The manufacture of lumber and timber products ranks third, though the pine and hard wood timber are becoming rapidly exhausted. In 1899 Virginia ranked fifth in the United States in the manufacture of iron ore, and there is a plentiful supply of coal in the State. Railroad construction and repair shops are located in 14 towns, and at Richmond a large ship-building yard was recently opened. The ship-building yards at Newport News are the largest in the United States, while the Government Navy Yard at Portsmouth has recently been put into the first rank.

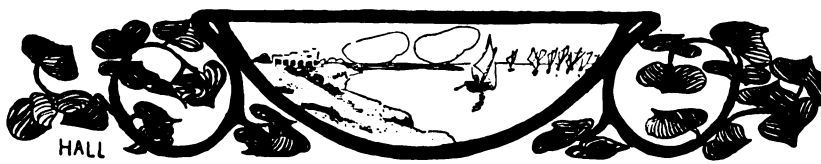
Gov. A. J. Montague.

At a special session of the Legislature, held in January, 1901, the laws discriminating against negroes were made more severe. Separate carried by transportation companies made obligatory, notwithstanding apartments on steamboats were that under the Interstate Commerce law, negroes can claim the right to enter any saloon or cabin on a steamboat plying in waters within two States. The act of 1900 providing separate cars for the races was amended to exclude from the provisions of the law Pullman cars, and trains doing a through or interstate business. Proposals were made to compel street railway companies to furnish separate cars or divided cars for whites and blacks, but the expense this would entail upon the companies brought so much opposition as to defeat the proposition.

The Legislature of 1900 passed an act providing for a constitutional convention, to convene June 12, 1901, and to prepare a constitution to be presented to the voters in November of that year. The convention met in June, as directed, but did not finish framing a constitution until April, 1902, after a session of more than ten months. The convention re-convened May 22 to complete some minor business, and adjourned. Its duties ended the 1st of June.

The object of the convention was avowedly to make such changes in the State Constitution as would eliminate the danger of negro rule, and yet not interfere with the Federal Constitution. In the bill of rights, drafted by the convention, one of the sections states that "all elections ought to be free; and that all men, having sufficient evidence of permanent interest with, and attachment to, the community, have the right of suffrage." In Article II. of the Constitution framed, under elective franchises and qualifications for office, are given the requisites to be considered "sufficient evidence" of permanent interest with the community. After reciting the usual requirements for suffrage, as to residence and age and the payment of poll tax, the article states that these persons may register: Those who, prior to the adoption of this Constitution, had served in time of war in the army or navy of the United States, or of the Confederate States, or of any State; a son of any such person; a person who owns property upon which for the year next preceding that in which he offers to register, State taxes aggregating at least one dollar have been paid; a person able to read any section of this Constitution submitted to him by the officers of registration, and to give a reasonable explanation of the same, or, if unable to read such section, able to understand and give a reasonable explanation thereof when read to him by the officers.

After January 1, 1904, every male citizen of the United States having other qualifications shall be permitted to register, provided that he has paid State and poll taxes, and that unless physically unable, he make application for registration in his own handwriting, without aid, suggestion or memorandum from the election officers. These qualifications, it was thought, could be interpreted so as to throw out any undesirable negro vote, but permit the registration of illiterate white men. Other changes were made, dealing with matters of local rather than general interest.



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Washington.

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Capital:
OLYMPIA.

The first event in history relating to the State of Washington was the discovery of the strait of Juan de Fuca by a Greek pilot in the service of Spain. In 1775 Captain Hecata, a Spanish navigator, discovered the mouth of the Columbia River, but was unable to enter the stream. The first entrance of the Columbia River was made by Captain Gray, of the American ship "Columbia," and his explorations gave to the United States the principal claim to the territory watered by the river. In the same year an Englishman named Broughton sailed up the river about 100 miles from the mouth, and the explorations of these two men soon made the coast well known. The United States Government fitted out a number of expeditions to explore the region, but no settlements were attempted. In 1810 a fur company, of which John Jacob Astor was principal owner, established a trading post on the Columbia, and from that time up to the establishment of a Territorial government in 1853, settlers increased and considerable trade was carried on. Washington was admitted to Statehood November 11, 1889.

Washington has an area of 69,180 square miles, and in 1901 its population was estimated to be 535,000. There has been a steady increase in manufacturing during the past decade, though it has not compared favorably with the increase of population during the same length of time. The diversified and extensive natural resources, large navigable rivers and lakes, spacious harbors and a geographical position which furnishes great commercial advantages, have been great aids toward the advance in manufacturing and mechanical industries. The discovery of gold in Alaska and Yukon, and the expanding trade toward the west have stimulated the industries of the State, especially in the western portion. The manufacture of timber and lumber products ranks as the most important industry in the State, the character and cedar shingles. The manufacture of flour and grist mill products ranks second among the State's industries, while fish canning and preserving ranks third. Salmon and oysters were first shipped to San Francisco in 1850, almost coincident with the settlement of the territory. Copper smelting and refining, the manufacture of iron and steel products and the manufacture of paper and wood pulp have recently become important industries.

Gov. Henry G. McBride.

Among the laws passed by the Legislature of 1901, one provides that no woman be employed in any mercantile or manufacturing establishment, laundry, hotel or restaurant more than ten hours each day, and prescribed that every employer in such establishments provide seats for employes and permit employes to use them. An act for the prevention of accidents on street railways provides that all street railway companies shall henceforth, except in cases of a strike, employ as motormen, grip men or conductors, only those who have had at least three days' regular and personal instruction on the particular railway line upon which they are to be employed.

Two interesting corporation laws were enacted. The first, intended for the protection of small stockholders in mines, provided that any owner of stock to the amount of 1,000 shares in stock in any mining company or corporation should have the right fully to inspect the company's property either above or below ground. The exhibit of 1,000 shares in stock should be construed as an order on the company to permit such inspection at any time, and if it were not permitted, the charter might be vacated.

Another law, whose object was to prevent discrimination in freight rates so far as possible, enacted that railway companies should weigh all cars loaded with lumber, shingles or other forest products shipped in the State, and should make their freight charges in accordance with the weights ascertained. The use of the American flag for advertising purposes was prohibited. The penalty for kidnapping was raised from a maximum of three to a maximum of twenty-one years' imprisonment. Application was made to Congress to call a convention to propose an amendment to the Constitution for the direct election of United States Senators.

The State Republican convention was held September 10, 1902. The platform adopted indorsed the administration of President Roosevelt and of Governor McBride, of the State, favors a law governing safety appliances in mills and factories, the improvement of State roads and an eight-hour law for State work.

The ports of the State of Washington have been the gateway to the Klondike and the Alaskan gold field since the rush for wealth began to move toward that Territory, and Seattle took first place as outfitter to the Klondike early in 1898. From a small city of not more than 30,000 inhabitants, it sprang within a year or two to more than 70,000, and became the leading port of the Northwest, after Portland, Oregon. It is one of the most truly American of the American cities. The population is made up of people from all parts of the United States, and the admixture of ideas and manners has been one of the factors toward bringing the State of Washington into prominence in so few years. The movement toward the gold fields brought to this State as much wealth as did the finding of gold by those who went.

West Virginia.

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Capital:
CHARLESTON.

At the outbreak of the Civil War Virginia was divided in sentiment regarding the principles involved in that conflict. Long before the war the Alleghany Mountains had divided the State politically and commercially and in the settlement relating to her systems of taxation, revenue and public expenditure into a Virginia and a "Western" Virginia. The Civil conflict gave permanent results, and fixed an official definition to the line of demarcation between them. The people of the western section, separated from the coast by the mountains, found their markets to the west, and naturally adopted the principles of those with whom they came in closest contact. When Virginia passed the ordinance of secession in 1861 the unionist counties in the west met at Wheeling and adopted an ordinance for the reorganization of the State government and the formation of a new State, to be known as "Kanawha," to be comprised of 39 specified counties. The ordinance was presented to the voters and accepted by a large majority. A State constitution was then adopted, and in November, 1861, a government was formed for the new State of West Virginia. Congress ratified this constitution June 20, 1863.

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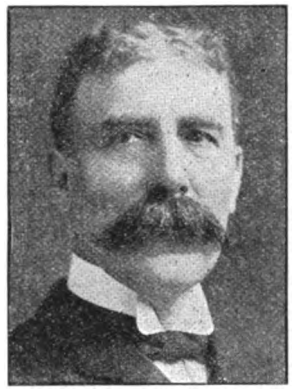
West Virginia has an area of 24,780 square miles, and in 1901 its population was estimated to be 982,000. Although West Virginia is an agricultural State, her manufacturing industries have grown rapidly during the past decade, the in crease, according to the census of 1900, being 91.7 per cent. Ex treme localization is shown in the manufacturing twelve counties in the northern part, along the Ohio River, producing more than one- half of all the products of the State. This is due partly to the abundant supply of coal and nat ural gas, partly to the transpor tation facilities afforded by the Ohio River and partly to the prox imity of the Pennsylvania steel districts. The iron and steel in dustry of the State, confined almost entirely to Wheeling, is by far the most important. In 1900 the product of this industry was valued at $16,574,212. The man ufacture of lumber and timber pro ducts, chiefly in the eastern part of the State, with Charleston as shipping point, is second in im portance. In the production of coke West Virginia is second only to Pennsylvania.



Gov. A. B. White.

The Legislature of 1901 passed an act much like the law adopted in several other States, directing the Commissioner of Labor to es tablish in connection with the Bu reau of Labor a free employment bureau for the purpose of receiv ing applications from persons seek ing employment and persons seek ing laborers. Mercantile and man ufacturing establishments were re quired to use all possible precau tions against accidents and unsan itary conditions, and to provide seats for their women employes and permit them to use them when not actively engaged in their duties. Street railway companies were directed to provide vestibules on all cars from November 1 to April 1 to protect their em ployes.

The license tax for domestic corporations, which had previously been fixed at a uniform rate of $10, was placed on a sliding scale, as follows: Domestic corporations, with a capital of not more than $10,000, were required to pay a tax of $10, and corporations with larger capital were required to pay proportionately larger fees. For eign corporations and corporations who did the greater part of their business outside the State were re quired to pay a tax of from $20 on a capital stock of $25,000 to $410 for a capital stock of $1,000,000, and an additional amount for every additional million of capital stock.

Several constitutional amendments were directed to be submitted to the voters at the general election in 1902. One provides that the Secretary of State should thereafter be an elective officer instead of an ap pointee of the Governor. Another provides that the Legislature might increase the salaries of the prin cipal executive officers over the low rates as then allowed by the Constitution. The Legislature passed a resolution declining to take any action in regard to what is known as the Virginia Debt, incurred before the organization of West Virginia as a separate State.

Another constitutional amendment of general importance calls for the striking out of the sentence "The Legislature shall enact proper laws for the registration of all qualified voters in the State," and the in sertion of "No citizen shall be denied the right or privilege of voting at an election because his name is not or has not been registered or listed as a qualified voter." This amendment is nearly identical with a clause in Pennsylvania's constitution, which was annulled at the general election of 1901.

Wireless Telegraphy and Other Triumphs of Electricity.

THOMAS A. EDISON, JR.

Of all the forces which exist in nature there is none to which men can turn for more varied purposes than he is learning to serve by aid of electricity. He is making himself more its mas ter with every year, and the year 1902 has been no exception, although it has not been marked by any great new discovery, nor by any develop ment which, in the light of some of the dis coveries and inventions of recent years, can be regarded as extraordinary. In fact, we are pre pared to be not surprised at anything new which turns up in this wonderful field of human achievement. Meanwhile we watch with reason able patience the signs of progress as they are presented to us.

While statistics are dry reading to most peo ple, it will not prove uninteresting to introduce, parenthetically, a few to illustrate the progress which has been made in the untilization of electricity during little more than a decade past. These relate to the industrial aspect of the matter, and they are certainly extraordinary. The twelfth census of the United States, taken in the year 1900, is the first to give a de tailed report on the manufacture of electrical apparatus and supplies. Such a report, based upon data gath ered in that census, was prepared by Mr. Thomas Commerford Martin, of New York, as an expert special agent of the division of manufactures of the Census Office. The summary which follows is condensed there from: In 1890, the number of establishments in the United States occupied for the manufacture of electrical apparatus and supplies was 189; in 1900 the number was 580, an increase of nearly 207 per cent. The capital invested in this line of manufacture increased from $18,997,337 in 1890 to $83,130,943 in 1900, more than quadrupling in the ten years. Other increases during the decade, all showing a similarly large per centage, were as follows: Number of wage earners, from 8,802 to 40,890; aggregate of wages paid, from $4,517,050 to $20,190,344; aggregate cost of materials used, from $8,819,498 to $48,916,440; aggregate value of products, including custom work and repairing, from $19,114,714 to $91,348,889.

A conservative estimate would give the following as the aggregates, in round numbers, for the year 1902: Number of manufacturing establishments, 1,000; capital invested, $125,000,000; number of wage earn ers, 60,000; annual earnings of people employed, $30,000,000; cost of materials used, $75,000,000; value of products, $150,000,000.

The increase in the demand for electrical apparatus and supplies is likely to be of extraordinary magni tude for an extended period in the future, if only because of the constant extension of certain lines of business enterprise dependent upon the use of power, notably in the renewal of equipment on street rail ways and elevated railways, and the rapid multiplication of local and interurban systems of passenger traffic. The introduction of practical and economical methods of applying electricity to the propulsion of railway cars has led to the construction of lines in localities where it would have been impossible even at the present time to operate horse cars with profit, and the facilities for rapid transit with low fares which have thus been developed lead to a growing demand for the extension of the lines in every direction.

Another factor in the present aspect of progress in electricity, as related to industrial growth, is the growing number of enterprises connected with the transmission of hydro-electric power from points where it can be economically generated to points where it can be advantageously employed for manufacturing and other purposes. The utilization in this way of the immense force inhering in Niagara Falls was suc cessfully inaugurated several years ago, and the practicability of converting such force into electrical energy, to be again converted into mechanical power at some distant point, was so thoroughly established then that other enterprises of similar character have been inaugurated in various parts of the world, as well as in the United States and Canada. Russia adopted the idea during 1902, and a hydro-electric power plant is projected in that country to supply St. Petersburg with electric light and power from a water power

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188 miles distant. In Switzerland, where the city of Geneva had already put such a plant in operation on the river Rhone, a plant for Lausanne was completed on the same river during the year 1902. In the United States the completion of the power canal at Sault Ste. Marie was one of the noteworthy events of the year.

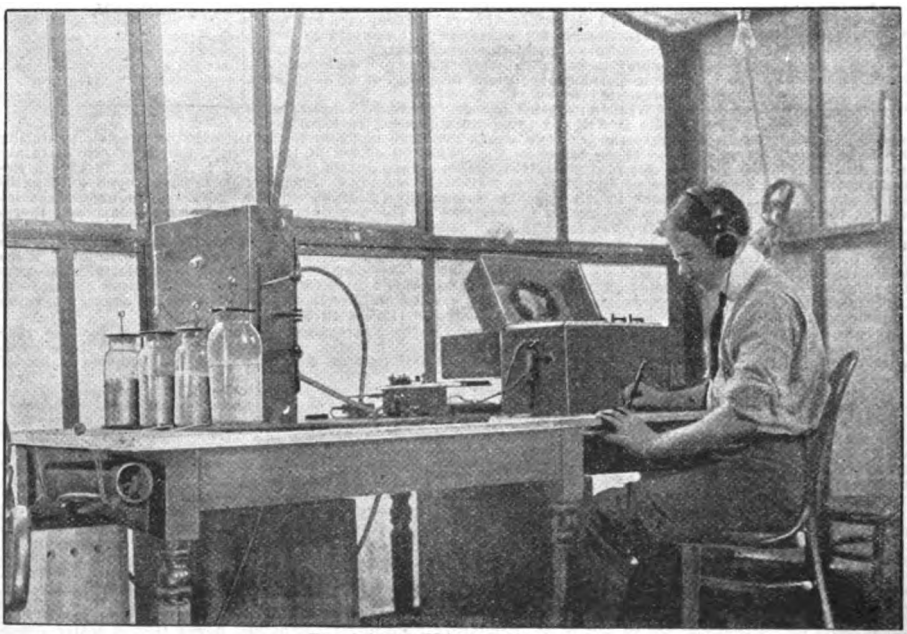
Thomas A. Edison.

William Marconi.

Prof. Michael I. Pupin.

While the transmission of intelligence by the aid of electricity is a very old story, even the telephone having long ago lost every element of novelty, the interest of investigators and inventors in this field of usefulness for the wonderful element, which has become so valuable a servant within less than three-quarters of a century, was never greater than it is at present, and there was never a time when every new disclosure in connection with their work was more eagerly watched for by the world in general. Wireless telegraphy had become an accomplished fact prior to the year 1902, but much remained to be done in developing it, and much is yet to be accomplished. Wireless telephony also is an assured fact, although it requires even more of development than the other before it can be of any benefit, or can be brought into practical use.

William Marconi, whose wireless telegraph system is the most widely known, achieved a decided triumph on December 21, 1902, when the first complete messages were successfully transmitted from his station at Glace Bay, Cape Breton, to the station at Poldhu, Cornwall, on the coast of England. One of these was from the Governor-General of Canada to King Edward; a second was to the King of Italy from



Receiving a Wireless Message.

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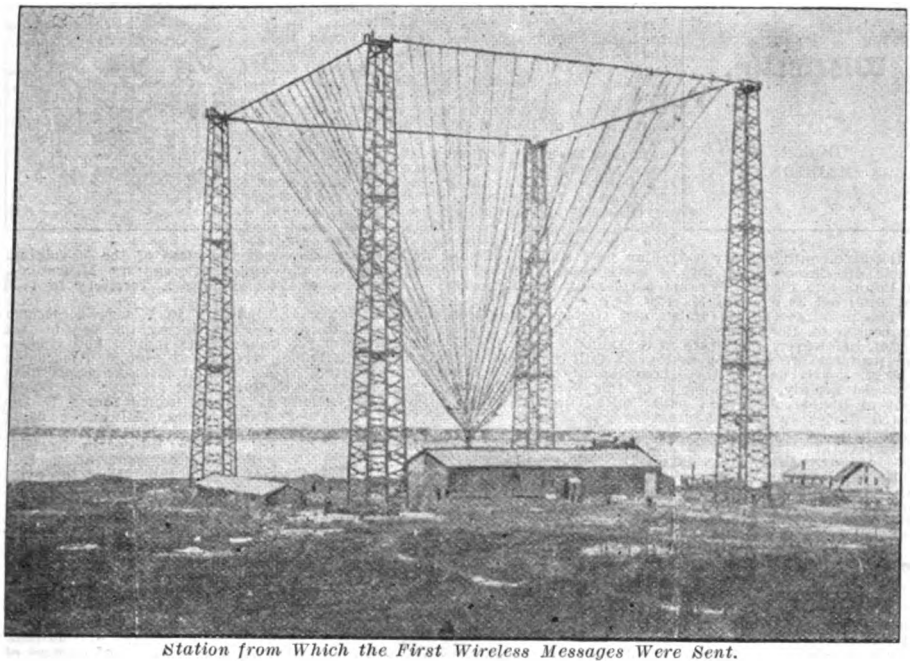

Station from Which the First Wireless Messages Were Sent.

the commander of the cruiser Carlo Alberto, and the third was the following, which appeared in the London Times of December 22:

"Ottawa, Dec. 21.—The Government of Canada, through the Times, desires to congratulate the British people on the accomplishment by Marconi of the greatest feat modern science has yet achieved.

(Signed) "CARTWRIGHT, Acting Premier."

The Marconi system, so far as it has been developed, has played an important part in the shipping world for quite an extended period, and largely facilitates the transmission of maritime intelligence, besides affording means for communication between ocean line steamships in mid-ocean.

The advantage which will be afforded by wireless telegraphy in warlike operations was successfully demonstrated by the army and navy manoeuvres of the Summer of 1902, representing an attack upon the eastern coast of the United States and the defence by naval and land forces. In these manoeuvres the De Forest system was installed at Fort Mansfield, on the Connecticut coast, and on board the scout boat Unique. Of all the messages transmitted ninety-five per cent were perfectly received.

Two forms of transmission by electricity which are certain to enter largely into ordinary usage are the reproduction of handwriting in facsimile at distant points, and the sending of pictures by the aid of electric currents. The former is termed telautography, and while little has been made known concerning it, the system has been so far perfected that the United States War Department, after satisfactory tests of it, made at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., in 1902, adopted it for use early in the same year.

The transmission of pictures by means of an instrument called the electrograph, while not unknown earlier than 1902, attracted unusual attention during that year, and was successfully tested by the sending of perfect reproductions of personal likenesses from Chicago to New York, and their appearance, as thus sent, in various newspapers. The system is a simple one, and when perfected it will be of immense value, especially in police and newspaper work.

Next to its commercial uses, the most extensive and useful employment of electricity has been in the service of medicine and surgery. These two allied sciences have pressed each other close in their adaptation of electricity to their needs. On the side of medicine there has arisen a distinctive cult of electrical treatment, by which, under the broad term of electro-therapeutics, the Faradic, as well as the Voltaic and other recognized species of currents, are employed in the treatment and cure of many nervous diseases that were formerly beyond the reach of medical aid. Indeed, in the latter years of this science electro-therapy has come to be regarded as a legitimate and distinctive specialty.

Surgeons received their first great aid from electricity in the development of the electro-cautery. Before the general introduction of electricity cauterization was performed with instruments heated by alcohol vapor. Naturally the heat of the knife or wire was extinguished upon contact with live flesh. With the introduction of electricity came the platinum knife, which being heated to a white heat by the electric current, could never be chilled.

Next came the adaptation of the electric light to surgical instruments. By attaching tiny incandescent lamps to the exploratory instruments used by surgeons, darkness was turned into light. Up to that time the surgeon, operating in any of the lesser cavities of the body, had to work by sense of touch alone. Now he has the aid of sight. The throat, to its farthest depths, can be easily and painlessly examined, and, by the aid of the electric light, the stomach itself has been invaded by a tiny camera and has been made to yield photographic record of its processes.

Greater, however, than all these has been the aid given to both medicine and surgery by the X-ray. No longer is it possible for broken bones to be wrongly repaired, for, with the help of the X-ray, the surgeon can view every step of his work. Foreign substances in the body are detected instantly; the heart and the brain are made to yield their secrets and a positive diagnosis can be made of the presence of consumption in the lungs or of tumors in the body. The telephone, too, has been adapted to surgery, for there is now in constant use a form of probe which transmits to the ear of the surgeon the sound it makes when it encounters a bullet or other foreign body.

During the past year many notable electrical inventions have added to the armament of physicians and surgeons. The magneto-electric vitalizer of Edison presents a new curative force; the electrical audiphone of Tracy, by which deaf mutes can be instructed, is a step in a new direction, while the more recent production by Dr. Boise, of Calcutta University, of artificial sense organs, by means of which he has apparently been able to demonstrate the existence of life and electric pulsations in inorganic things, promises an advance in knowledge as great as that conferred by the X-ray.

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Wisconsin.

Capital:
MADISON.

Wisconsin had its beginning in the fur trade. French explorers, ascending the Ottawa, crossed to Lake Huron and, then through Green Bay, the Fox River and the Wisconsin to the Mississippi. In 1634 an agent of Champlain, Jean Nacolet, was the first recorded European to reach Wisconsin soil. In 1658-59, Radisson and Groseilliers, two fur traders, passed along the south shore of Lake Superior and thence southward to the Mississippi. Radisson's journal described the river and the region through which they passed. A Jesuit mission was founded at La Pointe in 1665, and in 1669 the mission of St. Francis Xavier was established on the shores of Green Bay. Marquette, La Salle, Hennepin, Duluth, in various expeditions, traced most of the waterways of the State. About the middle of the eighteenth century a trading post was established at Green Bay and at the close of the Revolution Prarie du Chiene grew into a settlement, and by the beginning of the nineteenth century Milwaukee, La Pointe and Portage became permanent trading posts. Wisconsin was founded as a Territory in 1836 and admitted as a State May 29, 1848.

The manufacture of lumber and timber products is the most important industry in Wisconsin, though the census of 1900 showed that there had been a slight decrease in the product during the decade just passed. However, the State still stands first in the United States in the value of its lumber and timber. The manufacture of flour and grist mill products ranks second. Although the wheat crop of Wisconsin is large, nearly half of the wheat manufactured in 1900 was imported. Foundry and machine shops have increased rapidly, the products of this industry including machinery for motive power and for the equipment of lumber, flour and paper mills, breweries and mines. Wisconsin at present ranks fourth in the United States in the manufacture of malt liquors, Milwaukee being the principal centre of this industry in the State.

Gov. Robert M. La Follette.

Important labor laws were passed by the Wisconsin Legislature in 1901. Provision was made for the establishment of a free public employment bureau in every city of 30,000 inhabitants or over, and private employment bureaus in such cities were required to pay an annual license fee of $100. It was made the duty of the Labor Commissioner and the superintendents of the bureaus to put themselves in communication with the principal manufacturers, merchants and other employers of labor, to secure their co-operation. It was provided at the same time that no list of applicants should be given or shown to any employer whose employes were on strike or locked out.

Another law provided that no room in a tenement house should be used for manufacturing or industrial purposes without a certificate granted by the Commissioner of Labor, and such certificate should not be granted unless the rooms were in proper hygenic condition, and certificates might be revoked at any time. The Board of Control of the State Penitentiary was requested to investigate prison labor systems in vogue in other States and make experiments with some small industries in the State prison, and report to the Legislature upon some plan for diversifying the prison industries so as to do away with any unjust competition with honest labor.

A bill approved in May, 1901, made all the ice on surveyed lakes within the State, State property, and required a tax of 10 cents a ton upon all ice taken from these lakes to be sent out of the State. It was claimed that this was not of the nature of an export tax, but was a price charged for the sale of the ice. A divorce law passed decreed that no person divorced in the courts of Wisconsin should, within a year from the time of the divorce, marry again (except by permission of some court of record. The use of the United States flag for advertising purposes was prohibited. An attempt was made to pass a bill providing for the direct nomination of candidates for State offices. After a stubborn fight the bill, which provided for the abolition of caucuses and conventions, and for the establishment of a primary system, passed the House, but was killed in the Senate. Another bill, limiting the primaries to county nominations, was passed by both Houses, but vetoed by the Governor.

The State Democratic Convention was held September 4, and the platform adopted was devoted almost entirely to State issues and to an arraignment of the Republican Administration. The present tariff system was attacked as fostering trusts and enabling combinations to "rob American consumers." The Republican platform, adopted at the convention held July 16, besides paying a tribute to McKinley and Roosevelt, condemned some features of the State Government and attacked several of the State officers. The primary law was favored.

Woman Suffrage: Progress and Results.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

All over the world the influence of woman in the shaping of Municipal, State and National destiny has been steadily growing through the placing in her hands of the ballot. Women could not vote anywhere until seventy years ago. In 1838 Kentucky gave school suffrage to widows. Ontario made an advance upon this first step in 1850 by giving school suffrage to women, both married and single. Kansas followed in this broader concession in 1861.

Municipal suffrage was the next step upon which woman advanced toward equal political rights, and the way was opened by New South Wales in 1867. Two years later England gave municipal suffrage to single women and widows, and the colony of Victoria gave it to all women.

Wyoming was the first State to bestow full suffrage upon all women, and this was done in 1869. West Australia gave municipal suffrage to women in 1871. School suffrage was granted to women by Michigan and Minnesota in 1875; by Colorado in 1876; by New Zealand in 1877; by New Hampshire and Oregon in 1878; by Massachusetts in 1879; by New York and Vermont in 1880. In the year last mentioned South Australia gave municipal suffrage to women. Municipal suffrage was extended to the single women and widows of Scotland in 1881. Nebraska gave women school suffrage in 1883; Ontario and Tasmania gave them school suffrage in 1885. Municipal suffrage was given them by New Zealand and New Brunswick in 1886.

In 1887 municipal suffrage was granted in Kansas, Nova Scotia and Manitoba, and school suffrage in North and South Dakota, Montana, Arizona and New Jersey. In the same year Montana gave tax-paying women the right to vote upon all questions submitted to the taxpayers.

In 1888 England gave women county suffrage, and British Columbia and the Northwest Territory gave them municipal suffrage. In 1889 county suffrage was given to the women of Scotland and municipal suf-

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frage to single women and widows in the Province of Quebec. In 1891 school suffrage was granted in Illinois. In 1893 school suffrage was granted in Connecticut and full suffrage in Colorado and New Zealand. In 1894 school suffrage was granted in Ohio, a limited municipal suffrage in Iowa and parish and district suffrage in England to women both married and single. In 1895 full suffrage was granted in South Australia to women both married and single. In 1896 full suffrage was granted in Utah and Idaho.

In 1898 the women of Ireland were given the right to vote for all officers except members of Parliament; Minnesota gave women the right to vote for Library Trustees; Delaware gave school suffrage to tax-paying women; France gave women engaged in commerce the right to vote for judges of the tribunals of commerce, and Louisiana gave tax-paying women the right to vote upon all questions submitted to the tax-payers. In 1900 West Australia granted full parliamentary suffrage to women both married and single.

In 1901 New York gave tax-paying women in all the towns and villages of the State the right to vote on questions of local taxation, Norway gave them municipal suffrage, and the Kansas Legislature voted down almost unanimously, and "amid a ripple of amusement," a proposal to repeal municipal suffrage.

In 1902 full national suffrage was granted to all the women of federated Australia.

A tree is to be judged by its fruit, and the wisdom of granting to woman that equality in political action which her interest in the community and her intelligent conception of it demand has been made amply evident. In Wyoming equal suffrage has caused the passage of a law that men and women in the employ of the State (including teachers) shall receive equal pay for equal work; has raised the age of protection for girls to eighteen, and has led to the repeal of the law that formerly licensed gambling. Child labor is forbidden, and cruelty to children is severely punished.

In Utah equal suffrage has caused the passage of a law that female teachers in the public schools shall receive the same pay as male teachers, provided they hold certificates of the same grade; also bills raising the age of protection for girls to eighteen, doubling the number of free scholarships in the State Normal School, establishing an art institute, and providing for improved sanitary arrangements in the schools, and for the better protection of the public health in various ways.

In Idaho equal suffrage has caused the passage of bills abolishing licensed gambling, raising the age of protection for girls to eighteen, authorizing city councils to levy a one-mill tax for free reading rooms and libraries, requiring three per cent of all school moneys to be set aside for the founding of school libraries, and establishing a State Library Commission, two members of which must be women and two others the president of the State University and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Colorado owes to her women the laws establishing a State Industrial School for Girls and a State Home for Dependent Children; removing the emblems from the Australian ballot (the nearest approach to an educational qualification for suffrage), making fathers and mothers joint guardians of their children, enlarging women's property rights, raising the age of protection for girls to eighteen, introducing the indeterminate sentence, so much desired by the friends of prison reform; establishing parental schools, providing for the care of the feeble-minded, and for the preservation of forest trees; giving the Board of Charities and Correction power to investigate private eleemosynary institutions, and providing an annual appropriation to buy books for the State library; also in Denver ordinances placing drinking fountains in the streets, forbidding expectoration in public places, and requiring smoke-consuming chimneys on all public and business buildings.

Among other results of equal suffrage is a much better enforcement of the laws forbidding the employment in factories of children under fourteen, requiring merchants to furnish their saleswomen with seats, regulating the sale of liquor and tobacco to minors, and others of the same general character. Since equal suffrage was granted, the number of no-license towns in Colorado has been more than quadrupled.

In all the enfranchised States, equal suffrage has made elections more orderly, has improved the primaries, has made it harder to secure the nomination or election of candidates of notoriously bad character, has made it easier to secure adequate school appropriations, has broadened the minds of women and given them a greater interest and intelligence in regard to public affairs, and has largely increased the number of women serving on educational and charitable boards.

Throughout Australia, before the granting of equal suffrage, a married man could will all his property away from his wife, leaving her penniless. She had no right of dower unless he died intestate. In those Australian colonies where women have had a vote, and in those only, the law has now been changed so that part of a man's property must go to his wife and family. The divorce laws of Australia and New Zealand were modelled upon those of England, by which infidelity on the part of the wife entitles the husband to a divorce, but infidelity on the part of the husband does not entitle the wife to one. Since woman suffrage was granted, the divorce laws have been equalized, and a number of other beneficent changes have been made.

Wyoming.

Capital:
CHEYENNE.

The area of Wyoming was in the main included in the Territory of Louisiana, acquired from France by the purchase of 1803. The western part was acquired by prior settlement, as was the case with Washington, Oregon and Idaho. The progress of settlement was very slow until recent years, owing to the inhospitable character of the country along the southern border, now traversed by the Union Pacific Railroad, and to the occupation by the Indians of the more fertile districts. The few settlers in the region were harassed by the savages and the inducements to make homes were few. With the removal of the Indians, however, population increased rapidly. The Territory was organized in 1868, and Wyoming was admitted as a State July 10, 1890.

Wyoming has an area of 97,890 square miles, and in 1901 its estimated population was 96,000. The census of 1900 showed an increase in the manufacturing industries in Wyoming during the past decade, due chiefly to the increase in population and in the needs of the people of the State. This is primarily a stock-raising and mining section, and such manufactures as are carried on are limited to the production of articles necessary to home consumption. There are no large factories, but many small shops. Iron ore and petroleum are found in abundance, but transportation difficulties have prevented the development of the deposits, and, consequently, the development of the industries dependent upon their presence.

The State of Wyoming is a geological wonderland, for the reason that it is, geographically speaking, the newest land on the continent. The Mesozoic period has left rich fossil deposits in this State, the remains varying in size from the little invertebrate ammonites to the giant vertebrate dinosaurs of the Jurassic age. In 1889 a thoroughly organized scientific expedition, composed of eighty members, spent some forty days in exploring and examining the fossil exposures and gathering specimens.

Several fossil quarries are in operation in the southwestern part of the State, where the slabs of shale and limestone are obtained from which many handsome specimens are extracted. All the quarrying is done by hand, without the use of blasting, and is conveyed, almost in the same way, by hand. After the slabs of shale are cut from the hillsides they are dried to about one-third their original weight and then the fossils they contain are cleaned of the surrounding stone. Knives and saws made especially for this purpose are used. The fossil fish of the "Green River Tertiary" are particularly beautiful, and when properly cleaned their bones are perfectly outlined.

Few States are richer in strange and attractive scenic curiosities than Wyoming. The famous Yellowstone Park has scarcely an equal for grandeur and interest in the world. The geysers there are the largest in the world and they burst forth everywhere, in the woods, along the lakes, on the mountain sides, and

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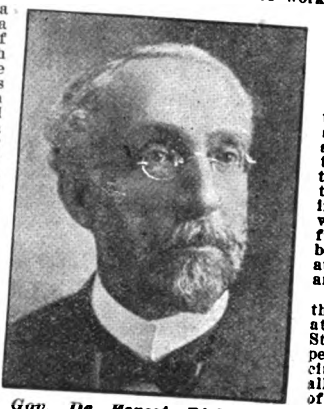
even in the midst of ponds and streams. Within the park are the sources of the Missouri, Columbia and Yellowstone Rivers, the headwaters separated from each other by the massive wall of the Continental Divide.

The Union Pacific Railroad has been doing a large amount of work toward the bettering of conditions in the State during the last few years. Tracks have been straightened and grades reduced, and as a result it is expected that the industries of Wyoming will receive a strong stimulus. One of the most difficult and important pieces of engineering met in this work was the constructing of a tunnel through the Aspen Ridge. The quality of the soil and rock through which the tunnel passes interfered with the work to such an extent that it was nearly three years before it was possible for the engineers to reach the grade level of the line.



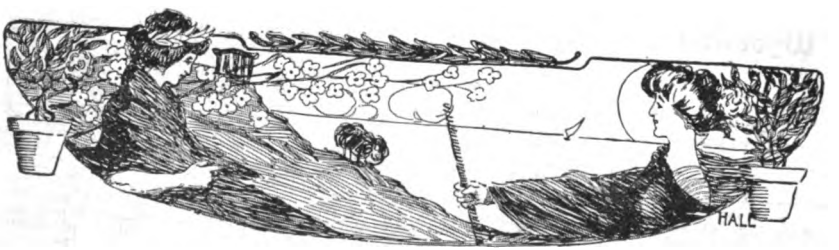
Gov. De Forest Richards.

The Legislature of 1901 passed several acts of importance. One act directed that any city or town should have power to construct or purchase plants of any nature for the furnishing of light, heat or power. To this end any city or town was authorized to issue special bonds, to be paid for in not more than twenty years, to be sold at not less than par, and to aggregate in amount not more than 2 per cent of the assessed value of property within the municipality. To pay the interest and to create a sinking fund for the payment of the bonds, special taxes were to be levied, and both taxes and bonds were to be in addition to any other taxes or bonds authorized by law. Bonds were not to be issued, however, except upon an affirmative vote of the electors of the municipality.

A law which seemed to show the principle of democrary carried to its ultimate limit provided that at the general election of 1904 the permanent location of the seat of State government, the State university, insane asylum, and the State penitentiary shall be determined upon by the popular vote. Any city, town or village was to be allowed to be a candidate for any or all of these honors, and the candidate receiving the highest number of votes would be declared the winner.

Another act provided that any person or corporation employing women in any manufacturing, mercantile or mechanical establishment should provide suitable seats for their employes and permit their use. Foreign insurance companies were required to file with the State Auditor an affidavit making him or his successor their lawful attorney, upon whom service might be taken and against whom legal proceedings might be instituted. The office of State Geologist was created, and the Governor was directed to appoint for a term of six years a State Geologist who should have no pecuniary interest in mining property in the State. This officer was directed to examine mining specimens, prospectuses and mines, charging proper fees therefor, and to collect and disseminate such information as to the mines and mineral wealth of the State as might advertise them and develop the mining resources. A Commission was appointed to look into the advisability of creating a State Board of Arbitration. The existing divorce laws were changed so as to make a residence of one year within the State necessary, instead of six months, as under the former law, and it was directed that instruction in the humane treatment of animals should be given in the public schools.

The Republicans elected the entire ticket at the State election held in November, with the exception of several members of the Legislature. Congressman F. W. Mondell was elected by a large majority and Governor Richards won again the place of Chief Executive of the State by a safe plurality.



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Zanzibar.

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Capital:
ZANZIBAR.

Zanzibar, an island lying off the east coast of Africa, has an area of 640 square miles, and a population of 150,000. Pemba, another island under the same rule, has an area of 380 square miles, and a population of 50,000. There is a considerable foreign population, mostly engaged in trading. There are about fifty Englishmen, forty Germans, a few Americans, Frenchmen, Italians, Greeks and Roumanians, the last two being under British protection. There are also about 7,000 British Indian subjects, through whose hands almost the whole trade of Zanzibar and of East Africa passes, directly or indirectly. The town of Zanzibar has a population estimated at from 50,000 to 60,000.

Hamid bin Thwin, the former Sultan, died August 25, 1902. He was forty years old and had been on the throne but three years. Immediately upon his death Said Khalid seized the palace, with a force of 700 armed askairs at his back, and proclaimed himself Sultan. He was soon reinforced, and within twenty-four hours had 2,500 well armed and well disciplined men under his command. He was ordered by the British to haul down his flag and surrender without delay under promise that his claims to the throne should be fairly adjudicated, but refused to do so, declaring that he would sooner die in defence of his alleged rights. Persisting in his refusal the British bombarded the city, the palace being destroyed and captured by them. Said Khalid escaped and took refuge in the German Consulate. Hamid, a cousin of the late Sultan, was proclaimed his successor. After a month Said Khalid was conveyed on board a German war sloop and was taken out of the reach of the British, who had repeatedly and vigorously demanded his surrender. The Germans took the ground, however, that his offense was political and he was therefore not extraditable, and refused to give him up.

Sultan of Zanzibar.

Since 1890 Zanzibar, while the Sultan was the titular sovereign, has been practically a protectorate under British administration. All accounts are always open to the inspection of the British Consul-General, without whose consent no new undertakings or additional expenditures can be incurred.

Mohammedanism is the religion of the country, most of the natives of the coast and island being Sunnis of the Shati school, although many are heathen. There are Christian missions on the island and far into the mainland, but the natives do not take kindly to this religion, and conversions are few.

There is a regular army of about 900 men, including the police.

The revenue is mainly derived from customs dues and taxes on produce, chiefly cloves.

The British have for years carried on a sharp contest against the slave trade, but without much success. The coast was so scantily guarded that it was easy for a trader to slip out with a boat load of slaves, and this was often done. The ever-increasing demand for them was supplied by raiding parties who visited the interior for that purpose. The treatment of those captured by these raiders was cruel in the extreme. They were often murdered when they objected to being taken from their homes. Many abandoned captives were left to die in their huts, and many more were killed rather than that they should fall into the hands of other dealers. The principal countries to which the slaves were sold were Turkey, Egypt, Persia, Tunis, Morocco and Madagascar. Under the new ruler England will have more control than ever over the island and the natives, and will probably succeed in entirely abolishing the slave trade.

Justice is administered among the Sultan's subjects by various Cadis, but power has been delegated the British Agent and the Consul General to try all cases in which a British subject is involved with a Zanzibar subject or the subject of a non-Christian nation without a treaty. The judges of the British court form an appeal court from the chief court of the East Africa Protectorate. The British court also has jurisdiction over all slaves freed by the British Agent and Consul-General, but as the legal status of slavery was abolished in 1897, the relations between masters and slaves are no longer recognized by the tribunals.

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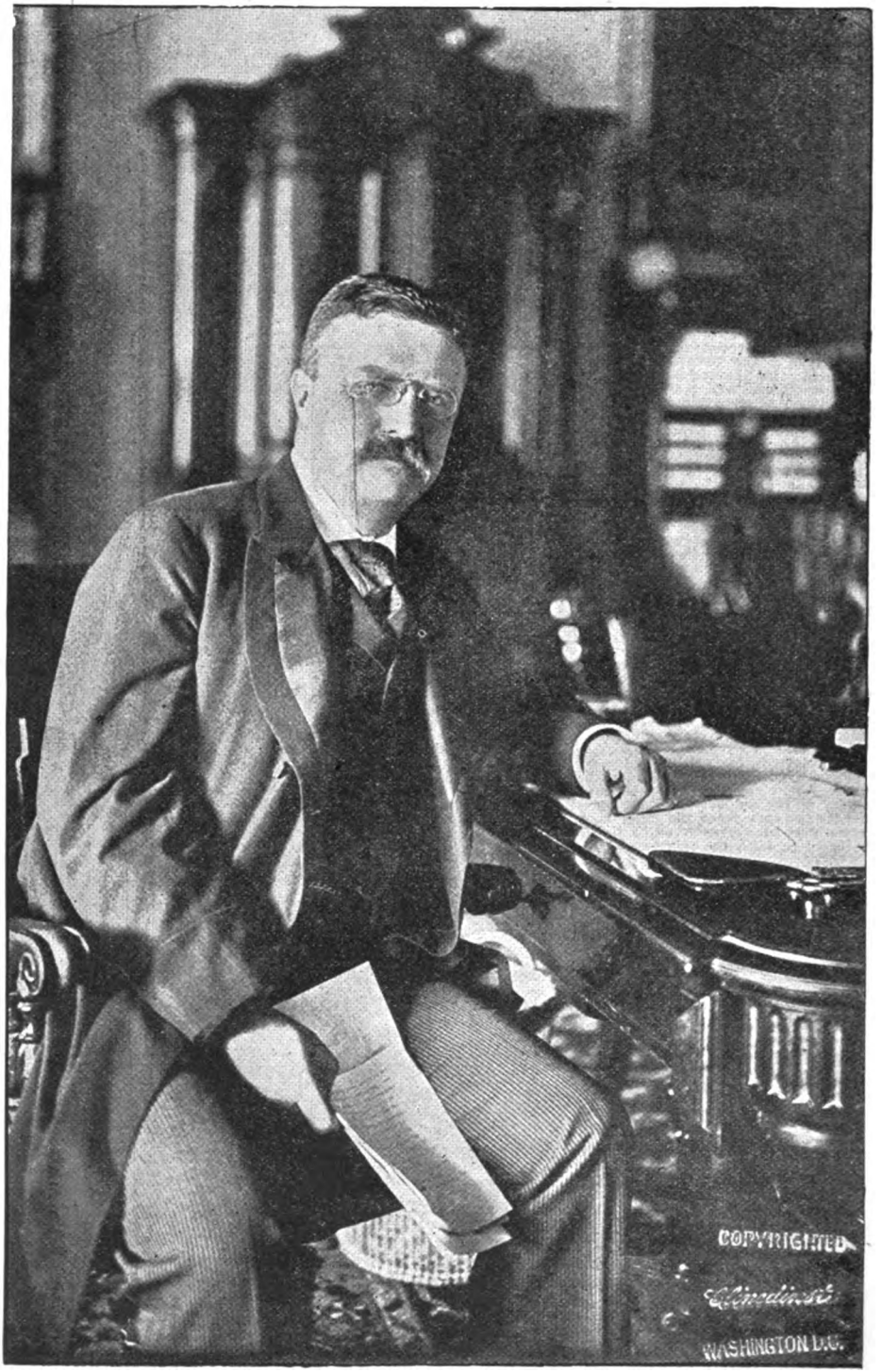

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Twenty-sixth President of the United States.

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The American Year Book

The Government of the United States.

The Declaration of Independence was adopted by the First Congress of the United States, July 4, 1776. On November 30, 1782, Great Britain acknowledged the independence of the colonies, and on September 3, 1783, the treaty of peace was concluded. The form of government is based on the Constitution adopted September 17, 1787, to which ten amendments were added December 15, 1791, an eleventh amendment January 8, 1798, a twelfth amendment September 25, 1804, a thirteenth amendment December 18, 1865, a fourteenth July 28, 1868, and a fifteenth March 30, 1870.

The Government is entrusted to three separate authorities, the Executive, the Legislative and the Judicial. The Executive is vested in the President, who holds his office during the term of four years. He is commander-in-chief of the army and navy and of the militia in the service of the United States. The Vice-President is ex-officio President of the Senate, and, in case of the death or resignation of the President, he becomes President for the remainder of the term. Electors for President and Vice-President are chosen in all States the Tuesday after the first Monday in November of every fourth year (leap years), and the President is inaugurated on the 4th of March next following. The President has a salary of $50,000 a year and the Vice-President $8,000.

By an act which became a law January 19, 1886, in case of the removal, death, resignation or inability of both President and Vice-President, the Secretary of State, and after him other members of the Cabinet, in this order: Secretary of Treasury, Secretary of War, Secretary of Navy, Secretary of Interior, Postmaster-General, Attorney-General, shall act as President until the disability of the President is removed or a new President shall be elected. In case of the death or removal of the Vice-President the duties of the office shall fall upon the pro tempore President of the Senate, who receives the salary of Vice-President. Members of the Cabinet are appointed by the President, but are confirmed by the Senate.

The Legislative power is vested in a Congress, which consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court consisting of a Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices, appointed by the President and approved by the Senate.

The United States is composed of 13 original States, 7 States which were admitted without having been organized as Territories, and 25 States which have been Territories. States are admitted into the Union by special acts of Congress, either in the form of "enabling acts," providing for the drafting and ratification of a State Constitution, in which case the Territory becomes a State as soon as the conditions are fulfilled, or by accepting a Constitution already framed, and at once granting admission. In four of the six Territories, including Hawaii, there are local Legislatures, the form of which have been prescribed by the Federal Government. Acts made by the Legislatures may be modified or annulled by the Federal Congress. Territorial Governors are appointed by the President for terms of four years. Alaska and Indian Territory have no power of self-government, but are in charge of Governors who act without Legislatures. Civilized tribes in Indian Territory maintain local governments of their own, with elective Legislatures and executive officers, whose functions are strictly limited to the persons and personal property of the Indians.

The unit of local government in New England is the township governed directly by the voters. In large cities, the city government takes its place. Townships are united to form counties. In the South the unit is the county. In the Middle and Northwestern States the two systems of local government are mixed. In the West the township system is used and public lands are divided into townships 6 miles square.

Representatives to the Federal Congress must not be less than twenty-five years of age and must have been citizens of the United States for seven years, and residents of the State in which they are elected. In addition to the representatives from the States, each Territory is allowed a "delegate," who has a right to speak on any subject and to make motions, but not to vote. Senators must be thirty years of age, must have been citizens of the United States for nine years and residents of the State in which they are chosen.

The franchise is not absolutely universal. In most States residence for at least one year is necessary; in Kentucky and Rhode Island two years' residence is necessary, in Michigan and Maine three months is the minimum. In some of the Western States unnaturalized persons who have declared their intention of becoming citizens are admitted to the franchise. Four States admit women to the franchise on equal terms with men. Untaxed Indians are excluded from the right to vote, and in some States convicts, duellists and fradulent voters are debarred.

OFFICIALS OF THE UNITED STATES.

President.....THEODORE ROOSEVELT, of New York; salary..... $50,000
Vice-President.....Vacant; salary..... $8,000

Secretary to the President, George B. Cortelyou; Assistant Secretaries, William H. Loeb, Jr., and Benjamin F. Barnes; Executive Clerks, William H. Crook and Rudolph Forster.

THE CABINET OFFICERS.

Secretary of State....John Hay, District of Columbia | Postmaster-General.....Henry C. Payne, of Wisconsin
Secretary of the Treasury..Leslie M. Shaw, of Iowa | Secretary of the Navy..W. H. Moody, of Massachusetts
Secretary of War.....Elihu Root, of New York | Secretary of the Interior..E. A. Hitchcock, of Missouri
Attorney-General.Philander C. Knox, of Pennsylvania | Secretary of Agriculture.....James Wilson, of Iowa

The salary of each member of the Cabinet is $8,000.

DEPARTMENT OFFICERS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Position.	Name.	Whence App'nted.	Salary.
Secretary of State	John Hay	D. C.	$8,000
Assistant Secretary	David J. Hill	N. Y.	4,500
Second Assistant Secretary	Alvey A. Adee	D. C.	4,500
Third Assistant Secretary	Herbert H. D. Pierce	Mass.	4,500
Solicitor	Wm. L. Penfield	Ind.	4,500
Assistant Solicitor	Frederick Van Dyne	N. Y.	2,500
Chief Clerk	William H. Michael	Neb.	3,000
Chief of Diplomatic Bureau	Sydney Y. Smith	D. C.	2,100
Chief of Consular Bureau	Wilbur J. Carr		2,100
Chief of Bureau of Indexes and Archives	Pendleton King	N. C.	2,100
Chief of Bureau of Accounts	Thomas Morrison	N. Y.	2,100
Chief of Bureau of Rolls and Library	Andrew H. Allen	N. C.	2,100
Chief of Bureau of Foreign Commerce	Frederic Emory	Md.	2,100
Chief of Bureau of Appointments	Robert B. Mosher	Ky.	2,100
Private Secretary	E. J. Babcock	N. Y.	2,500
Special Commissioner under Tariff Act	John A. Kasson		

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Position.	Name.	Whence App'nted.	Salary.
Secretary	Leslie M. Shaw	Iowa	$8,000
Assistant Secretary	Oliver L. Spalding	Mich.	4,500
Assistant Secretary	Milton E. Ailes	Ohio	4,500
Assistant Secretary	Horace A. Taylor	Wis.	4,500
Chief Clerk	Wallace H. Hills	N. Y.	3,000
Private Secretary to the Secretary of Treasury	Robert B. Armstrong	Ill	2,250
Chief Division of Appointments	Charles Lyman	Conn.	2,750
Chief Division of Bookkeeping	W. F. MacLennan	N. Y.	3,500
Chief Division of Public Moneys	E. B. Daskem	Conn.	2,500
Chief Division of Customs	Andrew Johnson	W. Va.	2,750
Chief Revenue Cutter Service	Captain C. F. Shoemaker	N. Y	.....
Chief Division of Printing	George Simmons	D. C	2,500
Chief Division of Loans and Currency	A. T. Huntington	Mass.	2,500
Chief Division of Mail and Files	S. M. Gaines	Ky.	2,500
Chief Division of Special Agents	W. S. Chance	.....	.....
Chief Miscellaneous Divisions	Lewis Jordan	Ind.	2,500
Solicitor	M. D. O'Connell	Iowa	4,500
Supervising Architect	James K. Taylor	Pa.	4,500
Director Bureau Engraving and Printing	W. M. Meredith	Ill.	4,500
Chief of Secret Service	J. E. Wilkie	Ill.	4,000
Chief Bureau of Statistics	Oscar P. Austin	D. C.	3,500
Superintendent Life Saving Service	Sumner I. Kimball	Maine	4,000
Comptroller of the Treasury	Robert J. Tracewell	Ind.	5,500
Register of the Treasury	J. W. Lyons	Ga.	4,000
Auditor for the Treasury Department	W. E. Andrews	Neb.	4,000
Auditor for War Department	Frederick E. Rittman	Ohio	4,000
Auditor for Interior Department	Robert S. Person	S. D.	4,000
Auditor for Navy Department	W. W. Brown	Pa.	4,000
Auditor for Post Office Department	H. A. Castle	Minn.	4,000
Auditor for State and other Departments	Ernst G. Timme	Wis.	4,000
Treasurer of United States	Ellis H. Roberts	N. Y.	6,000
Assistant Treasurer of United States	J. F. Meline	D. C.	3,600
Deputy Assistant Treasurer	Gideon C. Bantz	Md.	3,200
Superintendent National Bank Redemption	Thomas E. Rogers	W. Va	3,500
Comptroller of the Currency	Wm. B. Ridgeley	Ill.	5,000
Commissioner of Internal Revenue	John W. Yerkes	Ky.	6,000
Director of the Mint	G. E. Roberts	Iowa	4,500
Commissioner of Navigation	E. T. Chamberlain	N. Y.	3,600
Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels	James A. Dumont	N. Y.	3,500
Chairman of Light House Board	Admiral Norman H. Farquhar, U. S. N.	.....	.....
Commissioner-General of Immigration	Frank T. Sargent	Ohio	4,000
Superintendent Coast and Geodetic Survey	Otto H. Tittmann	Mo.	5,000
Director Bureau of Standards	S. W. Stratton	Ill.	5,000
Surgeon-General Marine Hospital Service	Walter Wyman	Mo.	4,000
Director Hygienic Laboratory	Surgeon M. J. Rosenau	.....	.....

DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

Secretary of War	Elihu Root	N. Y.	$8,000
Assistant Secretary of War	W. C. Sanger	N. Y.	4,500
Chief Clerk	John C. Scofield	Ga.	3,000
Private Secretary to Secretary of War	M. O. Chance	Ill	2,250
Clerk to Assistant Secretary	Robert E. Parker	Cal.	2,100
Lieutenant-General Commanding the Army	Nelson A. Miles	Mass.	11,000
Military Secretary	Lieut.-Col. Samuel Reber	Mo	3,000
Adjutant General	Maj.-Gen. Henry C. Corbin	Ohio	7,500
Inspector General	Brig.-Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge	Ky.	5,500
Judge Advocate General	Brig.-Gen. Geo. B. Davis	Mass.	5,500
Quartermaster-General	Brig.-Gen. M. I. Ludington	Pa.	5,500
Commissary-General	Brig.-Gen. J. F. Weston	Ky.	5,500
Surgeon-General	Brig.-Gen. Robert M. O'Reilly	Pa.	5,500
Paymaster-General	Brig.-Gen. Alfred E. Bates	Mich.	5,500
Chief of Engineers	Brig.-Gen. Geo. L. Gillespie	Tenn.	5,500
Chief of Ordnance	Brig.-Gen. Wm. Crozier	Kan	5,500
Chief Signal Officer	Brig.-Gen. A. W. Greely	La.	5,500
Record and Pension Officer	Brig.-Gen. F. C. Ainsworth	Vt	5,500
Insular Bureau	Col. C. R. Edwards	Ohio	3,500
Clerk to Chief Clerk of Department	James C. Churchill	N. M.	2,100
Disbursing Clerk	Sydney E. Smith	D. C.	2,000
Chief of Correspondence Division	John T. Dillon	N. Y.	2,000
Chief of Record Division	John B. Randolph	D. C.	2,000
Chief Division of Requisition and Accounts	Charles B. Tanner	Pa	2,000
Chief Supply Division	Martin R. Thorp	Ohio	2,500
Appointment Clerk	Francis W. Ford	D. C	2,000

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Attorney-General	Philander C. Knox	Pa.	$8,000
Solicitor-General	John K. Richards	Ohio	7,000
Assistant Attorney-General	Louis A. Pradt	Wis.	5,000
Assistant Attorney-General	Henry M. Hoyt	Pa.	5,000
Assistant Attorney-General	James K. Beck	Pa.	5,000
Assistant Attorney-General	John G. Thompson	Ill.	5,000
Assistant Attorney-General	William E. Fuller	Iowa	5,000
Special Assistant Attorney-General	Charles W. Russell	W. Va.	5,000
Assistant Attorney	Felix Brannigan	N. Y.	3,000
Assistant Attorney	George H. Walker	Ohio	3,000
Assistant Attorney	Charles F. Kincheloe	Ill.	2,500
Assistant Attorney	James A. Tanner	D. C.	2,000
Assistant Attorney	Philip M. Ashford	Ohio	2,500
Assistant Attorney	Edwin C. Brandenburg	Minn.	2,500
Assistant Attorney	John Q. Thompson	Ohio	2,500
Assistant Attorney	Harry Peyton	Mass	2,800
Assistant Attorney	E. C. Foster	N. M	2,800

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.—Continued.

Position.	Name.	Whence App'nted.	Salary.
Assistant Attorney	Patrick J. Finn	N. Y	$2,800
Assistant Attorney	Lincoln B. Smith	Wis	2,800
Assistant Attorney	Charles H. Robb	Vt	3,500
Assistant Attorney	John W. Trainer	Ohio	3,000
Special Assistant Attorney	M. C. Burch	Mich	4,500
Law Clerk and Examiner of Titles	A. J. Bentley	Ohio	2,700
Chief Clerk	Cecil Clay	W. Va	2,750
Private Secretary to the Attorney-General	Charles C. Long	Mass	2,250
General Agent	Frank Strong	Ark.	4,000
Chief of Division of Accounts	John J. Glover	Ohio	2,500
Disbursing Clerk	Alexander C. Caine	Ohio	2,300
Assistant Attorney in Charge of Dockets	Sinclair B. Sheibley	Ga.	2,500
Attorney in Charge of Pardons	James S. Easby-Smith	Ala.	2,400
Appointment Clerk	Orin J. Field	Kan.	2,500
Commissioner to Revise Laws	Alex. C. Botkin	Mont.	5,000
Commissioner to Revise Laws	David K. Wilson	Ohio	5,000
Commissioner to Revise Laws	William D. Bynum	Ind.	5,000
Spanish Treaty Claims Commissioner	W. E. Chandler	N. H.	5,000
Spanish Treaty Claims Commissioner	W. A. Maury	D. C.	5,000
Spanish Treaty Claims Commissioner	W. L. Chambers	Ala.	5,000
Spanish Treaty Claims Commissioner	J. P. Wood	Ohio	5,000
Spanish Treaty Claims Commissioner	G. J. Diekema	Mich.	5,000

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Postmaster-General	Henry C. Payne	Wis.	$8,000
Chief Clerk	Blain W. Taylor	W. Va.	2,500
Private Secretary	Francis H. Whitney		2,250
Assistant Attorney-General	James N. Tyner	Ind.	4,500
Assistant Attorney	Geo. A. C. Christiancy	Neb.	2,750
Appointment Clerk	W. S. Nicholson	Pa	1,800
Superintendent and Disbursing Clerk	Rufus B. Merchant	Va.	2,100
Topographer	A. Von Haake	N. Y.	2,500
First Assistant Postmaster-General	Robert J. Wynne	Pa	4,000
Chief Clerk First Assist. Postmaster-General	John J. Howley	N. Y.	2,500
Supt. Salaries and Allowances Division	George W. Beavers	N. Y.	3,500
Supt. Division of Office Supplies	M. A. W. Louis	Ohio	2,250
Supt. Division of Free Delivery	A. W. Machen	Ohio	3,500
Supt. of City Delivery Service	Charles Hedges	Texas	3,000
Supt. Rural Delivery	Eugene H. Hathaway		
Chief of Division of Correspondence	James R. Ash	Pa.	2,000
Supt. of Money Order System	James T. Metcalf	Iowa	3,000
Supt. of Division of Dead Letters	David P. Leibhardt	Ind.	2,500
Second Assistant Postmaster-General	W. S. Shallenberger	Pa.	4,000
Supt. of Railway Adjustment	James H. Crew	Ohio	2,500
Chief of Contract Division	E. P. Rhoderick	Md.	2,000
Chief of Division of Inspection	James B. Cook	D. C.	2,000
Chief of Mail Equipment Division	Thomas P. Graham	N. Y.	2,000
Supt. of Railway Mail Service	James E. White	Ill.	3,500
Supt. of Foreign Mails	N. M. Brooks	Va.	3,000
Third Assistant Postmaster-General	Edwin C. Madden	Mich.	4,000
Supt. System Postal Finance	C. Howard Buckler	Md	2,250
Supt. Stamp Supplies and Postmasters' Accts.	James H. Reeve	N. Y.	2,500
Chief of Classification Division	William H. Landvoigt	D. C.	2,500
Supt. of Registry System	L. Kempner	N. Y	2,500
Chief of Redemption Division	George D. Scott	N. Y.	2,000
Chief of Files and Records Division	E. S. Hall	Vt.	2,000
Postage Stamp Agent	John P. Green	Ohio	2,500
Postal Card Agent	E. H. Shook	Mich.	2,500
Stamped Envelope Agent	Charles H. Field	Conn.	2,500
Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General	Joseph L. Bristow	Kans.	4,000
Chief of Division of Appointments	William R. Spilman	Kans.	2,000
Chief of Division of Bonds and Commissioners	Christian B. Dickey	Ohio	2,000
Chief of Division of Postmaster Inspectors and Mail Depredations	William E. Cochran	Colo.	3,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy	William H. Moody	Mass.	$8,000
Assistant Secretary	Charles H. Darling	Vt.	4,500
Chief Clerk	B. F. Peters	Pa.	3,000
Private Secretary	F. L. Fishback	D. C.	2,250
Disbursing Clerk	F. H. Stickney	D. C.	2,250
Admiral	George Dewey	Vt.	13,500
Aid to Admiral	Commander Nathan Sargent		
Secretary to Admiral	Lieutenant John W. Crawford		
Chief of Bureau of Ordnance	Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil	Mass.	5,000
Chief of Bureau of Equipment	Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford	Maine	5,500
Superintendent of Compasses	Commander C. J. Badger		
Hydrographer	Lieutenant-Commander W. H. H. Southerland		3,000
Chief of Bureau of Navigation	Rear Admiral H. C. Taylor	N. Y.	5,500
Assistant to Bureau	Commander William S. Cowles	Conn.	3,000
Chief Intelligence Officer	Captain Charles D. Sigsbee		3,500
Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks	Rear Admiral Mordecai T. Endicott	N. J.	5,500
Chief of Bureau of Supplies and Accounts	Rear Admiral A. S. Kenny	Vt.	5,500
Chief of Bureau of Steam Engineering	Rear Admiral George W. Melville	N. Y.	5,500
Chief of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	Surgeon-General P. M. Rixey		
Chief of Bureau of Construction and Repair	Rear Admiral Francis T. Bowles	Mass.	5,500
Judge Advocate-General	Captain Samuel C. Lemly	N. C.	4,500
Solicitor	E. P. Hanna	Kans.	2,500
Supt of Naval War Records Office			
Supt. of Naval Observatory	Captain C. M. Chester	Mass.	3,000
Director of Nautical Almanac	Prof. Walter S. Harshmann	Ohio	3,500
Commandant Naval Yard and Station, Washington, D. C.	Rear Admiral Silas W. Terry		5,500

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DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY.—Continued.

Position.	Name.	Whence App'nted.	Salary.
Purchasing Officer	L. A. Frailey	D. C.	$4,000
Medical Director	A. F. Price	Pa.	2,975
Medical Director	George F. Bradley	Maine	2,975
Medical Director	W. S. Dixon	D. C.	2,975
President of Board of Inspection and Survey	Captain C. J. Train		
President of General Board	George Dewey		
Member General Board	Rear Admiral H. C. Taylor		
Member General Board	Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford		
Member General Board	Captain Charles E. Clark		
Member General Board	Captain Charles D. Sigsbee		
Member General Board	Captain French E. Chadwick		
Secretary General Board	Commander E. B. Underwood		
Member General Board	Colonel George C. Reid		
President Naval Examining Board	Rear Admiral John C. Watson		
Member Naval Examining Board	Captain F. A. Cook		
Member Naval Examining Board	Captain T. F. Jewell		
Member Naval Examining Board	Commander Charles W. Rae		
President Naval Retiring Board	Rear Admiral John C. Watson		
Member Naval Retiring Board	Captain James H. Sands		
Member Naval Retiring Board	Captain Francis A. Cook		
Member Naval Retiring Board	Captain Theodore F. Jewell		
Member Naval Retiring Board	Medical Director John C. Wise		
President Board of Medical Examiners	Medical Director G. P. Bradley		
Member Board of Medical Examiners	Medical Inspector S. H. Dickson		
Member Board of Medical Examiners	Surgeon Samuel H. Griffith		

MARINE CORPS.

Major-General Commandant	Charles Heywood	N. Y.	$5,500
Paymaster	Colonel Green Clay Goodloe	Ky.	3,500
Adjutant and Inspector	Colonel George C. Reid	Ohio	3,500
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector	Major Charles H. Lauchheimer	Md.	2,500
Quartermaster	Colonel Frank L. Denny	Ind.	3,500
Assistant Quartermaster	Captain William B. Lemly	Ky.	2,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Secretary of the Interior	Ethan Allen Hitchcock	Mo.	$8,000
First Assistant Secretary	Thomas Ryan	Kans.	6,000
Assistant Secretary	Frank L. Campbell	Ohio	4,000
Assistant Attorney-General	Willis Van Devanter	Wyo.	5,000
Chief Clerk	Edward M. Dawson	Md.	3,000
First Assistant Attorney	Samuel V. Proudfit	Iowa	3,000
Chief of Appointment Division	John W. Holcombe	Ind.	2,250
Chief of Disbursing Division	George W. Evans	D. C.	3,250
Chief of Lands and Railroads Division	James I. Parker	Ind.	2,250
Chief of Indian Division	Joseph T. Bender	N. Y.	2,250
Chief of Patents and Miscelluneous Division	W. Bertrand Acker	D. C.	2,250
Chief of Indian Territory Division	Luther R. Smith	Ala.	2,250
Chairman Board of Pension Appeals	Harrison L. Bruce	Ill.	2,500
Chief of Stationery and Printing Division	Amos Hadley	N. Y.	2,250
Chief of Document Division	James G. Ames	D. C.	2,000
Commissioner of General Land Office	Binger Hermann	Ore.	5,000
Assistant Commissioner of General Land Office	William A. Richards	Wyo.	3,500
Chief Clerk of General Land Office	Granville N. Whittington	Mass.	2,250
Commissioner of Patents	Frederick I. Allen	N. Y.	5,000
Assistant Commissioner of Patents	Edward B. Moore	Mich.	3,000
Chief Clerk of Patent Office	Charles M. Irelan		2,500
Commissioner of Pensions	Eugene F. Ware	Kans.	5,000
First Deputy Commissioner of Pensions	James L. Davenport	N. H.	3,600
Second Deputy Commissioner of Pensions	Leverett M. Kelley	Ill.	3,600
Chief Clerk of Bureau of Pensions	William H. Bayly	Pa.	2,250
Medical Referee, Bureau of Pensions	Sam Houston	Pa.	3,000
Chief of Board of Review, Bureau of Pensions	Thomas W. Dalton	N. Y.	2,000
Commissioner of Indian Affairs	William A. Jones	Wis.	4,000
Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs	A. C. Tonner	Ohio	3,000
Superintendent of Indian Schools	Miss Estelle Reel	Ill.	3,000
Commissioner of Education	William T. Harris	Mass.	3,500
Commissioner of Railroads	James Longstreet	Ga.	4,500
Director of the Geological Survey	Charles D. Walcott	N. Y.	6,000
Director of Census Office	William R. Merriam	Minn.	6,000

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Secretary of Agriculture	James Wilson	Iowa	$8,000
Assistant Secretary of Agriculture	Joseph H. Brigham	Ohio	4,500
Chief Clerk	Andrew Geddes	Iowa	2,500
Appointment Clerk	Joseph B. Bennett	Wis.	2,000
Private Secretary to Secretary of Agriculture	Jasper Wilson	Iowa	2,250
Chief of Weather Bureau	Willis L. Moore	Ill.	5,000
Chief Clerk of Weather Bureau	Henry E. Williams	Conn.	2,250
Chief of Division, Weather Bureau	Daniel J. Carroll	D. C.	2,000
Professor of Meteorology, Weather Bureau	Edward B. Garriatt	Mo.	2,500
Professor of Meteorology, Weather Bureau	Alfred J. Henry	Pa.	2,500
Professor of Meteorology, Weather Bureau	Charles F. Marvin	Ohio	3,000
Professor of Meteorology, Weather Bureau	Frank H. Bigelow	Mass.	3,000
Professor of Meteorology, Weather Bureau	Cleveland Abbe	N. Y.	3,000
Chief of Bureau of Animal Industry	D E. Salmon	N. C.	4,000
Chief of Biochemic Division	E. A. De Schweinitz	N. C.	2,500
Chief of Pathological Division	John R. Mohler	Pa.	2,500
Superintendent of Experiment Station	E. C. Schroeder	Md.	2,000
Chief of Bureau of Plant Industry	Beverly T. Galloway	Mo.	4,000
Plant Pathologist and Physiologist	Albert F. Woods	Neb.	2,750
Botanist	Frederick V. Coville	N. Y.	2,500
Pomologist	G. B. Brackett	Iowa	2,500

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.—Continued.

Position.	Name.	Whence App'nted.	Salary.
Agrostologist	William J. Spillman	Wash	$2,500
Horticulturist	L. C. Corbett	W. Va.	2,500
Forester	Gifford Pinchot	N. Y.	3,500
Chief Chemist	Harvey W. Wiley	Ind.	3,500
Chief of Bureau of Soils	Milton Whitney	Md.	3,000
Director of Experiment Stations	A. C. True	Conn.	3,500
Entomologist	L. O. Howard	N. Y.	2,750
Biologist	C. Hart Merriam	N. Y.	2,750
Chief of Division of Accounts	Frank L. Evans	Pa.	2,500
Chief of Division of Publications	George W. Hill	Minn.	2,500
Chief Statistician	John Hyde	Neb.	3,000

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

Interstate Commerce Commissioner	Martin A. Knapp	N. Y.	$7,500
Interstate Commerce Commissioner	Judson C. Clements	Ga.	7,500
Interstate Commerce Commissioner	James D. Yeomans	Iowa	7,500
Interstate Commerce Commissioner	Charles A. Prouty	Vt.	7,500
Interstate Commerce Commissioner	Joseph W. Fifer	Ill.	7,500
Secretary to Interstate Commerce Commission	Edward A. Moseley	Mass.	3,500

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

Commissioner of Labor	Carroll D. Wright	Mass.	$5,000
Chief Clerk	G. W. W. Hanger	Miss.	2,500
Disbursing Clerk	Charles E. Morse	Pa.	2,000

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Commissioner	John R. Proctor, President	Ky.	$3,500
Commissioner	William D. Foulke	Ind.	3,500
Commissioner	James Randolph Garfield	Ohio	3,500
Chief Examiner	A. R. Serven	N. Y.	3,000
Secretary	John T. Doyle	N. Y.	2,000

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Public Printer	F. W. Palmer	Ill.	4,500
Superintendent of Documents	L. C. Ferrell	Ill.	† 9.58
Foreman of Printing	Henry T. Brian	Md.	2,500

†Per day.

COMMISSION OF FISH AND FISHERIES.

Commissioner	George M. Bowers	W. Va.	5,000
Chief Clerk	I. H. Dunlap	N. Y.	2,400

BOARD OF GEOGRAPHIC NAMES.

Chairman	Henry Gannett	Maine	None.
Secretary	Marcus Baker	Mich.	None.
	Andrew H. Allen	N. C.	None.
	Otis T. Mason	D. C.	None.
	H. G. Ogden	Pa.	None.
	A. B. Johnson	Mass.	None.
	Harry King	D. C.	None.
	A. Von Haake	N. Y.	None.
	Major James L. Lusk	Pa.	None.
	H. T. Brian	Md.	None.
	John Hyde	Neb.	None.
	Commander W. H. H. Southerland, U. S. V.		None.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

Presiding Officer ex-officio	Theodore Roosevelt	N. Y.	None.
Chancellor	Melville W. Fuller		None.
Secretary of the Institution	S. P. Langley	Pa.	None.

Judiciary of the United States.

THE SUPREME COURT.

(From Information Furnished by the Department of Justice.)

Name and Office.	Whence Appointed.	When Appointed.	Salary.	Name and Office.	Whence Appointed.	When Appointed.	Salary.
Chief Justice.				Oliver W. Holmes	Massach'ts.	Aug. 11, 1902	$10,000
Melville W. Fuller	Illinois	July 20, 1888	$10,500	Joseph McKenna	California	Jan. 21, 1898	10,000
Associate Justices.				Reporter.			
John M. Harlan.	Kentucky	Nov. 29, 1877	10,000	Charles H. Butler	New York	Dec. 4, 1902	7,500
David J. Brewer	Kansas	Dec. 18, 1889	10,000	Clerk.			
Henry B. Brown	Michigan	Dec. 29, 1890	10,000	James H. McKenney	Dist. of Col.	May 10, 1880	6,000
George Shiras, Jr.	Penn'a	July 26, 1892	10,000	Marshal.			
Edward D. White	Louisiana	Feb. 19, 1894	10,000	J. M. Wright	Kentucky	Jan. 4, 1888	4,500
Rufus W. Peckham.	New York	Dec. 9, 1895	10,000				

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

Name and Office.	Whence Appointed	When Appointed.	Salary.	Name and Office.	Whence Appointed.	When Appointed.	Salary.
Chief Justice.				Stanton J. Peelle	Indiana	Mch. 28, 1892	4,500
Charles C. Note	New York	Dec. 15, 1896	$4,500	Charles B. Howry	Mississippi	Jan. 28, 1897	4,500
Judges.				Vacant			
Lawrence Welden	Illinois	Dec. 18, 1883	4,500				

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COURT OF PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

According to the act of establishment, approved by Congress, March 3, 1891, this court is to cease and determine on June 30, 1903. The official address of the court is Santa Fe, New Mexico, and it is composed of the following members: Chief Justice, Joseph B. Reed, of Iowa; Associate Justices, Henry, C. Sluss, of Kansas; William W. Murray, of Tennessee; Wilbur F. Stone, of Colorado, and Frank I. Osborne, of North Carolina; United States Attorney, Matthew G. Reynolds, of Missouri.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.

According to an act passed March 3, 1891, "The Chief Justice and the Associate Justice of the Supreme Court assigned to each circuit, the Circuit Judges within each circuit and the several district judges within each circuit shall be competent to sit as judges of the Circuit Court of Appeals within their respective circuits." The assignment of United States Supreme Court Justices is as follows:

First Circuit, vacant; Second Circuit, Rufus W. Peckham; Third Circuit, George Shiras, Jr.; Fourth Circuit, Melville F. Fuller; Fifth Circuit, Edward D. White; Sixth Circuit, John M. Harlan; Seventh Circuit, Henry B. Brown; Eighth Circuit, David J. Brewer; Ninth Circuit, Joseph McKenna.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGES.

(The salary of each United States Circuit Judge is $6,000.)

Circuit.	Name.	Address.	When Appointed.
1. Maine	Le Baron B. Cult	Bristol, R. I.	July 5, 1884
New Hampshire	William L. Putnam	Portland, Me.	May 17, 1892
Massachusetts			
Rhode Island			
2. Vermont	William J. Wallace	Albany N. Y.	April 6, 1882
Connecticut	E. Henry Lacombe	New York City	May 27, 1887
New York	William K. Townsend	New Haven, Conn	March 23, 1902
	Alfred C. Coxe	Utica, N. Y.	June 3, 1902
3. New Jersey	Marcus W. Acheson	Pittsburg, Pa	February 3, 1891
Pennsylvania	George M. Dallas	Philadelphia, Pa	March 17, 1892
Delaware	George Gray	Wilmington, Del	March 29, 1899
4. North Carolina	Nathan Goff	Clarksburg, W. Va	March 17, 1892
South Carolina	Charles H. Simonton	Charleston, S. C.	December 19, 1893
Maryland			
Virginia			
West Virginia			
5. Georgia			
Florida	Don A. Pardee	New Orleans, La	May 13, 1881
Alabama	Andrew P. McCormick	Dallas, Tex	March 17, 1892
Mississippi	David D. Shelby	Huntsville, Ala	March 2, 1899
Louisiana			
Texas			
6. Ohio			
Michigan	Horace H. Lurton	Nashville, Tenn	March 27, 1893
Kentucky	William R. Day	Canton, Ohio	February 28, 1899
Tennessee	Henry F. Severens	Kalamazoo, Mich	March 16, 1900
7. Indiana	James G. Jenkins	Milwaukee, Wis	March 23, 1893
Illinois	Peter S. Grosscup	Chicago, Ill	January 23, 1899
Wisconsin	Francis E. Baker	Indianapolis, Ind	January 21, 1902
8. Minnesota	Henry C. Caldwell	Little Rock, Ark	March 4, 1890
Iowa			
Missouri	Walter H. Sanborn	St. Paul, Minn	March 17, 1892
Arkansas			
Nebraska			
Colorado			
Kansas			
Wyoming			
North Dakota			
South Dakota			
Utah			
New Mexico			
Oklahoma			
Indian Territory	Amos M. Thayer	St. Louis, Mo	August 9, 1894
9. California	William B. Gilbert	Portland, Ore	March 18, 1892
Oregon	Erskine M. Ross	Los Angeles, Cal	February 22, 1895
Nevada	William W. Morrow	San Francisco, Cal	May 20, 1897
Washington			
Idaho			
Montana			
Alaska			
Arizona			
Hawaii			

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGES.

[The Salary of Each District Judge is $5,000.]

District.	Name.	Address.	When Appointed
Alabama, northern and middle	Thomas G. Jones	Montgomery	December 17, 1901
do Southern	Harry T. Toulmin	Mobile	January 13, 1887
Arkansas, eastern	Jacob Trieber	Little Rock	January 9, 1901
do western	John H. Rogers	Fort Smith	November 27, 1896
California, northern	John J. De Haven	San Francisco	June 8, 1897
do southern	Olin Wellborn	Los Angeles	March 1, 1895
Colorado	Moses Hallett	Denver	January 12, 1877
Connecticut	James P. Platt	Hartford	March 23, 1902
Delaware	Edward G. Bradford	Wilmington	May 11, 1897
Florida, northern	Charles Swayne	Pensacola	May 17, 1889
do southern	James W. Locke	Jacksonville	February 1, 1872
Georgia, northern	William T. Newman	Atlanta	August 13, 1886
do southern	Emory Speer	Macon	February 18, 1885
Idaho	James H. Beatty	Boise	March 7, 1891
Illinois, northern	Christian C. Kohlsaat	Chicago	February 28, 1899
do southern	J. Otis Humphrey	Springfield	March 8, 1901
Indiana	John H. Baker	Indianapolis	March 29, 1892
Iowa, northern	Oliver P. Shiras	Dubuque	August 4, 1882
do southern	Smith McPherson	Redoak	May 7, 1900
Kansas	William C. Hook	Leavenworth	March 1, 1899
Kentucky, western	Walter Evans	Louisville	March 3, 1899
do eastern	A. M. J. Cochran	Maysville	December 17, 1901
Louisiana, eastern	Charles Parlange	New Orleans	January 15, 1894
do western	Aleck Boarman	Shreveport	May 18, 1881
Maine	Clarence Hale	Portland	July 1, 1902

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGES.—Continued.

District.	Name.	Address.	When Appointed.
Maryland	Thomas J. Morris	Baltimore	July 1, 1879
Massachusetts	Francis C. Lowell	Boston	January 10, 1898
Michigan, eastern	Henry H. Swan	Detroit	January 19, 1891
do western	George P. Wanty	Grand Rapids	March 16, 1900
Minnesota	William Lochren	Minneapolis	May 18, 1896
Mississippi, northern & southern	Henry C. Niles	Kosciusko	August 11, 1891
Missouri, eastern	Elmer B. Adams	St. Louis	May 17, 1895
do western	John F. Philips	Kansas City	June 25, 1888
Montana	Hiram Knowles	Helena	February 21, 1890
Nebraska	William H. Munger	Omaha	February 18, 1897
Nevada	Thomas P. Hawley	Carson City	September 9, 1890
New Hampshire	Edgar Aldrich	Littleton	February 20, 1891
New Jersey	Andrew Kirkpatrick	Newark	November 20, 1896
New York, northern	George W. Ray	Norwich	September 12, 1902
do southern	George B. Adams	New York City	December 17, 1901
do eastern	Edward B. Thomas	Brooklyn	February 15, 1898
do western	John R. Hazel	Buffalo	June 5, 1900
North Carolina, eastern	Thomas R. Purnell	Raleigh	May 5, 1897
do western	James Edmund Boyd	Greensboro	January 9, 1901
North Dakota	Charles F. Amidon	Fargo	August 31, 1896
Ohio, northern	{ Augustus J. Ricks { Francis J. Wing	Cleveland ....do	July 1, 1889 January 23, 1901
do southern	Albert C. Thompson	Cincinnati	December 20, 1898
Oregon	Charles B. Bellinger	Portland	April 15, 1893
Pennsylvania, eastern	John B. McPherson	Philadelphia	March 2, 1899
do middle	Robert W. Archibald	Scranton	December 17, 1901
do western	Joseph Buffington	Pittsburg	February 23, 1892
Rhode Island	Arthur L. Brown	Providence	October 15, 1896
South Carolina	William H. Brawley	Charleston	January 18, 1894
South Dakota	John E. Carland	Sioux Falls	August 31, 1896
Tennessee, eastern & middle	Charles D. Clark	Chattanooga	January 21, 1895
do western	Eli S. Hammond	Memphis	June 17, 1878
Texas, northern	Edward R. Meek	Fort Worth	July 13, 1898
do southern	Waller T. Burns	Houston	July 1, 1902
do eastern	David E. Bryant	Sherman	May 27, 1890
do western	Thomas S. Maxey	Austin	June 25, 1888
Utah	John A. Marshall	Salt Lake City	February 4, 1896
Vermont	Hoyt H. Wheeler	Brattleboro	March 16, 1877
Virginia, eastern	Edmund Waddill, Jr.	Richmond	March 22, 1898
do western	H. Clay McDowell	Bigstone Gap	December 18, 1901
Washington	Cornelius H. Hanford	Seattle	February 25, 1890
West Virginia, northern	John J. Jackson	Parkersburg	August 3, 1861
do southern	Benj. F. Keller	Bramwell	December 17, 1901
Wisconsin, eastern	William H. Seaman	Sheboygan	April 3, 1893
do western	Romanzo Bunn	Madison	October 30, 1877
Wyoming	John A. Riner	Cheyenne	September 22, 1890

JUDGES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The judiciary of the District of Columbia is composed as follows:

Court of Appeals: Richard H. Alvey, Chief Justice; Martin F. Morris and Seth Shepard, Associate Justices. Supreme Court: Edward F. Bingham, Chief Justice; Alexander B. Hagner, Harry M. Clabaugh, Job Bernard and Thomas H. Anderson, Associate Justices. One seat on the Supreme Bench is vacant.

TERRITORIAL JUDGES.

District.	Name.	Address.	When Appointed.
Alaska:			
Division No. 1	Mellville C. Brown	Juneau	June 6, 1900
do No. 2	Alfred S. Moore	Nome	May 27, 1902
do No. 3	James Wickersham	Eagle City	June 6, 1900
Arizona:			
Chief Justice	Edward Kent	Phoenix	March 21, 1902
Associate Justices	George R. Davis	Tucson	January 13, 1902
	Fletcher M. Doan	Florence	June 21, 1902
	Richard E. Sloan	Prescott	March 12, 1902
Hawaii:			
Supreme Court—			
Chief Justice	W. F. Frear	Honolulu	June 5, 1900
Associate Justices	Clinton A. Galbraith	....do	June 5, 1900
	Antonio Perry	....do	June 5, 1900
First circuit	John T. De Bolt	....do	September 6, 1902
Second circuit	John W. Kalua	Wailuku	June 5, 1900
Third circuit	W. S. Edings	Kailua	June 5, 1900
Fourth circuit	Gilbert F. Little	Hilo	June 5, 1900
Fifth circuit	J. Hardy	Lihue	June 5, 1900
U. S. District Judge (term six years)	Morris M. Estee	Honolulu	June 5, 1900
Indian Territory:			
Northern district	Joseph A. Gill	Vinita	December 18, 1899
Western district	Charles W. Raymond	Muscogee	December 17, 1901
Central district	William H. H. Clayton	South McAlester	December 17, 1901
Southern district	Hosea Townsend	Ardmore	January 10, 1902
Choctaw and Chickasaw Citizenship Court:*			
Chief Justices	Spencer B. Adams		July 1, 1902
Associate Justices	Walter L. Weaver		July 1, 1902
	Henry S. Foote		July 1, 1902
New Mexico:			
Chief Justices	William J. Mills	Las Vegas	January 31, 1902
Associate Justices	John R. McFie	Santa Fe	January 31, 1902
	Benjamin S. Baker	Albuquerque	January 13, 1902
	Frank W. Parker	Silver City	January 10, 1902
	Daniel B. McMillan	Socorro	December 18, 1900
Oklahoma:			
Chief Justices	John H. Burford	Guthrie	February 16, 1902
Associate Justices	Clinton F. Irwin	Elreno	February 21, 1899
	B. F. Burwell	Oklahoma	March 22, 1902
	Bayard T. Hainer	Perry	February 16, 1902
	J. L. Pancoast	Alva	May 13, 1902
	James K. Beauchamp	Perry	May 13, 1902
	Frank E. Gillette	Anadarko	May 13, 1902

*The existence of this court is to terminate upon the final determination of certain suits and proceedings, but in no event later than December 31, 1903.—Section 33, Act of July 1, 1902.

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TERRITORIAL JUDGES.—Continued.

District.	Name.	Address.	When Appointed.
Porto Rico:			
Supreme Court—			
Chief Justice	Jose Severo Quinones	San Juan	June 5, 1900
Associate Justices	Louis Sulzbacher	....do	June 5, 1900
	Jose C. Hernandez	....do	June 5, 1900
	Jose M. Figuenes	....do	June 5, 1900
	James H. McLeary	....do	December 17, 1901
U. S. District Judge	William H. Holt	....do	June 5, 1900
Attorney-General	James S. Harlan	....do	January 21, 1901

UNITED STATES DISTRICT-ATTORNEYS.

District.	Name.	Address.	When Appointed.
Alabama, northern	Thomas B. Roulhac	Birmingham	October 3, 1902
do middle	Warren S. Reese, Jr.	Montgomery	January 13, 1902
do southern	M. D. Wickersham	Mobile	December 17, 1901
Alaska, 1st division	Robert A. Friedrich	Juneau	June 6, 1900
do 2nd do	Melvin Grigsby	Nome	June 24, 1902
do 3rd do	Nathan V. Harlan	Eagle City	December 17, 1901
Arizona	Frederick S. Nave	Tucson	February 15, 1902
Arkansas, eastern	William G. Whipple	Little Rock	January 9, 1901
do western	James K. Barnes	Fort Smith	May 11, 1902
California, northern	M. B. Woodworth	San Francisco	March 2, 1901
do southern	L. H. Valentine	Los Angeles	December 17, 1901
Colorado	Earl M. Cranston	Denver	December 17, 1901
Connecticut	Francis H. Parker	Hartford	April 2, 1900
Delaware	John P. Nields	Wilmington	October 4, 1902
District of Columbia	Ashley M. Gould	Washington	December 17, 1901
Florida, northern	John Eagan	Pensacola	January 31, 1902
do southern	J. N. Stripling	Jacksonville	January 23, 1902
Georgia, northern	Edgar A. Angier	Atlanta	December 18, 1901
do southern	Marion Erwin	Macon	December 18, 1901
Hawaii (for 6 years)	R. W. Breckons	Honolulu	January 13, 1902
Idaho	R. V. Crozier	Moscow	January 28, 1902
Illinois, northern	S. H. Bethea	Chicago	December 20, 1898
do southern	Thomas Worthington	Springfield	March 8, 1901
Indiana	J. B. Kealing	Indianapolis	December 11, 1901
Indian Territory, northern	Pliny L. Soper	Vinita	December 17, 1901
do western	W. M. Mellette	Muscogee	July 1, 1902
do central	John H. Wilkins	South McAlester	January 10, 1902
do southern	W. B. Johnson	Ardmore	January 14, 1902
Iowa, northern	H. G. McMillan	Cedar Rapids	July 1, 1902
do southern	Lewis Miles	Corydon	June 27, 1902
Kansas	John S. Dean	Topeka	December 17, 1901
Kentucky, western	Reuben D. Hill	Louisville	February 22, 1902
do eastern	James H. Tinsley	Covington	December 17, 1901
Louisiana, eastern	William Wirt Howe	New Orleans	May 26, 1900
do western	Milton C. Elstner	Shreveport	December 20, 1898
Maine	Isaac W. Dyer	Portland	January 13, 1902
Maryland	John C. Rose	Baltimore	June 11, 1902
Massachusetts	Henry P. Moulton	Boston	December 17, 1901
Michigan, eastern	William D. Gordon	Detroit	May 2, 1902
do western	George G. Covell	Grand Rapids	February 15, 1902
Minnesota	Charles C. Haupt	St. Paul	June 3, 1902
Mississippi, northern	Mack A. Montgomery	Oxford	January 21, 1902
do southern	Robert C. Lee	Jackson	January 20, 1902
Missouri, eastern	David Patterson Dyer	St. Louis	March 9, 1902
do western	William Warner	Kansas City	February 28, 1902
Montana	Carl Rasch	Helena	March 19, 1902
Nebraska	Williamson S. Summers	Omaha	December 20, 1898
Nevada	Sardis Summerfield	Carson City	January 13, 1902
New Hampshire	Charles J. Hamblett	Concord	March 15, 1902
New Jersey	David O. Watkins	Woodbury	February 13, 1900
New Mexico	William B. Childers	Albuquerque	February 13, 1901
New York, northern	George W. Curtiss	Binghamton	June 5, 1900
do southern	Henry L. Burnett	New York City	January 14, 1902
do eastern	George H. Pettit	Brooklyn	December 20, 1898
do western	Charles H. Brown	Buffalo	June 5, 1900
North Carolina, eastern	Harry Skinner	Raleigh	February 1, 1902
do western	Alfred E. Holton	Winston	January 13, 1902
North Dakota	Patrick H. Rourke	Fargo	May 27, 1902
Ohio, northern	John J. Sullivan	Cleveland	December 19, 1899
do southern	William E. Bundy	Cincinnati	May 13, 1902
Oklahoma	Horace Speed	Guthrie	January 17, 1900
Oregon	John H. Hall	Portland	January 10, 1898
Pennsylvania, eastern	James B. Holland	Philadelphia	December 11, 1900
Pennsylvania, middle	S. J. M. McCarrell	Harrisburg	December 12, 1901
do western	James S. Young	Pittsburg	February 10, 1902
Porto Rico	Noah B. K. Pettingill	San Juan	June 5, 1900
Rhode Island	Charles A. Wilson	Providence	January 21, 1902
South Carolina	John G. Capers	Charleston	December 17, 1901
South Dakota	James D. Elliott	Sioux Falls	December 17, 1901
Tennessee, eastern	William D. Wright	Knoxville	December 17, 1901
do middle	Abram M. Tillman	Nashville	February 1, 1902
do western	George Randolph	Memphis	June 8, 1902
Texas, northern	W. H. Atwell	Dallas	June 19, 1902
do southern	M. C. McLemore	Galveston	February 13, 1899
do eastern	J. W. Ownby	Paris	July 1, 1902
do western	Henry Terrell	San Antonio	June 19, 1902
Utah	Joseph Lippmann	Salt Lake City	June 8, 1902
Vermont	J. L. Martin	Brattleboro	January 13, 1902
Virginia, eastern	Edgar Allen	Norfolk	December 20, 1898
do western	T. L. Moore	Roanoke	February 1, 1902
Washington	J. A. Frye	Seattle	May 19, 1902
West Virginia, northern	Reese Blizzard	Parkersburg	December 17, 1901
do southern	G. W. Atkinson	Charleston	December 17, 1901
Wisconsin, eastern	H. K. Butterfield	Milwaukee	April 22, 1901
do western	W. G. Wheeler	Madison	January 11, 1901
Wyoming	T. F. Burke	Cheyenne	September 22, 1898

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UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

District.	Name.	Address.	When Appointed.
Alabama, northern	D. N. Cooper	Birmingham	January 14, 1902
do middle	L. J. Bryan	Montgomery	January 31, 1902
do southern	Frank Simmons	Mobile	January 17, 1900
Alaska, 1st division	J. M. Shoup	Juneau	June 6, 1900
do 2nd do	F. H. Richards	Nome	February 13, 1901
do 3rd do	G. G. Perry	Eagle City	June 6, 1900
Arizona	M. H. McCord	Phoenix	March 18, 1902
Arkansas, eastern	A. S. Fowler	Little Rock	May 8, 1902
do western	S. F. Stahl	Fort Smith	March 5, 1902
California, northern	J. H. Shine	San Francisco	May 20, 1902
do southern	H. Z. Osborne	Los Angeles	May 16, 1902
Colorado	D. C. Bailey	Denver	June 6, 1898
Connecticut	E. S. Bishop	Hartford	August 8, 1902
Delaware	J. C. Short	Wilmington	January 10, 1898
District of Columbia	Aulich Palmer	Washington	January 9, 1902
Florida, northern	T. F. McGourin	Pensacola	January 10, 1899
do southern	John F. Horr	Tampa	February 18, 1902
Georgia, northern	W. H. Johnson	Atlanta	December 18, 1901
do southern	John M. Barnes	Macon	December 18, 1901
Hawaii (for 6 years)	E. R. Hendry	Honolulu	January 23, 1902
Idaho	Ruel Rounds	Boise	July 1, 1902
Illinois, northern	John C. Ames	Chicago	December 18, 1901
do southern	Charles P. Hitch	Springfield	December 16, 1901
Indiana	Henry C. Pettit	Indianapolis	December 11, 1901
Indian Territory, northern	W. H. Darrough	Vinita	July 1, 1902
do western	Leo E. Bennett	Muscogee	January 10, 1902
do central	Benjamin F. Hackett	South McAlester	December 17, 1901
do southern	B. H. Colbert	Ardmore	January 21, 1902
Iowa, northern	Edward Knott	Dubuque	June 27, 1902
do southern	George M. Christian	Des Moines	June 27, 1902
Kansas	William H. Mackey, Jr.	Topeka	August 4, 1902
Kentucky, eastern	S. G. Sharp	Covington	January 13, 1902
do western	Addison D. James	Louisville	December 17, 1901
Louisiana, eastern	Charles Fontelieu	New Orleans	December 20, 1898
do western	Lemuel Gustine	Shreveport	December 19, 1899
Maine	Hutson B. Saunders	Portland	March 3, 1902
Maryland	John F. Langhammer	Baltimore	July 17, 1902
Massachusetts	Charles K. Darling	Boston	February 8, 1899
Michigan, eastern	William R. Bates	Detroit	May 2, 1902
do western	A. Oren Wheeler	Grand Rapids	February 14, 1898
Minnesota	William H. Grimshaw	St. Paul	December 19, 1899
Mississippi, northern	George M. Buchanan	Oxford	January 3, 1900
do southern	Edgar S. Wilson	Jackson	February 3, 1902
Missouri, eastern	William L. Morsey	St. Louis	June 11, 1902
do western	Edwin R. Durham	Kansas City	July 1, 1902
Montana	C. F. Lloyd	Helena	October 9, 1902
Nebraska	Trevanyon L. Mathews	Omaha	December 19, 1899
Nevada	J. F. Emmitt	Carson City	June 24, 1902
New Hampshire	Eugene P. Nute	Concord	December 19, 1899
New Jersey	Thomas J. Alcott	Trenton	December 17, 1901
New Mexico	Creighton M. Foraker	Albuquerque	December 17, 1901
New York, northern	Clinton D. MacDougall	Auburn	January 9, 1901
do southern	William Henkel	New York City	January 14, 1902
do eastern	Charles J. Haubert	Brooklyn	April 22, 1902
do western	William R. Compton	Elmira	June 5, 1900
North Carolina, eastern	Henry C. Dockery	Raleigh	January 13, 1902
do western	James M. Millikan	Greensboro	December 17, 1901
North Dakota	John E. Haggart	Fargo	January 23, 1902
Ohio, northern	Frank M. Chandler	Cleveland	June 5, 1900
do southern	Vivian J. Fagin	Cincinnati	March 2, 1899
Oklahoma	William D. Fossett	Guthrie	April 1, 1902
Oregon	Walter F. Matthews	Portland	June 28, 1902
Pennsylvania, eastern	John B. Robinson	Philadelphia	April 17, 1900
do middle	Frederick C. Leonard	Harrisburg	December 12, 1901
do western	Stephen P. Stone	Pittsburg	December 17, 1901
Porto Rico	Edward S. Wilson	San Juan	June 5, 1900
Rhode Island	John E. Kendrick	Providence	June 5, 1900
South Carolina	George I. Cunningham	Charleston	June 6, 1902
South Dakota	Edward G. Kennedy	Sioux Falls	January 13, 1902
Tennessee, eastern	Richard W. Austin	Knoxville	December 17, 1901
do middle	John W. Overall	Nashville	March 9, 1902
do western	Frank S. Elgin	Memphis	June 28, 1902
Texas, northern	George H. Green	Dallas	December 20, 1898
Texas, southern	William M. Hanson	Galveston	July 1, 1902
do eastern	Andrew J. Houston	Paris	May 26, 1902
do western	George L. Siebrecht	San Antonio	March 4, 1902
Utah	Benjamin B. Heywood	Salt Lake City	January 28, 1902
Vermont	Fred A. Field	Rutland	June 27, 1902
Virginia, eastern	Morgan Treat	Richmond	March 20, 1902
do western	S. Brown Allen	Harrisonburg	March 20, 1902
Washington	Charles B. Hopkins	Tacoma	March 3, 1902
West Virginia, northern	Charles D. Elliott	Parkersburg	December 17, 1901
do southern	John K. Thompson	Charleston	December 17, 1901
Wisconsin, eastern	Thomas B. Reid	Milwaukee	June 15, 1902
do western	Charles Lewiston	Madison	February 4, 1900
Wyoming	Frank A. Hadsell	Cheyenne	September 22, 1898

White House Rules.

(Prepared by George B. Cortelyou, Secretary, by direction of the President.)

The Cabinet will meet Tuesdays and Fridays from 11 a. m. until 1 p. m.

Senators and Representatives will be received from 10 a. m. to 12 m., excepting on Cabinet days.

Visitors having business with the President will be admitted from 12 to 1 o'clock daily, excepting Cabinet days, so far as public business will permit.

After the completion of the alterations in the White House, the East Room will be open daily, Sundays excepted, for the inspection of visitors, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

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Diplomatic and Consular Service of the United States.

THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

Meaning of abbreviations: A. E. and P., Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary; E. E. and M. P., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; Min. Res. and C. G., Minister Resident and Consul General; Agt., agent; Sec. of Emb., Secretary of Embassy; Sec. of Leg., Secretary of Legation; Mil. Att., Military Attache; Nav. Att., Naval Attache; Int., Interpreter.

To what country accredited.	Name and rank.	Residence.	Where born.	Whence appointed.	Date of original commission.	Compensation.
Argentine Republic.	William P. Lord, E. E. & M. P....	Buenos Ayres..	Del....	Oreg....	Oct. 10, 1899	$10,000
	Edward W. Ames, Sec. of Leg.....	Buenos Ayres..	Mass....	Mass....	Apr. 9, 1902	1,800
Austria-Hungary...	Bellamy Storer, A. E. & P.....	Vienna.....	Ohio....	Ohio....	Sept. 26, 1902	12,000
	Chandler Hale, Sec. of Embassy...	Vienna.....	D. C....	Me.....	May 27, 1902	2,250
	George B. Rives, 2d Sec. of Emb..	Vienna.....	N. Y....	N. J....	May 27, 1902	1,800
	Lt.-Com. T. M. Potts, Nav. Att...	Berlin.....	D. C....	Navy....	Oct. 1, 1902	.....
	Capt. Floyd W. Harris, Mil. Att..	Vienna.....	W. Va...	Army....	Oct. 17, 1901	.....
Belgium.....	Lawrence Townsend, E. E. & M. P.	Brussels.....	Pa.....	Pa.....	Apr. 12, 1899	10,000
	Robert M. Winthrop, Sec. of Leg..	Brussels.....	Mass....	Mass....	May 1, 1902	1,800
Bolivia.....	William B. Sorsby, E. E. & M. P..	La Paz.....	Miss....	Miss....	July 11, 1902	7,500
Brazil.....	David E. Thompson, E. E. & M. P.	Rio de Janeiro.	Mich....	Neb....	Sept. 26, 1902	12,000
	Thomas C. Dawson, Sec. of Leg....	Rio de Janeiro.	Wis....	Iowa....	June 28, 1897	1,800
Chile.....	Henry L. Wilson, E. E. & M. P....	Santiago.....	Ind....	Wash....	June 9, 1897	10,000
	Norman Hutchinson, Sec. of Leg...	Santiago.....	Cal....	Cal.....	Jan. 8, 1902	1,800
China.....	Edwin H. Conger, E. E. & M. P..	Pekin.....	Ill.....	Iowa....	Jan. 19, 1898	12,000
	John Gardner Coolidge, Sec. of Leg.	Pekin.....	Mass....	Mass....	May 22, 1902	2,625
	Wm. E. Bainbridge, 2d Sec. of Leg.	Pekin.....	Wis....	Iowa....	Apr. 25, 1898	1,800
	Lt. Charles C. Marsh, Nav. Att...	Tokyo (Yedo)..	Ind....	Navy....	Oct. 3, 1901	.....
	Capt. Andre W. Brewster, Mil. Att.	Pekin.....	N. J....	Army....	June 6, 1902	.....
	Edward T. Williams, Chinese Sec..	Pekin.....	Ohio....	Ohio....	Feb. 23, 1901	3,000
	Julean H. Arnold, Student Int....	Pekin.....	Cal....	Cal.....	July 18, 1902	1,000
	Thomas W. Haskins, Student Int..	Pekin.....	Conn....	Cal.....	July 18, 1902	1,000
	Frederick D. Cloud, Student Int..	Pekin.....	Ind....	Iowa....	Aug. 7, 1902	1,000
	Clarence Clowe, Student Int.....	Pekin.....	Canada.	Wash....	Oct. 2, 1902	1,000
	P. S. Heintzleman, Student Int..	Pekin.....	Pa.....	Pa.....	Oct. 25, 1902	1,000
Colombia.....	Charles Burdett Hart, E. E. & M. P.	Bogota.....	Md....	W. Va...	May 27, 1897	10,000
	A. M. Beaupre, Sec. of Leg. & C. G..	Bogota.....	Ill.....	Ill.....	Oct. 27, 1899	2,000
Costa Rica.....	William L. Merry, E. E. & M. P..	San Jose.....	N. Y....	Cal.....	July 17, 1897	10,000
	Rufus A. Lane, Sec. of Leg.....	San Jose.....	Mass....	Cal.....	May 25, 1898	1,800
Cuba.....	Herbert G. Squiers,* E. E. & M. P.	Habana.....	Canada.	N. Y....	May 20, 1902	12,000
	Jacob Sleeper, Sec. of Leg.....	Habana.....	Mass....	Mass....	May 21, 1902	2,000
	Henry P. Fletcher, 2d Sec. of Leg..	Habana.....	Pa.....	Pa.....	May 22, 1902	1,500
	Lt. Matthew E. Hanna, Mil. Att..	Habana.....	Ohio....	Army....	July 16, 1902	.....
Denmark.....	Laurits S. Swenson, E. E. & M. P..	Copenhagen....	Minn....	Minn....	Oct. 4, 1897	7,500
Dominican Republic	W. F. Powell, Charge d'Affaires.....	Port au Prince.	N. Y....	N. J....	June 17, 1897	7,500
Ecuador.....	Archibald J. Sampson, E. E. & M. P.	Quito.....	Ohio....	Ariz....	Sept. 18, 1897	7,500
France.....	Horace Porter, Ambassador E. & P..	Paris.....	Pa.....	N. Y....	Mar. 19, 1897	17,500
	Henry Vignaud, Sec. of Embassy...	Paris.....	La.....	La.....	Apr. 11, 1885	2,625
	A. B. Blanchard, 2d Sec. of Emb..	Paris.....	.....	La.....	June 17, 1901	2,000
	Peter Augustus Jay, 3d Sec. of Emb	Paris.....	R. I....	R. I....	Oct. 13, 1902	1,200
	Com. Giles B. Harber, Nav. Att..	Paris.....	Ohio....	Navy....	Apr. 9, 1900	.....
	Capt T. Bentley Mott.....	Berlin.....	Va.....	Army....	May 7, 1900	.....
Germany.....	Charlemagne Tower, Amb. E. & P.	Berlin.....	Pa.....	Pa.....	Sept. 26, 1902	17,500
	H. Percival Dodge, Sec. of Emb..	Berlin.....	Mass....	Mass....	July 9, 1900	2,000
	R. S. Reynolds Hitt*.....	Berlin.....	France.	Ill.....	Oct. 13, 1902	2,000
	Charles Richardson, 3d Sec. of Emb.	Berlin.....	Mass....	Mass....	June 2, 1902	1,200
	Lt.-Com. T. M. Potts, Nav. Att..	Berlin.....	D. C....	Navy....	Oct. 1, 1902	.....
	Capt. Wm. S. Biddle, Jr., Mil. Att.	Berlin.....	Mich....	Army....	Aug. 4, 1902	.....
Great Britain.....	Joseph H. Choate, Amb. E. & P...	London.....	Mass....	N. Y....	Jan. 19, 1899	17,500
	Henry White, Sec. of Embassy....	London.....	Md.....	R. I....	Mar. 19, 1897	2,625
	John R. Carter, 2d Sec. of Emb...	London.....	Md.....	Md.....	Sept. 16, 1896	2,000
	C. W. Wadsworth, 3d Sec. of Emb..	London.....	Pa.....	N. Y....	May 14, 1902	1,200
	Capt. Richardson Clover, Nav. Att.	London.....	Md.....	Navy....	Jan. 6, 1900	.....
	Capt. Edward B. Cassatt, Mil. Att.	London.....	Pa.....	Army....	June 19, 1900	.....
Greece.....	John B. Jackson, E. E. & M. P.	Athens.....	N. J....	N. J....	Oct. 13, 1902	6,500
	Charles S. Wilson, Sec. of Leg...	Athens.....	Me.....	Me.....	Mar. 7, 1901	1,800
Guatemala.....	W. Godfrey Hunter, E. E. & M. P.	Guatemala....	Ireland.	Ky.....	Nov. 8, 1897	10,000
	James G. Bailey, Sec. of Leg.....	Guatemala....	Ky.....	Ky.....	June 22, 1901	1,800
Haiti.....	William F. Powell, E. E. & M. P..	Port au Prince.	N. Y....	N. J....	June 17, 1897	7,500
Honduras.....	W. Godfrey Hunter, E. E. & M. P..	Guatemala....	Ireland.	Ky.....	Nov. 8, 1897	7,500
	James G. Bailey, Sec. of Leg.....	Guatemala....	Ky.....	Ky.....	June 22, 1901	1,800
Italy.....	George V. L. Meyer, Amb. E. & P...	Rome.....	Mass....	Mass....	Dec. 14, 1900	12,000
	Lewis M. Iddings, Sec. of Embassy.	Rome.....	.....	N. Y....	Jan. 14, 1898	2,625
	R. C. Parsons, Jr., 2d Sec. of Emb.	Rome.....	Ohio....	Ohio....	Feb. 11, 1898	2,000
	Lt.-Com. T. M. Potts, Nav. Att..	Rome.....	D. C....	Navy....	Oct. 1, 1902	.....
Japan.....	Vacant.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Huntington Wilson, Sec. of Leg...	Tokyo (Yedo)..	Ill.....	Ill.....	Oct. 10, 1900	2,625
	John M. Ferguson, 2d Sec. of Leg..	Tokyo (Yedo)..	Pa.....	Pa.....	Nov. 5, 1900	1,800
	Lt.-Com. Chas. C. Marsh, Nav. Att.	Tokyo (Yedo)..	Ind....	Navy....	Oct. 3, 1901	.....
	Maj. Oliver E. Wood, Mil. Att....	Tokyo (Yedo)..	Conn....	Army....	June 5, 1901	.....
	Ransford Stevens Miller, Jr., Int...	Tokyo (Yedo)..	.....	N. Y....	Aug. 27, 1895	2,500
Korea.....	Horace N. Allen, E. E. & M. P....	Seoul.....	Ohio....	Ohio....	June 21, 1901	7,500
	G. Paddock, Sec. of Leg. & C. G..	Seoul.....	N. Y....	N. Y....	May 23, 1902	1,500
	Capt. Andre W. Brewster, Mil. Att.	Pekin.....	N. J....	Army....	June 10, 1902	.....
	Kwon Yu Sup, Int.....	Seoul.....	Korea..	Korea....	Aug. 1, 1898	500
Liberia.....	J. R. A. Crossland, Min. Res. & C. G.	Monrovia.....	N. C....	Mo.....	Jan. 16, 1902	4,000
	James Robt. Spurgeon, Sec. of Leg.	Monrovia.....	Va.....	Ky.....	Mar. 4, 1898	1,500
Mexico.....	Powell Clayton, Amb. E. & P.....	Mexico.....	Pa.....	Ark.....	Dec. 8, 1898	17,500
	Fenton R. McCreery, Sec. of Emb..	Mexico.....	Mich....	Mich....	Apr. 8, 1897	2,625
	William Heimke, 2d Sec. of Emb...	Mexico.....	France.	N. Y....	May 3, 1897	2,000
	Philip M. Hoefele, 3d Sec. of Emb.	Mexico.....	.....	Mo.....	Apr. 30, 1900	1,200
Netherlands.....	Stanford Newel, E. E. & M. P....	The Hague....	R. I....	Minn....	May 11, 1897	10,000
	John W. Garrett, Sec. of Leg.....	The Hague....	Md.....	Md.....	Apr. 26, 1901	1,800
Nicaragua.....	William L. Merry, E. E. & M. P..	San Jose.....	N. Y....	Cal.....	July 17, 1897	10,000
	Rufus A. Lane, Sec. of Leg.....	San Jose.....	Mass....	Cal.....	May 25, 1898	1,800
Paraguay.....	William R. Finch, E. E. & M. P..	Montevideo....	Wis....	Wis.....	Oct. 2, 1897	7,500
Persia.....	Lloyd C. Griscom, E. E. & M. P..	Teheran.....	N. J....	Pa.....	June 17, 1901	5,000
	John Tyler, Int.....	Teheran.....	England	Persia....	.....	1,000
Peru.....	Irving B. Dudley, E. E. & M. P...	Lima.....	.....	Cal.....	June 28, 1897	10,000
	Richard R. Neill, Sec. of Leg.....	Lima.....	Pa.....	Pa.....	July 5, 1884	1,800
Portugal.....	Francis B. Loomis, E. E. & M. P..	Lisbon.....	Ohio....	Ohio....	June 17, 1901	7,500
Roumania.....	John B. Jackson, E. E. & M. P..	Athens.....	N. J....	N. J....	Oct. 13, 1902	6,500
	Charles S. Wilson, Sec. of Leg....	Athens.....	Me.....	Me.....	Mar. 7, 1901	1,800

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THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.—Continued.

To what country accredited.	Name and rank.	Residence.	Where born.	Whence appointed.	Date of original commission.	Compensation.
Russia	Robt. S. McCormick, Amb. E. & P.	St. Petersburg	Va.	Ill.	Sept. 26, 1902	$17,500
	John W. Riddle, Sec. of Emb.	St. Petersburg.	Pa.	Minn.	Nov. 4, 1901	2,625
	Montgomery Schuyler, Jr., 2d Sec. of Emb.	St. Petersburg.	Conn.	N. Y.	May 14, 1902	2,000
	Com. Giles B. Harber, Nav. Att.	Paris.	Ohio.	Navy.	Apr. 9, 1900	
Salvador	William L. Merry, E. E. & M. P.	San Jose.	N. Y.	Cal.	July 17, 1897	10,000
	Rufus A. Lane, Sec. of Leg.	San Jose.	Mass.	Cal.	May 25, 1898	1,800
Servia	John B. Jackson, E. E. & M. P.	Athens.	N. J.	N. J.	Oct. 13, 1902	6,500
	Charles S. Wilson, Sec. of Leg.	Athens.	Me.	Me.	Dec. 20, 1900	6,500
Siam	Hamilton King, Min. Res. & C. G.	Bangkok.	Canada.	Mich.	Mar. 7, 1901	1,800
	Leng Hui, Int.	Bangkok.	Siam.	Siam.	Jan. 14, 1898	500
Spain	Arthur S Hardy, E. E. & M. P.	Madrid.	Mass.	N. H.	Sept. 26, 1902	12,000
	Stanton Sickles,* Sec. of Leg.	Madrid.	Spain.	N. Y.	May 20, 1897	1,800
Sweden & Norway	Wm. W. Thomas, Jr., E. E. & M.P.	Stockholm.	Me.	Me.	Dec. 18, 1897	7,500
	E. L. Adams, Sec. of Leg. & C. G.	Stockholm.		N. Y.	June 2, 1902	1,500
Switzerland	Chas. Page Bryan, E. E. & M. P.	Berne.	Ill.	Ill.	Sept. 26, 1902	7,500
Turkey	John G. A. Leishman, E. E. & M.P.	Constantinople.	Pa.	Pa.	Dec. 20, 1900	10,000
	Spencer F. Eddy, Sec. of Leg.	Constantinople.	Ill.	Ill.	June 17, 1901	1,800
	Philip M. Brown, 2d Sec. of Leg.	Constantinople.	Me.	Mass.	Mar. 8, 1901	1,600
	A. A. Gargiulo, Int.	Constantinople.	Turkey.	Turkey.	July 1, 1873	3,000
Bulgaria	Charles M. Dickinson, Agt.	Constantinople.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Apr. 24, 1901	5,000
Egypt	John G. Long, Agt. and C. G.	Cairo.	N. C.	Fla.	Oct. 30, 1899	5,000
Uruguay	William R. Finch, E. E. & M. P.	Montevideo.	Wis.	Wis.	Oct. 2, 1897	7,500
Venezuela	Herbert W. Bowen, E. E. & M. P.	Caracas.	N. Y.	N. Y.	June 17, 1901	10,000
	W. W. Russell, Sec. of Leg.	Caracas.	D. C.	Md.	Nov. 15, 1895	800

*Born of American parents residing abroad.

THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

Meaning of Abbreviations: C. G., Consul General; C., Consul; V. C., Vice Consul; D. C., Deputy Consul; Agt., agent. Only the official in charge at each place is given.

Place.	Name and Title.	Place.	Name and Title.
Argentine Republic.		Cucuta	Philip Tillinghast, jr.....Agt.
Buenos Ayres	Daniel Mayer*.....C.	Honda	John Gillies.....Agt.
Bahia Blanca	Walter T. Jones.....Agt.	Cartagena	John C. Ingersoll.....C.
Cordoba	John M. Thome.....V. C.	Quibdo	Henry G. Granger.....Agt.
Rosario	James M. Ayers.....C.	Colon	Oscar Malmros.....C.
Austria-Hungary.		Bocas del Toro	David R. Hand.....Agt.
Budapest, Hungary	Frank Dyer Chester.....C.	Medellin	.....C.
Fiume	Paul J. Tomanoczy, Jr.....Agt.	Panama	Hezekiah A. Gudger.....C. G.
Carlsbad, Austria	Johns. Twells.....C. A.	Call	Henry V. Eder.....Agt.
Prague, Austria	Ethelbert Watts.....C.	**Costa Rica.**	
Reichenberg, Austria	Silas C. McFarland.....C.	Port Limon	.....C.
Haida	Frank Siller.....Agt.	San Jose	John C. Caldwell.....C.
Trieste, Austria	Frederick W. Hossfeld.....C.	Punta Arenas	Henry G. Morgan.....Agt.
Vienna, Austria	Carl Bailey Hurstf.....C. G.	**Cuba.**	
Brunn	Gustavus Schoeller.....Agt.	Cienfuegos	Max J. Baehr.....C.
Belgium.		Habana	William A. Rublee.....C. G.
Antwerp	George F. Lincoln.....C. G.	Santiago de Cuba	Ross E. Holaday.....C.
Brussels	George W. Roosevelt.....C.	**Denmark and Dominions.**	
Charleroi	Albert H. Michelson.....Agt.	Copenhagen	John C. Freeman*.....C.
Ghent	Frank R. Mowrer.....C.	St. Thomas, W. I.	Mahlon Van Horne*.....C.
Liege	James C. McNally.....C. G.	Christiansted, St. Croix Island	Andrew J. Blackwood.....Agt.
Verviers	Henry Dodt.....Agt.	Fredericksted, St. Croix Island	Robert L. Merwin.....Agt.
Bolivia.		**Dominican Republic.**	
La Paz	.....V. C.	Puerto Plata	Thomas Simpson.....C.
Brazil.		Monte Christi	Isaac T. Petit.....Agt.
Bahia	Henry W. Furniss*.....C.	Samana	Jean M. Villain.....V. C. A.
Aracaju	Luiz Schmidt.....Agt.	Santo Domingo	Campbell L. Maxwell.....C. G.
Para	Kavanaugh K. Kenneday*.....C.	Azua	John Hardy.....Agt.
Manaos	Frederic H. Sanford.....Agt.	Macoris	Edward C. Reed.....Agt.
Maranhao	.....Agt.	Sanchez	Jose C. Ariza.....Agt.
Pernambuco	William L. Sewell.....C.	**Ecuador.**	
Ceara	Antonio E. da Frota.....Agt.	Guayaquil	Thomas Nast.....C. G.
Maceio	Oscar Falcao.....Agt.	Bahia de Caraquez	Alberto Santos.....Agt.
Natal	.....Agt.	Esmeraldas	Ferdinand Servat.....Agt.
Rio de Janeiro	Eugene Seeger.....C. G.	Manta	Paul Gonzenbach.....Agt.
Victoria	Jean Zinzen.....Agt.	**France and Dominions.**	
Santos	Jesse H. Johnson.....C.	Algiers, Africa	Daniel S. Kidder.....C.
Rio Grande do Sul	Jorge Vereker.....Agt.	Beni-saf	E. L. G. Milsom.....Agt.
Chile.		Bone	Antoine Felix Garbe.....Agt.
Antofagasta	Charles C. Greene.....C.	Oran	Benjamin A. Courcelle.....Agt.
Arica	John W. Lutz.....C.	Bordeaux	Albion W. Tourgee.....C.
Inquique	Charles S. Winans.....C.	Pau	J. Morris Post.....Agt.
Valparaiso	Robert E. Mansfield.....C.	Calais	James B. Milner*.....C.
Caldera	John C. Morong.....Agt.	Boulogne sur-mer	William Hale.....Agt.
Coquimbo	Andrew Kerr.....Agt.	Goree-Dakar, Africa	Peter Strickland.....C.
Coronel	J. Henry Downs.....Agt.	Grenoble	Charles P. H. Nasonf.....C.
Punta Arenas	Moritz Braun.....Agt.	Guadeloupe, W. I.	Louis H. Ayme.....C.
Talcahuano	Joseph O. Smith.....Agt.	Havre	Alexander M. Thackara.....C.
China.		Cherbourg	Henry J. E. Hainneville.....Agt.
Amoy	John H. Fesler.....C.	Honfleur	Henry M. Hardy.....Agt.
Canton	Robert M. McWade.....C.	Rennes	Ernest Folliard.....Agt.
Cheefoo	John Fowler.....C.	St. Malo	Raymond Moulton.....Agt.
Fuchau	Samuel L. Gracey.....C.	La Rochelle	George H. Jacksonf.....C.
Hankau	Levi S. Wilcox.....C.	Cognac	Elisee Jonard.....Agt.
Nankin	William Martin.....C.	Limoges	Walter T. Griffin.....C. A.
Niuchwang	Henry B. Miller.....C.	Lyons	John C. Covert*.....C.
Shanghai	John Goodnow.....C. G.	Dijon	Charles Laureau.....Agt.
Tien-Tsin	James W. Ragsdale.....C.	Marseilles	Robert P. Skinner.....Agt.
Colombia.		Bastia, Corsica	Simon Damiani.....Agt.
Barranquilla	George W. Colvig*.....C.		
Santa Marta	William A. Trout.....Agt.		
Bogota	Arthur M. Beaupre.....C. G.		
Bucaramanga	Gustave Volkman.....Agt.		

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THE CONSULAR SERVICE.—Continued.

Place.	Name and Title.
Cette	Carl D. Hagelin....Agt.
Toulon	Benjamin A. Jouve....Agt.
Martinique, W. I.	John F. Jewell†....C.
Nantes	Benjamin H. Ridgley....C.
Angers	Jules Henri Luneau....Agt.
Brest	A. Pitel....Agt.
Lorient	Leon Deprez....Agt.
St. Nazaire	Thomas Sankey....Agt.
Nice	Harold S. Van Buren†....C.
Cannes	Jean Baptiste Cognet....Agt.
Mentone	Achille Isnard....Agt.
Monaco	Emile de Loth....Agt.
Noumea, N. C.	George M. Colvocoresses....C. A.
Paris	John K. Gowdy....C. G.
Rheims	William A. Prickitt*....C.
Troyes	Gaston Baltet....Agt.
Roubaix	William P. Atwell....C.
Caudry	Hans Dietiker....Agt.
Dunkirk	Benjamin Morel....Agt.
Lille	Christopher J. King....Agt.
Rouen	Thornwell Haynes....C.
Dieppe	Raoul le Bourgeois....Agt.
Saigon, Cochin China	Edward Schneegans....C. A.
St. Etienne	Hilary S. Brunot*....C.
St. Pierre, St. Pierre Island	Charles M. Freeman....C. A.
Tahiti, Society Is.	William F. Doty....C.
Tamatave, Madagascar	William H. Hunt....C.
Tunis, Africa	.... V. C.
Germany.	
Aix la Chapelle	Frank M. Brundage*....C.
Annaberg	John F. Winter....C.
Eibenstock	Ernest L. Harris....Agt.
Apia, Samoa	George Helmrod....C. G.
Bamberg	William Bardel*....C. A.
Barmen	Max Bouchsein....C.
Berlin	Frank H. Mason....C. G.
Sorau	William B. Murphy....Agt.
Bremen	Henry W. Diederich....C.
Brake and Nordenhamm	Wilhelm Clemens....Agt.
Bremerhaven-Geestemunde	John H. Schnabel....Agt.
Breslau	Ernest A. Man....C.
Brunswick	Talbot J. Albert*....C.
Chemnitz	Joseph F. Monaghan....C.
Coburg	Oliver J. D. Hughes....C. G.
Sonneberg	Bradford M. Adams....Agt.
Cologne	Charles E. Barnes....C.
Crefeld	Thomas R. Wallace*....C.
Dresden	Charles L. Cole....C. G.
Dusseldorf	Peter Lieber....C.
Essen	F. Asthorver, jr....Agt.
Frankfort	Richard Guenther....C. G.
Cassel	Gustav C. Kothe....Agt.
Langen Schwalbach	Ernest Grebert....Agt.
Wiesbaden	Charles Hollmann....Agt.
Freiburg, Baden	E. Theophilus Liefeld*....C.
Glauchau	Edward A. Creevey*....C.
Hamburg	Hugh Pitcairn*....C.
Kiel	Paul H. J. Sartori....Agt.
Lubeck	Jacob Meyer, jr....Agt.
Ritzebuttel and Cuxhaven	Johann G. F. Starke....Agt.
Hanover	Jay White....C.
Kehl	Joseph I. Brittain....C.
Leipzig	Brainard H. Warner, jr*....C.
Gera	Charles Neuer....Agt.
Magdeburg	Wm. A. McKellip....C.
Mainz	Walter Schumann*....C.
Mannheim	Heaton W. Harris*....C.
Neustadt	Leopold Blum....Agt.
Munich	James H. Worman....C. G.
Augsburg	G. Oberndorf....Agt.
Nuremberg	George E. Baldwin....C.
Plauen	Thomas Willing Peters....C.
Markneukirchen	William F. L. Fiedler....Agt.
Solingen	Joseph J. Langer*....C.
Stettin	John E. Kehl†....C.
Danzig	Philipp Albrecht....Agt.
Konigsberg	Alexander Eckhardt....Agt.
Swinemunde	Gustav Ludwig....Agt.
Stuttgart	Edward H. Ozmun*....C.
Weimar	Thomas Ewing Moore....C.
Zittau	Hugo Muench*....C.
Great Britain and Dominions.	
Aden, Arabia	Edwin S. Cunningham*....C.
Hodeida	Vittorio Cremasche....Agt.
Amherstburg, Ont.	Chester W. Martin*....C.
Antigua, W. I.	George Sawter....C.
Montserrat	Frederick Driver....Agt.
Roseau, Dominica	Henry A. Frampton....Agt.
Auckland, N. Z.	Frank Dillingham*....C.
Christ Church	Robert Pitcaithly....Agt.
Dunedin	Frederick O. Bridgeman....Agt.
Wellington	John Duncan....Agt.
Barbados, W. I.	Samuel A. Macallister*....C.
St. Lucia	William Peter....Agt.
St. Vincent	Ernest A. Richards....Agt.
Belfast, Ireland	William W. Touvelle....C.
Ballymena	Wilson McKeown....Agt.
Londonderry	P. T. Rodger....Agt.
Lurgan	F. W. Magahan....Agt.
Belize, Honduras	William L. Avery*....C.
Belleville, Ont.	Michael J. Hendrick....C.
Deseronto	Charles A. Milliner....Agt.
Napanee	William Templeton....Agt.
Picton	Jacob F. Beringer....Agt.
Trenton	Stephen J. Young....Agt.
Birmingham, Eng.	Marshal Halstead*....C.
Kidderminster	James Morton....Agt.
Redditch	H. C. Browning....Agt.
Wolverhampton	John Neve....Agt.
Bombay, India	William T. Fee....C.
Karachi	Edward L. Rogers....Agt.
Bradford, England	Erastus Sheldon Day....C.
Bristol, England	Lorin A. Lathrop....C.
Gloucester	Arnold Henry Palin....Agt.
Brockville, Ont.	E. Scott Hotchkiss....C.
Calcutta, India	Robert F. Patterson....C. G.
Akyab	William J. Davidson....Agt.
Bassein	William Orr Orr....Agt.
Chitagong	John L. Brown....Agt.
Madras	Theodore P. Cabot....Agt.
Moulmein	Charles J. McNeil....Agt.
Rangoon	Charles Findlay....Agt.
Campbellton, N. B.	James S. Benedict....C. A.
Bathurst	Benedict C. Mullins....Agt.
Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope	William R. Bigham....C. G.
Durban	Alexander H. Rennie....Agt.
East London	William H. Fuller....Agt.
Kimberley	Gardner Williams....Agt.
Port Elizabeth	John A. Chabaud....Agt.
Cardiff, Wales	Daniel T. Phillips*....C.
Newport	William E. Heard....Agt.
Ceylon (Island)	William Morey....C.
Point de Galle	Jean Steiger....Agt.
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Delmar J. Vail*....C.
Alberton	Albert Glidden....Agt.
Georgetown	Archibald J. McDonald....Agt.
Souris	Caleb C. Carlton....Agt.
Summerside	Richard Hunt....Agt.
Chatham, Ont.	Charles E. Monteith*....C.
Chaudiere Junction, Quebec	James M. Rosse....C. A.
Coaticook, Quebec	Franklin D. Hale....C.
Hereford	John R. Nichols....Agt.
Lineboro	Hoel S. Beebe....Agt.
Stanstead	Benjamin F. Butterfield....Agt.
Collingwood, Ont.	William Small....C.
Barrie	Alfred E. H. Creswicke....Agt.
Owen Sound	William T. Robertson....Agt.
Parry Sound	Walter R. Foot....Agt.
Wiarton	J. H. Tibeando....Agt.
Cork (Queenstown)	Daniel Swiney*....C.
Waterford	William H. Farrell....Agt.
Cornwall, Ont.	John B. Hamilton....C. A.
Dawson City, Yukon Territory	Henry D. Saylor....C.
Demerara, Guiana	George H. Moulton....C.
Cayenne	Raymond Antier....Agt.
Paramaribo	Arthur Deyo....Agt.
Dublin, Ireland	Rufus Waterman*....C.
Athlone	John Burgess....Agt.
Galway	Robert A. Tennant....Agt.
Limerick	Edmund Ludlow....Agt.
Dundee, Scotland	John C. Higgins*....C.
Aberdeen	Andrew Murray....Agt.
Dunfermline, Scotland	John N. McCunn*....C.
Kirkcaldy	Andrew Innes....Agt.
Edinburgh, Scotland	Rufus Fleming*....C.
Galashiels	John Stalker....Agt.
Falmouth, England	Howard Fox....C.
Scilly Islands	John Banfield, jr....Agt.
Fort Erie, Ont.	Horace J. Harvey....C.
Gaspe Basin, Quebec	Almar F. Dickson....C.
Paspebiac	Daniel Bisson....Agt.
Gibraltar, Spain	Richard L. Sprague....C.
Glasgow, Scotland	Samuel M. Taylor....C.
Greenock	James A. Love....Agt.
Troon	Peter H. Waddell....Agt.
Goderich, Ont.	John H. Shirley*....C. A.
Clinton	A. O. Pattison....Agt.
Guelph, Ont.	Charles N. Daly....C.
Halifax, N. S.	John G. Foster....C. G.
Bridgewater	William H. Owen....Agt.
Liverpool	Jason M. Mack....Agt.
Lunenburg	Daniel M. Owen....Agt.

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THE CONSULAR SERVICE.—Continued.

Place.	Name and Title.
Hamilton, Bermuda	W. Maxwell Greene*....C.
Hamilton, Ont	James M. Shepard*....C.
Brantford	Arthur C. Hardy....Agt.
Galt	James Ryerson....Agt.
Paris	William W. Hume....Agt.
Hobart, Tasmania	Alexander George Webster...C.
Launceston	Lindsay Tullock....Agt.
Hong Kong, China	Edward S. Bragg....C. G.
Huddersfield, England	Benjamin F. Stone*....C.
Hull, England	William P. Smyth....C.
Kingston, Jamaica	George H. Bridgman....C.
Black River	C. M. Farquharson....Agt.
Montego Bay	G. L. P. Corinaldi....Agt.
Port Maria	Reuben R. Baker....Agt.
Port Morant	Cecil C. Langlois....Agt.
St. Ann's Bay	Anthony B. D. Rerrie....Agt.
Savannah-la-Mar	Ch. S. Farquharson....Agt.
Kingston, Ont	Marshall H. Twitchell....C.
Leeds, England	Lewis Dexter*....C.
Liverpool, England	James Boyle....C.
Holyhead, Wales	Richard D. Roberts....Agt.
St. Helen's	John Hammill....Agt.
London, England	H. Clay Evans....C. G.
Dover	Francis W. Prescott....Agt.
London, Ont	Henry S. Culver*....C.
Malta (Island)	John H. Grout....C.
Manchester, England	William F. Grinnell....C.
Melbourne, Australia	John P. Bray....C. G.
Adelaide	Charles A. Murphy....Agt.
Freemantle	Alfred D. Allan....Agt.
Moncton, N. B	Gustave Beutelspacher*....C. A.
Newcastle	Robert R. Call....Agt.
Richibucto	Thomas O. Murray....Agt.
Montreal, Quebec	John L. Bittinger....C. G.
Coteau	Thomas Stapleton....Agt.
Grenville	Alex. Pridham....Agt.
Hemmingford	Wellington W. Wark....Agt.
Huntingdon	John Dineen....Agt.
Nassau, N. P	Thomas J. McLain....C.
Albert Town	Jose G. Maura....Agt.
Dunmore Town	Norman E. B. Munro....Agt.
Governor's Harbor	Abner W. Griffin....Agt.
Green Turtle Cay	Edward W. Bethel....Agt.
Mathewtown	Daniel D. Sargent....Agt.
Newcastle-on-Tyne, England	Horace W. Metcalf....C.
Carlisle	Thomas S. Strong....Agt.
Sunderland	Thomas A. Horan....Agt.
West Hartlepool	Hans C. Nielsen....Agt.
Newcastle, N. S. W	Frederic W. Goding*....C.
Brisbane, Queensland	William J. Weatherill....Agt.
Townsville, Queensland	John Henry Rogers....Agt.
Niagara Falls, Ont	Harlan W. Brush....C.
St. Catharines	Leonard H. Collard....Agt.
Nottingham, England	Frank W. Malin....C.
Derby	Charles K. Eddowes....Agt.
Leicester	Samuel S. Partridge....Agt.
Orillia, Ont	Ernest A. Wakefield....C.
Midland	Francis J. McCallum....Agt.
North Bay, Nipissing	Daniel J. McKeown....Agt.
Sudbury	Norman T. M. Hillary....Agt.
Ottawa, Ont	Charles E. Turner....C. G.
Arnprior	Arthur Burwash....Agt.
Plymouth, Eng	Joseph G. Stephens....C.
Dartmouth	Jasper Bartlett....Agt.
Guernsey	William Carey....Agt.
Jersey	E. B. Renouf....Agt.
Port Antonio, Jamaica	Nicholas R. Snyder*....C. A.
Port Hope, Ont	Harry P. Dill....C.
Lindsay	James M. Knowlson....Agt.
Peterborough	Frank J. Bell....Agt.
Port Louis, Mauritius	John P. Campbell....C.
Port Rowan, Ont	George B. Killmaster....C. A.
Port Sarnia, Ont	Neal McMillan*....C.
Port Stanley, F. I	John E. Rowen*....C.
Prescott, Ont	George B. Anderson....C.
Pretoria, South Africa	Joseph E. Proffit....C.
Bloemfontein	....Agt.
Johannesburg	William D. Gordon....Agt.
Quebec	William W. Henry*....C.
Rimouski, Quebec	Charles A. Boardman*....C. A.
Cabano	Jay Wirt Hall....Agt.
St. Christopher, W. I.	Joseph Haven....C. A.
Nevis	Charles C. Greaves....Agt.
St. George, Bermuda	William D. Fox....V. C. A.
St. Helena (Island)	Robert P. Pooley....C.
St. Hyacinthe, Que	Joseph M. Authier....C. A.
Sorel	Isaie Sylvestre....Agt.
Waterloo	Charles M. Eastman....Agt.
St. John, N. B	Ira B. Myers*....C.
Campobello Island	John I. Alexander....Agt.
Fredericton	James T. Sharkey....Agt.
Grand Manan	Henry E. Fraser....Agt.
St. George	Edward Milliken....Agt.
St. John's, N. F	George O. Cornelius*....C.
Bay Bulls	Hamilton Weeks....Agt.
Port aux Basques	James W. Keating....Agt.
St. John's, Quebec	Charles Deal*....C.
St. Stephen, N. B	Charles A. McCullough*....C.
St. Andrews	George H. Stickney....Agt.
St. Thomas, Ontario	Michael J. Burke*....C.
Courtwright	Fred. W. Baby....Agt.
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont	George W. Shotts*....C. A.
Sheffield, England	Church Howe....C.
Barnsley	Robert D. Maddison....Agt.
Sherbrooke, Quebec	Paul Lang*....C.
Cookshire	William F. Given....Agt.
Megantic	Henry W. Albro....Agt.
Sierra Leone, Africa	John T. Williams*....C.
Singapore, S. S	Oscar F. Williams....C. G.
Penang	Otto Schule....Agt.
Southampton, Eng	John E. Hopley*....C.
Portsmouth	John Main....Agt.
Weymouth	Frederick W. Fuller....Agt.
Stanbridge, Quebec	Felix S. S. Johnson....C. A.
Clarenceville	Ezekiel C. Taylor....Agt.
Stratford, Ont	Augustus G. Seyfert*....C.
Palmerston	Richard A. Shea....Agt.
Suva, Fiji Islands	Leslie E. Brown....C. A.
Swansea, Wales	Griffith W. Prees*....C.
Llanelly	William Bowen....Agt.
Milford Haven	George S. Kelway....Agt.
Sydney, N. S	George N. West....C.
Arichat	Stanage Binet....Agt.
Cape Canso	Alfred W. Hart....Agt.
Louisburg	Henry C. V. Le Vatte....Agt.
Pictou	John R. Davies....Agt.
Port Hawksbury and Mulgrave	Alexander Bain....Agt.
Pugwash and Wallace	Conrad W. Morris....Agt.
Sydney, N. S. W	Orlando H. Baker....C.
Norfolk Island	Isaac Robinson....Agt.
Three Rivers, Quebec	Urbain J. Ledoux*....C.
Victoriaville	George E. Beaudet....Agt.
Toronto, Ont	Edwin N. Gunsaulus....C.
Trinidad, W. I	Alvin Smith*....C.
Grenada	P. J. Dean....Agt.
Tunstall, England	William Harrison Bradley....C.
Turks Island, W. I	W. Stanley Jones....V. C.
Cockburn Harbor	Cleophas Hunt Durham....Agt.
Salt Cay	Daniel F. Harriott....Agt.
Vancouver, B. C	L. Edwin Dudley*....C.
Cumberland	George W. Clinton....Agt.
Fernie	John R. Pollock....Agt.
Nelson	Walter S. Riblet....Agt.
Rossland	George A. Ohren....Agt.
Victoria, B. C	Abraham E. Smith*....C.
Chemainus	James S. Gibson....Agt.
Nanaimo	George S. Schetky....Agt.
Wallaceburgh, Ont	Isaac G. Worden....C. A.
Windsor, N. S	Joseph T. Hoke*....C.
Cheverie	John G. Burgess....Agt.
Kingsport	Ebenezer Bigelow, jr....Agt.
Parrsboro	Laurence H. Hoke....Agt.
River Hebert	William Moffat....Agt.
Windsor, Ont	Hugh C. Morris*....C.
Winnipeg, Manitoba	William H. H. Graham*....C.
Deloraine	Albert M. Herron....Agt.
Emerson	Duncan McArthur....Agt.
Fort William, Ont	C. W. Jarvis....Agt.
Gretna	Enoch Winkler....Agt.
Lethbridge, Alberta	Frederick W. Downer....Agt.
North Portal, Assiniboia	W. H. Dorsey....Agt.
Rat Portage, Ont	G. Clayton Frisbie....Agt.
Woodstock, N. B	Frank C. Denison*....C.
Edmunston	J. Adolphe Guy....Agt.
Yarmouth, N. S	Martin J. Carter....C.
Annapolis	Jacob M. Owen....Agt.
Barrington	Thomas W. Robertson....Agt.
Digby	William B. Stewart....Agt.
Lockport	Enos Churchill....Agt.
Shelburne	Edward M. Bill....Agt.
Greece.	
Athens	Daniel E. McGinley*....C.
Piraeus	Marino T. Sourmely....Agt.
Patras	Frank W. Jackson*....C.
Corfu	Charles E. Hancock....Agt.
Guatemala.	
Guatemala	Alfred A. Winslow....C. G.
Champerico	Joseph A. C. Kauffmann....Agt.
Livingston	Edward Reed....Agt.
Ocos	Samuel Wolford....Agt.
Quezaltenango	Grant A. Morrill....Agt.
San Jose de Guatemala	Roger R. Vair....Agt.

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THE CONSULAR SERVICE.—Continued.

Place.	Name and Title.
Haiti.	
Cape Haitien	Lemuel W. Livingston*.....C.
Gonaives	J. William Woel.....Agt.
Port de Paix	Carl Abegg.....Agt.
Port au Prince	John B. Terres.....V. C. G.
Aux Cayes	Henry E. Roberts.....Agt.
Jacmel	Hugo Jensen.....Agt.
Jeremie	L. Trebaud Rouzier.....Agt.
Miragoane	Emil Goldenberg.....Agt.
Petit Goave	L. Kampmeyer.....Agt.
St. Marc	Charles Miot.....Agt.
Honduras.	
Ceiba	Benjamin Johnston.....C.
Truxillo	John T. Glynn.....C.
Puerto Cortez	William E. Alger.....Agt.
San Pedro Sula	J. M. Mitchell, jr.....C.
Tegucigalpa	Alfred K. Moe*.....Agt.
Amapala	William Heyden.....C.
Utilla	John B. Richardson.....Agt.
Bonacca	William Bayly.....C.
Ruatan	David Warren.....Agt.
Italy.	
Castellamare di Stabia	Caspar S. Crowninshield.....C. A.
Capri	Thomas Spencer Jerome.....Agt.
Sorrento	Francesco Ciampa.....Agt.
Catania	Alexander Heingartner*.....C.
Florence	Edward C. Cramer*.....C.
Bologna	Carlo Gardini.....Agt.
Genoa	Richmond Pearson.....C.
San Remo	Albert Ameglio.....Agt.
Leghorn	James A. Smith*.....C.
Carrara	Ulisse Boccacci.....Agt.
Messina	Charles M. Caughy.....C.
Reggio, Calabria	Carlo Celesti.....Agt.
Milan	William Jarvis*.....C.
Naples	A. Homer Byington*.....C.
Bari	Nicholas Schuck.....Agt.
Rodi	Tomaso del Giudice.....Agt.
Palermo	James Johnston.....C.
Carini	Francesco Crocchiolo.....Agt.
Girgenti	Francis Ciotta.....Agt.
Licata	Arthur Verderame.....Agt.
Trapani	Costantino Serraino.....Agt.
Rome	Hector de Castro.....C. G.
Ancona	A. P. Tomassini.....C. G.
Cagliari	Alphonse Dol.....Agt.
Civita Vecchia	James B. Ingle.....Agt.
Turin	Pietro Cuneo.....C.
Venice	Henry A. Johnson.....C.
Japan.	
Kobe	Samuel S. Lyon.....C.
Nagasaki	Charles R. Harris.....C.
Tamsui, Formosa	James W. Davidson.....C.
Yokohama	E. C. Bellows.....C. G.
Korea.	
Seoul	Gordon Paddock.....C. G.
Liberia.	
Monrovia	John R. A. Crossland.....C. G.
Maskat.	
Maskat	Archibald Mackirdy.....V. C.
Mexico.	
Acapulco	George W. Dickinson*.....C.
Aguas Callentes	Alfred M. Raphall.....C. A.
Chihuahua	William W. Mills!.....C.
Parral	James J. Long.....Agt.
Ciudad Juarez	Charles W. Kindrick*.....C.
Ciudad Porfirio Diaz	Lewis A. Martin*.....C.
Sierra Mojada	William Q. Marsh.....Agt.
Durango	Charles H. Egbert*.....C.
Torreon	George C. Carothers.....Agt.
Ensenada	Everett E. Bailey.....C.
La Paz	James Viosca.....V. C.
San Jose	Arthur Embleton.....Agt.
Manzanillo	Khleber M. Van Zandt, jr.C. A.
Matamoros	P. Merrill Griffith*.....C.
Mier	.....Agt.
Mazatlan	Louis Kaiser.....C.
Mexico	Andrew D. Barlow.....C. G.
Guadalajara	Edward B. Light.....Agt.
Guanajuato	Dwight Furness.....Agt.
Oaxaca	Charles H. Arthur.....Agt.
Puebla	William Headen.....Agt.
Zacatecas	Edmund von Gehren.....Agt.
Monterey	Philip C. Hanna.....C. G.
Victoria	William J. Storms.....Agt.
Nogales	.....C.
Guaymas	Charles D. Taylor.....Agt.
Nuevo Laredo	Alonzo B. Garrett*.....C.
Progreso	Edward H. Thompson.....C.
Campeche	Joseph Espinola.....Agt.
Laguna de Terminos	German Hahn.....Agt.
Saltillo	.....C.
Tampico	Samuel E. Magill.....C.
San Luis Potosi	Sewall E. Cross.....Agt.
Tuxpan	Alphonse J. Lespinasse.....C.
Vera Cruz	William W. Canada.....C.
Coatzacoalcos	Alfred Roland Stubbs.....Agt.
Frontera	Arthur Gehm.....Agt.
Tlacotalpan	Henry J. Langdon.....Agt.
Morocco.	
Tangier	Samuel R. Gummere*.....C. G.
Casa Blanca	Conrad Heinrich Toel.....Agt.
Mogador	George Broome.....Agt.
Netherlands and Dominions.	
Amsterdam	Frank D. Hill.....C.
Batavia, Java	Bradstreet S. Bairden.....C.
Macassar, Celebes	Karl Auer.....Agt.
Padang, Sumatra	Cornelius G. Veth.....Agt.
Samarang	B. Caulfield-Stoker.....Agt.
Saerabaya	Benjamin N. Powell.....Agt.
Curacao, W. I.	Elias H. Cheney.....C.
Buen Ayre	Gottlob W. Hellmund.....Agt.
Rotterdam	Soren Listoe.....C. G.
Flushing	Pieter F. Auer.....Agt.
Schiedam	Anders C. Nelson.....Agt.
St. Martin, W. I.	Diederic C. van Romondt.....C.
St. Eustatius	J. G. C. Every.....Agt.
Nicaragua.	
Managua	Chester Donaldson*.....C.
Corinto	Henry Palazio.....Agt.
Matagalpa	Isaac A. Manning.....Agt.
San Juan del Sur	Charles Holmann.....Agt.
San Juan del Norte	Alfred L. M. Gottschalk*.....C.
Bluefields	.....Agt.
Paraguay.	
Asuncion	John N. Ruffin*.....C.
Persia.	
Teheran(b)	John Tyler.....V. C. G.
Peru.	
Callao	Charles V. Herdliska.....C.
Chiclayo	Theodore Stechmann.....Agt.
Mollendo	Enrique Meier.....Agt.
Paita	Louis Blacker.....Agt.
Salaverry	George W. Chase.....Agt.
Tumbez	William Baldini.....Agt.
Portugal and Dominions.	
Funchal, Madeira	Thomas C. Jones.....C.
Lisbon	Jacob H. Thieriot.....C.
Brava, C. V. I.	Antonio Jose Nunes.....Agt.
Faro	F. J. Tavares.....Agt.
Oporto	William Stuve.....Agt.
St. Vincent, C.V.I.	J. B. Guimaraes.....Agt.
Setubal	John P. T. O'Neill.....Agt.
Lourenco Marquez	W. Stanley Hollis.....Agt.
Beira	Arthur W. H. Glenny.....C.
St. Michael's, Azores	George H. Pickerell*.....Agt.
Fayal	Moyses Benarus.....C.
Flores	James Mackay.....Agt.
San Jorge	Joaquin J. Cardozo.....Agt.
Terceira	Henrique de Castro.....Agt.
Roumania.	
Bukharest	Wm. G. Boxshall.....V. C. G.
Russia.	
Batum	James C. Chambers.....C.
Helsingfors	.....C.
Abo	Victor Forsellus.....Agt.
Wiborg	C. Edwin Ekstrom.....Agt.
Moscow	Samuel Smith.....C.
Odessa	Thomas E. Heenan.....C.
Rostoff and Taganrog	William R. Martin....Act. Agt.
Riga	Niels P. A. Bornholdt.....C.
St. Petersburg	William R. Holloway....C. G.
Cronstadt	Peter Wiglus.....Agt.
Liban	Hugo Smit.....Agt.
Revel	Christian Rotterman.....Agt.
Vladivostock	Richard T. Greener.....C. A.
Warsaw	.....C.
Salvador.	
San Salvador	John Jenkins.....C. G.
Acajutla	John Stuart.....Agt.
La Libertad	Henry Hussey.....Agt.
La Union	Samuel F. Lord.....Agt.
Servia.	
Belgrade	Christian Vogeli.....V. C. G.
Siam.	
Bangkok	Hamilton King!*.....C. G.
Spain and Dominions.	
Alicante	Henry W. Carey.....V. C.
Barcelona	Julius G. Lay.....C. G.
Bilbao	Carlos Yensen.....Agt.
Gijon	.....Agt.
San Feliu de Guixols	Francis Esteva.....Agt.
Santander	Faustino Odriozola.....Agt.
Tarragona	Louis J. Agostini.....Agt.
Cadiz	John Howell Carroll.....C.
Algeciras	.....Agt.
Huelva	William J. Alcock.....Agt.

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THE CONSULAR SERVICE.—Continued.

Place.	Name and Title.	Place.	Name and Title.
Jeres de la Frontera	Claes L. Nilson.....Agt.	Beirut, Syria	Gabriel Bie Ravndal*.....C.
Port St. Mary's	George M. Daniel.....Agt.	Damascus	Nasif Meshaka.....Agt.
Seville	Walter Saberton.....Agt.	Haifa	Gottlieb Schumacher.....Agt.
Carthagena	Joseph Bowron.....C.	Tripoli	Ira Harris.....Agt.
Corunna	Julio Harmony.....C.	Cairo, Egypt	John G. Long§.....C. G.
Vigo	Enrique Mulder.....Agt.	Alexandria	James Hewat.....Agt.
Madrid	Dean R. Wood.....V. C.	Assioot	Bestauros W. Khayat.....Agt.
Malaga	David R. Birch.....C.	Assuan	Daoud Takla.....Agt.
Almeria Malaga	Algar E. Carleton.....Agt.	Luxor	Abdel K. M. el Ammari...Agt.
Teneriffe, Canary Isl.	Solomon Berliner.....C.	Mansourah	Ibrahim Daoud.....Agt.
Grand Canary	Peter Swanston.....Agt.	Mineh	Wissa Boctor.....Agt.
La Palma	Manuel Yanes.....Agt.	Port Said	Harry Broadbent.....Agt.
Valencia	Richard M. Bartleman.....C.	Suez	Alfred W. Haydn.....Agt.
Denia	Joseph R. Morand.....Agt.	Constantinople	Charles M. Dickinson¶....C. G.
Sweden and Norway.		Dardanelles	Frank Calvert.....Agt.
Bergen, Norway	Victor E. Nelson.....C.	Saloniki	Pericles H. Lazzaro.....Agt.
Drontheim	Claus Berg.....Agt.	Erzerum	Leo Bergholz.....C.
Stavanger, Norway	Chr. Fr. Falck.....Agt.	Trebizond	H. Z. Longworth.....Agt.
Christiania, Norway.	Henry Bordewich.....C. G.	Harput	Thomas Herbert Norton*....C.
Arendal	Christian Eyde.....Agt.	Jerusalem, Syria	Selah Merrill.....C.
Christiansand	Berne Reinhardt.....Agt.	Yafa	E. Hardegg.....Agt.
Gothenburg, Sweden.	Robert S. S. Bergh*.....C.	Sivas	Milo A. Jewett.....C.
Helsingborg	Lars Virgin.....Agt.	Samsoun	G. C. Stephopoulo.....Agt.
Malmo	Peter M. Flensburg.....Agt.	Smyrna	Rufus W. Lane*.....C.
Stockholm, Sweden	Edward L. Adams‡.....C. G.	Mytilene	Michael M. Fottion.....Agt.
Sundsvall	Victor Svensson.....Agt.	**Uraguay.**	
Switzerland.		Colonia	Benjamin D. Manton.....C.
Basel	George Gifford.....C.	Montevideo	Albert W. Swalm.....C.
Berne	Adolph L. Frankenthal*.....C.	Paysandu	John G. Hufnagel.....C. A.
Chaux-de-Fonds	Henry Rieckel, jr.....Agt.	**Venesuela.**	
Geneva	Horace Lee Washington†....C.	La Guaira	Louis Goldschmidt*.....C.
Vevey	William Cuenod.....Agt.	Barcelona	Ignacio H. Baiz.....Agt.
Lucerne	Henry H. Morgan.....C.	Caracas	Frederick De Sola.....Agt.
Aarau	Joseph F. Voltz.....Agt.	Carupano	.....Agt.
St. Gall	James I. McCallum.....C. G.	Ciudad Bolivar	Robert Henderson.....Agt.
Zurich	Adam Lieberknecht.....C.	Cumana	Jose G. N. Romberg.....Agt.
Winterthur	Hermann Gruebler.....Agt.	Maracaibo	Eugene H. Plumacher.....C.
Turkey and Dominions.		Coro	Josiah L. Senior.....Agt.
Alexandretta, Syria	William Ross Davis*.....C.	San Cristobal	.....Agt.
Aleppo	Frederick Poche.....Agt.	Tovar	Wilhelm J. H. Muche.....Agt.
Mersine	Richard Viterbo (n).....Agt.	Valera	.....Agt.
Bagdad	Rudolph Hurner.....V. C.	Puerto Cabello	Luther T. Ellsworth*.....C.
Bassorah	James Hamilton.....Agt.	Valencia	Silvio A. Braschi.....Agt.
		Zanzibar.	
		Zanzibar	Mason Mitchell.....C.

*Appointed after examination under Executive order of September 20, 1895. †The Consul General is also Minister Resident. ‡The Consul General is also Secretary of Legation. §The Consul General is also Agent. ¶The Consul General is also Agent at Sofia.

FOREIGN EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS.

Argentine Republic—Legation Office, 1527 New Hampshire Ave.—*Senor Martin Garcia Merou, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; Senor Antonio del Viso, Secretary of Legation; Lieut.-Commander Ezequiel Guttero, Naval Attache.

Austria-Hungary—Legation Office, 1304 Eighteenth St.—*Mr. Ladislaus Hengelmuller von Hengervar, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; *Mr. Ludwig von Callenberg, Secretary of Legation; Freiherr Georg von und zu Franckenstein, Attache.

Belgium—Legation Office, 1719 H St.—*Baron Moncheur, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; Mr. Charles C. Wauters, Counselor of Legation.

Bolivia—Legation Office, The Portner.—Senor Don Fernando E. Guachalla, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (absent); *Senor Don Jorge E. Zalles, First Secretary of Legation and Charge d'Affaires ad interim; Senor Don Adolfo Diaz Romero, Second Secretary; Senor Don Alfredo Malard, Attache.

Brazil—*Mr. J. F. de Assis-Brasil, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; Mr. R. Reidner de Amaral, First Secretary of Legation; Mr. R. Regis de Oliveira, Second Secretary.

Chili—Legation Office, 1800 N St.—*Senor Don Joaquin Walker-Martinez, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; *Senor Don Domingo Gana, First Secretary; Senor Don Enrique Garcia de la Huerta, Second Secretary.

China—Legation Office, 1764 Q St.—Sir Liang Chen, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; Mr. Shen Tung, First Secretary; Mr. Ou Sho-tchun, Second Secretary; Mr. Chung Mun-yew, Secretary Interpreter; *Mr. Yung Kwai, Interpreter; Mr. Hsu Chao, Attache (absent); Mr. Wu Hsueh-lien, Attache; Mr. Su Yu-tchu, Attache; Mr. Chan Chun-seen, Attache; Mr. Huang Fu-yao, Student.

Colombia—Legation Office, 1315 N St.—Senor Don Jose Vicente Concha, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; *§Dr. Thomas Herran, Secretary of Legation; Senor Don Gonzalo Cordoba, Attache.

Costa Rica—Legation Office, 1329 18th St.—*Senor Don Joaquin Bernardo Calvo, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Cuba—Senor Don Gonzalo de Quesada, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; Senor Don Antonio Martin Rivero, First Secretary; Senor Don Mario Carrillo de Albornoz, Second Secretary; Office of Legation, 1006 16th St.

Denmark—Legation Office, 1521 Twentieth St.—Mr. Constantin Brun, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Dominican Republic—Legation Office, 31-33 Broadway, New York City.—Senor Don Fco. Leonte Vasonez, Charge d'Affaires (absent); Mr. Henry G. K. Heath, Counselor in charge of Legation, 35 Nassau St., New York City.

Ecuador—Legation Office, The Arlington.—*§Senor Don Luis Felipe Carbo, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; Senor Don Luis Alberto Carbo.

France—Office of the Embassy, 1640 R. I. Ave.—Mr. Jules Cambon, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary; *Mr. Pierre de Margerie, Counselor of the Embassy; *Major P. Vignal, Engineer Corps, Military Attache; Lieut.-Commander de Faramond de Lafajole, Naval Attache; Mr. Louis Hermite, Attache; Mr. Victor Agguesparsse, Attache; Mr. Jules Roeufve, Chancelor and Attache.

Germany—Office of the Embassy, 1435 Massachusetts Ave.—Herr Von Holleben, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary; *Count A. von Quadt-Wykradt Isny, Counselor of Legation, First Secretary of Embassy (absent); Freiherr von Ritter zu Grunstein, Second Secretary of Embassy; Count von Montgelas, Third Secretary; *Lieut.-Commander von Rebeur-Paschwitz, Naval Attache and Acting Military Attache; Herr Glasenapp, Royal Prussian Machine Expert, Inspector of Railway Construction.

Great Britain—Office of the Embassy, 1300 Connecticut Ave.—*The Right Honorable Sir Michael Henry Herbert, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary; Mr. Arthur S. Raikes, First Secretary; Mr. Herbert

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G. Dering, Second Secretary; Capt. Dudley Rawson de Chair, Naval Attache; Mr. Percy Wyndham, Second Secretary; Mr. H. C. Norman, Second Secretary. Mr. S. Waterlow, Attache (absent).

Guatemala—Legation Office, 1414 21st St.—Senor Don Antonio Lazo Arriaga, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; Senor Don Joaquin Yela, Jr., Secretary of Legation (absent).

Haiti—Legation Office, 1426 K St.—*Mr. J. N. Leger, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; *Mr. Alfred Leger, Secretary (absent).

Italy—Office of the Embassy, 1400 N. H. Ave.—*Signor Edmondo Mayor des Planches, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary; Count Vincenzo Macchi di Cellere, First Secretary; Signor Giulio Cesare Montagna, Second Secretary; Signor Riccardo Borghetti, Attache; Count Giuseppe Della Gherardesca, Honorary Attache; Professor Antonio Ravaioli, Commercial Attache.

Japan—Legation Office, 1310 N St.—Mr. Kogoro Takahira, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; Count Hirokichi Mutsu, First Secretary of Legation; Mr. Midoro Komatz, Second Secretary; Mr. Shotoaro Kokubu, Second Secretary; Mr. Takashi Nakamura, Third Secretary; Mr. Masanao Hanihara, Attache; Colonel C. Watanabe, I. J. A., Military Attache; Capt. Baron Shinrokuro Nishi, I. J. N., Naval Attache; Mr. Durham White Stevens, Counselor of Legation.

Korea—Legation Office, 1500 13th St.—Mr. Minhui Cho, Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary; Mr. Teh Moo Sin, Second Secretary; Mr. Seungku Ye, Third Secretary; Mr. Charles W. Needham, Counselor of Legation; Mr. Chong Moo Hong, Attache; Mr. Chiyu Han, Attache.

Mexico—Office of Embassy, 1415 I St.—Senor Don Manuel de Azpiroz, Ambassador, Envoy and Plenipotentiary; Senor Don Jose F. Godoy, First Secretary; Senor Don Jose Romero, Second Secretary; Senor Don Rodrigo de Azpiroz, Second Secretary; Capt. Don Alfredo Barron, Second Secretary; Senor Don Luis G. Labastida, Jr., Third Secretary; Senor Don Manuel Torres y Sagaseta, Attache.

Nicaragua—Legation Office, 1704 Q St.—Senor Don Luis F. Corea, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; Senor Don Alejandro Bermudez, Secretary of Legation; Mr. Corry M. Stadden, Counselor of Legation; Senor Don Nicolas Veloz, hijo, Attache.

Netherlands—Baron W. A. F. Gevers, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; Mr. J. H. van Roijen, Secretary of Legation. Address of Legation, November 10, 1902, care of Consul-General of the Netherlands, 224 William St., New York City.

Peru—Legation Office, 1701 Massachusetts Ave.—Mr. Manuel Alvarez Calderon, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; Mr. Frederico Alfonso Pezet, First Secretary of Legation; Mr. Alfredo Alvarez Calderon, Attache.

Portugal—Legation Office, The Arlington Hotel.—Visconde de Alte, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Persia.—Legation Office, 1743 18th St.—General Isaac Khan, General Aide-de-Camp to His Imperial Majesty the Shah, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Russia—Office of Embassy, 1829 I St.—Comte Cassini, Master of Imperial Court, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary; Mr. Theodore Hansen, First Secretary; Mr. Pierre Rogestvensky, Second Secretary; Lieut.-Col. Raspowow, Military Agent; Baron Fersen, Naval Agent; Mr. M. Routkowsky, Financial Agent.

Sweden and Norway—Legation Office, 2109 S St.—Mr. A. Grip, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; Mr. C. Hauge, Secretary of Legation.

Siam.—Legation Office, The Arlington Hotel.—Phya Akharaj Varadhara, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; Mr. Edward H. Loftus, Secretary of Legation; Mom Luang Kruval, Student Attache; Nai Cheun, Student Attache.

Salvador—Senor Don Rafael Zaldivar, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; Senor Don Eduardo Peres Triana, Secretary of Legation; Senor Don Marco A. Soto, Jr., Secretary of Legation; Senor Dr. Salvador Arriaza Godoy, Attache. Address of Legation, November 10, 1902, care of Mexican Embassy.

Spain—Legation Office, 1785 Massachusetts Ave.—Senor Don Emilio de Ojedo, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; Senor Don Juan Riana, First Secretary; Senor Don Manuel Walls, Second Secretary; Lieut.-Col. Federico de Monteverde, Military Attache.

Switzerland—Legation Office, 2013 Hillyer Place.—Mr. Charles L. E. Lardy, Secretary of Legtion and Charge d'Affaires, ad interim; Mr. Henry Stroehlin, Attache.

Turkey—Chekib Bey, appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; Djelal Munif Bey, First Secretary; Sidky Bey, Second Secretary; Aziz Bey, Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty, Military Attache.

Uruguay—Legation Office, The Buckingham.—Senor Doctor Luis Alberto de Herrera, First Secretary and Charge d'Affaires, ad interim; Senor Juan P. Etchegaray, Second Secretary.

Venezuela—Legation Office, The Hotel Cochran.—Senor Don Augusto F. Pulido, Charge d'Affaires, ad interim.

Those having ladies with them are marked * for wife and § for daughter.

FOREIGN CONSULS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Meaning of abbreviations: C. G., Consul General; C., Consul; H. C., Honorary Consul; V. C., Vice Consul; A. C., Acting Consul; T. C., Temporary Consul; P. C., Pro-Consul; C. A. I., Consul ad Interim; I. C., in charge; C. A., Commercial Agent; Co. A., Consular Agent; A., Agent.

Country and Residence.	Name, Jurisdiction and Rank.
Argentina.	
Mobile, Ala.	Manuel S. Macias.....C.
San Francisco, Cal.	George de Urioste.....C.
Fernandina, Fla.	Thomas C. Borden.....C.
Pensacola, Fla.	J. Harris Pierpont.....C.
Apalachicola, Fla.	J. B. Kimball.....V. C.
Brunswick, Ga.	Rosendo Torras.....C.
Savannah, Ga.	Andres E. Moynelo.....V. C.
Chicago, Ill.	P. L. Hudson.....C.
New Orleans, La.	Juan O. Bigelow.....C.
Bangor, Me.	J. Swett Rowe.....C.
Portland, Me.	Stephen R. Small.....C.
Baltimore, Md.	Harvey Coale .....C.
Boston, Mass.	Guillermo McKissock.....C.
New York City, N.Y.	Juan C. Zimmermann.....C. G. For the United States.
Wilmington, N. C.	George Harris .....V. C.
Philadelphia, Pa.	William P. Wilson.....C.
St. Louis, Mo.	Gustavo V. Brecht.....C.
Pascagoula, Miss.	Juan L. Dantzler.....V. C. Jurisdiction at Ship Island.
Norfolk, Va.	Guillermo Klyver.....C.
Austria-Hungary.	
Mobile, Ala.	W. F. Stoutz.....C.
San Francisco, Cal.	Francis Korbel.....C.
Pensacola, Fla.	H. Baars.....V. C.
Honolulu, Hawaii.	F. A. Schaeffer.....T. C.
Savannah, Ga.	Edward Karow.....V. C.
Chicago, Ill.	Alexander Nuber.....C.
New Orleans, La.	Franz Hindermann.....C.
Baltimore, Md.	Ch. A. Martin.....C.
Boston, Mass.	Arthur Donner.....C.
St. Louis, Mo.	Ferdinand Diehm.....C.

Country and Residence.	Name, Jurisdiction and Rank.
Austria-Hungary Con.	
New York City, N.Y.	Thomas Dessewffy von Csernek and Tarkeo.....C. G.
	Johann Nemeth.....Co. A.
Hazleton, Pa.	Alfred J. Ostheimer.....C.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Jacob Wein.....C.
Pittsburg, Pa.	Alphons Debrunner.....C.
Manila, P. I.	Joannes D. Stubbe.....C.
San Juan, P. R.	Charles Witte.....V. C.
Charleston, S. C.	Christophorus L. D. Borchers.C.
Richmond, Va.	John Reymershoffer.....C.
Galveston, Tex.	Anton G. Velth.....C.
Milwaukee, Wis.	
Belgium.	
Mobile, Ala.	Robert B. du Mont.....C. For Alabama.
Los Angeles, Cal.	V. Ponet.....V. C.
San Francisco, Cal.	R. Halewyck.....C. For Washington, Montana, Oregon, Idaho, California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Alaska and Hawaiian Isls.
Denver, Col.	J. Mignolet.....C. For Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico.
Jacksonville, Fla.	J. Buttgenbach.....V. C. For Florida.
Atlanta, Ga.	Laurent de Give.....C.
Savannah, Ga.	Leopold Charrier.....C.
Honolulu, H. I.	R. L. Lange.....V. C.
Chicago, Ill.	Ch. Henrotin.....C.
Louisville, Ky.	E. Girard.....C. For Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio.

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FOREIGN CONSULS IN THE UNITED STATES.—Continued.

Country and Residence.	Name, Jurisdiction and Rank.
Belgium.—Con.	
New Orleans, La....	A. J. Landauer.....C.
	Charles Stumpf Schaefer..V. C.
Baltimore, Md.....	.....C.
	For Maryland and Delaware.
Boston, Mass.....	E. S. Mansfield.....C.
	For Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine.
	Ph. Mansfield.....V. C.
Detroit, Mich.....	Theophile Francois.....C.
Omaha, Neb.....	A. Delanney.....C.
	For Kansas and Nebraska.
New York City, N.Y.	Pierre Mali.....C.
	For New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island.
Omaha, Neb.....	P. Ruysschaert.....C.
	For Nebraska and Kansas.
Philadelphia, Pa.....	Paul Hagemans.....C. G.
	For the United States.
	C. W. Bergner.....C.
	For Eastern Pennsylvania.
Pittsburg, Pa.....	L. Moeser.....V. C.
	For the counties of Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Cambria, Cameron, Clarion, Clearfield, Crawford, Elk, Erie, Fayette, Greene, Forest, Indiana, Jefferson, Lawrence, McKean, Mercer, Somerset, Venango, Warren, Washington, Westmoreland.
Norfolk and Newport News, Va.....	J. P. Andre Mottu.....Co. A.
Manila, P. I.....	L. Guislain.....C. G.
	For the Philippines.
Mayagues, P. R.....	L. Bravo.....V. C.
	For the Departments of Mayagues and Aguadilla.
Ponce, P. R.....	C. Boysen.....V. C.
	For the Departments of Ponce and Guayama.
San Juan.....	C. Renoz.....C. G.
	For Porto Rico.
	J. E. Saldana.....C.
	For the Departments of Arecibo, Bayamon and Humacao and island of Vieques.
Charleston, S. C.....	E. Wells.....C.
	For North and South Carolina.
Galveston, Tex.....	Francis Lammers .....C.
	For Tex., I. Ter. and Okla.
Richmond, Va.....	W. O. Nolting.....C.
	For Virginia, West Virginia.
Green Bay, Wis.....	O. J. B. Brice.....C.
	For Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota.
Seattle, Wash.....	E. C. Neufelder.....V. C.
Bolivia.	
San Diego, Cal.....	Philip Morse.....C.
San Francisco, Cal...	Felipe Galacia V.....C.
Chicago, Ill.....	Frederick Harnwell.....C.
Boston, Mass.....	.....C.
Kansas City, Mo.....	Edwin R. Heath.....H. C.
New York City, N.Y.	Gerardo Zalles.....C. G.
Philadelphia, Pa.....	Wilfred H. Schoff.....H. C.
Brazil.	
Mobile, Ala.....	Luis M. Moraguez.....V. C.
San Francisco, Cal...	Enrique de la Vega.....V. C.
Pensacola, Fla.....	John L. Borras.....V. C.
Brunswick, Ga.....	Walter B. Cook.....V. C.
Savannah, Ga.....	William H. Adams.....V. C.
New Orleans, La....	Charles Dittman.....V. C.
Calais, Me.....	William A. Murchie.....V. C.
Baltimore, Md.....	Antonio Cerqueira de Magalhaes .....V. C.
Boston, Mass.....	Jayme Mackey d'Almeida.V. C.
Pascagoula, Miss....	Vicente Ros.....V. C.
St. Louis, Mo.....	Affonso de Figueiredo.....V. C.
New York City, N.Y.	Antonio Fontoura Xavier...C. G.
Philadelphia, Pa.....	Napoleon Bonaparte Kelly.V. C.
Charleston, S. C.....	Charles F. Huchet.....V. C.
Norfolk, Va.....	Barton Myers.....V. C.
	For Norfolk, Newport News.
Richmond, Va.....	George Amesley Barksdale.V. C.
Chili.	
San Francisco, Cal...	Juan M. Astorga Pereira.....C.
Savannah, Ga.....	Roberto P. Reppard.....C.
Honolulu, H. I.....	H. Renjes.....C.
Chicago, Ill.....	M. J. Steffens.....V. C.
New Orleans, La....	.....C.
Baltimore, Md.....	R. G. Leupold.....C.
Boston, Mass.....	Horacio N. Fisher.....C.
New York City, N.Y.	Federico A. Beelen.....C. G.

Country and Residence.	Name, Jurisdiction and Rank.
Chili.—Con.	
Portland, Oreg.....	Fernando G. Ewald.....C.
Philadelphia, Pa.....	William P. Wilson.....C.
Manila, P. I.....	E. Pastor y Mora.....C.
San Juan, P. R.....	Manuel Fernandez Nater.....C.
Port Townsend, Wash.	Oscar Klocker.....V. C.
Tacoma, Wash.....	J. Tennant Steeb.....V. C.
China.	
San Francisco, Cal...	Ho Yow.....C. G.
Honolulu, Hawaii....	Yang Wei-pin.....C.
Boston, Mass.....	S. W. Nickerson....Hon. V. C.
New York City, N.Y.	Chow Tsz-Chi..... C.
Manila, P. I.....	Chen Jih-hsiang.....C. G.
Colombia.	
Mobile, Ala.....	Leonard D. Le Baron.....C.
San Francisco, Cal...	Escipion Canal.....C.
Chicago, Ill.....	Erskine M. Phelps.....C.
New Orleans, La....	Alfonso Delgado.....C.
Baltimore, Md.....	F. W. Feldner.....C.
Boston, Mass.....	Jorge Vargas Heredia.....C.
Detroit, Mich.....	Guillermo J. Griffiths.....C.
St. Louis, Mo.....	J. Arbuckle.....C.
New York City, N.Y.	Arturo de Brigard.....C. G.
Philadelphia, Pa....	William Harper.....C.
San Juan, P. R.....	Wenceslao Borda.....C.
Norfolk, Va.....	Hugo Arnal.....C.
Costa Rica.	
Mobile, Ala.....	Paul E. Rapier.....C.
San Francisco, Cal...	Jose Maria Tinoco.....C.
Denver, Col.....	Casimiro Barela.....C.
Chicago, Ill.....	Berthold Singer.....C.
New Orleans, La....	Lamar C. Quintero.....C.
Baltimore, Md.....	William A. Riordan.....C.
Boston, Mass.....	Joseph J. Corbett.....C.
St. Louis, Mo.....	Eben Richards.....C.
New York City, N.Y.	Juan J. Ulloa.....C. G.
New York City.....	Louis Chable.....V. C.
Cincinnati, Ohio....	Paul F. Walker.....C.
Portland, Oreg.....	Grandville G. Ames.....C.
Philadelphia, Pa....	Gustave Niederlein.....C.
Galveston, Tex.....	Henry Mosle.....C.
Norfolk, Va.....	Charles M. Barnett.....C.
Denmark.	
Mobile, Ala.....	Louis Donald.....V. C.
Little Rock, Ark....	August Sundholm.....V. C.
San Francisco, Cal...	H. H. Birkholm.....C.
Denver, Col.....	.....V. C.
Apalachicola, Fla....	Sol Brash.....V. C.
Pensacola, Fla.....	Carl McKenzie Oerting....V. C.
Savannah, Ga.....	J. B. Holst.....V. C.
Honolulu, Hawaii....	A. R. Macfarlane.....C.
Boise City, Idaho....	Walter S. Bruce.....V. C.
Chicago, Ill.....	Christian H. Hansson.....C.
	For Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Colorado, South Dakota, North Dakota, Wyoming and Utah.
Chicago, Ill.....	V. K. Assens.....V. C.
Story City, Iowa....	W. D. Gandrup.....V. C.
Kansas City, Kans..	Jep. Hansen Mailand.....V. C.
Louisville, Ky.....	Charles E. Currie.....C.
	For Ky., Tenn. and O.
New Orleans, La....	Thyge Soegaard.....A.C.
	For Louisiana, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, Indian Territory and New Mexico.
Baltimore, Md.....	Morris Whitridge.....C.
Boston, Mass.....	Gustaf Lundberg.....C.
Detroit, Mich.....	Peter Sorensen.....V. C.
St. Paul, Minn.....	John C. Nelson.....V. C.
Scranton, Miss.....	E. R. du Mont.....V. C.
St. Louis, Mo.....	C. E. Ramlose.....V. C.
Omaha, Neb.....	Theodor Olsen.....V. C.
Lovelocks, Nev.....	Peter Anker.....V. C.
Perth Amboy, N. J..	J. P. Holm.....V. C.
New York City, N.Y.	John E. Lerbeck.....C.
Wilmington, N. C...	Alexander Severin Heide..V. C.
Fargo, N. Dak.....	Henry Krogh.....V. C.
Cleveland, Ohio.....	William Secher.....V. C.
Portland, Ore.....	William Elsen.....V. C.
Philadelphia, Pa....	J. N. Wallem.....V. C.
Manila, P. I.....	Robert Henry Wood.....C.
Ponce, P. R.....	Carlos Armstrong.....C.
Humacao, P. R.....	Antonio Roig.....V. C.
Mayaguez, P. R.....	Albert Bravo.....V. C.
San Juan, P. R.....	T. G. J. Waymouth.....V. C.
Vieques (Crab Island), P. R	Victor Dutell.....V. C.
Charleston, S. C.....	D. E. Huger Smith.....V. C.
Galveston, Tex.....	Jens Moller.....V. C.
Salt Lake City, Utah	Peter Hansen.....V. C.
Newport News, Va..	Carl Hugo Arnal.....V. C.

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FOREIGN CONSULS IN THE UNITED STATES.—Continued.

Country and Residence.	Name, Jurisdiction and Rank.
Denmark.—Con.	
Norfolk, Va.	Charles M. Barnett.....V. C.
Seattle, Wash.	John P. Jacobsen.....V. C.
Racine, Wis.	Peter Bering Nelson.....V. C.
Dominican Republic.	
Jacksonville, Fla.	Diego M. de Moya.....V. C.
Chicago, Ill.	Frederick W. Job.....V. C.
Baltimore, Md.	William A. Riordan.....V. C.
Boston, Mass.	Edwin M. Fowle.....C. A.
New York City, N.Y.	Francisco Leonte Vasquez.C. G. For the United States.
Wilmington, N. C.	Andrew J. Howell, jr.....V. C.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Thomas B. Wanamaker.....C.
Aguadilla, P. R.	Salvador Amell Maso.....V. C.
Arecibo, P. R.	Angel Sanz y Ambros.....V. C.
Humacao, P. R.	Antonio Rolg.....V. C.
Vieques, P. R.	Laureano Sarria.....V. C.
Mayaguez, P. R.	Joaquin Tornabells.....C.
Ponce, P. R.	Esteban Gotos.....C.
San Juan, P. R.	J. Eugenio Medina.....C. G.
Ecuador.	
Los Angeles, Cal.	Tomas L. Duque.....H. C. G.
San Francisco, Cal.	Santos Elias Santos.....C.
Chicago, Ill.	Luis Millet.....C.
Boston, Mass.	Gustavo Preston.....C.
New York City, N.Y.	Serafin S. Wither.....S
Cincinnati, Ohio.	David S. Reinberg.....H. C.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Cassius A. Green.....C.
Manila, P. I.	Ricardo E. Barretto.....C
Charleston, S. C.	Guillermo Oliveras Haal..V. C.
Norfolk, Va.	Charles M. Barnett.....V. C.
France.	
Birmingham, Ala.	Simon Klotz.....Co. A.
Mobile, Ala.	Jean Marques.....Co. A.
Nome City, Alaska.	Albert Schneider.....Co. A.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Auguste Fusenot.....Co. A.
San Francisco, Cal.	Auguste-Henri Dallemagne.C. G. For Alaska, Arizona, Utah, California, Nevada, Oregon and Washington.
San Jose, Cal.	Pedro de Saisset.....Co. A.
Denver, Col.	Henry C. Charpeott.....Co. A.
Apalachicola, Fla.	Antoine Jean Murat.....Co. A.
Pensacola, Fla.	Joseph Dario Piaggio.....Co. A.
Tampa, Fla.	Vicente Guerra.....Co. A.
Savannah, Ga.	F. Chastanet.....V. C.
Honolulu, H. I.	Jean Antoine Vizzavona...H. C.
Chicago, Ill.	Henri Antoine Joseph Merou..C. For Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Ohio, Wisconsin and Wyoming.
Louisville, Ky.	Michel Hermann.....Co. A.
New Orleans, La.	Francois Marie Ambrogi.....C. For Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, New Mexico, Tennessee, Indian Territory and Texas.
Baton Rouge, La.	..... Co. A.
Portland, Me.	..... Co. A.
Baltimore, Md.	Leonce Rabillon.....Co. A.
Boston, Mass.	Duncan Bailly Blanchard.C. A.
Detroit, Mich.	Joseph Belanger.....Co. A.
St. Paul, Minn.	Francois Celestin Boucher.Co. A.
Kansas City, Mo.	Emile-Stanislas Brus.....Co. A.
St. Louis, Mo.	Louis Seguenot.....Co. A.
New York City, N.Y.	Francois Edmond Bruwaert.C. G. For North Carolina, South Carolina, Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Virginia.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Eugene C. Pociev.....Co. A.
Portland, Ore.	Charles Henri Labbe.....Co. A.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Edouard Pesoll.....C.
Manila, P. I.	Adolphe Joseph Anne G. de Berard .....C.
San Juan, P. R.	Francois Marie Vincent Nettement .....C.
Ponce, P. R.	D. Felicl.....Co. A.
Arecibo, P. R.	Rafael Janer y Soler.... Co. A.
Barros, P. R.	Joseph Rojas Cortes.....Co. A.
Utuado, P. R.	Ange Figueroa Velez.....Co. A.
Brownsville, Tex.	Celestin Jagou.....Co. A.
El Paso, Tex.	A. Courchesne.....Co. A.
Dallas, Tex.	Jean Baptiste Adoue.....Co. A.
Galveston, Tex.	Marie Ernest Henri Moet..V. C.
San Antonio, Tex.	Edmond P. Claudon.....Co. A.
Seattle, Wash.	Andrien Monod.....Co. A.
Tacoma, Wash.	Clinton Peyre Ferry.....Co. A.

Place, and Residence.	Name, Jurisdiction and Rank.
Germany.	
Mobile, Ala.	E. Holzborn.....C. For Alabama and Florida.
San Francisco, Cal.	Adolph Rosenthal.....C. G. For Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Alaska.
Washington, D. C.	Oswald Lohan.....V. C.
Pensacola, Fla.	Gustav Dittmar.....Co. A.
Darien, Ga.	Henry Boyer.....V. C.
Savannah, Ga.	August Schmidt.....V. C.
Honolulu, H. I.	Jacob Rauers.....C.
Chicago, Ill.	J. F. Hackfeld.....C.
	Walther Wever.....C. For North Dakota, South Dakota, Illinois (except St. Clair, Madison, and Monroe counties), Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Wisconsin and Wyoming.
New Orleans, La.	Baron E. von Meysenburg....C. For Louisiana and Mississippi.
Baltimore, Md.	Georg A. von Lingen.....C. For Maryland and the District of Columbia.
Boston, Mass.	Wilhelm Theodor Reincke....C. For Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island.
St. Louis, Mo.	Friederich Rieloff.....C. For Arkansas, Colorado, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Tennessee and St. Clair, Madison and Monroe counties in Illinois.
New York City, N.Y.	Karl Bunz.....C. G.
Wilmington, N. C.	George L. Peschau.....A. C.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Karl Pollier.....C. For Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio and West Virginia.
Portland, Ore.	Oswald Lohan.....A. C. For Oregon and Idaho.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Fred. Ritschl.....C. For Delaware, Pennsylvania.
Manila, P. I.	Frederick Kruger.....C.
Cebu, P. I.	F. C. Laing.....I. C.
Aguadilla, P. R.	Georg Sanders.....V. C.
Mayaguez, P. R.	Hobert Koberg.....I. C.
Ponce, P. R.	H. C. Fritze.....V. C.
San Juan, P. R.	Carl Hermann Lundt.....V. C.
Charleston, S. C.	Charles Otto Witte.....C.
Galveston, Tex.	Julius Runge.....C.
Norfolk, Va.	William Lamb.....C.
Richmond, Va.	Carl Emil Victor.....C.
Tacoma, Wash.	Hans Giese.....C.
Great Britain.	
Mobile, Ala.	Arthur Shirley Benn.....V. C.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Charles White Mortimer...V. C. For Los Angeles and Wilmington.
San Diego, Cal.	William T. Allen.....V. C.
San Francisco, Cal.	Wellesley Moore.....V. C.
Denver, Col.	Harold V. Pearce.....V. C.
Apalachicola, Fla.	T. F. Porter.....V. C.
Fernandina, Fla.	E. V. Nicholl.....V. C.
Jacksonville, Fla.	Edward Sudlow.....V. C.
Key West, Fla.	W. J. H. Taylor.....V. C.
Pensacola, Fla.	Frederick Bonar.....V. C.
Port Tampa, Fla.	John Bradley.....V. C.
Punta Gorda, Fla.	Albert Folger Dewey.....V. C.
Brunswick, Ga.	Rosendo Torras.....V. C.
Darien, Ga.	Robert Manson.....V. C.
Savannah, Ga.	Alexander Harkness.....V. C.
Honolulu, Hawaii.	William R. Hoare.....C.
Chicago, Ill.	William Wyndham.....C. For Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Missouri, Oklahoma and Indian Territory.
New Orleans, La.	Arthur Vansittart.....C. For Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida.
New Orleans, La.	William Johnson.....P. C.
Portland, Me.	J. B. Keating.....V. C.
Baltimore, Md.	Gilbert Fraser.....C. For Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and Kentucky.
Boston, Mass.	John Elijah Blunt.....C. For Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine.

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FOREIGN CONSULS IN THE UNITED STATES.—Continued.

Country and Residence.	Name, Jurisdiction and Rank.
Gt. Britain.—Con.	
St. Paul, Minn.	Edward H. Morphy....V. C.
Biloxi, Miss.	James J. Lemon....V. C.
Kansas City, Mo.	Frank S. Young....V. C.
St. Louis, Mo.	Western Bascome....V. C.
Omaha, Neb.	Mathew Alexander Hall..V. C.
New York City, N.Y.	Percy Sanderson....C. G. For New York, Delaware, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Connecticut.
Wilmington, N. C.	James Sprunt....V. C.
Astoria, Ore.	Peter L. Cherry....V. C.
Portland, Ore.	James Laidlaw....C. For Ore., Wash. and Id.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Wilfred Powell....C. For Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan.
Cebu, P. I.	J. N. Sidebottom....V. C.
Iloilo	William Sloan Fyfe....V. C.
Manila, P. I.	Samuel Henry Harford....C.
Aguadilla, P. R.	Daniel W. Kearney....C.
Arecibo, P. R.	David Wilson....C.
Arroyo de Guayana, P. R.	John Charles McCormick....C.
Humocao, P. R.	Antonio Roig....C. For Humocao, Noguabo and Fajardo.
Mayaguez, P. R.	Gerhardt Monefeldt....C.
Ponce, P. R.	Fernando Miguel Toro....C.
San Juan, P. R.	William Brown Churchward...C.
Providence, R. I.	George A. Stockwell....V. C.
Beaufort, S. C.	John Ernest Kessler....V. C. For Beaufort and Port Royal.
Charleston, S. C.	Henry W. R. de Coetlogon....C. For North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee.
Galveston, Tex.	Horace Dickinson Nugent....C. For Texas and New Mexico.
Sabine Pass, Tex.	John R. Adams....V. C.
Apia, Samoa	Tutuila M. Trood....A. V. C.
Newport News, Va.	James Haughton....V. C.
Norfolk, Va.	Barton Myers....V. C.
Richmond, Va.	Phil. Arthur Sherard Brine.V.C.
Port Townsend, Wash	Oscar Klocker....V. C.
Seattle, Wash.	Bernard Pelly....V. C.
Tacoma, Wash.	Rev. J. B. Alexander....V. C.
Greece.	
San Francisco, Cal.	Henry S. Martin....C.
Chicago, Ill.	Nikolaos Sallopoulos....C.
Boston, Mass.	Demosthenes Th. Timayenis..C.
Lowell, Mass.	M. Iatron....V. C.
St. Louis, Mo.	Demetrius Jannopoulos....V. C.
Butte, Mont.	G. N. Tsolometes....Co. A.
New York City, N.Y.	D. N. Botassi....C. G.
Philadelphia, Pa.	S. Edwin Megargee....C.
Nashville, Tenn.	Panteles Ch. Panagiotopoulos. V. C.
Guatemala.	
Mobile, Ala.	Juan Marquey....Co. A.
San Francisco, Cal.	Felipe Galicia....C. G.
	Angel Pena....V. C.
San Diego, Cal.	Ormond W. Follin....H. V. C.
Pensacola, Fla.	Vincente F. T. Vidal...H. V. C.
Chicago, Ill.	George F. Stone....H. C.
Kansas City, Kan.	Edwin R. Heath....H. C.
Louisville, Ky.	Shirley M. Crawford....H. C.
New Orleans, La.	Julio Novella....C. G.
Baltimore, Md.	C. Morton Stewart, jr..H. C. G.
Boston, Mass.	Benj. Preston Clark....H. C.
St. Louis, Mo.	L. D. Kingsland....H. C. G.
New York City, N.Y.	Joaquin Yela....C. G.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Gustav Niederlein....H. C.
San Juan, P. R.	Manuel M. Sama....H. C.
Seattle, Wash.	Edwin Hughes....H. C.
Haiti.	
Mobile, Ala.	Jean Marques....V. C.
Chicago, Ill.	Cuthbert Singleton....C.
Bangor, Me.	Pre. McConville....C.
Boston, Mass.	Benjamin C. Clark....C.
New York City, N.Y.	Joseph Nicolas....C. G.
Wilmington, N. C.	William M. Cumming....V. C.
Savannah, Ga.	T. B. Harris....V. C.
Mayaguez, P. R.	Jose Blanch....V. C.
San Juan, P. R.	Charles Vere....Co. A.
Honduras.	
Mobile, Ala.	Luis Moragues....Co. A.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Tomas L. Duque....C.
San Diego, Cal.	Tomas Dowell....C.
San Francisco, Cal.	Eustorgio Calderon....C. G.
Chicago, Ill.	George F. Stone....C. G.
Kansas City, Kan.	Edwin R. Heath....C. G.
Louisville, Ky.	James F. Buckner....C. G.
New Orleans, La.	Monico Cordova Serra....C. G.
	Victor J. Botto....C.

Country and Residence.	Name, Jurisdiction and Rank.
Honduras.—Con.	
New Orelans, La.	E. Hernandes....V. C.
Baltimore, Md.	C. Morton Stewart, jr....C. G.
Detroit, Mich.	Carlos M. Grebus....C.
St. Louis, Mo.	L. D. Kingsland....C. G.
New York City, N.Y.	Nicanor Bolet Peraza....C. G.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	E. F. Peters....V. C.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Robert J. Winsmore....C. G.
Galveston, Tex.	A. Ferrier....C.
Seattle, Wash.	R. Chilcott....C.
Italy.	
Mobile, Ala.	Angelo Festorazzi....Co. A.
San Francisco, Cal.	Carlo Filippo Serra....C. G. For California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Alaska, Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming and New Mexico.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Giacomo Scipione Castruccio, Co. A.
Denver, Col.	Giuseppe Cuneo....C.
New Haven, Conn.	Michele Riccio....Co. A.
Washington, D. C.	....V. C. For the District of Columbia.
Key West, Fla.	....Co. A.
Pensacola, Fla.	Giovanni B. Cafiero....Co. A.
Savannah, Ga.	Trapani Luigi....Co. A.
Honolulu, Hawaii	Federico Augusto Schaefer...C.
Chicago, Ill.	Antonio Ladislao Rozwadowski....C. For Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Missouri.
Louisville, Ky.	Giuseppe Cuneo....Co. A.
New Orleans, La.	Giuseppe Saint Martin....C. For Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Florida, Tennessee and Indian Territory.
Bangor, Me.	Rowland W. Stewart....Co. A.
Baltimore, Md.	Prospero Schiafino....Co. A.
Boston, Mass.	Rocco Brindisi....Co. A.
	Onorato Gaetani d'Aragona di Castelmola....C.
Calumet, Mich	Giacomo Rubes Lisa....Co. A.
Vicksburg, Miss.	Cav. Natale Piazza....V. C.
Kansas City, Mo.	Gerolamo Fedeli....Co. A.
St. Louis, Mo.	Domenico Ginocchio....Co. A.
Butte, Mont.	Savin Rubeo Lisa....Co. A.
Albany, N. Y.	Germano Placido Baccelli.H. C.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Giovanni Banchetti....Co. A.
New York City, N.Y.	Cav. Giovanni Branchi....C. G. For New York, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Ohio, Kentucky, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Carlo Ginocchio....Co. A.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Nicola Cerri....Co. A.
Portland, Ore.	Ferdinando Candiani d-Olivola, Co. A.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Gerolamo Naselli....C. For Pennsylvania, Maryland Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia.
Pittsburg, Pa.	Giuseppe Natali....Co. A.
Scranton, Pa.	F. Tiscar....Co. A.
Manila, P. I.	Francisco Reyes....C.
Mayaguez, P. R.	Alfredo Saliva....Co. A.
Ponce, P. R.	Signor Bregaro....Co. A.
San Juan, P. R.	Giacinto Anfosso....Co. A.
	Felice Beauregard....C. For Porto Rico.
Providence, R. I.	Mariano Vervena....Co. A.
Charleston, S. C.	Giovanni Sottile....Co. A.
Memphis, Tenn.	Rolando Arata....Co. A.
Galveston, Tex.	Clemente Nicolini....Co. A.
Norfolk, Va.	Arturo Parati....Co. A.
Seattle, Wash.	Oliver Ames Spencer....Co. A.
Japan.	
Mobile, Ala.	Wm. Peter Hutchison....H. C.
San Francisco, Cal.	Uyeno Kisaburo....C.
Honolulu, Hawaii	Miki Saitow....C.
Chicago, Ill.	Toshiro Fujita....C.
New Orleans, La.	John W. Phillips....H. C.
New York City, N.Y.	Sadazuchi Uchida....C. G.
Philadelphia, Pa.	A. J. Ostheimer....H. C.
Manila, P. I.	Narita Goro....V. C.
Seattle, Wash.	Sotokichi Hayashi....C. G.
Korea.	
New York City, N.Y.	William H. Stevens....C. G.

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FOREIGN CONSULS IN THE UNITED STATES.—Continued.

Country and Residence.	Name, Jurisdiction and Rank.
Liberia.	
Mobile, Ala.	George W. Lovejoy.....C.
San Francisco, Cal.	Ray P. Saffold.....C.
Atlanta, Ga.	H. M. Turner.....C.
	For the Southern States and District of Columbia.
Honolulu, Hawaii	Franklin P. Austin.....C. G.
New Orleans, La.	L. H. Reynolds.....V. C.
Baltimore, Md.	W. E. Hoffman.....C.
Boston, Mass.	Charles Hall Adams.....C. G.
	For the United States.
Jersey City, N. J.	Albert W. Minnick.....V. C.
St. Louis, Mo.	Hutchins Inge.....C.
New York City, N.Y.	Frederick W. Yates.....C.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Thomas J. Hunt.....C.
Manila, P. I.	R. Summers.....C.
Charleston, S. C.	George C. Rowe.....C.
Galveston, Tex.	J. R. Gibson.....C.
Mexico.	
Mobile, Ala.	Leonardo D. Le Baron....V. C.
Nogales, Ariz.	Manuel Mascarenas.....C.
Phoenix, Ariz.	Agustin Pina.....C.
Naco, Ariz.	Meximino Gavito.....V. C.
Tuscon, Ariz.	Leon Vargus Navarro.....C.
Yuma	Charles H. Brinley.....V. C.
San Diego, Cal.	Antonio V. Lomeli.....C.
San Francisco, Cal.	Alejandro K. Coney.....C. G.
Denver, Col.	Casimiro Barela.....C.
Pensacola, Fla.	Abraham Diaz.....C.
Chicago, Ill.	Felipe Berriozabal.....C.
New Orleans, La.	Anselmo de la Portilla.....C.
Baltimore, Md.	Jose V. Dosal.....V. C.
Boston, Mass.	Arturo P. Cushing.....C.
Pascagoula, Miss.	Vicente Ros.....V. C.
Kansas City, Mo.	Rafael G. Acosta.....C.
St. Louis, Mo.	Rafael P. Serrano.....C.
New York City, N.Y.	Juan N. Navarro....C. G. A. I.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Joaquin Diaz Prieto.....C.
Portland, Ore.	Frank A. Spencer.....C.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Ernesto Subikurski.....C. G.
Manila, P. I.	Evaristo Battle Hernandez...C.
San Juan, P. R.	Manuel Paniagua y Oller...V. C.
Brownsville, Tex.	Miguel Barragan.....C.
Eagle Pass, Tex.	Francisco de P. Villasana....C.
El Paso, Tex.	Francisco Mallen.....C.
Laredo, Tex.	Juan N. Zamorano.....C.
Rio Grande City, Tex.	Alberto Leal.....C.
Sabine Pass, Tex.	E. F. Goddard.....V. C.
San Antonio, Tex.	Plutarco Ornelas.....C.
Galveston, Tex.	Enrique C. L'lorente.....C.
Norfolk, Va.	Arthur C. Humphreys.....V.C.
Monaco.	For Norfolk, Newport News.
New York City, N.Y.	Auguste Jouve.....C.
Netherlands.	
Mobile, Ala.	A. Proskauer.....H. V. C.
San Francisco, Cal.	G. J. G. Marsily.....C.
Pensacola, Fla.	A. Zelius.....V. C.
Savannah, Ga.	W. de Bruyn Kops.....C.
Chicago, Ill.	G. Birkhoff, jr.....C.
	For Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Montana and Idaho.
New Orleans, La.	W. J. Hammond.....C.
	For Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida.
Baltimore, Md.	Claas Vocke.....C.
Boston, Mass.	C. V. Dasey.....C.
	For Massachusetts, Maine, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Vermont.
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Jacob Steketee.....V. C.
St. Paul, Minn.	J. B. Hartsinck.....V. C.
Shieldsboro, Miss.	L. H. Von Gohren.....V. C.
	For Bay St. Louis.
St. Louis, Mo.	R. B. Haagsma.....C.
St. Louis, Mo.	Gerrit H. Tenbroek.....V. C.
	For Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Colorado, Arkansas, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona.
New York City, N.Y.	J. R. Planten.....C. G.
	For New York, New Jersey and Connecticut.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	F. Matt.....C.
	For Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Arnold Katz.....V. C.
Manila, P. I.	P. K. A. Meerkamp van Embden.....C.
Ponce, P. R.	Otto Wantzellus.....C.
Mayagues, P. I.	Luis Bravo.....V. C.
San Juan, P. R.	Albert E. Lee.....C.

Country and Residence.	Name, Jurisdiction and Rank.
Netherlands.—Con.	
Charleston, S. C.	A. F. de Jersey.....C.
Galveston, Tex.	E. S. Flint.....C.
Newport News, Va.	James Haughton.....V. C.
Norfolk, Va.	Barton Myers.....V. C.
Nicaragua.	
Mobile, Ala.	Luis M. Moraguez.....C.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Tomas L. Duque.....C.
San Diego, Cal.	Tomas Dowell.....C.
San Francisco, Cal.	Luis Felipe Lastreto.....C. G.
Chicago, Ill.	George F. Stone.....C. G.
Kansas City, Kan.	Edwin R. Heath.....C. G.
Louisville, Ky.	James F. Buckner.....C. G.
New Orleans, La.	Benjamin Viduarre.....C.
Baltimore, Md.	Jose Vicente Dosal, jr.....C.
Boston, Mass.	Charles Hall Adams.....C.
Detroit, Mich.	Arthur L. Bresler.....C. G.
St. Louis, Mo.	L. D. Kingsland.....C. G.
New York City, N.Y.	Adolfo D. Straus.....C. G.
Philadelphia, Pa.	C. A. Green.....C.
Galveston, Tex.	A. Ferrier.....C.
Norfolk, Va.	Charles M. Barnett.....C.
Newport News, Va.	Carl Hugo Arnal.....C.
Seattle, Wash.	R. Chilcott.....C.
Paraguay.	
Mobile, Ala.	Elliott K. Rickarby....V. C.
San Francisco, Cal.	Petrus Justus van Loben Sels.C.
Washington, D. C.	John Stewart.....C. G.
Savannah, Ga.	Chr. G. Bahl.....C.
Chicago, Ill.	.....C.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Charles E. Coffin.....V. C.
New York City, N.Y.	Felix Aucaigne.....C. G.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Charles H. Funnell.....V. C.
Rochester, N. Y.	John M. Ives.....V. C.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Alfonso A. Rutis.....C. G.
Norfolk, Va.	Carlos Barret.....C.
Richmond, Va.	M. D. Hoge.....V. C.
Persia.	
Chicago, Ill.	Richard Crane, jr.....C. G.
New York City, N.Y.	H. R. Pratt.....C. G.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Alphonse A. Rutis.....C. G.
Peru.	
Mobile, Ala.	Carlos H. Brown.....V. C.
San Diego, Cal.	E. J. Louis.....V. C.
San Francisco, Cal.	Enrique Grau.....C.
Habana, Cuba.	Federico Reilling.....C.
Washington, D. C.	Clifford Stevens Walton.....C.
Key West, Fla.	.....C.
Honolulu, H. I.	Bruce Cartwright.....C.
Chicago, Ill.	Charles H. Sergel.....C.
Baltimore, Md.	O. G. H. Kehrhahn.....C.
Boston, Mass.	Mateo Crosby.....C.
New York City, N.Y.	Evaldo Tirado.....C. G.
New Orleans, La.	Sebastion V. Fornaris.....C.
Portland, Ore.	Reginald Thompson.....Co. A.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Wilfredo H. Schoff.....H. C.
San Juan, P. R.	P. Santiseban y Chavarri..V. C.
Port Townsend, Wash.	Albert Bartlett.....Co. A.
Portugal.	
San Francisco, Cal.	Ignacio R. da Costa Duarte...C.
Washington, D. C.	Emmanuele Fronani.....V. C.
Pensacola, Fla.	Juan L. Borras.....V. C.
Brunswick, Ga.	Rosendo Torras.....V. C.
Savannah, Ga.	Luigi Trapani.....V. C.
Honolulu, H. I.	Antonio de Souza Canovarro. C. G.
Chicago, Ill.	S. Chapman Simms.....V. C.
New Orleans, La.	Maurice Generelly.....V. C.
Baltimore, Md.	Frank Frick, jr.....V. C.
Boston, Mass.	Viscount de Valle da Costa....C.
New Bedford, Mass.	Joao Carlos da Silva Pitta.V.C.
New York City, N.Y.	Luis Augusto de M. P. de A. Taveira.....C. G.
Philadelphia, Pa.	John Mason.....V. C.
Manila, P. I.	Jesus Alvarez Perez.....C.
	For the Philippine Islands.
San Juan, P. R.	Manuel Gomez de Araujo Barros.....C.
	Dr. Esteban G. Cabreva..V. C.
Newport News, Va.	James Haughton.....V. C.
Russia.	
Mobile, Ala.	Murray Wheeler.....V. C.
San Francisco, Cal.	Paul Kozakevitch.....C.
Pensacola, Fla.	Fannin Chibley.....V. C.
Savannah, Ga.	Wm. W. Williamson.....V. C.
Chicago, Ill.	Albert Schlippenbach.....C.
New Orleans, La.	R. H. Nestler.....V. C.
Baltimore, Md.	Charles Nitze.....V. C.
Boston, Mass.	Charles F. Wyman.....V. C.
New York City, N.Y.	Nicolas Lodygensky.....C. G.
Portland, Ore.	Gustave Wilson.....V. C.
Philadelphia, Pa.	William R. Tucker.....V. C.
Manila, P. I.	G. de Birard.....A. V. C.
Charleston, S. C.	Stephen R. Bell.....A. V. C.

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FOREIGN CONSULS IN THE UNITED STATES.—Continued.

Country and Residence.	Name, Jurisdiction and Rank.
Russia.—Con.	
Galveston, Tex.	James Moller.....A. V. C.
Sabine Pass, Tex.	N. P. Hansen.....A. V. C.
Salvador.	
San Diego, Cal.	Luis Mendelsen.....V. C.
San Francisco, Cal.	Encarnacion Mejia.....C. G. For the United States.
	George Andrew Lewis....H. C.
Boston, Mass.	L. D. Kingsland.....C.
St. Louis, Mo.	Ernesto Schernikow.....C.
New York City, N.Y.	
Siam.	
New York City, N.Y.	Isaac T. Smith.....C. G.
	Loring Townsend Hildreth...C.
Spain.	
Mobile, Ala.	Luis Marty Moragues..H. V. C. For the State of Alabama.
San Francisco, Cal.	Dr. D. G. del Amo.....H. C. For the States of California, Utah, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and Nevada, and for Arizona and Alaska.
Fernandina, Fla.	Santiago Carrio.....H. V. C.
Jacksonville, Fla.	Juan Ferrer y Quintana .....H. V. C
Pensacola, Fla.	Juan L. Borras.....H. V. C.
Tampa, Fla.	Vicente Guerra.....H. V. C. For the State of Florida.
Brunswick, Ga.	Rosendo Torras.....H. V. C.
Savannah, Ga.	Narcisco Perez Petinto.H. V. C. For the State of Georgia, except Brunswick.
Chicago, Ill.	Berthold Singer.....H. V. C.
New Orleans, La.	Jose M. Fuero y O'Donnell.....C.
Baltimore, Md.	Prospero Schiaffino.....H. V. C. For Maryland and the District of Columbia.
Boston, Mass.	P. Mackay de Almeida.H. V. C.
Pascagoula, Miss.	Vicente Ros.....H. V. C. For the State of Mississippi.
St. Louis, Mo.	Jose M. Trigo de Claver.H.V.C. For the State of Missouri.
New York City, N.Y.	Jose de Navarro y Lopez...C. G.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Horace C. Newcomb...H. V. C. For Pennsylvania, Delaware.
Cebu, P. I.	Jesus Sanchez Mellado..H. V. C.
Iloilo, P. I.	Guillermo Leyra y Roquer...C.
Manila, P. I.	Luis Marinas y Lavaggi..C. G.
Honolulu, H. I.	Luiz F. Alvares.....H. V. C.
Aguadilla, P. R.	Salvador Amell y Masso.H.V.C. For Aguadilla, Aguada, Isabela, Lares, Moca, San Sebastian and Rincon.
Arecibo, P. R.	Angel Sanz y Ambros..H. V. C. For Arecibo, Camuy, Ciales, Hatillo, Barceloneta, Manati, Morovis, Quebradillas, Utuado and Vega Baja.
Arroyo Guayama, P. R.	P. de Echevarria y Diaz.H.V.C. For Guayama, Arroyo, Salinas, Patillas, Maunabo.
Humacao, P. R.	Antonia M. Oms y Call..H.V.C. For Humacao, Ceiba, Fajardo, Luquillo, Naguabo, Piedras, Yabucoa, Hato Grande or San Lorenzo and Juncos.
Mayaguez, P. R.	Juan Vazquez y L. Amor..H. C. For Mayaguez, Anasco, Las Marias, Cabo Rojo, San German, Hormigueros, Lajas, Sabana Grande and Maricao.
Ponce, P. R.	Luciano Ortiz y Anton..H. V. C. For Ponce, Adjuntas, Barros, Aibonito, Barranquitas, Guayanilla, Juana Diaz, Penuelos, Santa Isabel and Yauco.
San Juan, P. R.	C. Marconel y Guivelalde.....C.
	Joaquin Torroja y Quinza..C. G.
Charleston, S. C.	Antonio Gustaver.....C. For the State of South Carolina.
Brownsville, Tex.	Simon Celaya.....C.
Galveston, Tex.	Hendrich Mosle.....C. For the State of Texas except Brownsville.
Norfolk, Va.	Arthur Cameron Humphreys..C. For the State of Virginia.
Sweden and Norway.	
Mobile, Ala.	Louis Donald.....V. C.
Nome, Alaska.	Rasmus Thorolf Lyng.....V. C.
San Diego, Cal.	John Engebretsen.....V. C.

Country and Residence.	Name, Jurisdiction and Rank.
Sweden and Norway Continued.	
San Francisco, Cal.	Knud H. Lund.....C. For Cal., Ore., Wash., Alaska.
San Pedro, Cal.	George H. Peck, jr.....V. C.
Denver, Col.	R. Sahlgaard.....V. C.
Washington, D. C.	August Peterson.....V. C.
Apalachicola, Fla.	Antoine J. Murat.....V. C.
Key West, Fla.	William J. H. Taylor.....V. C.
Pensacola, Fla.	Olaf Rye Wulfsberg.....V. C.
Brunswick, Ga.	Rosendo Torras.....V. C.
Darien, Ga.	Robert Manson.....V. C.
Savannah, Ga.	James Lee Rankin.....V. C.
Honolulu, H. I.	Heinrich W. Schmidt.....C.
Chicago, Ill.	John R. Lindgren.....V. C.
Sioux City, Iowa.	Gustavus Nelson Swan....V. C.
New Orleans, La.	Pearl Wight.....V. C.
Portland, Me.	Tewksbury L. Sweat.....V. C.
Baltimore, Md.	Herman Rauschenberg....V. C.
Boston, Mass.	Gjert Loots.....V. C.
Grand Haven, Mich.	Carl T. Pagelson.....V. C.
St. Paul, Minn.	Engebreth H. Hobe.....V. C.
St. Louis, Mo.	Alf Alfred Essendrup.....V. C.
Omaha, Neb.	Emeric M. Stenberg.....V. C.
New York City, N.Y.	Christopher Ravn.....C. For Atlantic and Gulf coast ports.
Wilmington, N. C.	Alexander S. Heide.....V. C.
Grand Forks, N. D.	Halfdan Bendeke.....V. C.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Laurentius L. Malm.....V. C.
Portland, Ore.	Arthur Wilson.....V. C.
Philadelphia, Pa.	J. N. Wallem.....V. C.
Manila, P. I.	Francis Edwin Coney.....C.
Arecibo, P. R.	Carl Hjalmarson.....V. C.
Mayaguez, P. R.	Johan Henrik Mayer.....V. C.
Ponce, P. R.	George Henry Lohse.....V. C.
San Juan, P. R.	Juaquin F. Fernandez.....C. For Porto Rico.
Beaufort, S. C.	Niels Christensen.....V. C.
Charleston, S. C.	Carl Otto Witte.....V. C.
Galveston, Tex.	Bertrand Adoue.....V. C.
Salt Lake City, Utah	Adolph Frederick Lawson.V. C.
Norfolk, Va.	William Lamb.....V. C.
Port Townsend, Wash	Eugene Biondi.....V. C.
Seattle, Wash.	Andrew Chilberg.....V. C.
Madison, Wis.	Halle Steensland.....V. C.
Switzerland.	
San Francisco, Cal.	Antoine Borel.....C. For California and Nevada.
Denver, Col.	Paul Weiss.....C. For Colorado, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona.
Chicago, Ill.	Arnold Holinger.....C. For Mich., Wis., Ia., N. Ill.
Louisville, Ky.	J. C. Baumberger.....C. For Kentucky and Tennessee.
New Orleans, La.	Emile Hohn.....C. For Louisiana, Alabama, Arkansas and Mississippi.
St. Paul, Minn.	Gottfried Stamm.....C. For Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming.
St. Louis, Mo.	Jacques Buff.....C.
New York City, N.Y.	Jacques Bertschmann.....C. For New York, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont and Connecticut.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Frederick-Jean Diem.....C. For Ohio and Indiana.
Portland, Ore.	Charles Bircher.....C. For Oregon, Washington and Idaho.
Philadelphia, Pa.	R. Korradi.....C. For Pennsylvania, New Jersey.
Manila, P. I.	Emile Sprungli.....C.
Galveston, Tex.	Ulrich Muller.....C.
Turkey.	
San Francisco, Cal.	George E. Hall.....C. G.
Washington, D. C.	Doctor Schoenfeld.....C. G.
Chicago, Ill.	Charles Henrotin.....C. G.
Boston, Mass.	Mr. Macomber .....H. C. G.
New York City, N.Y.	Aziz Bey.....H. C. G.
Uruguay.	
Mobile, Ala.	Louis M. Moragues.....V. C.
San Francisco, Cal.	Jose Costa.....C.
Baltimore, Md.	Prudencio de Murguiondo..C. G. For the United States.
Fernandina, Fla.	George L. Baltzell.....V. C.
Pensacola, Fla.	Thomas C. Watson.....V. C.
St. Augustine, Fla.	Francisco B. Genovae.....V. C.
Apalachicola, Fla.	Antoine Jean Murat.....V. C.
Brunswick, Ga.	Rosendo Torras.....V. C. For Brunswick and Darien.
Savannah, Ga.	Wm. G. Morrell.....C.

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FOREIGN CONSULS IN THE UNITED STATES.—Continued.

Country and Residence.	Name. Jurisdiction and Rank.
Uruguay.—Con.	
Chicago, Ill.	Carlos C. Turner.....C. For Missouri, Ohio, Illinois.
New Orleans, La.	Gilbert H. Green.....V. C. For Louisiana.
Bangor, Me.	R. W. Stewart.....V. C.
Calais, Me.	W. A. Murchie.....V. C.
Portland, Me.	James E. Marrett.....C.
Baltimore, Md.	Leonce Rabillon.....C.
Boston, Mass.	Arthur Carroll.....V. C. For Boston and Salem.
Scranton, Miss.	Vicente Ros.....V. C. For Mississippi and islands adjacent thereto, including Ship Island.
New York City, N.Y.	Thomas A. Eddy.....C. For North Carolina.
Cincinnati, O.	Edward F. Peters.....V. C.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Horatio C. Newcomb.....C.
Manila, P. I.	Manuel Peypoch.....C.
Charleston, S. C.	Carlos F. Huchet.....V. C.
Galveston, Tex.	Enrique Schroeder.....V. C.
Port Arthur and Sabine Pass, Texas.	Juan R. Adams.....V. C.
Norfolk, Va.	Carlos M. Barnett.....V. C. For Norfolk, Newport News and Yorktown.
Uruguay.—Con.	
Richmond, Va.	George H. Barksdale.....V. C.
Venezuela.	
San Francisco, Cal.	Adolfo Canal.....H. C.
Habana, Cuba.	German del Gallego.....H. C.
Santiago, Cuba.	J. de Miranda y Cobilla...H. C.
Pensacola, Fla.	I. L. Borras.....H. C.
Chicago, Ill.	Pedro Alvizua.....H. C.
Des Moines, Iowa.	Philip Hanna.....H. C.
New Orleans, La.	Oton Grimmer.....H. C.
Baltimore, Md.	James V. Wagner.....H. C.
Detroit, Mich.	Eug. Alex. Bresler.....H. C.
St. Paul, Minn.	J. M. Pottgeiser.....H. C.
Jersey City, N. J.	Frans Muller.....H. C.
New York City, N.Y.	Elias Gonzales Esteves....C. G.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Paul T. Walker.....H. C.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Jose Ignacio Diaz Barcenas...C.
Cebu, P. I.	Mariano Veloso del Rosario..C.
Ponce, P. R.	Jose Miguel Morales y Alvarado, H. V. C.
San Juan, P. R.	Carlos Conde.....C.
Arecibo, P. R.	Honorato Berga y Pastor..V. C.
Mayaguez, P. R.	Alejandro Bravo.....V. C.
Galveston, Tex.	Robert Bornefeld.....H. C.
Norfolk, Va.	Hugo Arnal.....H. C. For Norfolk, Newport News.

United States Consular Reports.

Eminently an industrial and commercial nation the United States, more than any other nation, pays close attention to those conditions in other countries which affect its interests in this phase of its character. While this fact is very largely appreciated by the leading business men of the country, it is not so generally understood as it might be, and this is especially the case in the matter of those public documents known as consular reports. Consuls are officials whose work in foreign lands varies according to the policy and laws of the countries which they represent. Their duties relate chiefly to commercial matters, and to looking after certain interests of fellow citizens or fellow subjects appealing to them for advice, for information, or for such protection as their country's flag may afford to them under existing treaty arrangements. In the origin of the service it was a system of commercial agency altogether, and it is not, as many people suppose, a part of the diplomatic machinery, although a consul, acting under special instructions, may be at times a diplomatic representative of his country. A noteworthy case was that of General Fitzhugh Lee, who was vested with large diplomatic power while United States Consul-General at Havana, during the period immediately preceding the Spanish-American War.

Under the admirable consular system which the United States Government has developed there is benefit for nearly every branch of industrial and commercial enterprise, and the possibilities can be improved just so far as producers, manufacturers and merchants make themselves possessors of the advantage offered in the reports which United States consuls in every part of the world are obliged to make annually to the State Department. These reports cover the agriculture, the manufactures, the commerce and the labor statistics of every country. There is infinite variety in the information given, and it is all valuable. New methods for production of crops or for manufactures of every kind; improved systems in large industries; devices for facilitating any branch of labor; conditions affecting crop prospects; statistics of demand and supply in the markets; the development of new lines of industry or trade, and many other things, important to the farmer, the manufacturer, the importer or the exporter here, are faithfully reported upon, and the store of information thus gathered is at command of any citizen of the United States who chooses to ask for it.

The United States Government has about 750 consular representatives abroad, this number including all grades of the service. The gradations are consul-general, consul, vice-consul, deputy consul, commercial agent and agent. Salaries paid to these representatives range from $1,000 per annum up to $7,500, the sum last mentioned being the salary of the consul-general at Seoul, Korea. The next largest salary is paid to the consuls-general at London, Liverpool, Paris, Rio de Janeiro, Calcutta, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Bangkok, Cairo an Teheran, the amount being $5,000 per annum. Melbourne, Australia, is the next most important station, the consul-general there receiving $4,500. Next in order come Berlin, Yokohama, Montreal, and the City of Mexico, consulates-general paying $4,000 each. Some of the minor consular agents receive only such fees as they may be entitled to demand for official services rendered.

As gleaners of information of value to the home government and to the country at large, the consular representatives of the United States are restricted only by such laws of the countries to which they are accredited as may debar them from obtaining or imparting information of certain specified character. These restrictions are rarely encountered, however. The work is done as a rule, not only with fidelity, but with a degree of intelligence which seldom permits ground for serious criticism. Even as a means of studying the world's material progress the consular reports have immense educational value, and they could be as effectively used in the schools of business as in the active prosecution of agriculture, manufactures and commerce.

The office of consul, as it exists in modern times, is not to be confounded with that which the patricians of the ancient Roman Republic conferred upon those of their own number who were elected to exercise rule power, and which was revived in the French Republic overturned by Napoleon, who held the office and made it the stepping stone to imperial sway. Its name, which indicates that consuls are officials charged with taking care of something for others, was bestowed upon those commercial agents who were appointed by European nations during the twelfth century, after the crusades had opened to them a considerable intercourse with the East. These agents were sent by their respective governments to reside at sea ports and other important centres of trade, and semi-official recognition was obtained for them by Venice, Genoa, and other Italian states, which were the first to recognize the value of such service as these agents might be able to render. Other maritime peoples were quickly cognizant of the advantages of the system, which extended, and has developed to the extent that all commercial nations at the present time maintain consulates wherever their citizens have established trade. Some countries invest their consuls with judicial authority, to be exercised in the settlement of disputes between citizens of the country they represent who may happen to be within the jurisdiction of the consulate. This, of course, requires the consent of the foreign government within whose territory the consul is located. Neither the United States Government, nor that of Great Britain, confers authority of this kind upon its consular representatives, except that in semi-civilized countries, where the native laws are imperfect, or imperfectly administered, it is found necessary to make the consulate a means of affording to foreign residents that protection of property and life which otherwise would be lacking. Under the provisions of a consular convention between France and the United States, agreed to in 1788, American consuls were given judicial power for the settlement of disputes between masters of vessels and members of their crews in regard to wages. Subsequent treaties with several other European nations gave to consuls similar jurisdiction.

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The Army of the United States.

The United States Army, as at present constituted, is organized under the act of Congress of February 2, 1901. It consists of fifteen regiments of cavalry, an artillery corps, 30 batteries of field artillery and 126 companies of coast artillery; 30 regiments of infantry, 3 battalions of engineers and an additional provisional force of more than 5,000 men. As now constituted, the total strength of the army is 65,971 men, 3,820 of whom are commissioned officers. It is provided by the act of 1901 that the army shall at no time exceed 100,000 men.

The organization of the army is as follows:

Station.	Privates.	Total Commissioned.	Total Enlisted.	Cadets.	Aggregate.
General officers	....	22	....	....	22
Aides de Camp to general officers	....	....	....	....	....
Adjutant-Gen.'s Dept	....	28	....	....	28
Inspector-Gen.'s Dept	....	17	....	....	17
Judge Adv.-Gen.'s Dept	....	12	....	....	12
Quartermaster's Dept	....	96	150	....	246
Subsistance Dept	....	44	200	....	244
Medical Dept	3,300	321	4,000	....	4,321
Pay Dept	....	53	....	....	53
Corps of Engineers	972	160	1,282	....	1,442
Ordnance Dept	452	72	700	....	772
Signal Corps	400	35	810	....	845
Record & Pension Office	....	2	....	....	2
Chaplains	....	57	....	....	57
Fifteen Reg'ts of Cavalry	7,740	750	11,700	....	12,450
Artillery Corps	13,126	651	17,742	....	18,393
Thirty Reg'ts of Infantry	17,280	1,500	24,000	....	25,500
Military Academy	....	....	....	492	500
Enlisted men, unattached to regiments	577	....	942	....	942
Indian Scouts	75	....	75	....	75
	43,922	3,820	61,601	8	65,971

The organization by regiments and companies is as follows:

Regiments, Companies, etc.	Total Commissioned.	Privates.	Total Enlisted.	Aggregate.
15 reg'ts of cavalry—each	50	516	780	830
180 troops of cavalry—each	3	43	65	68
15 reg'tal bands (cavalry)—each	....	11	28	28
126 companies coast artillery (Art. Corps)—each	3	81	109	112
28 batteries field artillery (Artillery Corps)—each	4	91	120	124
2 siege batteries (Art. Corps)—each	4	131	160	164
10 bands (Artillery Corps)—each	....	11	28	28
30 reg'ts of infantry—each	50	576	780	830
360 companies of infantry—each	3	48	65	68
30 bands (infantry)—each	....	12	28	28
First Battalion of Engineers	15	320	418	433
Second Battalion of Engineers	15	320	418	433
Third Battalion of Engineers	15	320	418	433
12 companies of engineers	....	80	104	104
1 band (engineers)	....	12	28	28

Additional strength: For four troops of cavalry, 2 corporals, and 33 privates each, and 12 companies of infantry, 2 sergeants, 4 corporals, and 59 privates each, when stationed at the General Service and Staff College; for 12 troops of cavalry, 2 corporals, and 18 privates each, when stationed at the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery; for the company of infantry on duty as Legation Guard, Pekin, China, 2 sergeants, 4 corporals, and 79 privates. Total, 1,245.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

Commander, Lieutenant-General Nelson A. Miles.
Military Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel Samel Reber.
Aid-de-camp, Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Whitney.
Aid-de-camp, Lieutenant-Colonel M. P. Maus.
Adjutant-General, Colonel J. B. Babcock.
Chief of Artillery, Colonel W. F. Randolph, Art. Co

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Officer.	Highest Brevet Rank.	Date of Commission.	Born.	Appointed From.
Lieutenant-General:				
Nelson A. Miles	Major-General.	February 2, 1901	Massachusetts	Massachusetts
Major-Generals:				
Samuel B. M. Young	Colonel.	February 2, 1901	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania.
Adna R. Chaffee	Lieutenant-Colonel.	February 4, 1901	Ohio	Army.
Arthur MacArthur	Colonel.	February 5, 1901	Massachusetts	Wisconsin.
Robert P. Hughes	Major.	April 1, 1902	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania.
Brigadier-Generals:				
James F. Wade	Colonel.	May 26, 1897	Ohio	Ohio.
John C. Bates	Lieutenant-Colonel.	July 15, 1902	Missouri	Missouri.
George W. Davis	Major.	July 21, 1902	Connecticut	Connecticut.
Samuel S. Sumner	Lieutenant-Colonel.	February 4, 1901	Pennsylvania	New York.
Leonard Wood	.....	February 4, 1901	New Hampshire	Massachusetts.
George M. Randall	Colonel.	February 6, 1901	Ohio	Pennsylvania.
William A. Kobbe	Major.	February 6, 1901	New York	New York.
Frederick D. Grant	.....	February 18, 1901	Missouri	New York.
J. Franklin Bell	.....	February 19, 1901	Kentucky	Kentucky.
Frederick Funston	.....	April 1, 1901	Ohio	Kansas.
Frank D. Baldwin	Major.	June 9, 1902	Michigan	Michigan.
Theodore J. Wint	.....	June 9, 1902	Pennsylvania	Army.
Jesse M. Lee	.....	June 17, 1902	Indiana	Indiana.
William H Carter	.....	July 15, 1901	Tennessee	New York.
Tasker H. Bliss	.....	July 21, 1902	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania.
Joseph P. Sanger	Major.	July 23, 1902	Michigan	Michigan.

CHIEFS OF CORPS AND BUREAUS.

Officer.	Highest Brevet Rank.	Date of Commission.	Born.	Appointed From.
Adjutant-General (with rank of Major-General):				
Henry C. Corbin	Lieutenant-Colonel.	June 6, 1900	Ohio	Ohio.
Inspector-General (with rank of Brigadier-General):				
Joseph C. Breckinridge	Major.	January 30, 1889	Maryland	Kentucky.
Judge-Advocate-General (with rank of Brigadier-General):				
George B. Davis	.....	May 24, 1901	Massachusetts	Massachusetts.
Quartermaster-General (with rank of Brigadier-General):				
Marshall I. Ludington	.....	February 3, 1898	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania.

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CHIEFS OF CORPS AND BUREAUS.—Continued.

Officer.	Highest Brevet Rank.	Date of Commission.	Born.	Appointed From.
Commissary-General (with rank of Brigadier-General): John F. Weston	.....	December 6, 1900	Kentucky	Kentucky.
Surgeon-General (with rank of Brigadier-General): Robert M. O'Reilly	.....	September 7, 1902	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania.
Paymaster-General (with rank of BrigadierGeneral): Alfred E. Bates	.....	July 12, 1899	Michigan	Michigan.
Chief of Engineers (with rank of Brigadier-General): George L. Gillespie	Lieutenant-Colonel.	May 3, 1901	Tennessee	Tennessee.
Chief of Ordnance (with rank of Brigadier-General): William Crozier	.....	November 22, 1901	Ohio	Kansas.
Chief of Signal Officers (with rank of Brigadier-General): Adolphus W. Greely	Major.	March 3, 1887	Massachusetts	Louisiana.
Chief of Record and Pension Office (with rank of Brigadier General): Fred C. Ainsworth	.....	March 2, 1899	Vermont	Vermont.

DIVISIONS AND DEPARTMENTS OF THE ARMY.

Division of the Philippines—Consisting of the Departments of Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao, Commander, Major-General G. W. Davis.

Department of Luzon—Includes all that part of the Philippine Archipelago lying north of a line passing southeastwardly through the West Pass of Apo, or Mindoro Strait, to the twelfth parallel of north latitude; thence east along said parallel to the 124th degree 10 minutes east of Greenwich, but including the entire Island of Masbate; thence north to San Bernardino Straits; headquarters, Manila, P. I. Commander, Brigadier-General James F. Wade.

Department of the Visayas—To include all islands south of the southern line of the Department of Luzon and east of logitude 121 degrees 45 minutes east of Greenwich, and north of the 9th parallel of latitude, excepting the Islands of Mindanao, Paragua, and all islands east of the Straits of Surigao. Commander, Brigadier-General Frank D. Baldwin.

Department of Mindanao—Includes all the remaining islands of the Philippine Archipelago. Commander, Brigadier-General Samuel S. Sumner.

Department of California—States of California and Nevada, the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies; headquarters, San Francisco, Ca. Major-General Robert P. Hughes, Commanding.

Department of the Colorado—States of Wyoming (except so much thereof as is embraced in the Yellowstone National Park), Colorado and Utah, and the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico; headquarters, Denver, Col. Brigadier-Geneal Frederick Funston, Commanding.

Department of the Columbia—States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and the Territory of Alaska (except so much of Idaho as is embraced in the Yellowstone National Park); headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Brigadier-General George M. Randall, Commanding.

Department of Dakota—States of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and so much of Wyoming and Idaho as is embraced in the Yellowstone National Park; headquarters, St. Paul, Minn. Brig.-Gen. William A. Kobbe, Commanding.

Department of the East—New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, the Island of Porto Rico and the islands and keys adjacent thereto; headquarters, Governors Island, N. Y. Major-General Adna R. Chaffee, Commanding.

Department of the Lakes—States of Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee; headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Major-General Arthur MacArthur, Commanding.

Department of the Missouri—States of Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas, the Indian Territory and the Territory of Oklahoma; headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Maj.-Gen. John C. Bates, Commander.

Department of Texas—State of Texas; headquarters, San Antonio, Tex. Brig.-Gen. Frederick D. Grant, Commanding.

The field officers of the various regiments and corps are:

FIRST CAVALRY—Colonel Almond B. Wells, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry W. Sprole, Major Frederick K. Ward, Major S. L. Woodward, Major Peter S. Bomus.

SECOND CAVALRY—Colonel Eli L. Huggins, Lieutenant-Colonel E. D. Dimmick, Major W. S. Schuyler, Major F. U. Robinson, Major D. C. Pearson.

THIRD CAVALRY—Colonel Albert E. Woodson, Lieutenant-Colonel E. Z. Steever, Major H. P. Kingsbury, Major Otto L. Hein, Major E. P. Andrus.

FOURTH CAVALRY—Colonel C. C. C. Carr, Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Stedman, Major Alexander Rodgers, Major Cunliffe H. Murray, Major F. A. Edwards.

FIFTH CAVALRY—Colonel A. G. Hennisee, Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. P. Hatfield, Major G. H. Paddock, Major Charles H. Watts, Major H. S. Bishop.

SIXTH CAVALRY—Colonel Allen Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel G. S. Anderson, Major W. H. Beck, Major J. C. Gresham, Major John Pitcher.

SEVENTH CAVALRY—Colonel T. A. Baldwin, Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Edgerly, Major E. B. Fuller, Major George F. Chase, Major C. A. Varnum.

EIGHTH CAVALRY—Colonel Louis H. Rucker, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Morton, Major B. H. Cheever, Major Charles G. Ayres, Major W. A. Shunk.

NINTH CAVALRY—Colonel Edward S. Godfrey, Lieutenant-Colonel S. M. Swigert, Major Joseph Garrard, Major Henry H. Wright, Major G. H. G. Gale.

TENTH CAVALRY.—Colonel J. A. Augur, Lieutenant-Colonel Martin B. Hughes, Major George L. Scott, Major E. A. Godwin, Major W. D. Beach.

ELEVENTH CAVALRY—Colonel Francis Moore, Lieutenant-Colonel Willian Stanton, Major James B. Hickey, Major W. L. Finley, Major F. W. Lilley.

TWELFTH CAVALRY—Colonel W. C. Forbush, Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph H. Dorst, Major Luther R. Hare, Major J. F. Giulfoyle, Major H. F. Kendall.

THIRTEENTH CAVALRY—Colonel E. M. Hayes, Lieutenant-Colonel E. D. Thomas, Major Levi P. Hunt, Major T. W. Jones, Major C. W. Taylor.

FOURTEENTH CAVALRY—Colonel Thomas C. Lebo, Lieutenant-Colonel C. L. Cooper, Major George A. Dodd, Major F. H. Hardie, Major C. M. O'Connor.

FIFTEENTH CAVALRY—Colonel W. M. Wallace, Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Pratt, Major George K. Hunter, Major Louis A. Craig, Major M. W. Day.

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THE ARTILLERY CORPS.

COLONELS—H. C. Hasbrouck, J. B. Rawles, W. L. Haskin, W. F. Randolph T. McCrea, F. G. Smith, G. B. Rodney, C. A. Woodruff, D. H. Kinzie, J. R. Myrick, J. L. Tiernon, C. Morris, S. M. Mills, J. P. Story.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS—W. P. Vose, G. G. Greenough, A. H. Merrill, W. Ennis, G. S. Grimes, J. M. K. Davis, B. K. Roberts, J. O'Hara, A. C. Taylor, H. W. Hubbell, W. F. Stewart, A. W. Vodges, Frank Thorp, L. V. Caziare.

MAJORS—W. Howe, P. Leary, Jr., E. T. C. Richmond, R. D. Potts, E. R. Hills, S. W. Taylor, C. Humphreys, L. Lomia, A. D. Schenck, S. Pratt, J. McClellan, H. R. Anderson, R. H. Patterson, O. E. Wood, E. Davis, J. M. Califf, C. W. Hobbs, C. L. Best, J. D. C. Hoskins, H. L. Harris, A. Murray, W. E. Birkhimer, T. R. Adams, J. A. Lundeen, M. Crawford, G. N. Whistler, H. A. Reed, A. S. Cummins, A. B. Dyer, L. H. Walker, W. P. Duvall, H. M. Andrews, C. D. Parkhurst, B. H. Randolph, M. M. Macomb, J. P. Wisser, G. F. E. Harrison, J. R. Williams, W. B. Homer, G. L. Anderson, L. Miles, W. H. Coffin, A. Todd.

FIRST INFANTRY—Colonel W. T. Duggan, Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Mansfield, Major F. de L. Carrington, Major Robert N. Getty, Major J. S. Mallory.

SECOND INFANTRY—Colonel Cyrus S. Roberts, Lieutenant-Colonel Willis Wittich, Major N. P. Phister, Major E. H. Browne, Major H. L. Bailey.

THIRD INFANTRY—Colonel John H. Page, Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. O'Connell, Major G. K. McGunnegle, Major William Paulding, Major G. R. Cecil.

FOURTH INFANTRY—Colonel Jesse C. Chance, Lieutenant-Colonel C. D. Cowles, Major H. E. Robinson, Major C. W. Mason, Major J. C. F. Tillson.

FIFTH INFANTRY—Colonel Chas. L. Davis, Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Buchanan, Major George P. Borden, Major W. H. C. Bowen, Major E. F. Glenn.

SIXTH INFANTRY—Colonel Chas. W. Miner, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Wygant, Major R. H. R. Loughborough, Major W. W. Wotherspoon, Major C. G. Morton.

SEVENTH INFANTRY—Colonel C. A. Coolidge, Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. Van Orsdale, Major Chas. A. Booth, Major E. F. Hardin, Major A. C. Ducat.

EIGHTH INFANTRY—Colonel W. E. Dougherty, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry P. Ray, Major W. L. Pitcher, Major R. H. Wilson, Major R. B. Turner.

NINTH INFANTRY—Colonel Chas. F. Robe, Lieutenant-Colonel James Regan, Major E. B. Robertson, Major R. J. C. Irvine, Major F. B. Jones.

TENTH INFANTRY—Colonel Chas. H. Noble, Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Hoyt, Major Henry B. Moon, Major L. W. V. Kennon, R. C. Van Vliet.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY—Colonel David J. Craigie, Lieutenant-Colonel Albert L. Meyer, Major James E. Mucklin, Major J. H. B. Peshine, Major J. B. Jackson.

TWELFTH INFANTRY—Colonel John W. Bubb, Lieutenant-Colonel Harry L. Haskell, Major Herbert S. Foster, Major Palmer G. Wood, Major C. P. Terrett.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY—Colonel Alfred C. Markley, Lieutenant-Colonel, Joseph W. Duncan, Major Cornelius Gardener, Major B. A. Byrne, Major A. R. Paxton.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY—Colonel Stephen P. Jocelyn, Lieutenant-Colonel Geo. Le R. Brown, Major Chas. McClure, Major W. A. Mann, Major F. E. Eltonhead.

FIFTEENTH INFANTRY—Colonel Henry C. Ward, Lieutenant-Colonel E. B. Pratt, Major Frank Taylor, Major T. F. Davis, Major William Lassiter.

SIXTEENTH INFANTRY—Colonel B. D. Price, Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Baldwin, Major Leven C. Allen, Major F. H. French, Major R. F. Ames.

SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY—Colonel G. A. Goodale, Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. Woodbury, Major C. St. J. Chubb, Major Lea Febiger, Major J. A. Maney.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY—Colonel J. M. J. Sanno, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry H. Adams, Major W. B. Wheeler, Major W. L. Buck, Major G. S. Young.

NINETEENTH INFANTRY—Colonel Edmund Rice, Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Huston, Major Silas A. Wolf, Major James B. Goe, Major S. W. Miller.

TWENTIETH INFANTRY—Colonel W. S. McCaskey, Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Rodman, Major W. T. Wood. Major A. A. Augur, Major J. S. Rogers.

TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY—Colonel Jacob Kline, Lieutenant-Colonel Owen J. Sweet, Major W. A. Nichols, Major Hunter Liggett, Major George Palmer.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY—Colonel James Miller, Lieutenant-Colonel Marion P. Maus, Major R. T. Yeatman, Major J. J. Crittenden, Major Abner Pickering.

TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY—Colonel J. M. Thompson, Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. H. James, Major E. A. Edwards, Major C. L. Hodges, Major H. H. Benbaum.

TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY—Colonel Leon A. Matile, Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel Cornman, Major John C. Dent, Major Edward B. Bolton, Major Z. W. Torrey.

TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY—Colonel A. H. Bowman, Lieutenant-Colonel Philip Reade, Major D. H. Brush, Major C. G. Starr, Major W. C. Buttler.

TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY—Colonel Constant Williams, Lieutenant-Colonel George A. Cornish, Major L. W. Cooke, Major Arthur Williams, Major J. F. Cooke.

TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY—Colonel T. F. Forbes. Lieutenant-Colonel S. R. Whitall, Major W. S. Scott, Major J. A. Emery.

TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY—Colonel Morris C. Foote, Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Williams, Major G. H. Roach, Major R. L. Bullard, Major P. M. Travis.

TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY—Colonel C. G. Penney, Lieutenant-Colonel B. C. Lockwood, Major L. A. Lovering, Major Carver Howland, Major W. P. Evans.

THIRTIETH INFANTRY—Colonel W. P. Rogers, Lieutenant-Colonel Chas. B. Hall, Major T. S. McCaleb, Major Chas. Byrne, Major W. R. Abercrombie.

The officers of the Porto Rico provisional regiment of infantry are:

COLONEL—James A. Buchanan; **MAJORS**—Eben Swift and Robert L. Howze.

RELATIVE RANK OF OFFICERS.

Lieutenant-General to Majors.

No.	Name.	Date of Commission.	Corps or Regiment and Corps.
	Lieutenant-General.		
1	Miles, Nelson A....	Feb. 2, 1901	General officer.
	Major-Generals.		
1	Corbin, Henry C...	June 6, 1900	Adjt.-Gen.
2	Young, Sam'l B. M.	Feb. 2, 1901	General officer.
3	Chaffee, Adna R..	Feb. 4,	do.
4	MacArthur, Arthur.	Feb. 5,	do.
5	Hughes, Rob't P...	April 1, 1902	do.
6	Bates, John C....	July 15,	do.
7	Davis, George W....	July 21,	do.
	Brigadier-Generals.		
1	Greely, Adolphus W.	Mar. 3, 1897	Sig. corps.
2	Breckinridge, Jos. C	Jan. 30, 1889	Ins. gen. dept.
3	Wade, James F....	May 26, 1897	General officer.
4	Ludington, Mars. I..	Feb. 3, 1898	Qm. dept.
5	Ainsworth, Fred C..	Mar. 2, 1899	R. and p. office.
6	Bates, Alfred E....	July 12,	Pay dept.
7	Weston, John F....	Dec. 6, 1900	Sub. dept.
8	Sumner, Sam'l S..	Feb. 4, 1901	General officer.
9	Wood, Leonard....	Feb. 4,	do.
10	Randall, Geo M...	Feb. 6,	do.
11	Kobbe, Wm. A....	Feb. 6,	do.
12	Grant, Fred'k D...	Feb. 18,	do.
13	Bell, J. Franklin..	Feb. 19,	do.
14	Smith, Jacob H....	Mar. 30,	do.
15	Funston, Fred'k...	April 1,	do.
16	Gillespie, George L	May 3,	Corps of eng.
17	Davis, George B...	May 24,	J. A. Gen. dept.
18	Crozier, Wm.....	Nov. 22,	Ord. dept.
19	Baldwin, Frank D.	June 9, 1902	General officer.
20	Wint, Theodore J..	June 9,	do.
21	Lee, Jesse M.....	June 17,	do.
22	Carter, Wm. H....	July 15,	do.
23	Bliss, Tasker H....	July 21,	do.
24	Sanger, Jos. P....	July 23,	do.
25	O'Reilly, Rob't M.	Sept. 7,	Med. dept.

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RELATIVE RANK OF OFFICERS.—Continued.

No	Name.	Date of Commission.	Corps or Regiment and Corps.
	Colonels.		
1	Mordecai, Alfred...	Jan. 31, 1891	Ord. dept.
2	Burton, Geo. H....	Jan. 2, 1895	Ins. Gen. dept.
3	Page, John H.....	May 31,	3 Infantry.
4	Hains, Peter C.....	Aug. 13,	Corps of eng.
5	Suter, Chas. R.....	Oct. 12,	do.
6	Smith, Jared A.....	Feb. 5, 1897	do.
7	Kline, Jacob.....	April 30,	21 Infantry.
8	Woodruff, Chas. A.	May 11, 1898	Sub. dept.
9	Mansfield, Sam'l M.	July 5,	Corps of eng.
10	Farley, Jos. P.....	July 7,	Ord. dept.
11	Dunwoody, H. H. C.	July 8,	Sig. corps.
12	Coxe, Frank M....	Feb. 1, 1899	Pay dept.
13	Hasbrouck, Henry C	Feb. 13,	Art. corps.
14	Rawles, Jacob B...	Feb. 23,	do.
15	Babbitt, Lawrence S	April 7,	Ord. dept.
16	Baldwin, Theo. A..	May 6,	7 Cavalry.
17	Haskin, Wm. L....	Oct. 16, 1899	Art. corps.
18	Randolph, W. F....	Oct. 17,	do.
19	Miner, Chas. W....	Dec. 15,	6 Infantry.
20	Sanno, Jas. M. J..	Dec. 18,	18 Infantry.
21	Vroom, Peter D....	Dec. 19,	Ins. Gen. dept.
22	Carr, Camillo C. C..	Jan. 23, 1900	4 Cavalry.
23	McCaskey, Wm. S..	Jan. 29,	20 Infantry.
24	Robe, Chas. F.....	July 13,	9 Infantry.
25	McCrea, Tully.....	July 15,	Art. corps.
26	Furey, John V....	Aug. 12,	Qm. dept.
27	Atwood, Edwin B..	Nov. 1,	do.
28	Brown Justus M...	Feb. 2, 1901	Med. dept.
29	Smart, Charles.....	Feb. 2,	do.
30	Marshall, James M.	Feb. 2,	Qm. dept.
31	Simpson, John.....	Feb. 2,	do.
32	Smith, Frank G....	Feb. 2,	Art. corps.
33	Sharpe, Henry G..	Feb. 2,	Sub. dept.
34	Williams, Constant.	Feb. 2,	26 Infantry.
35	Towar, Albert S..	Feb. 2,	Pay dept.
36	Rodney, Geo. B....	Feb. 2,	Art. corps.
37	Wells, Almond B..	Feb. 2,	1 Cavalry.
38	Moore, Francis....	Feb. 2,	11 Cavalry.
39	Cleary, Peter J. A..	Feb. 4,	Med. dept.
40	Hayes, Edw. M....	Feb. 17,	13 Cavalry.
41	Lebo, Thos. C.....	Feb. 19,	14 Cavalry.
42	Babcock, John B...	Feb. 21,	A. G. dept.
43	Jocelyn, Stephen P.	Feb. 28,	14 Infantry.
44	Garlington, E. A...	Mar. 1,	Ins. Gen. dept
45	Wallace, Wm. M...	Mar. 1,	15 Cavalry.
46	Coolidge, Chas. M..	Mar. 2,	7 Infantry.
47	Dougherty, Wm. E.	Mar. 5,	8 Infantry.
48	Nye, Frank E.....	April 1,	Sub. dept.
49	Goodale, Greenl. A.	April 1,	17 Infantry.
50	Lippincott, Henry..	April 13,	Med. dept.
51	Robert, Cyrus S....	April 13,	2 Infantry.
52	Hall, Wm. P.....	April 18,	A. G. dept.
53	Thompson, J. M....	April 22,	23 Infantry.
54	Lydecker, G. J....	April 30,	Corps of eng.
55	Stickney, Amos S..	May 2,	do.
56	Mackenzie, Alex...	May 3,	do.
57	Sniffen, Culver C..	May 3,	Pay dept.
58	De Witt, Calvin....	May 7,	Med. dept.
59	Woodruff, Carle A.	May 8,	Art. corps.
60	Hunter, Edw.....	May 21,	J. A. Gen. dept.
61	Groesbeck, S. W...	May 24,	do.
62	Woodson, Albert E.	May 31,	3 Cavalry.
63	Godfrey, Edw. S...	June 26,	9 Cavalry
64	Wagner, Arthur L.	June 30,	A. G. dept
65	Kinzie, David H...	July 1,	Art. corps.
66	Bubb, John W....	July 1,	12 Infantry.
67	Davis, Chas. L....	July 11,	5 Infantry.
68	Myrick, John R...	Aug. 1,	Art. corps.
69	Tiernon, John L...	Aug. 22,	do.
70	Rucker, Louis H....	Sept. 17,	8 Cavalry.
71	Markley, Alfred C..	Oct. 5,	13 Infantry.
72	Humphrey, C. F....	Oct. 26,	Qm. dept.
73	Miller, James.....	Nov. 11,	22 Infantry.
74	Huggins, Eli L....	Nov. 16,	2 Cavalry.
75	Forbush, Wm. O...	Dec. 6,	12 Cavalry.
76	Ward, Henry C....	Jan. 31, 1902	15 Infantry.
77	Morris, Chas.....	Feb. 21,	Art. corps.
78	Heizmann, C. L....	April 7,	Med. dept.
79	Cragie, David J....	April 14,	11 Infantry.
80	Bowman, A. H....	April 14,	25 Infantry.
81	Foote, Morris C....	April 15,	28 Infantry.
82	Rice, Edmund.....	May 5,	19 Infantry.
83	Penney, Chas. G....	May 9,	29 Infantry.
84	Chance, Jesse C....	May 28,	4 Infantry.
85	Augur, Jacob A....	June 9,	10 Cavalry.
86	Noble, Chas. H....	June 9,	10 Infantry.
87	McGinness, Jno. R.	June 14,	Ord. dept.
88	Girard, Alfred C...	June 28,	Med. dept.
89	Smith, Allen.....	June 28,	6 Cavalry.
90	Stretch, John F...	June 28,	27 Infantry.
91	Rogers, Wm. P....	June 28,	30 Infantry.
92	Edwards, C. R....	July 1,	Chf. bu. Ins. ag.
93	Forbes, Theo. F...	July 14,	27 Infantry.
94	Mills, S. M.....	Sept. 11,	5 Cavalry.
95	Hennissee, A. G...	Sept. 18,	Art. corps.
96	Duggan, W. T.....	Oct. 3,	1 Infantry.
97	Mattle, L. A.....	Oct. 7,	24 Infantry.
98	Story, J. P.....	Oct. 15,	Art. corps.
99	Price, B. D.....	Oct. 15,	16 Infantry.

No.	Name.	Date of Commission.	Corps or Regiment and Corps.
	Lieut.-Colonels.		
1	Ernst, Oswald H..	Mar. 31, 1895	Corps of eng.
2	Heap, David P....	May 10,	do.
3	Jones, Wm. A.....	Oct. 2,	do.
4	Damrell, And. N..	Oct. 12,	do.
5	Allen, Chas. J.....	Feb. 5, 1897	do.
6	Raymond, Chas. W.	May 18, 1898	do.
7	Miller, Alex. M...	July 5,	do.
8	Adams, Milton B..	July 5,	do.
9	Livermore, Wm. R.	July 5,	do.
10	Phipps, Frank H..	July 7,	Ord. dept.
11	Wheeler, Dan'l D.	Nov. 11,	Qm. dept.
12	Barnett, Chas. R..	Nov. 13,	do.
13	Reilly, Jas. W....	April 7, 1899	Ord. dept.
14	Baird, Geo. W....	July 12,	Pay dept.
15	McCauley, C. A. H.	July 13,	Qm. dept.
16	Allen, James.....	Dec. 1,	Sig. corps.
17	Heyl, Chas. H....	Dec. 19,	Ins. Gen. dept.
18	Barry, Thos. H....	Jan. 10, 1900	A. G. dept.
19	Heuer, Wm. H....	Jan. 29,	Corps of eng.
20	Stanton, Wm. S...	Feb. 7,	do.
21	Kress, John A....	Mar. 5,	Ord. dept.
22	Heistand, H. O. S..	April 28,	A. G. dept.
23	Hathaway, For. H..	Aug. 12,	Qm. dept.
24	Jacobs, Joshua W..	Nov. 1,	do.
25	Alexander, Wm. L..	Dec. 13,	Sub. dept.
26	Dodge, Francis S..	Feb. 2, 1901	Pay. dept.
27	Girard, Jos. B....	Feb. 2,	Med. dept.
28	Hall, John D.....	Feb. 2,	do.
29	Harvey, Philip F..	Feb. 2,	do.
30	Butler, John G....	Feb. 2,	Ord. dept.
31	Clem, John L.....	Feb. 2,	Qm. dept.
32	Patten, Wm. S....	Feb. 2,	do.
33	Osgood, Henry B..	Feb. 2,	Sub. dept.
34	Dravo, Edw. E....	Feb. 2,	do.
35	Andrews, Geo.....	Feb. 2,	A. G. dept.
36	Swigert, Sam'l M..	Feb. 2,	3 Cavalry.
37	Pratt, Richard H..	Feb. 2,	15 Cavalry.
38	Knox, Thos. T.....	Feb. 2,	Ins. Gen. dept.
39	Mills, Stephen C..	Feb. 2,	do.
40	Byrne, Chas. B....	Feb. 4,	Med. dept.
41	Cooper, Chas. L...	Feb. 17,	14 Cavalry.
42	Edgerley, Winf. S..	Feb. 19,	7 Cavalry.
43	Johnston, John A..	Feb. 21,	A. G. dept.
44	Dimmick, Eug. D..	Mar. 1,	2 Cavalry.
45	Chamberlain, J. L.	Mar. 1,	Ins. Gen. dept.
46	Morton, Chas.....	Mar. 24,	8 Cavalry.
47	Smith, Abiel L....	April 1,	Sub. dept.
48	Adams, Henry H...	April 1,	18 Infantry.
49	Sweet, Owen J....	April 13,	21 Infantry.
50	Simpson, Wm. A..	April 18,	A. G. dept.
51	Myer, Albert L....	April 22,	11 Infantry.
52	Hatfield, Chas. A. P	April 29,	5 Cavalry.
53	Handbury, Thos. H.	April 30,	Corps of eng.
54	Adams, Henry M..	May 2,	do.
55	Whipple, Chas. H.	May 3,	Pay dept.
56	Davis, C. E. L. B.	May 3,	Corps of eng.
57	Wilcox, Timothy E..	May 7,	Med. dept.
58	Vose, Wm. P.....	May 8,	Art. corps.
59	Crowder, Enoch H..	May 21,	J. A. Gen. dept.
60	Morrison, Jasper N..	May 22,	do.
61	Dudley, Edgar S....	May 24,	do.
62	Kerr, John B.....	May 31,	A. G. dept.
63	Dorst, Jos. H.....	June 26,	12 Cavalry.
64	McCain, Henry P..	June 30,	A. G. dept.
65	Greenough, Geo. G.	July 1,	Art. corps.
66	O'Connell, John J.	July 5,	3 Infantry.
67	Whitall, Sam'l R..	July 11,	27 Infantry.
68	Regan, James.....	July 26,	9 Infantry.
69	Merrill, Abner H...	Aug. 1,	Art. corps.
70	Ennis, Wm.....	Aug. 1,	do.
71	Grimes, Geo. S....	Aug. 22,	do.
72	Davis, John M. K...	Aug. 22,	do.
73	Anderson, Geo. S..	Sept. 17,	6 Cavalry.
74	Rodman, John B...	Sept. 22,	20 Infantry.
75	Roberts, Benj. K..	Sept. 23,	Art. corps.
76	O'Hara, James....	Sept. 23,	do.
77	Haskell, Harry L..	Sept. 27,	12 Infantry.
78	Cornman, Daniel...	Oct. 5,	24 Infantry.
79	Varney, Almon L..	Oct. 15,	Ord. dept.
80	Hall, Chas. B.....	Oct. 15,	30 Infantry.
81	Duncan, Jos. W....	Oct. 16,	13 Infantry.
82	Havard, Valery....	Oct. 24,	Med. dept.
83	Pond, Geo. E.....	Oct. 26,	Qm. dept.
84	Wygant, Henry....	Nov. 8,	6 Infantry.
85	Mansfield, F. W...	Nov. 11,	1 Infantry.
86	Thomas, Earl D...	Nov. 16,	13 Cavalry.
87	Hughes, Martin B..	Dec. 6,	10 Cavalry.
88	Ray, P. Henry....	Dec. 8,	8 Infantry.
89	Hoff, John Van R.	Jan. 1, 1902	Med. dept.
90	Adair, Geo. W....	Jan. 1,	do.
91	Lockwood, Benj. C.	Jan. 31,	17 Infantry.
92	Moseley, Edw. B...	Feb. 14,	Med. dept.
93	Comegys, Wm. H..	Feb. 20,	Pay dept.
94	Taylor, Asher C....	Feb. 21,	Art. corps.
95	Reade, Philip.....	Mar. 12,	25 Infantry.
96	Maus, Louis M....	April 7,	Med. dept.
97	Van Orsdale, J. T.	April 14,	7 Infantry.
98	Buchanan, Jas. A.	April 14,	5 Infantry.
99	Huston, Jos. F....	April 15,	19 Infantry.

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RELATIVE RANK OF OFFICERS.—Continued.

No.	Name.	Date of Commission.	Corps or Regiment and Corps.
100	Kerr, Jas. T.	April 15,	A. G. dept.
101	Pullman, John W.	May 5,	Qm. dept.
102	Wittich, Willis	May 5,	2 Infantry.
103	James, Wm. H. W.	May 9,	23 Infantry.
104	Hoyt, Ralph W.	May 28,	14 Infantry.
105	Cornish, Geo. A.	May 28,	26 Infantry.
106	Stedman, C. A.	June 9,	4 Cavalry.
107	Baldwin, John A.	June 9,	16 Infantry.
108	Greer, John E.	June 14,	Ord. dept.
109	Hubbell, Henry W.	June 18,	Art. corps.
110	Turrill, Henry S.	June 28,	Med. dept.
111	Sprole, Henry W.	June 28,	1 Cavalry.
112	Williams, Chas. A.	June 28,	28 Infantry.
113	Maus, Marion P.	June 28,	22 Infantry.
114	Taylor, Blair D.	June 30,	Med. dept.
115	Smith, F. A.	July 14,	Ins. Gen.
116	Steever, E. Z.	July 15,	3 Cavalry.
117	Stewart, Wm. F.	July 22,	Art. corps.
118	Vogdes, A. W.	July 30,	do.
119	Woodbury, T. C.	July 30,	17 Infantry.
120	Stanton, Wm. R.	Sept. 13,	17 Cavalry.
121	Brown, Geo. L. R.	Oct. 3,	10 Infantry.
122	Pratt, E. B.	Oct. 7,	15 Infantry.
123	Thorp, Frank	Oct. 15,	Art. corps.
124	Caziare, L. T.	Oct. 15,	do.
125	Cowles, C. D.	Oct. 18,	4 Infantry.
	Majors.		
1	Tucker, Wm. F.	Feb. 21, 1882	Pay dept.
2	Muhlenberg, J. C.	Mar. 20,	do.
3	Smith, Geo. R.	July 5,	do.
4	Baker, John P.	Dec. 8,	do.
5	Quinn, Jas. B.	July 22, 1888	Corps. of eng.
6	Lockwood, Dan'l W.	July 23,	do.
7	Ruffner, Ernest H.	July 2, 1889	do.
8	Sears, Clinton B.	Sept. 20, 1892	do.
9	Halford, Elijah, W.	Jan. 10, 1893	Pay dept.
10	Comegys, Edw. T.	Oct. 26,	Med. dept.
11	Kilbourne, Chas. E.	Nov. 6,	Pay dept.
12	Reed, Walter	Dec. 4,	Med. dept.
13	Kilbourne, H'y S.	Feb. 22, 1894	do.
14	Tourney, Geo. H.	June 6,	do.
15	Wood, Marshall W.	June 28,	do.
16	Pitman, John	Sept. 2,	Ord. dept.
17	Powell, Chas. F.	Jan. 26, 1895	Corps of eng.
18	Knight, Jno. G D.	Feb. 3,	do.
19	Hoxie, Richard L.	Mar. 31,	do.
20	Marshall, Wm. L.	May 10,	do.
21	Willard, Jos. H.	Aug. 13,	do.
22	Crampton, L. W.	Sept. 6,	Med. dept.
23	Gardner, Edw. F.	Oct. 1,	do.
24	Bixby, Wm H.	Oct. 2,	Corps of eng.
25	Corbusier, Wm. H.	Oct. 17,	Med. dept.
26	Appel, Daniel M.	Nov. 15,	do.
27	Perley, Harry O.	Dec. 7,	do.
28	Rossell, Wm. T.	Jan. 6, 1896	Corps of eng.
29	Symons, Thos. W.	Mar. 31,	do.
30	McNally, Val.	June 6,	Ord. dept.
31	Davis, Wm. B.	Aug. 11,	Med. dept.
32	Gray, Wm. W.	Oct. 10,	do.
33	Brechemin, Louis.	Nov. 9,	do.
34	La Garde, Louis A.	Nov. 13,	Med. dept.
35	Banister, John M.	Jan. 26, 1897	do.
36	Bullis, John L.	Jan. 29,	do.
37	Leach, Smith S.	Feb. 5,	do.
38	Shaler, Charles	Feb. 22,	9 Cavalry.
39	Appel, Aaron H.	May 3,	2 Cavalry.
40	Pope, Jas W.	June 11,	3 Cavalry.
41	Kingman, Dan C.	July 31,	5 Cavalry
42	Powell, Junius I.	Oct. 1,	A. A. G.
43	Richard, Chas.	Nov. 15,	2 Cavalry.
44	Carter, W. Fitz'h.	Nov. 30,	Med. dept.
45	Miller, Crosby P.	Feb. 4, 1898	do.
46	Ebert, Rudolph G.	April 17	14 Cavalry.
47	Gibson, Robert J.	April 23,	Med. dept.
48	Rogers, Harry L.	May 2,	do.
49	Allison, Jas. N.	May 11,	11 Cavalry.
50	Black, Wm. M.	May 18,	A. A. G.
51	Watrous, Jerome A	June 15,	13 Cavalry.
52	Fisk, Walter L.	July 5,	4 Cavalry.
53	Roessler, Sol. W.	July 5,	Med. dept.
54	Derby, Geo. McC.	July 5,	do.
55	Lusk, Jas. L.	July 5,	do.
56	Abbot, Frederic V.	July 5,	do.
57	Casey, Thos. L.	July 5,	do.
58	Bingham, Theo. A.	July 5,	do.
59	Gorgas, Wm. C.	July 6,	Med. dept.
60	Smith, Chas. S.	July 7,	Ord. dept.
61	Blunt, Stanhope E.	July 7,	do.
62	Heath, Frank	July 7,	do.
63	Taylor, Daniel M.	July 7,	do.
64	Arthur, Wm. H.	Aug. 23,	Med. dept.
65	Baldwin, Wm. H.	Sept, 9,	Qm. dept.
66	Gilbert, Wm. W.	Nov. 3,	Pay dept.
67	True, Theo, E.	Nov. 13,	Qm. dept.
68	Bushnell, Geo. E.	Dec. 10,	Med. dept.
69	Birmingham, H. P.	Dec, 15,	do.
70	Carter, Edw. C.	Dec. 21,	do.
71	Tweedale, John	Mar. 2, 1899	R. and P. of.
72	Reese, Harry L.	Mar. 3,	Pay dept.
73	Vinson, Webster	April 3,	do.
74	Lyle, David A.	April 7,	Ord. dept.
75	Wyeth, Marlboro C.	June 8,	Med. dept.
76	Godwin, Edw. A.	July 1,	7 Cavalry.
77	Ward, Fred'k K.	July 11,	1 Cavalry.
78	Hyde, John McE.	July 13,	Qm. dept.
79	Newbold, Chas.	July 22,	Pay dept.
80	Borden, Geo. P.	Sept. 8,	5 Infantry.
81	Wheeler, Wm. B.	Sept. 8,	18 Infantry.
82	Scott, Walter S.	Sept. 8,	27 Infantry.
83	Wallace, Ham'n S.	Sept. 9,	Pay dept.
84	Rodgers, Alex	Sept. 14,	4 Cavalry.
85	Gardner, Cornelius	Sept. 16,	13 Infantry.
86	Reynolds, Alfred	Sept. 20,	Ins. Gen.
87	Allen, Leven C.	Oct. 10,	16 Infantry.
88	Schuyler, Walter S.	Oct. 18,	2 Cavalry.
89	Macklin, Jas. E.	Oct. 19,	11 Infantry.
90	Pitcher, Wm. L.	Oct. 20,	8 Infantry.
91	Johnson, Rich W.	Nov. 6,	Med. dept.
92	Foster, Herbert S.	Nov. 15,	12 Infantry.
93	Thompson, R. E.	Dec. 1,	Sig. corps.
94	Dent, John C.	Dec. 15,	24 Infantry.
95	McGunnegle, G. K.	Dec. 18,	3 Infantry.
96	Ruhlen, Geo.	Jan. 6, 1900	Qm. dept.
97	Woodward, S. L.	Jan. 10,	1 Cavalry.
98	Robertson, E. B.	Jan. 12,	9 Infantry.
99	Booth, Chas. A.	Jan. 15,	7 Infantry.
100	Kingsbury, H. F.	Jan. 23,	3 Cavalry.
101	Townsend, C. McD.	Jan. 29,	Corps of eng.
102	Owen, Wm. O.	Feb. 1,	Med. dept.
103	Egan, Peter R.	Feb. 2,	do.
104	Goethals, Geo, W.	Feb. 7,	Corps of eng.
105	Brainard, David L.	Feb. 12,	Sub. dept.
106	Wakeman, Wm. J.	Feb. 21,	Med. dept.
107	Rockwell, Jas., Jr.	Mar. 5,	Ord. dept.
108	Payson, Francis L.	Mar. 5,	Pay dept.
109	Millis, John	April 2,	Corps of eng.
110	Stephenson, Wm.	April 28,	Med. dept.
111	Greene, Henry A.	May 31,	A. A. G.
112	Bolton, Edwin B.	June 9,	24 Infantry.
113	Pettit, Jas. S.	June 18,	Ins. Gen.
114	Hodges, Chas L.	July 13,	23 Infantry.
115	Loughbor'gh, R. H. R.	Aug. 11,	6 Infantry.
116	Miller, Wm. H.	Aug. 12,	Qm. dept.
117	Ballance, John G.	Sept. 7,	A. A. G.
118	Phillips, John L.	Oct. 8,	Med. dept.
119	Taylor, Frank	Oct. 9,	15 Infantry.
120	Jones, S. R.	Nov. 1,	Qm. dept.
121	Yeatman, Rich. T.	Nov. 13,	22 Infantry.
122	Robinsin, W. W. Jr.	Nov. 14,	Qm. dept.
123	McCaleb, Thos. S.	Dec. 5,	6 Infantry.
124	Davis, Thos. F.	Dec. 7,	15 Infantry.
125	Davis, Geo B.	Dec. 13,	Sub. dept.
126	Brush, Daniel H.	Jan. 17, 1901	25 Infantry.
127	Russell, And. H.	Feb. 2,	Ord. dept.
128	West, Frank	Feb. 2,	Ins. Gen.
129	Chase, Geo. F.	Feb. 2,	7 Cavalry.
130	Beck, Wm. H.	Feb. 2,	6 Cavalry.
131	Bonus, Peter S.	Feb. 2,	1 Cavalry.
132	Parker, James	Feb. 2,	A. A. G.
133	Polemus, Adrian S.	Feb. 2,	Med. dept.
134	Borden, Wm. C.	Feb. 2,	do.
135	Mearns, Edgar A.	Feb. 2,	do.
136	Edie, Guy L.	Feb. 2,	Pay dept.
137	Crosby, Wm. D.	Feb. 2,	Corps of eng.
138	Kneedler, Wm. L.	Feb. 2,	Ord. dept.
139	Gandy, Chas. M.	Feb. 2,	Med. dept.
140	Garrard, Joseph	Feb. 2,	Qm. dept.
141	Robinson, Frank U.	Feb. 2,	Corps of eng.
142	Hein, Otto L.	Feb. 2,	Med. dept.
143	Battock, Geo. H.	Feb. 2,	do.
144	Fountain, Sam'l W.	Feb. 2,	do.
145	Pearson, Dan'l C.	Feb. 2,	Qm. dept.
146	Ewing, Chas. B.	Feb. 2,	Med. dept.
147	McCaw, Walter D.	Feb. 2,	do.
148	Dodd, Geo. A.	Feb. 2,	Pay dept.
149	Kean, Jefferson R.	Feb. 2,	Sub. dept.
150	Raymond, Henry I.	Feb. 2,	Corps of eng.
151	Hickey, Jas. B.	Feb. 2,	Pay dept.
152	McClernand, E. J.	Feb. 2,	Corps of eng.
153	Hunt, Levi P.	Feb. 2,	do.
154	Murray, Cunliffe H.	Feb. 2,	do.
155	Varnum, Chas A.	Feb. 2,	7 Cavalry.
156	Ives, Francis J.	Feb. 2,	Med. dept.
157	Kendall, Wm. P.	Feb. 2,	do.
158	Morris, Edw. R.	Feb. 2,	do.
159	Wright, Henry H.	Feb. 2,	9 Cavalry.
160	Tutherly, H. E.	Feb. 2,	11 Cavalry.
161	Hare, Luther R	Feb. 2,	12 Cavalry
162	Jones, Thad. W.	Feb. 2,	13 Cavalry.
163	Hardie, Francis H.	Feb. 2,	14 Cavalry.
164	Hunter, Geo. K.	Feb. 2,	15 Cavalry.
165	O'Connor, Chas. M.	Feb. 2,	14 Cavalry.
166	Howe, Walter	Feb. 2,	Art. corps.
167	Leary, Peter, Jr.	Feb. 2,	do.
168	Richmond, E. T. C.	Feb. 2,	do.
169	Martin, M. C.	Feb. 2,	Qm. dept.
170	Long, Oscar F.	Feb. 2,	do.
171	Scriven, Geo. P.	Feb. 2,	Sig. corps.
172	Crane, Chas. J.	Feb. 2,	A. A. G.
173	Bailey, Hobart K.	Feb. 2,	Ins. Gen.

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RELATIVE RANK OF OFFICERS.—Continued.

No.	Name.	Date of Commission.	Corps or Regiment and Corps.
174	Potts, Ramsey D.	Feb. 2,	Art. corps.
175	Paulding, Wm.	Feb. 2,	3 Infantry.
176	Hills, Elbridge R.	Feb. 2,	Art. corps.
177	Croke, Lorenzo W.	Feb. 2,	26 Infantry.
178	Sharpe, Alfred C.	Feb. 2,	A. A. G.
179	Roach, Geo. H.	Feb. 2,	28 Infantry.
180	Bowen, W. H. C.	Feb. 2,	5 Infantry.
181	Robinson, H. F.	Feb. 2,	4 Infantry.
182	Von Schrader, F.	Feb. 2,	Qm. dept.
183	Wotherspoon, W. W	Feb. 2,	6 Infantry.
184	Mason, Chas. W.	Feb. 2,	4 Infantry.
185	Williams, Arthur	Feb. 2,	26 Infantry.
186	Webster, Edm. K.	Feb. 2,	27 Infantry.
187	Irons, James A.	Feb. 2,	Ins. Gen.
188	Carrington, F. DeL.	Feb. 2,	1 Infantry.
189	Lovering, L. A.	Feb. 2,	29 Infantry.
190	Evans, Robert K.	Feb. 2,	A. A. G.
191	Cooke, Geo. F.	Feb. 2,	26 Infantry.
192	Glassford, Wm. A.	Feb. 2,	Sig. corps.
193	Chubb, Chs. St. J.	Feb. 2,	27 Infantry.
194	Sawyer, J. E.	Feb. 2,	Qm. dept.
195	Wood, Palmer G.	Feb. 2,	12 Infantry.
196	Howland, Carver	Feb. 2,	29 Infantry.
197	Stevens, Robert R.	Feb. 2,	Qm. dept.
198	Hodgson, Fred'k K.	Feb. 2,	do.
199	Crittenden, John J.	Feb. 2,	22 Infantry.
200	Wood, Wm. T.	Feb. 2,	20 Infantry.
201	Evans, Wm P.	Feb. 2,	29 Infantry.
202	Bellinger, John B.	Feb. 2,	Qm. dept.
203	French, John T., Jr.	Feb. 2,	do.
204	Aleshire, Jas. B.	Feb. 2,	do.
205	West, Barrington K.	Feb. 2,	Sub. dept.
206	Niskern, Albert D.	Feb. 2,	do.
207	Maxfield, Joseph E.	Feb. 2,	Sig. corps.
208	Carbough, H. C.	Feb. 2,	J. A. Gen. dept.
209	Downey, Geo. F.	Feb. 2,	Pay dept.
210	Hull, John A.	Feb. 2,	J. A. Gen. dept.
211	Dunn, Geo. M.	Feb. 2,	do.
212	Harris, H. S. T.	Feb. 4,	Med. dept.
213	Birnie, Rogers	Feb. 7,	Ord dept.
214	Craig, Louis A.	Feb. 17,	15 Cavalry.
215	Wilder, Wilbur E.	Feb. 19,	A. A. G.
216	Guilfoyle, John F.	Feb. 28,	12 Cavalry.
217	Watts, Chas. H	Feb. 28,	5 Cavalry.
218	Edwards, Frank A.	Feb. 28,	4 Cavalry.
219	Day, M. W.	Feb. 28,	15 Cavalry.
220	Finley, Walter L.	Feb. 28,	11 Cavalry.
221	Taylor, Sidney W.	Feb. 28,	A. A. G.
222	Humphreys, Chas.	Feb. 28,	Art. corps.
223	Lomia, Luigui	Feb. 28,	do.
224	Schenck, Alex. D.	Feb. 28,	do.
225	Irvine, Robt. J. C.	Feb. 28,	9 Infantry.
226	Hardin, Edw E.	Feb. 28,	7 Infantry.
227	Wilson, Rich. H.	Feb. 28,	8 Infantry.
228	Pratt, Sedgwick	Feb. 28,	Art. corps.
229	Febiger, Lea	Feb. 28,	17 Infantry.
230	McClellan, John	Feb. 28,	Art. corps.
231	Byrne, Bernard A.	Feb. 28,	13 Infantry.
232	French, Francis H.	Feb. 28,	16 Infantry.
233	Augur, Ammon A.	Feb. 28,	20 Infantry.
234	Scott, Geo. L.	Mar. 1,	10 Cavalry.
235	McClure, Chas.	Mar. 1,	14 Infantry.
236	Wolf, Silas A.	Mar. 2,	19 Infantry.
237	Starr, Chas. G.	Mar. 4,	25 Infantry.
238	Buttler, Wm. O.	Mar. 5,	25 Infantry.
239	Kendall, Henry F.	Mar. 24,	12 Cavalry.
240	Rogers, Jas. S.	Mar. 25,	20 Infantry.
241	Young, Geo. S.	April 1,	18 Infantry.
242	Eastman, Frank F.	April 1,	Sub. dept.
243	Bullard, Robt. L.	April 1,	28 Infantry.
244	Banister, Wm. B.	April 2,	Med. dept.
245	Krauthoff, Chas. R.	April 8,	Sub. dept.
246	Woodruff, Chas. E.	April 13,	Med. dept.
247	Moon, Henry B.	April 13,	10 Infantry.
248	Peshine, J. H. H.	April 16,	11 Infantry.
249	Glenn, Edwin F.	April 22,	5 Infantry.
250	Ayres, Chas. G.	April 29,	8 Cavalry.
251	Biddle, John	April 30,	Corps of eng.
252	Hodges, Harry F.	May 2,	do.
253	Warren, Jas. G.	May 3,	do.
254	Goodman, Thos. C.	May 3,	Pay dept.
255	Houston, Jas. E.	May 3,	do.
256	Cecil, Geo. R.	May 4,	8 Infantry.
257	Patterson, Robt. H.	May 8,	Art. corps.
258	Anderson, H. R.	May 8,	do.
259	Wood, Oliver E.	May 8,	do.
260	Dodds, Frank L.	May 22,	J. A. Gen. dept.
261	Porter, John B.	May 27,	do.
262	Wainwright, R.P.P.	May 29,	5 Cavalry.
263	Fuller, Ezra B.	May 31,	10 Cavalry.
264	Shillock, Paul	June 7,	Med. dept.
265	Goodier, Lewis F.	June 18,	J. A. Gen. dept.
266	Mann, Wm. A.	July 1,	14 Infantry.
267	Davis, Edw.	July 1,	Art. corps.
268	Califf, Jos. M.	July 1,	do.
269	Hobbs, Chas. W.	July 1,	do.
270	Best, Clermont L.	July 1,	do.
271	Hoskins, J. D. C.	July 1,	do.
272	Waltz, Millard F.	July 5,	1 Infantry.
273	Ames, Robert F.	July 11,	16 Infantry.
274	Getty, Robert N.	July 23,	1 Infantry.
275	Jones, Frank B.	July 26,	9 Infantry.
276	Harris, Henry L.	Aug. 1,	Art. corps.
277	Murray, Arthur	Aug. 1,	do.
278	Birkhimer, W. E.	Aug. 1,	do.
279	Adams, Thos. R.	Aug. 1,	Ins. Gen.
280	Lundeen, John A.	Aug. 1,	Art. corps.
281	Crowford, Medorem	Aug. 22,	do.
282	Whistler, G. N.	Aug. 22,	do.
283	Reed, Henry A.	Aug. 22,	do.
284	Cummins, Albert S.	Aug. 22,	do.
285	Dyer, Alex. B.	Aug. 23,	do.
286	Gresham, John C.	Sept. 17	6 Cavalry.
287	Byrne, Chas.	Sept. 22,	30 Infantry.
288	Walker, L. H.	Sept. 23,	Art. corps.
289	Duvall, Wm. P.	Sept. 23,	do.
290	Andrews, Henry M.	Sept. 23,	do.
291	Parkhurst, Chas. D.	Sept. 23,	do.
292	Randolph, Benj. H.	Sept. 23,	do.
293	Abercrombie, W. R.	Sept. 27,	30 Infantry.
294	Nichols, Wm. A.	Oct. 5,	21 Infantry.
295	Terrett, Colville P.	Oct. 7,	12 Infantry.
296	MacNutt, Ira	Oct. 15,	Ord. dept.
297	Phister, Nat P.	Oct. 15,	2 Infantry.
298	Paxton, Alexis R.	Oct. 16,	18 Infantry.
299	Rafferty, Ogden	Oct. 24,	Med. dept.
300	Littell, Isaac W.	Oct. 26,	Qm. dept.
301	Bingham, Gonz. S.	Oct. 26,	do.
302	Macomb, M M.	Nov. 4,	Art. corps.
303	Wisser, John P.	Nov. 4,	do.
304	Torrey, Zerah W.	Nov. 8,	24 Infantry.
305	Jackson, Jas. B.	Nov. 11,	11 Infantry.
306	Ray, Beecher B.	Nov. 12,	Pay dept.
307	Gale, Geo. H. G.	Dec. 6,	9 Cavalry.
308	Turner, Reuben B.	Dec. 8,	8 Infantry.
309	Pitcher, John	Dec. 9,	6 Cavalry.
310	Mason, Chas. F.	Dec. 9,	Med. dept.
311	Glennan, Jas. D.	Jan. 1, 1902	do.
312	Bradley, Alfred E.	Jan. 1,	do.
313	Frederick, Dan'l A.	Jan. 31,	21 Infantry.
314	Ten Eyck, Benj. L.	Feb. 14,	Med. dept.
315	Lord, Herbert M.	Feb. 20,	Pay dept.
316	Harrison, G. F. E.	Feb. 21,	Art. corps.
317	Taylor, Chas. W.	Feb. 22,	18 Cavalry.
318	Trison, John C. F.	Mar. 12,	4 Infantry.
319	Browne, Edw. H.	Mar. 22,	2 Infantry.
320	Wilcox, Timothy E.	April 7,	Med. dept.
321	Ducat, Arthur C.	April 14,	28 Infantry.
322	Travis, P. M. B.	April 14,	19 Infantry.
323	Goe, Jas. B.	April 15,	Qm. dept.
324	Devol, Carroll A.	May 5,	21 Infantry.
325	Liggett, Hunter	May 5,	23 Infantry.
326	Bonesteel, Chas. H.	May 9,	10 Infantry.
327	Kennon, L. W. V.	May 28,	15 Infantry.
328	Lassiter, Wm.	May 28,	6 Infantry.
329	Morton, Chas. G.	May 28,	10 Cavalry.
330	Beach, Wm. D.	June 9,	22 Infantry.
331	Pickering, Abner	June 9,	Ord. dept.
332	Baker, Frank	June 14,	Art. corps.
333	Williams, John R.	June 18,	8 Cavalry.
334	Shunk, Wm. A.	June 28,	Med. dept.
335	Frick, Euclid B.	June 28,	17 Infantry.
336	Maney, Jas. A.	June 28,	2 Infantry.
337	Bailey, Harry L.	June 28,	14 Infantry.
338	Elkonhead, F. E.	Feb. 2, 1901	Med. dept.
339	Keefer, Frank R.	June 30, 1902	

GENERALS RETIRED FROM ACTIVE SERVICE.

Name.	Date of Retirement.	Cause for Retirement.
Lieutenant-General.		
Schofield, John M.	Sept. 28, 1895	By oper. of law.
Major-Generals.		
Sickles, DanieL E.	April 14, 1869	Loss of limb.
Howard, Oliver O.	Nov. 8, 1884	By oper. of law.
McCook, Alex. D.	April 22, 1835	do.
Ruger, Thos. H.	April 2, 1897	do.
Wheaton, Frank	May 8,	do.
Forsyth, James W.	May 14,	After 40 yrs. serv.
Merritt, Wesley	June 16, 1900	By oper. of law.
Shafter, Wm. R.	June 30, 1901	do.
Otis, Elwell S.	Mar. 25, 1902	do.
Wheaton, Lloyd	July 15,	By oper. of law.
Brooke, John R.	July 21,	do.
Brigadier-Generals.		
Fessenden, Francis	Nov. 1, 1866	Loss of limb.
Long, Eli	Aug. 16, 1867	W'ds in line duty.
Wood, Thos. J.	June 9, 1868	do.
Hardin, Martin D.	Mar. 15, 1869	do.
Rucker, Daniel H.	Feb. 23, 1882	After 40 yrs. serv.
Murray, Robert	Aug. 16, 1886	By oper. of law.
Wilcox, Orlando B.	April 16, 1887	do.
Baird, Absalom	Aug. 20, 1888	do.
Drum, Richard C.	May 20, 1889	do.

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GENERALS RETIRED FROM ACTIVE SERVICE.—Continued.

Name.	Date of Retirement.	Cause for Retirement.	Name.	Date of Retirement.	Cause for Retirement.
Rochester, Wm. B.	Feb. 15, 1890	By oper. of law.	Wheeler, Joseph	Sept. 10,	By oper of law.
Holabird, Samuel B.	June 16,	do.	Freeman, Henry B.	Jan. 17, 1901	do.
Grierson, Benj. H.	July 8,	do.	Eagan, Chas. P.	Dec. 6, 1900	Over 30 yrs. serv.
Moore, John	Aug. 16,	do.	Schwan, Theodore	Feb. 21, 1901	After 40 yrs. serv.
Carr, Eugene A.	Feb. 15, 1893	Over 62 yrs. age.	Daggett, Aaron S.	Mar. 2,	Over 30 yrs. serv.
Carlin, Wm. P.	Nov. 24,	By oper. of law.	Wilson, John M.	April 11,	After 40 yrs. serv.
Hawkins, John P.	Sept. 29, 1894	do.	Robert, Henry M.	May 2,	By oper. of law.
Smith, William	May 26, 1895	do.	Barlow, John W.	May 3,	After 40 yrs. serv.
Morgan, Michael E.	Jan. 18, 1897	do.	Lieber, G. Norman	May 21,	By oper. of law.
Craighill, Wm. P.	Feb. 1,	After 40 yrs. serv.	Barr, Thomas F.	May 22,	Over 30 yrs. serv.
Sawtelle, Chas. G.	Feb. 16,	do.	Clous, John W.	May 24,	After 40 yrs. serv.
Mills, Anson	June 22,	Over 30 yrs. serv.	Bell, James M.	Oct. 1,	By oper. of law.
Carlton, Caleb H.	June 30,	After 40 yrs. serv.	Merriam, Henry C.	Nov. 13,	do.
Ruggles, George D.	Sept. 11,	By oper. of law.	Hall, Robert H.	Nov. 15,	do.
Sullivan, Thos. C.	Nov. 14,	do.	Buffington, Adelbert R.	Nov. 22,	do.
Bell, Wm. H.	Jan. 28, 1898	do.	Guenther, Francis L.	Feb. 22, 1902	do.
Weeks, George H.	Feb. 3,	do.	De Russy, Isaac D.	April 15,	After 40 yrs. serv.
Breck, Samuel	Feb. 25,	do.	Burt, Andrew S.	April 15,	do.
Nash, Wm. H.	May 2,	At age of 62 yrs.	Sheridan, Michael V.	April 16,	Over 30 yrs. serv.
Graham, Wm. M.	Sept. 28,	By oper. of law.	Hooton, Mott	April 16,	By oper. of law.
Hawkins, Hamilton S.	Oct. 4,	After 40 yrs. serv.	Snyder, Simon	May 10,	Over 30 yrs. serv.
Coppinger, John J.	Oct. 11,	By oper. of law.	Auman, William	May 10,	do.
Kent, Jacob F.	Oct. 15,	After 40 yrs. serv.	Harbach, Abram A.	May 28,	After 40 yrs. serv.
Worth, Wm. S.	Nov. 9,	Over 30 yrs. serv.	Spurgin, Wm. F.	May 29,	do.
Wherry, Wm. M.	Jan. 18, 1899	do.	Sternberg, Geo. M.	June 8,	By oper. of law.
Patterson, John H.	Feb. 6,	do.	Whiteside, Sam'l M.	June 9,	After 40 yrs. serv.
Sinclair, Wm.	Feb. 13,	After 40 yrs. serv.	Lincoln, Sumner H.	June 9,	do.
Miller, Marcus P.	Mar. 27,	By oper. of law.	Bird, Charles	June 17,	By oper. of law.
Sumner, Edwin V.	Mar. 30,	Over 30 yrs. serv.	Smith, Jacob	July 16,	Sec. 1251 rev. stat.
Carey, Asa B.	July 12,	By oper. of law.	Ward, Thomas	July 22,	After 40 yrs. serv.
Pennington, A. C. M.	Oct. 17,	After 40 yrs. serv.	Forwood, William H.	Sept. 7,	By oper. of law.
Frank, Royal T.	Oct. 18,	do.	Bisbee, William H.	Oct. 1,	After 40 yrs. serv.
Carpenter, Louis H.	Oct. 19,	Over 30 yrs. serv.	Kimball, Amos S.	Oct. 2,	do.
Overshine, Samuel	Oct. 20,	do.	McKibben, Chambers	Oct. 3,	do.
Burke, Daniel W.	Oct. 21,	After 40 yrs. serv.	Quinton, William	Oct. 9,	do.
Kellogg, Edgar R.	Dec. 16,	Over 30 yrs. serv.	Rodgers, John I.	Oct. 15,	do.
Carpenter, Gilbert S.	Dec. 26,	do.	Hood, Charles C.	Nov. 24,	do.
Anderson, Thos. M.	Jan. 21, 1900	By oper. of law.			

PAY TABLE OF THE ARMY.

Grade.	Pay of Officers in Active Service.					Pay of Retired Officers.				
	Yearly.	Monthly Pay.				Yearly.	Monthly Pay.			
		After 5 years' service.	After 10 years' service.	After 15 years' service.	After 20 years' service.		After 5 yrs.' service.	After 10 yrs ' service.	After 15 yrs.' service.	After 20 yrs.' service.
		10 per ct.	20 per ct.	30 per ct.	40 per ct.					
Lieutenant-General	$11,000.00	....	....	....	....	$8,250.00	....	....	....	....
Major-General	7,500.00	....	....	....	....	5,625.00	....	....	....	....
Brigadier-General	5,500.00	....	....	....	....	4,125.00	....	....	....	....
Colonel	3,500.00	$320.83	$350.00	$375.00	$375.00	2,625.00	$240.62	$262.50	$281.25	$281.25
Lieutenant-Colonel	3,000.00	275.00	300.00	325.00	333.33	2,250.00	206.25	225.00	243.75	250.00
Major	2,500.00	229.17	250.00	270.83	291.67	1,875.00	171.87	187.50	203.12	218.75
Captain, mounted	2,000.00	183.33	200.00	216.67	233.33	1,500.00	137.50	150.00	162.50	175.00
Captain, not mount'd	1,800.00	165.00	180.00	195.00	210.00	1,350.00	123.75	135.00	146.25	157.50
Regemental Adjutant (Captain mtd.)	2,000.00	183.33	200.00	216.67	233.33	....	....	....	....	....
Regimental Quartermaster (Capt. mtd.)	2,000.00	183.33	200.00	216.67	233.33	....	....	....	....	....
Regimental Commissary (Capt. mtd.)	2,000.00	183.33	200.00	216.67	233.33	....	....	....	....	....
Battallion & Squadron Adjutant, Eng., Cav. & Infy.	1,800.00	165.00	180.00	195.00	210.00	....	....	....	....	....
Battalion & Squadron Quartermaster & Commissary	1,600.00	146.67	160.00	173.33	186.67	....	....	....	....	....
1st Lieutenant, mtd.	1,600.00	146.67	160.00	173.33	186.67	1,200.00	110.00	120.00	130.00	140.00
1st Lieut., not mtd.	1,500.00	137.50	150.00	162.50	175.00	1,125.00	103.12	112.50	121.87	131.25
2d Lieutenant, mtd.	1,500.00	137.50	150.00	162.50	175.00	1,125.00	103.12	112.50	121.87	131.25
2d Lieut., not mtd.	1,400.00	128.33	140.00	151.67	163.33	1,050.00	96.25	105.00	113.75	122.50
Chaplain	1,800.00	165.00	180.00	195.00	210.00	1,350.00	123.75	135.00	146.25	157.50

The pay of non-commissioned officers ranges from $15 to $46 per month; that of privates, from $13 to $23 per month, according to the years of actual service. Hospital stewards are paid from $45 to $55 per month; acting hospital stewards, $25 to $35 per month; cooks, $20 to $30 per month, and musicians from $17 to $70 per month. Clerks at military headquarters receive from $83.33 to $150 per month; nurses, $40 to $150 per month, while contract surgeons, dental surgeons and veterinarians are paid salaries that range from $125 to $210 per month.

Enlisted men who retire are entitled to three-fourths the monthly pay allowed in the grade they held at retirement, with commutation of clothing and rations at the rate of $0.50 per month. A certificate of merit entitles a soldier to $2 per month additional pay, continuing throughout all subsequent service.

ENLISTMENT CONDITIONS OF THE ARMY.

All persons applying for enlistment in the United States Army must be not less than eighteen nor more than thirty-five years of age. They must also be of good moral character, of temperate habits and be able to pass the necessary examinton to show that they can speak, read and write the English language, and are able-bodied and free from disease. Persons who are under eighteen years of age, but who can meet all other requirements of the service, are accepted for enlistment if they can produce the written consent of parent or guardian.

The height and weight requirements are as follows:

For infantry and coast artillery, height not less than 5 feet 4 inches; weight, not less than 120 and not more than 190 pounds.

For cavalry and field artillery service the height must not be under 5 feet 4 inches, nor in excess of 5 feet 10 inches, while the weight must not be more than 165 pounds.

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United States Military Academy.

Cadets for the military service of the United States receive practical and theoretical training therefor at the United States Military Academy, located at West Point, N. Y. Upon satisfactory completion of its course cadets are eligible for promotion and commission as Second Lieutenants in any arm or corps of the army in which there may be a vacancy which they have been judged competent to fill.

Each Congressional District and each of the territories is entitled to have one cadet at the academy; each State is entitled, in addition, to two appointed at large, and forty are appointed from the country at large. In the case of those appointed from Congressional Districts the appointments are made on recommendation of the congressional representative or delegate; cadets at large from States are appointed on recommendation of the respective Senators from those States; and those from the country at large and the District of Columbia are selected by the President on his own responsibility. Each appointee, except in the case of the last class mentioned, must be an actual resident of the State, District or Territory from which the appointment is made.

APPOINTMENT TO WEST POINT.

Appointments must be made one year in advance of the date of admission, except when, through death or otherwise, a vacancy occurs which cannot be provided for by such appointment in advance. These vacancies are filled in time for the next examination. For each candidate appointed two alternates may be named.

The academic duties and exercises commence on the 1st of September and continue until the 1st of June following. Examinations of the classes are held in December and June; and from the termination of the examinations in June, until the end of August, the cadets live in camp, engaged in military duties and exercises, receiving military instruction only. Each cadet is allowed $500 per annum and one ration per day, or commutation therefor at 30 cents per day, making the total pay $609.50 per annum, commencing with admission to the academy. The actual and necessary travelling expenses of candidates from their homes to the academy are credited to their accounts, if they succeed in entering, after they become cadets. No cadet is permitted to receive money or any other supplies from parents or friends. Except in extreme cases cadets are allowed but one leave of absence during the four years' course, and as a rule this leave is granted at the end of the first two years' course of study.

GROWTH OF THE ACADEMY.

West Point has been occupied as a military port continuously since January 20, 1778. Prior to this, on October 1, 1776, Congress passed a resolution appointing a committee to prepare a plan for "A Military Academy at the Army." As a result a resolution was passed on June 20, 1777, providing for a Corps of Invalids "to serve as a military school for young gentlemen previous to their being appointed to marching regiments," and such a corps was organized in July following. At Washington's request in 1781 the corps was marched from Philadelphia to form part of the garrison at West Point. After the cessation of hostilities in 1783 Washington laid the matter of a military academy before his officers at Newburg, and it was referred to in his message of December 3, 1793. There were already at West Point an engineer school, a laboratory and a library occupying three separate buildings, these existing there when the Invalid Corps went thither in 1781. By a law approved May 9, 1794, the organization was authorized of a Corps of Engineers and Artillerists with two "cadets" to each company, this being the creation of the grade of "cadet" in the American army. A school for the new corps was established at West Point during the same year, but the destruction of its buildings by fire in 1796 caused its suspension. On July 20, 1801, the Secretary of War directed that all the cadets of the Corps of Artillerists should report at West Point for instruction, and on September 1, that year, a school was opened with four army officers and a civilian as administrators and instructors. Washington was indefatigable in his advocacy of a military academy and the Act of Congress authorizing its creation was approved March 16, 1802. West Point was designated for its location and the academy, with ten cadets present, was formally opened July 4, 1802. The institution underwent a number of vicissitudes, and in March, 1812, it was without a single instructor. Up to that time eighty-eight cadets had been graduated. They had entered without mental or physical examination, at all ages from 12 to 34, and at any time of the year. By Act of Congress of April 29, 1812, the academy was reorganized upon principles which underlie its present organization, and its progress has been steady and gratifying.

From 1802 until 1902 inclusive the academy graduated 4,121 men. The present authorized number of cadets is 481, and the number of instructors is 81. The next annual commencement will occur on June 11, 1903.

INSTRUCTION AT WEST POINT.

The course of instruction is largely mathematical and professional. The principal studies are mathematics, drawing, natural and experimental philosophy, chemistry, chemical physics, mineralogy, geology, electricity, history; international, constitutional and military law; the French and Spanish languages, drill regulations of all arms of the service, civil and military engineering, the art and science of war, and ordnance and gunnery. The academy is under the superintendency of Colonel Albert S. Mills, U. S. A., who has a military staff. The academic staff is composed entirely of army officers, and includes professors, assistant professors and instructors in each of the several departments into which the curriculum is divided.

Under new regulations, which placed the examinations for entrance to the Military Academy under the control of the Secretary of War, the institution entered upon the second century of its history with the promise of rendering more efficient service than ever in the preparation of young men for the discharge of duty as officers in the army. New requirements met candidates for admission in 1902, and one of the demands was for a higher standard of qualification. As now provided the examinations are limited to one in each year, to be held on the 1st of May. While entrance has thus been made more difficult, to the future advantage of the service, the way of aspiring young men has been made somewhat easier, in one respect, by the provision for holding the examinations at a largely increased number of military posts. In addition to this the generally higher standard of qualification does not increase the amount of mental work required of the new cadet before he has adapted himself thoroughly to the academy's methods. As a matter of fact a considerable reduction in this work is one of the benefits which is expected to result from the amended system.

CHANGE IN THE REGULATIONS.

Another change which went into effect during the year is intended to guard against the creation of vacancies caused by the failure of both the appointee and his alternate to pass the necessary examinations and secure admission. In the future two alternates, instead of one, will be named with each principal nominated by a representative in Congress. It is proposed now that candidates may be admitted to the academy on certificate of educational qualification, so far as the mental examination is concerned, such certificate to be based either upon their success in a competitive examination preceding the appointment, or upon graduation from a public high school of the proper standard, or upon the fact that the candidate is a regular college or university student. This plan is credited with possessing strong merit, especially in the benefit a candidate would derive from it in being able, from the date of his appointment, to devote his energies to preparing for the course he is to take up, without giving time to further pursuit of studies wherein he has been declared proficient. Another suggestion which has been officially made is that the course at West Point could be advantageously modified to allow cadets who expect to enter the infantry and cavalry to elect a course in their last year similar to that of the special service school at Fort Leavenworth.

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The Navy of the United States.

The active list of the United States Navy comprises 1,945 commissioned and warrant officers and 25,228 enlisted men. There are 249 vessels in the regular navy, and 56 in the auxiliary navy, making a grand total of 305 vessels, only 17 of which are unfit for sea service.

FLAG OFFICERS.

ADMIRAL.

No. in grade.	Name.	Present duty or station.	Date of present duty or leave.	Expiration of last cruise or tour of sea service.	Date of entry into the service.	Date of present commission.	Appointed from.
	George Dewey	Senior member, Gen'l Bd	Mar. 29, 00	Oct. 99	Sept. 23, 54	Mar. 2, 99	Vt.

REAR ADMIRALS.

(Six additional in grade.)

	George C. Remy	Chairman Lt. House Bd	May 6, 02	May 02	Sept. 20, 55	Nov. 22, 98	Iowa.
	John C. Watson	Pres. Naval Ex. & Ret. Bds.	July 21, 02	Sept. 00	Sept. 29, 56	Mar. 3, 99	Ky.
3	Silas Casey	Comdg. Pacific Station	Jan. 28, 01	Dec. 97	Sept. 25, 56	Mar. 3, 99	N. Y.
	Francis J. Higginson	Com'g North Atlantic Sta	May 1, 01	Sept. 98	Sept. 24, 57	Mar. 3, 99	Mass.
	Frederick Rodgers	Awaiting orders	Nov. 9, 02	Nov. 02	Sept. 25, 57	Mar. 3, 99	Md.
6	Louis Kempff	Com. nav. def., Pac. dist	June 24, 02	Mar. 02	Sept. 25, 57	Mar. 3, 99	Ill.
	George W. Sumner	Com'g South Atlantic Sta.	Mar. 16, 02	June 97	Sept. 20, 58	Mar. 3, 99	Ky.
	Albert S. Barker	Comdt. n. yd., New York	July 17, 00	June 99	Oct. 25, 59	Oct. 10, 99	Mass.
9	Charles S. Cotton	Comdt. n. yd., Norfolk	July 16, 00	Sept. 98	Sept. 23, 58	Mar. 27, 00	Wis.
	Robley D. Evans	Commanding Asiatic Station	Apr. 8, 02	Sept. 98	Sept. 20, 60	Feb. 11, 01	Utah.
	Silas W. Terry	Comdt. n. yd., Washington	Mar. 24, 00	Sept. 99	Sept. 28, 58	Mar. 29, 00	Ky.
12	Merrill Miller	Comdt. n. yd., Mare Island	July 11, 00	Jan. 97	Nov. 28, 59	July 1, 00	Ohio.
	John J. Reed	Comdt. n. yd., Portsmouth	Apr. 1, 00	July 97	Sept. 21, 58	Nov. 29, 00	N. J.
	Henry C. Taylor	Chief Bu. of Navigation	Apr. 29, 02	Oct. 99	Sept. 20, 60	Feb. 11, 01	Ohio.
15	Mortimer L. Johnson	Comdt. navy yard, Boston	Oct. 3, 01	Oct. 98	Nov. 29, 59	Jan. 29, 01	Mass.
	Frank Wildes	Sr. Sq. Comdr., Asiatic Sta.	Feb. 7, 02	Nov. 98	Sept. 21, 60	Oct. 9, 01	Mass.
	Henry Glass	Comdg. tr. sta., San Fran	Jan. 23, 99	Dec. 98	Sept. 24, 60	Oct. 9, 01	Ill.
18	Charles E. Clark	Governor Naval Home	Sept. 17, 01	Aug. 98	Sept. 29, 60	June 16, 02	Vt.
	Philip H. Cooper	Com. Nav. defence, 2d dist	July 1, 02	Apr. 01	Sept. 28, 60	Feb. 9, 02	N. Y.
	Arent S. Crowninshield	Com'g European Station	Apr. 30, 02	Apr. 97	Sept. 21, 60	Mar. 16, 02	N. Y.
21	Joseph B. Coghlan	North Atlantic Station	June 2, 02	June 99	Sept. 27, 60	Apr. 11, 02	Ill.
	James H. Sands	Comdt. nav. yd., League Is.	June 9, 02	Aug. 98	Nov. 25, 59	Apr. 11, 02	Md.
	Yates Stirling	Comdt. navy yd., Puget Sd.	Nov. 21, 00	Dec. 97	Sept. 27, 60	June 8, 02	Md.
24	William C. Wise	Comd. navy yard, Pensacola.	Oct. 2, 02	Sept. 98	Sept. 29, 60	June 14, 02	Ky.

REAR ADMIRALS RETIRED.

Name.	Present residence.	Retired.	Sea service. Yrs.	Sea service. Ms.	Shore or other duty. Yrs.	Shore or other duty. Ms.	Born.
George Beall Balch	Baltimore, Md	3 Jan. 83	21	2	19	8	Tenn.
Aaron Ronkle Hughes	Washington, D. C	31 March 84	19	7	13	0	N. Y.
John Henry Upshur	Washington, D. C	1 June 85	22	5	16	8	Va.
Samuel Rhoads Franklin	Washington, D. C	24 Aug. 87	25	11	17	1	Penn.
Stephen Bleecker Luce	Newport, R. I	25 March 89	33	1	12	3	N. Y.
Bancroft Gherardi	Leave abroad	10 Nov. 94	25	8	17	0	La.
George Eugene Belknap	Brookline, Mass	22 Jan. 94	24	4	18	7	N. H.
David B. Harmony	Washington, D. C	26 June 93	21	7	17	5	Penn.
Andrew Ellicott Kennedy Benham	Washington, D. C	10 April 94	22	11	10	8	N. Y.
James Augustin Greer	Washington, D. C	28 Feb. 95	20	4	22	5	Ohio.
Aaron Ward Weaver	Washington, D. C	26 Sept. 93	20	1	20	2	Dist of Col.
George Brown	Indianapolis, Ind	19 June 97	22	7	10	5	Ind.
John Grimes Walker	Washington, D. C	20 March 97	17	2	24	4	N. H.
Francis Munroe Ramsay	Washington, D. C	5 April 97	16	9	29	0	Dist of Col.
Oscar Fitzalan Stanton	New London, Conn	30 July 94	19	9	17	8	N. Y.
Henry Erben	New York, N. Y	6 Sept. 94	20	2	20	6	N. Y.
Lester Anthony Beardslee	Little Falls, N. Y	1 Feb. 98	21	5	17	7	N. Y.
Thomas Oliver Selfridge, Jr	Washington, D. C	6 Feb. 98	20	5	20	6	Mass.
Joseph Nelson Miller	New York, N. Y	22 Nov. 98	18	7	26	0	Ohio.
Edmund Orville Matthews	On leave abroad	24 Oct. 98	14	3	29	7	Md.
Charles Stuart Norton	Brooklyn, N. Y	10 Aug. 98	16	9	26	1	N. Y.
Henry Lycurgus Howison	Yonkers, N. Y	10 Oct. 99	15	4	28	8	Dist of Col.
John A. Howell	Warrenton, Va	16 March 02	16	9	29	3	N. Y.
Albert Kautz	Amherst, Mass	29 Jan 01	17	5	22	5	Ohio.
Winfield Scott Schley	Washington, D. C	9 Oct. 01	18	3	25	4	Md.
Bartlett Jefferson Cromwell	Washington, D. C	9 Feb. 02	16	10	23	4	Neb.
William George Buehler	Philadelphia, Pa	25 March 99	16	11	21	5	Penn.
Henry Bellows Robeson	Walpole, N. H	28 March 99	16	1	21	6	Conn.
Benjamin Franklin Day	Glasgow, Va	28 March 00	17	8	16	4	Ohio.
Alexander Hugh McCormick	Annapolis, Md	26 March 00	15	1	23	5	Dist of Col.
Louis Joseph Allen	New York, N. Y	14 Jan. 02	18	2	21	9	Md.
Nicoll Ludlow	Washington, D. C	1 Nov. 99	19	2	14	5	N. Y.
Edwin M. Shepard	Washington, D. C	13 June 02	20	5	10	4	N. Y.
James Entwistle	Paterson, N. J	8 July 99	20	2	13	3	N. J.
Nehemiah Mayo Dyer	Melrose, Mass	19 Feb. 01	16	0	18	8	Mass.
Joseph Trilley	San Francisco, Cal	25 Sept. 99	17	1	15	10	Ireland.
John Lowe	Washington, D. C	11 Dec. 00	21	0	15	7	England.
Cipriano Andrade	Philadelphia, Pa	1 July 01	19	1	16	9	Mexico.
Lewis Wood Robinson	Philadelphia, Pa	21 Sept. 01	18	8	15	7	N. J.
Ralph Aston	Brooklyn, N. Y	20 Jan. 02	21	3	11	9	Conn.
James G. Green	New York, N. Y	11 May 01	19	2	15	6	Mass.
James McQueen Forsyth	Philadelphia, Pa	25 Sept. 01	19	2	17	3	Bahama Is.
George Elmore Ide	New York, N. Y	27 Sept. 01	16	10	14	0	Ohio.
Oscar Walter Farenholt	San Francisco, Cal	1 Sept. 01	16	10	18	0	Texas.
William Campbell Gibson	Brooklyn, N. Y	23 July 00	21	8	14	2	N. Y.
Charles Henry Rockwell	Chatham, Mass	29 April 02	16	6	16	6	Mass.

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REAR ADMIRALS RETIRED.—Continued.

Name.	Present residence.	Retired.	Sea service. Yrs.	Sea service. Ms.	Shore or other duty. Yrs.	Shore or other duty. Ms.	Born.
Edwin Samuel Houston	Washington, D. C.	7 June 02	19	5	16	1	Penn.
Eugene Winslow Watson	Washington, D. C.	31 May 02	17	9	19	0	Penn.
John Fairfield Merry	Somerville, Mass.	5 March 02	20	7	16	7	Me.
Washburn Maynard	Washington, D. C.	1 Nov. 02	14	5	24	7	Tenn.
Chapman Coleman Todd	Crozet, Albemarle, Va.	31 Oct. 02	17	9	17	6	Ky.
Clifford Hardy West	Brooklyn, N. Y.	17 June 02	16	11	19	11	N. Y.
Fernando Padilla Gilmore	New York, N. Y.	6 Nov. 02	19	8	15	7	Ohio.
William Augustus Windsor	Inspection duty (Bureau Stm. Eng.).	16 Sept. 02	19	11	15	6	Md.

COMMODORES RETIRED.

(The rank of commodore has been abolished in the active list.)

Name.	Present residence or duty.	Retired.	Sea service. Yrs.	Sea service. Ms.	Service or other duty. Yrs.	Service or other duty. Ms.	Born.
Somerville Nicholson	Washington, D. C.	7 April 81	27	8	12	3	N. Y.
William Penn McCann	New Rochelle, N. Y.	4 May 92	19	4	19	4	Ky.
James Henry Gillis	Alexandria, Va.	14 May 93	22	1	11	10	Penn.
Robert Lees Pythian	Annapolis, Md.	29 July 97	15	1	25	4	Penn.
Rush Richard Wallace	Washington, D. C.	7 Nov. 97	17	10	22	4	Tenn.

CAPTAINS, ACTIVE LIST.

No. in grade.	Name.	Present duty or station.	Date of present duty or leave.	Expiration of last cruise or tour of sea service.	Date of entry into the service.	Date of present commission.	Appointed from.
	Francis A. Cook	Mem. Ex. & Ret. Boards.	May 2, 99	April 99	Sept. 20, 60	Feb. 28, 96	Mass.
	P. F. Harrington	Capt., n. yd., New York.	May 20, 02	June 98	Sept. 20, 61	Mar. 1, 95	Del.
	Geo. W. Melville*	Chief Bu. Steam Eng.	Aug. 9, 87	Nov. 84	July 29, 61	Mar. 3, 99	N. Y.
	Charles D. Sigsbee	Chief Intelligence Officer.	Jan. 26, 00	Jan. 00	Sept. 27, 59	Mar. 21, 97	N. Y.
5	Colby M. Chester	Supt. Nav. Observatory.	Nov. 1, 02	March 01	Oct. 31, 59	June 12, 96	Conn.
	Charles J. Barclay	Capt., n. yd., Boston.	Jan. 5, 01	Oct. 99	Sept. 21, 60	Oct. 1, 96	Pa.
	Benj. P. Lamberton	Member Lt. House Bd.	July 2, 00	Nov. 99	Sept. 21, 61	May 11, 98	Pa.
	French E. Chadwick	Pres. Naval War Col.	Oct. 25, 00	Dec. 99	Sept. 28, 61	Nov. 7, 97	W. Va.
	Bowman H. McCalla	Pres. Bd. Insp. & Surv., N. Y., Mare Island.	Nov. 12, 02	May 02	Nov. 30, 61	Aug. 10, 98	N. J.
10	Wm. H. Whiting	Comdt., n. s., Honolulu.	July 31, 02	July 99	Sept. 21, 60	June 19, 97	Wis.
	Charles O'Neil*	Chief Bu. of Ordnance.	June 1, 97	March 96	Apr. 1, 62	July 21, 97	Mass.
	Caspar F. Goodrich	Com'd'g Minneapolis.	Dec. 6, 01	June 00	Dec. 10, 61	Sept. 16, 97	Conn.
	Theodore F. Jewell	Mem. Bx. & Ret. Boards.	Sept. 18, 01	Feb. 00	Nov. 29, 61	Feb. 1, 98	Va.
	William M. Folger	Lt. house inspr. 3d dist.	May 15, 01	May 01	Sept. 21, 61	Feb. 6, 98	Ohio.
15	Francis W. Dickins	Com'd'g Independence.	Aug. 6, 02	Dec. 01	Sept. 20, 61	July 3, 98	Conn.
	Geo F. F. Wilde	Capt., n. yd., Portsmouth	Sept. 28, 01	Jan. 01	Nov. 30, 61	Aug. 10, 98	Mass.
	Charles H. Davis	Com'd'g Alabama.	Nov. 3, 02	Nov. 02	Nov. 29, 61	Aug. 10, 98	Mass.
	Charles J. Train	Mem. Bd. Insp. & Survey	May 4, 01	May 01	Nov. 28, 61	Nov. 22, 98	Mass.
	Geo. W. Pigman	Commanding Wabash.	Dec. 12, 01	July 01	Sept. 28, 61	Mar. 3, 99	Ind.
20	Geo. A. Converse	Commanding Illinois.	Sept. 16, 01	April 99	Nov. 29, 61	Mar. 3, 99	Vt.
	Royal B. Bradford*	Chief Bu. of Equipment.	Dec. 18, 97	July 97	Nov. 28, 61	Mar. 3, 99	Me.
	Joseph E. Craig	Waiting orders.	Sept. —, 02	Sept. 02	Nov. 29, 61	Mar. 3, 99	N. Y.
	Charles M. Thomas	Commanding Franklin.	Mar. 13, 02	Feb. 02	Nov. 28, 61	Mar. 3, 99	Pa.
	Albert S. Snow	Commanding Columbia.	Mar. 15, 01	Nov. 00	Nov. 30, 61	Mar. 3, 99	Me.
25	George C. Reiter	Commanding Wisconsin.	Feb. 4, 01	Feb. 00	Sept. 20, 61	Mar. 3, 99	Pa.
	Willard H. Brownson	Supt. Nav. Academy.	Nov. 6, 02	Nov. 02	Nov. 29, 61	Mar. 3, 99	N. Y.
	William W. Mead	Comdt., tr. sta., Newport	Sept. 3, 02	Jan. 02	Dec. 30, 61	Mar. 3, 99	Ky.
	Edwin Longnecker	Comdt., n. sta., Pt. Royal	Mar. 26, 01	April 00	Sept. 24, 61	Mar. 3, 99	Pa.
	Thomas Perry	Commanding Iowa.	Apr. 1, 01	March 99	Sept. 25, 61	June 11, 99	N. Y.
30	Charles H. Stockton	Commanding Kentucky.	Feb. 1, 01	Dec. 97	Nov. 14, 61	July 8, 99	Pa.
	Asa Walker	Com'd'g San Francisco.	Jan. 2, 02	May 99	Nov. 21, 62	Sept. 9, 99	N. H.
	Henry W. Lyon	Commanding Olympia.	Jan. 25, 02	June 99	Oct. 7, 62	Mar. 27, 00	Mass.
	James H. Dayton	Commanding Chicago.	Apr. 3, 01	Nov. 00	Sept. 27, 62	Mar. 29, 00	Ind.
	Morris R. S. Mackenzie	Commanding New York.	Feb. 16, 01	Nov. 00	Sept. 29, 62	July 1, 00	N. J.
35	Charles S. Sperry	Com'd'g New Orleans.	Jan. 8, 01	June 00	Sept. 26, 62	July 1, 00	Conn.
	John J. Hunker	Waiting orders.	Sept. 6, 02	May 99	Apr. 18, 62	Dec. 11, 00	Ohio.
	William T. Burwell	Com'd'g Oregon.	Aug. 29, 02	May 00	Sept. 30, 62	Nov. 29, 00	Mo.
	Franklin Hanford	Waiting orders.	Oct. —, 02	Oct. 02	Nov. 29, 62	Jan. 29, 01	N. Y.
	Robert M. Berry	Capt., n. yd., Norfolk.	Aug. 9, 02	Aug. 02	Jan. 31, 62	Feb. 11, 01	Ky.
40	Samuel W. Very	Ord. off., n. y., Boston.	Sept. 28, 01	June 00	Feb. 23, 63	Feb. 19, 01	Mass.
	Henry N. Manney	Com'd'g Massachusetts.	May 2, 01	Jan. 98	Sept. 24, 61	Mar. 3, 01	Minn.
	Wm. T. Swinburne	Com'd'g Texas.	Oct. 20, 02	Aug. 99	Sept. 29, 62	Mar. 3, 01	R. I.
	Joseph N. Hemphill	Com'd'g Kearsarge	May 10, 02	Jan. 00	Sept. 29, 62	Mar. 3, 01	Ohio.
	Abraham B. H. Lillie	Waiting orders.	Aug. 14, 02	May 99	Sept. 25, 62	Mar. 3, 01	N. Y.
45	William H. Emory	Com'd'g Indiana.	Aug. 23, 02	May 02	Sept. 23, 62	Apr. 14, 01	D. C.
	George A. Bicknell	Comdt., n. s., Key West.	Aug. 14, 02	May 00	Dec. 2, 61	May 12, 01	Ind.
	Charles T. Hutchins	Sec. Lt. House Board.	Nov. 3, 02	May 02	Jan. 2, 62	July 2, 01	Pa.
	Benjamin F. Tilley	Capt., n. y., Mare Isl.	Feb. 10, 02	Oct. 01	Sept. 23, 63	Sept. 2, 01	R. I.
	Harry Knox	Sick leave.	July 7, 02	July 01	Mar. 2, 63	Sept. 22, 01	Ohio.
50	John P. Merrell	Com. n. sta., N. Orleans.	Nov. 15, 01	Sept. 00	July 30, 63	Sept. 26, 01	Mich.
	Joseph G. Eaton	Waiting orders.	Sept. 6, 02	Sept. 02	Sept. 24, 63	Sept. 28, 01	Mass.
	Eugene H. C. Leutze	Com'd'g Maine.	Nov. 15, 02	Dec. 99	Mar. 4, 63	Oct. 9, 01	D. C.
	Uriel Sebree	Com'd'g Wheeling.	Nov. 14, 01	Nov. 98	July 23, 63	Oct. 9, 01	Mo.
	Albert R. Couden	Comdt., n. sta., Cavite.	Oct. —, 02	Sept. 02	Sept. 26, 63	Jan. 15, 02	Utah.

* With rank of Rear Admiral.

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CAPTAINS, ACTIVE LIST.—Continued.

No. in grade.	Name.	Present duty or station.	Date of present duty or leave.	Expiration of last cruise or tour of sea service.	Date of entry into the service.	Date of present commission.	Appointed from.
55	Edwin C. Pendleton..	Supt. Gun, Fact., Washington, D. C.....	Oct. 15, 02	Aug. 02	Oct. 10, 63	Jan. 21, 02	S. of O.
	William Swift.....	Bureau of Navigation...	May 27, 02	Apr. 02	Sept. 25, 63	Feb. 9, 02	Conn.
	Henry B. Mansfield..	Chg. recrt. ren., N. Y..	Nov. 23, 01	Nov. 01	Feb. 27, 63	Feb. 9, 02	Mass.
	Charles R. Roelker..	Mem. Bd. Insp. & Surv.	Nov. 14, 98	Nov. 98	Dec. 8, 62	Mar. 5, 02	N. Y.
	Frederick M. Symonds	Nav. War Col. (att'd'ce).	June 2, 02	June 99	Sept. 26, 62	Mar. 16, 02	N. Y.
60	Albert Ross	Com'd'g Buffalo.....	May 10, 02	Dec. 99	July 24, 63	Apr. 11, 02	Pa.
	Richardson Clover....	Naval attache, London..	Apr. 2, 00	Sept. 98	July 30, 63	Apr. 11, 02	Mo.
	James M. Miller....	Navy yard, New York...	Apr. 1, 01	March 01	Sept. 24, 63	Apr. 29, 02	Mo.
	John V. B. Bleecker.	War College.....	Oct. 1, 02	Oct. 01	Oct. 10, 63	June 3, 02	S. of O.
	Andrew Dunlap.....	Comdt., n. sta., San Juan	Oct. 17, 02	April 00	Apr. 23, 62	June 8, 02	N. Y.
65	John A. B. Smith...	Navy yard, New York..	June 3, 99	Jan. 99	Apr. 21, 63	June 8, 02	Md.
	Edward H. Gheen....	Chg. recrt. rendz., Chicago	Sept. 19, 02	Sept. 01	Sept. 25, 62	June 14, 02	Pa.
	Harrison G. O. Colby	Chg. recrt. ren., Boston.	Sept. 16, 01	April 01	Nov. 25, 62	June 18, 02	Mass.
	Leavitt C. Logan....	Bureau of Equipment..	Dec. 22, 00	July 00	Feb. 28, 63	July 11, 02	Ohio.
	Alexander B. Bates..	Nav. yd., League Island.	Sept. 5, 99	June 99	Jan. 16, 63	Sept. 17, 02	Md.
70	Conway H. Arnold...	Bureau of Equipment...	Aug. 8, 02	April 01	Sept. 30, 63	Sept. 17, 02	S. of O.
	Killiams S. Cowles....	Asst. to Bu. Navigation.	Sept. 30, 99	Feb. 99	July 22, 63	Nov. 2, 02	Conn.
	Robert W. Milligin...	Navy yd., Norfolk.....	July 1, 99	May 99	Aug. 3, 63	Nov. 7, 02	Penn.
	Edward D. Taussig...	Waiting orders.....	Oct. 27, 02	Oct. 02	July 24, 63	Nov. 7, 02	Mo.
	Richard Inch.....	Insp. Mach., Newp. News	May 14, 00	May 99	Sept. 8, 63	Nov. 21, 02	D. C.
75	John E. Pillsbury.....	With Gen. Board.....	Oct. 18, 02	Oct. 02	Sept. 22, 62	Nov. 21, 02	At L.

COMMANDERS, ACTIVE LIST.

No. of grade.	Name.	Present duty or station.	Date of present duty or leave.	Expiration of last cruise or tour of sea service.	Date of entry into the service.	Date of present commission.	Appointed from.
	William H. Reeder..	Commanding Hartford...	Nov. 23, 01	July 96	Sept. 20, 62	Aug. 10, 98	Iowa.
	Geo. W. Baird.....	Supt. S., W. & N. bldg.	Aug. 5, 95	July 95	Sept. 19, 62	Mar. 3, 99	D. C.
	Charles W. Rae....	Mem., Ex. Board.....	May 17, 00	Mar. 99	Oct. 10, 66	Mar. 3, 99	N. Y.
	Harrie Webster.....	Insp.duty (Bu.S.E.&O.).	Feb. 3, 00	Dec. 97	Feb. 8, 62	Mar. 3, 99	D. C.
5	Chas. C. Cornwell..	Naval Home, Phila.....	Mar. 2, 01	June 00	Sept. 20, 64	Dec. 25, 98	Utah.
	Holland N. Stevenson	Insp.mach.,Union I.Wks.	Aug. 23, 99	May 99	Oct. 10, 66	Mar. 3, 99	N. Y.
	George H. Kearny..	Navy yard, Boston.....	Mar. 19, 00	April 97	Oct. 10, 66	Mar. 3, 99	N. Y.
	Adolph Marix.....	Asiatic Station.....	Mar. 15, 01	Oct. 98	Sept. 26, 64	Mar. 3, 99	Iowa.
	Raymond P. Rodgers	Eqp.off.,n.y., N. Y.....	May 1, 01	Sept. 00	July 25, 64	Mar. 3, 99	S. of O.
10	William S. Moore...	Insp.duty (Bu.Stm.Eng..	Feb. 7, 99	Oct. 98	Oct. 10, 66	Mar. 3, 99	Mass.
	Royal B. Ingersoll..	Commanding Helena....	Mar. 7, 01	Sept. 99	July 23, 64	Mar. 3, 99	Mich.
	Seaton Schroeder ..	Waiting orders.....	Oct. —, 02	Oct 02	Sept. 27, 64	Mar. 3, 99	S. C.
	Duncan Kennedy....	Com'd'g Prairie.....	Oct. 21, 02	April 01	July 20, 64	Mar. 3, 99	N. Y.
	Richard Wainwright.	Com'd'g Newark.....	Nov. 11, 02	Nov. 98	Sept. 28, 64	Mar. 3, 99	S. of O.
15	Jefferson F. Moser..	Com. tr. ship Pensacola.	Jan. 2, 02	Oct. 01	Sept. 29, 64	Mar. 3, 99	Pa.
	Franklin J. Drake..	Commanding Monterey..	Dec. 22, 00	July 97	Feb. 23, 63	Mar. 3, 99	N. Y.
	Thomas C. McLean..	Chg. rec. ren., Baltimore	Nov. 11, 02	Oct. 02	Sept. 21, 64	Mar. 3, 99	N. Y.
	Wm. J. Barnette....	Duty with Gen. Board..	Jan. 27, 02	April 98	July 26, 64	Mar. 3, 99	N. Y.
	Francis H. Delano..	Navy yard, League Isl..	Mar. 1, 02	April 98	Sept. 23, 63	Mar. 3, 99	Mass.
20	Charles T. Force....	Waiting orders.....	Nov. —, 02	July 02	Sept. 24, 63	Mar. 3, 99	Ky.
	Edwin K. Moore....	Eqpt. off., n. y.. Boston..	Oct. 15, 01	Sept. 01	Oct. 1, 64	Mar. 3, 99	Ohio.
	John A. Rodgers....	Com'd'g Albany.....	Feb. 11, 02	April 99	July 30, 63	Mar. 3, 99	S. of O.
	Albion V. Wadhams.	Com.naut.s.s. St. Mary's.	Nov. 1, 01	Dec. 00	Sept. 26, 64	Mar. 3, 99	N. Y.
	James D. Adams....	Waiting orders.....	Sept. 26, 02	Sept. 02	Sept. 27, 64	Mar. 3, 99	Miss.
25	James K. Cogswell..	Navy yard, Portsmouth..	May 26, 02	Jan. 02	Sept. 25, 63	Mar. 3, 99	Wis.
	Frederic Singer.....	Commanding Solace.....	May 20, 02	June 99	July 27, 63	Mar. 3, 99	Ohio.
	James R. Selfridge..	Com'd'g Princeton.....	Mar. 23, 01	March 99	July 21, 64	Mar. 3, 99	Cal.
	William H. Everett.	Navy yard, Boston.....	Feb. 1, 01	July 00	July 23, 63	Mar. 3, 99	Conn.
	John M. Hawley....	Lt. hse. insp., 5th dist..	Mar. 19, 02	Nov. 01	July 23, 63	Mar. 3, 99	Mass.
30	Gottfried Blocklinger.	Asiatic Station.....	Nov. 20, 02	June 02	July 22, 63	Mar. 3, 99	Iowa.
	Perry Garst.....	Lt. hse. insp., 10th dist.	Aug. 28, 02	Feb. 02	July 28, 63	Mar. 3, 99	Ill.
	Arthur B. Speyers..	Commanding Glacier.....	May 21, 01	Dec. 98	July 24, 63	Mar. 3, 99	N. Y.
	Ebenezer S. Prime..	Com'd'g Wilmington....	Nov. 27, 00	Oct. 98	Sept. 22, 63	Mar. 3, 99	Ohio.
	William P. Potter...	Commanding Ranger....	Nov. 11, 01	Oct. 99	Sept. 26, 65	Sept. 9, 99	N. Y.
35	Nathan E. Niles....	Com'd'g Nashville.....	Aug. 3, 00	Sept. 98	July 24, 64	Mar. 25, 99	Pa.
	Giles B. Harber....	Naval attache, Paris and St. Petersburg.....	May 5, 00	Oct. 99	July 24, 65	Sept. 25, 99	Ohio.
	John B. Briggs.....	Ord. off., n. y.. N. Y..	Feb. 26, 01	Jan. 00	Sept. 28, 65	Oct. 10, 99	Mass.
	Newton E. Mason..	Com'd'g Cincinnati.....	Oct. 7, 02	Feb. 99	July 24, 65	Nov. 2, 99	Pa.
	Thomas H. Stevens..	Puget Sound.....	Aug. 13, 02	Jan. 02	Oct. 1, 63	Mar. 29, 99	S. of O.
40	Julien St. C. Ogden.	Insp. duty (Bu.Stm.Eng).	Aug. 26, 01	April 01	Oct. 10, 66	June 11, 99	N. Y.
	Charles P. Perkins..	Com'd'g Boston.....	Sept. 22, 02	Dec. 98	July 21, 65	July 8, 99	Mass.
	Charles G. Bowman.	Lt hse. insp., 6th dist..	July 7, 02	June 02	July 29, 65	July 8, 99	Ind.
	William H. Beehler.	Off. Nav. Intelligence...	Oct 21, 02	June 98	July 28, 64	Sept. 22, 99	Md.
	Arthur P. Nazro....	Com'd'g Raleigh.....	Nov. 1, 02	July 00	July 21, 65	Nov. 22, 99	Mass.
45	William W. Kimball.	Com'd'g Alert.....	Dec. 24, 01	Nov. 99	July 31, 65	Dec. 8, 99	S. of O.
	William P. Day....	Com'd'g Mohican.....	Oct. 17, 02	April 00	July 26, 65	Dec. 12, 99	E. boy.
	John C. Wilson.....	Com'd'g Panther.....	June 25, 02	Dec. 99	July 24, 65	Dec. 29, 99	N. Y.
	Geo. P. Colvocoresses	Com'd'g Lancaster.....	Nov. 20, 01	Nov. 99	Sept. 28, 64	June 30, 00	S. of O.
	Uriah R. Harris....	Asiatic Station.....	Apr. 8, 02	Jan. 00	July 22, 65	Dec. 31, 99	Ind.
50	Richard G. Davenport	N. yd., Washington....	May 1, 02	April 02	Sept. 29, 64	Feb. 18, 00	Ga.
	John A. Norris.....	Asiatic Station.....	Sept. 1, 01	Feb. 00	Sept. 27, 65	July 1, 00	Pa.
	Edward B. Barry...	Com'd'g Vicksburg.....	Aug. 2, 97	July 94	July 21, 65	Mar. 9, 00	S. of O.
	Herbert Winslow....	Lt. hse. insp., 11th dist.	Aug. 31, 02	May 02	July 21, 65	Mar. 27, 00	S. of O.
	William H. Turner..	Com'd'g Atlanta.....	Aug. 24, 02	April 00	July 22, 65	Mar. 29, 00	Ohio.
55	Charles E. Colahan..	Naval Academy.....	Aug. 23, 02	Aug. 02	July 21, 65	July 1, 00	Pa.
	Albert G. Berry....	Com'd'g Puritan.....	Dec. 10, 01	May 99	July 25, 65	July 1, 00	At. L.
	Nathaniel J. K. Patch	Com'd'g Montgomery....	July 15, 02	Aug. 00	Sept. 20, 65	July 23, 00	Mass.
	Thos. S. Phelps, Jr..	Com'd'g Marblehead....	Nov. 1, 02	June 99	July 26, 65	Aug. 19, 00	S. of O.
	Karl Rohrer.....	Com'd'g Annapolis.....	Nov. 14, 00	April 97	July 22, 65	Nov. 22, 00	Mo.

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COMMANDERS, ACTIVE LIST.—Continued.

No. in grade.	Name.	Present duty or station.	Date of present duty or leave.	Expiration of last cruise or tour of sea service.	Date of entry into the service.	Date of present commission.	Appointed from.
60	John A. H. Nickels..	Com'd'g Topeka.....	Sept. 5, 01	Oct. 99	Oct. 8, 64	Nov. 29, 00	Miss.
	Clinton K. Curtis..	Eqp. off., n. y., Norfolk.	Nov. 12, 01	Oct. 01	Sept. 27, 65	Dec. 11, 00	W. Va.
	Theodoric Porter....	Asiatic Station.....	Apr. 1, 01	Sept. 99	Sept. 20, 65	Jan. 29, 01	S. of O.
	Daniel D. V. Stuart.	Com'd'g Don Juan de Austria	Mar. 15, 01	Oct. 98	Sept. 24, 63	Feb. 11, 01	N. Y.
	Charles A. Adams...	Navy yard, New York...	Oct. 21, 01	July 01	July 24, 63	Feb. 11, 01	Wis.
65	Kossuth Niles	Lt. hse. insp., 8th dist..	Apr. 10, 01	Mar. 01	Sept. 22, 65	Feb. 19, 01	Ill.
	Warner B. Bayley...	Insp.duty (Ru.Stm.Eng.).	Nov. 27, 00	Nov 00	Aug. 4, 64	Mar. 3, 01	N. Y.
	Dennis H. Mahan...	Com'd'g Monadnock.....	Oct. 11, 02	April 00	July 21, 65	Mar. 3, 01	S. of O
	James H. Perry....	Bu. Stm. Engineering...	Oct. 16, 99	Oct. 99	Jan. 29, 67	Mar. 3, 01	Conn.
	Albert F. Dixon....	Navy yard, Mare Island.	Aug. 15, 01	June 01	Oct. 29, 70	Mar. 3, 01	Mass.
70	Edward M. Hughes..	Asiatic Station.....	Nov. 15, 02	Sept. 99	July 25, 66	Mar. 3, 01	At L.
	Samuel P. Comly...	Com'd'g Alliance.....	Apr. 22, 01	Oct. 98	July 26, 65	Mar. 3, 01	N. J.
	John Hubbard	Lt. hse. insp., 4th dist..	Feb. 21, 01	Feb. 01	July 25, 66	Apr. 2, 01	Ariz.
	Alexander McCrackin	Ord. off., n. y., Mare Isl.	Dec. 6, 00	April 00	July 25, 66	Apr. 14, 01	Iowa.
	George L. Dyer.....	Naval Academy.....	July 15, 01	May 01	July 23, 66	Apr. 19, 01	Me.
75	Corwin P. Rees.....	Com'd'g Monongahela...	Aug. 21, 01	Dec. 98	July 30, 66	May 12, 01	Ohio.
	Lewis C. Heilner....	Com'd'g Essex.....	Apr. 30, 02	Jan. 99	July 24, 66	May 12, 01	Pa.
	Joseph P. Murdock..	Naval War College.....	Nov. 21, 00	Nov. 00	July 25, 66	June 16, 01	Mass.
	Hugo Osterhaus.....	Com'd'g Chesapeake.....	May 15, 02	Oct. 01	Sept. 22, 65	July 2, 01	Mo.
	Albert C. Dillingham	Com'd'g Detroit.....	Sept. 19, 02	Sept. 00	July 21, 65	July 12, 01	Pa.
80	John B. Collins.....	Capt., n. y., Pensacola..	July 14, 00	Nov. 99	July 26, 66	July 12, 01	La.
	Charles E. Vreeland.	Com'd'g Arkansas.....	Aug. 8, 02	Mar. 00	July 27, 66	Aug. 15, 01	N. ap.
	Nathan Sargent.....	Aid to the Admiral.....	Sept. 25, 01	Sept. 01	July 20, 66	Sept. 2, 01	Pa.
	James H. Bull.....	Lt. hse. insp., 7th dist..	Mar. 15, 02	Aug. 00	July 25, 66	Sept. 22, 01	Mont.
	Greenlief A. Merriam	Lt. hse. insp., 1st dist..	Sept. 16, 01	Aug. 01	July 21, 66	Sept. 22, 01	Mass.
85	John B. Milton.....	Lt. hse. insp., 12th dist.	Oct. 5, 01	Sept. 01	July 26, 66	Sept. 26, 01	Ky.
	Wm. H. Nauman...	Ins. mach., Bath, Me..	Feb. 28, 99	Mar. 98	Apr. 24, 72	Sept. 28, 01	Pa.
	Aaron Ward.....	Com'd'g Yorktown.....	Feb. 7, 02	Sept. 00	Sept. 26, 67	Sept. 28, 01	Pa.
	George W. Mentz...	Lt. hse. estab., P. Rico.	Nov. 8, 00	April 00	Sept. 25, 66	Sept. 28, 01	N. J.
	Sidney A Staunton..	Com'd'g Rainbow.....	June 11, 01	July 99	Sept. 20, 67	Oct. 9, 01	W. Va.
90	Charles W. Bartlett.	Waiting orders.....	Oct. 18, 02	Oct. 02	June 20, 67	Oct. 9, 01	Mass.
	Chauncey Thomas...	Com.F.Com.str. Albatross	Oct, 26, 01	Dec. 99	Sept. 25, 67	Oct. 26, 01	Pa.
	William A. Marshall	Lt. hse. insp., 15th dist.	Mar. 18, 02	Nov. 01	June 26, 67	Dec. 27, 01	Pa.
	John E. Roller.....	Waiting orders.....	Oct. 1, 02	Sept. 02	June 20, 67	Dec. 28, 01	E. boy.
	Carlos G. Calkins...	Lt. hse. insp., 13th dist.	Oct. 10, 02	Oct. 02	June 20, 67	Jan. 15, 02	Ohio.
95	William E. Sewell...	Nav. Gov., Is. of Guam.	Nov. —, 02	May 00	Sept. 25, 67	Jan. 21, 02	N. Y.
	Henry McCrea.....	Com'd'g Machias.....	Sept. 10, 01	May 99	July 20, 66	Feb. 9, 02	Ind.
	Edw. F. Quatrough.	Supervisor harbor, N.Y..	Apr. 30, 02	April 02	Sept. 20, 67	Feb. 9, 02	N. Y.
	Lucien Young.....	Lt. hse. insp., 9th dist..	Mar. 7, 02	Dec. 01	June 21, 69	Mar. 5, 02	Ky.
	Asher C. Baker....	La. Purchase Exposition.	Apr. 21, 02	Feb. 02	Sept. 30, 67	Mar. 5, 02	Iowa.
100	W.H.H. Southerland.	Hydrographer	Nov. 4, 01	Nov. 01	June 29, 68	Mar. 5, 02	E. boy.
	Charles E. Fox.....	Com'd'g Adams.....	Aug. 28, 02	Sept. 00	June 25, 68	Mar. 16, 02	At L.
	John C. Fremont...	Mem. Search Lt. Bd., dist. N. Y.....	Oct. 19, 02	Oct. 02	June 25, 68	Apr. 11, 02	At L.
	Albert Mertz.....	Navy yard, Boston.....	Apr. 5, 02	April 01	June 26, 67	Apr. 11, 02	Wis.
	Rogers H. Galt....	Sick leave.....	Nov. —, 02	Oct. 02	June 25, 68	Apr. 29, 02	At. L.
105	Vincendon L Cottman	Com'd'g Wyoming.....	Nov. 24, 02	Dec. 99	Sept. 25, 68	June 3, 02	N. Y.
	Frank E. Sawyer...	Com'd'g Richmond.....	June 24, 02	Mar. 01	Sept. 25, 68	June 8, 02	Mass.
	Thomas B. Howard..	Naval Academy.....	Aug. 31, 01	Aug. 01	June 25, 69	June 8, 02	At L.
	Walter C. Cowles...	Bd. Insp. & Survey....	Aug. 1, 02	June 02	Sept. 22, 69	June 14, 02	Conn.
	Austin M. Knight..	Com'd'g Yankton.....	Oct. 19, 01	Aug. 00	June 30, 69	June 16, 02	Fla.
110	Charles J. Badger...	Bureau of Equipment...	June 11, 02	June 02	June 24, 69	June 18, 02	At L.
	Samuel W B. Diehl	Com'd'g Marietta.....	July 19, 01	July 99	Sept. 21, 69	July 11, 02	Pa.
	Reginald F.Nicholson	Bu. of Navigation.....	July 25, 01	July 01	Sept. 30, 69	Sept. 17, 02	N C.
	E. B. Underwood..	Sec. Gen. Board.....	Mar. 19, 01	March 01	June 26, 69	Sept. 17, 02	At L.
	Wm. F. Halsey.....	Naval Academy.....	July 21, 02	June 02	Sept. 22, 69	Nov. 2, 02	La.
115	Frank A. Wilner...	Columbia	June 13, 02	June 02	June 30, 69	Nov. 7, 02	N. Y.
	Henry Morrell.....	Navy yd., New York....	Sept. 17, 02	July 02	June 30, 69	Nov. 7, 02	N. Y.
	Wm. Winder.....	Com'd'g Michigan.....	Jan. 4, 01	Oct. 99	Sept. 21, 69	Nov. 21, 02	N. H.
	Chas. B. T. Moore..	Navy yd., Mare Island...	Oct. 1, 01	Aug. 01	Sept. 28, 69	Nov. 21, 02	Ill.

THE MARINE CORPS.

The Marine Corps of the Navy comprises 199 officers and 6,000 men.

MAJOR-GENERAL COMMANDANT.

No. in grade.	Name and rank.	Present duty or station.	Date of present duty or leave.	Expiration of last cruise or tour of sea service.	Date of entry into the Marine Corps.	Date of present commission.	Appointed from.
	Charles Heywood....	Hdqrs., Washington....	Jan. 30, 91	July 76	Apr. 5, 58	July 1, 02	N. Y.

GENERAL STAFF.

	George C. Reid, Adjutant and Inspector, with the rank of Colonel.....	Headquarters, Washington.	May 28, 94	June 92	July 2, 64	Mar. 3, 99	Ohio.
	Charles H. Lauchheimer, Assistant Adjutant and Inspector, with the rank of Major....	Headquarters, Washington.	Apr. 27, 99	Oct. 91	July 1, 83	Mar. 3, 99	Md.
	Frank L. Denny, Quartermaster, with the rank of Colonel	Headquarters, Washington.	June 27, 97	Oct. 89	June 16, 80	Mar. 3, 99	Ind.
	Thomas C. Prince, Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Major....	Assistant Quartermaster's office, Philadelphia.	Dec. 27, 01	Feb. 96	July 1, 84	Mar. 3, 99	Ohio.

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GENERAL STAFF.—Continued.

No. of grade.	Name and rank.	Present duty or station.	Date of present duty or leave.	Expiration of last cruise or tour of sea service.	Date of entry into the service.	Date of present commission.	Appointed from.
5	Charles L. McCawley, Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Major....	Quartermaster's office, Washington.	Jan. 1, 02	Aug. 98	June 27, 97	Mar. 3, 99	D. C.
	Cyrus S. Radford, Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain..	Marine barracks, Cavite, P. I.	Oct. 17, 01	March 99	July 1, 92	Mar. 8, 99	Ky.
	William B. Lemly, Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain..	Headquarters, Washington.	Sept. 7, 01	July 01	Apr. 8, 99	May 27, 99	N. C.
	Edwin A. Jonas, Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.....	First Brigade Marines, Cavite, P. I.	May 17, 02	May 01	May 26, 99	Jan. 13, 02	La.
	Green Clay Goodloe, Paymaster, with the rank of Colonel...	Headquarters, Washington.	Mar. 17, 77	Dec 76	Apr. 21, 69	Mar. 3, 99	Ky.
10	George Richards, Assistant Paymaster, with the rank of Major	Assistant Paymaster's office, San Francisco, Cal.	Apr. 25, 01	Sept. 00	July 1, 93	Mar. 3, 99	Ohio.

NAVY YARDS AND SHORE STATIONS.

Station.	Officer commanding.
Office of the Judge Advocate-General	Captain Samuel C. Lemly (retired).
Library and War Record office	Chief Clerk Charles W. Stewart.
Bureau of Yards and Docks	Rear Admiral Mordecai T. Endicott.
Bureau of Equipment	Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford.
Hydrographic office	Com. William H. H. Sutherland.
Bureau of Navigation	Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor.
Bureau of Ordnance	Captain Charles D. Sigsbee.
Office of Naval Intelligence	Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil.
Inspection duty, Bureau of Ordnance	Rear Admiral John D. Ford.
Bureau of Construction and Repairs	Rear Admiral Francis T. Bowles.
Bureau of Steam Engineering	Rear Admiral George W. Melville.
Bureau of Supplies and Accounts	Rear Admiral Albert S. Kenny.
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	Rear Admiral Presley M. Rixey.
Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md	Captain Willard H. Brownson.
Naval Station, Boston, Mass	Rear Admiral Mortimer L. Johnson.
Naval Station, Mare Island, Cal	Rear Admiral Merrill Miller.
Naval Station, New Orleans, La	Captain John P. Merrill.
Naval Station, Newport, R. I	Captain William W. Mead.
Naval War College, Newport, R. I	Captain French E. Chadwich.
Special duty at War College, R. I	Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce.
Naval Station, Brooklyn, N. Y	Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker.
Naval Station, Norfolk, Va	Rear Admiral Charles S. Cotton.
Navy Yard, Pensacola, Fla	Rear Admiral William C. Wise.
Naval Station, Philadelphia, Pa	Rear Admiral James H. Sands.
Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa	Rear Admiral Charles E. Clark.
Naval Station, Port Royal, S. C	Captain Edwin Longnecker.
Naval Station Portsmouth, N. H	Rear Admiral John J. Read.
Navy Yard Puget Sound, Wash	Rear Admiral Yates Stirling.
Training Station, San Francisco, Cal	Rear Admiral Henry Glass.
Naval Station, Washington, D. C	Rear Admiral Silas W. Terry.
Island of Guam	Com. William E. Sewell.
Naval Station, Hawaii	Rear Admiral John F. Merry.
Naval Station, Cavite, Philippine Islands	Captain Albert R. Couden.
Naval Station, San Juan, Porto Rico	Captain Andrew Dunlap.
Naval Station, Tutuila, Samoa	Captain Uriel Sebree.
Marine Barracks, Sitka, Alaska	Captain Joseph H. Pendleton.

THE EXAMINING AND RETIRING BOARD.

The members of the Naval Examining Board are: Rear Admiral William C. Wise, president; Captain Francis A. Cook, Captain Theodore F. Jewell, Captain Francis W. Dickins and Captain Charles W. Rae.

The members of the Naval Retiring Board are: Rear Admiral William C. Wise, president; Captain Francis A. Cook, Captain Theodore F. Jewell, Medical Director John C. Wise and Medical Inspector John C. Boyd.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY AND ALMANAC.

The staff at the Naval Observatory is composed as follows: Captain Charles H. Davis, superintendent; Commodore Charles E. Fox, Lieutenant-Commander Edward E. Hayden, Professor of Mathematics Aaron E. N. Skinner, Professor of Mathematics Thomas J. J. See, Professor of Mathematics Milton Updegraff, Professor of Mathematics William S. Eichelberger, and Professor of Mathematics Frank B. Littell.

Professor of Mathematics Walter S. Harshman is director of the Nautical Almanac.

THE NAVAL AND MARINE CORPS PAY TABLE.*

Rank.	On sea duty or shore duty beyond sea.	On shore	On leave or wait'g orders.
Admiral	$13,500	$13,500	.....
Rear Admirals:			
First nine	7,500	6,375	.....
Second nine	5,500	4,675	.....

*All wages and salaries quoted are for the period immediately succeeding enlistment. The increase in pay of each position is graded in accordance to the year of service.

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THE NAVAL AND MARINE CORPS PAY TABLE.—Continued.

Rank.	On sea duty or shore duty beyond sea.	On shore	On leave or wait'g orders.
Major-General commandant of Marine Corps	.....	$7,500	.....
Chiefs of Bureaus	.....	5,500	.....
Captains, Navy	$3,500	2,975	.....
Judge-Advocate-General and colonels, Marine Corps, line and staff	3,500	3,500	.....
Commanders, Navy	3,000	2,550	.....
Lieutenant-colonels, Marine Corps, line and staff	3,000	3,000	.....
Lieutenant-commanders, Navy	2,500	2,125	.....
Majors, Marine Corps, line and staff	2,500	2,500	.....
Lieutenants, Navy	1,800	1,530	.....
Captains, Marine Corps:			
Line	1,800	1,800	.....
Staff	2,000	2,000	.....
Lieutenants (junior grade), Navy	1,500	1,275	.....
First lieutenant and leader of band, Marine Corps	1,500	1,500	.....
Ensigns, Navy	1,400	1,190	.....
Second lieutenants, Marine Corps, chief boatswains, chief gunners, chief carpenters and chief sailmakers	1,400	1,400	.....
Naval cadets:			
In other than practice ships	950	.....	.....
At Naval Academy and elsewhere	500	500	$500
Chaplains	2,500	2,000	1,600
Professors of mathematics and civil engineers	2,400	2,400	1,500
Naval constructors	3,200	3,200	2,200
Assistant naval constructors	2,000	2,000	1,500
Warrant officers: Boatswains, gunners, carpenters, sailmakers, pharmacists and warrant machinists	1,200	900	700
Mates:			
Those in service Aug. 1, 1894	1,200	900	700
Those appointed since	900	700	500

The monthly pay of petty officers and enlisted men is as follows: Chief petty officers, $50 to $70; petty officers, first class, $36 to $60; petty officers, second class, $35 to $40; petty officers, third class, $30; seamen, first class, $21 to $35; seamen, second class, $15 to $30; seamen, third class, $9 to $22.

The monthly pay of stewards ranges from $25 to $45; of cooks, $20 to $55; and mess attendants, $16 to $24. The salary of the secretary to the Naval Academy is $1,800 per annum, and the salaries of the clerks at the various shore stations range from $1,000 to $1,800 per annum.

Non-commissioned officers in the Marine Corps receive from $15 to $35 monthly; musicians from $50 to $125 monthly, while the pay of privates is $13 a month.

ENLISTMENT IN THE NAVY.

Applicants for enlistment in the United States Navy must be over eighteen years of age, of American citizenship and capable of reading and writing English. The term of enlistment is four years, but no person will be accepted until he has first passed the medical examination prescribed by the regulations.

No minor under the age of eighteen years will be accepted without the consent of parent or guardian, and any such minor claiming to be more than eighteen years of age in order to secure enlistment is liable to punishment.

United States Naval Academy.

The United States had no school for the education of young men to serve as officers in the navy until 1845, when the naval school, planned by Hon. George Bancroft, Secretary of the Navy in the administration of President James K. Polk, was formally opened. It was located at Annapolis on land occupied by Fort Severn, which was given up by the War Department for the new purpose. The course was fixed at five years, of which only the first and last were spent at the school, the intervening three years being passed at sea. In the early years of the institution the exigencies of the service made it necessary in some cases to shorten the period of study. The date of the opening of the school was October 10, 1845. Four months after this event the students consisted of thirty-six midshipmen of the date of 1840, who were preparing for examination for promotion; thirteen of the date of 1841, who were to remain until drafted for service at sea, and seven acting midshipmen, appointed subsequent to September, 1845. The first class was graduated in 1846. A reorganization of the institution was made on July 1, 1850, its name being changed to the United States Naval Academy. It was placed under supervision of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography. The course of study was extended to seven years, the added years being designed for extended residence at the school. A vessel for annual practice cruises was added to the equipment. In November, 1851, the three years' sea service was dispensed with, and the period of study was thus reduced to four years, as at present. When the Civil War began the academy, in May, 1861, was transferred to Newport, R. I., the three upper classes being detached and ordered to sea, the other class finding quarters at the Atlantic House and on the frigates Constitution and Santee. The return to Annapolis took place during the Summer of 1865. When the Bureau of Navigation was established, July 5, 1862, the academy was placed under its supervision; on March 1, 1867, it was placed under the direct care and supervision of the Navy Department, the administrative and financial routine being conducted by the bureau as before; on March 11, 1869, this connection with the bureau ceased, and on June 25, 1889, it was resumed by order of the department. By an Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1873, the course was changed from four to six years.

In the development of the institution there have been several interesting epochs. A class of acting third assistant engineers was ordered to the academy for instruction in 1866; a special course of instruction in physiology and hygiene was established by order of Congress in 1886, and in 1897 a post-graduate course in naval architecture was established. The students at the academy are styled naval cadets. Candidates for admission must not be under 15 nor over 20 years of age at the time of their examination. There are allowed at the academy one naval cadet for each member or delegate of the United States House of Representatives, one for the District of Columbia, and ten at large. The eleven last mentioned are appointed by the President; the others by the Secretary of the Navy on recommendation of the Representative or delegate for whose District or Territory a vacancy exists. Cadets enter the academy immediately after passing their examination, and are required to sign articles binding themselves to serve in the United States Navy eight years, including the six years of study and practice, unless sooner discharged. They are allowed $500 per annum each while they remain naval cadets. Of the present course of six years two years are spent at sea.

As at present arranged the curriculum includes seamanship, ordnance and gunnery, navigation, marine engineering and naval construction, mechanics, physics and chemistry, mathematics, English and law, modern languages and physiology and hygiene. The officers, professors and instructors attached to the academy number 71, not including 10 officers not attached to the academic staff, 8 attached to the Santee and ships, and 6 officers of the Marine Corps. Commander Richard Wainwright, U. S. N., is superintendent.

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VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

Their Power, Armament, etc.

Name.	Type or Rig.	Complement. Officers.	Complement. Men.	Date of Commission.	Cost, or Contract Price.	Horse Power.	Speed, Knots.	Tons Displacement.	Batteries. Main.	Batteries. Secondary.
Armored Steel Vessels, First Class:										
Alabama* (a)	B. S.↑	40	552	1900	$2,650,000	11,366	17.10	11,570	4 13-in. B. L. R.; 14 6-in. R. F.	16 6-pd. R. F.; 6 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 colts; 2 3-in. R. F. field.
Connecticut* (a)	B. S.↑					16,500(f)	18(f)	16,000(f)	4 12-in. B. L. R.; 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 12 7-in. B. L. R.	20 3-in. R. F.; 12 3-pdr. semi-auto.; 8 1-pdr. auto.; 2 3-in. field; 8 machine.
Georgia* (a)	B. S.↑	44	668	(e)	3,590,000	19,000(f)	19(f)	....	4 12-in. B. L. R.; 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 12 6-in. R. F. G.	12 3-in. R. F. G.; 12 3-pdr. R. F.; 8 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 3-in. field; 2 m. g.; 6 auto. g.
Illinois* (a)	B. S.↑	35	625	1901	2,595,000	12,898	17.44	11,540	4 13-in. B. L. R.; 14 6-in. R. F.	16 6-pdr. R. F.; 6 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 colts; 2 3-in. R. F. field.
Indiana* (a)	B. S.↑	32	459	1895	3,063,000	9,738	15.54	10,225	4 13-in. B. L. R.; 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 4 6-in. R. F.	20 6-pdr. R. F.; 6 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 3-in. R. F. field.
Iowa* (a)	B. S.↑	36	484	1897	3,010,000	12,105	17.08	11,363	4 12-in. B. L. R.; 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 6 4-in. R. F.	20 6-pdr. R. F.; 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 colts; 2 3-in. R. F. field.
Kearsarge* (a)	B. S.↑	38	612	1900	2,250,000	11,954	16.82	11,550	4 13-in. B. L. R.; 4 8-in. B. L. R.; 14 5-in. R. F.	20 6-pdr. R. F.; 8 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 colts; 2 3-in. R. F. field.
Kentucky* (a)	B. S.↑	38	575	1900	2,250,000	12,318	16.90	11,538	4 13-in. B. L. R.; 4 8-in. B. L. R.; 14 5-in. R. F.	20 6-pdr. R. F.; 8 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 colts; 2 3-in. R. F. field.
Louisiana* (a)	B. S.↑	....	....	....	....	16,500(f)	18(f)	16,000(f)	4 12-in. B. L. R.; 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 12 7-in. B. L. R.	20 3-in. R. F.; 12 3-pdr. semi-auto.; 8 1-pdr. auto.; 2 3-in. field; 8 machine.
Maine* (a)	B. S.↑	40	521	1902	2,885,000	16,000(f)	18	....	4 12-in. B. L. R.; 16 6-in. R. F.	6 3-in. R. F. G.; 8 3-pdr. R. F.; 6 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 colts; 2 3-in. R. F. field.
Massachusetts (a)	B. S.↑	32	477	1896	3,063,000	10,415	16.21	10,265	4 13-in. B. L. R.; 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 4 6-in. R. F.	20 6-pdr. R. F.; 8 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 colts.
Missouri* (a)	B. S.↑	40	521	(e)	2,885,000	16,000(f)	18(f)	....	4 12-in B. L. R.; 16 6-in. R. F.	6 3-in. R. F. G.; 8 3-pdr. R. F.; 6 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 colts; 2 3-in. R. F. field.
Nebraska* (a)	B. S.↑	44	668	(e)	3,734,600	19,000(f)	19(f)	....	4 12-in. B. L. R.; 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 12 6-in. R. F. G.	12 3-in. R. F. G.; 12 3-pdr. R. F.; 8 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 3-in. field; 2 m. g.; 6 auto. g.
New Jersey* (a)	B. S.↑	44	668	(e)	3,405,000	19,000(f)	19(f)	....	4 12-in. B. L. R.; 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 12 6-in. R. F. G.	12 3-in. R. F. G.; 12 3-pdr. R. F.; 8 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 3-in. field; 2 m. g.; 6 auto. g.
Ohio* (a)	B. S.↑	40	521	(e)	2,899,000	16,000(f)	18(f)	....	4 12-in. B. L. R.; 16 6-in. R. F.	6 3-in. R. F. G.; 8 3-pdr. R. F.; 6 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 colts; 2 3-in. R. F. field.
Oregon (a)	B. S.↑	32	468	1896	3,222,810	11,111	16.79	10,250	4 13-in. B. L. R.; 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 4 6-in. R. F.	20 6-pdr. R. F.; 6 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 colts; 2 3-in. R. F. field.
Rhode Island* (b)	B. S.↑	44	668	(e)	3,405,000	19,000(f)	19(f)	....	4 12-in. B. L. R.; 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 12 6-in. R. F.	12 3-in. R. F.; 12 3-pdr. R. F.; 8 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 3-in. R. F. field; 2 m. g.; 6 auto. g.
Virginia* (b)	B. S.↑	44	668	(e)	3,590,000	19,000(f)	19(f)	....	4 12-in. B. L. R.; 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 12 6-in. R. F.	12 3-in. R. F.; 12 3-pdr. R. F.; 8 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 3-in. R. F. field; 2 m. g.; 6 auto. g.
Wisconsin* (a)	B. S.↑	34	549	1901	2,674,950	12,609	17.17	11,500	4 13-in. B. L. R.; 14 6-in. R. F.	16 6-pdr. R. F. G.; 4 colts; 2 3-in. R. F. field; 6 1-pdr. R. F. G.
Second Class:										
Texas* (a)	B. S.↑	30	413	1895	2,500,000	8,610	17.8	6,315	2 12-in. B. L. R.; 6 6-in. B. L. R.	12 6-pdr. R. F.; 6 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 37-mm. H. R. C.; 2 colts; 1 field gun.
Cruisers:										
Brooklyn (a)	A. C.↑	46	513	1896	2,986,000	18,769	21.91	8,150	8 8-in. B. L. R.; 12 5-in. R. F.	12 6-pdr. R. F.; 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 colts; 2 3-in. R. F. field.
California (a)	A. C.↑	47	698	(e)	3,900,000	23,000(f)	22(f)	13,440(f)	4 8-in. B. L. R.; 14 6-in. R. F.	18 3-in. R. F. G.; 12 3-pdr. R. F.; 8 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 3-in. R. F.; 2 m. g.; 6 auto. g.
Colorado (a)	A. C.↑	47	698	(e)	3,780,000	23,000(f)	22(f)	....	4 8-in. B. L. R.; 14 6-in. R. F.	18 3-in. R. F. G.; 12 3-pdr. R. F.; 8 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 3-in. R. F. field; 2 m. g.; 6 auto.g.
Maryland (a)	A. C.↑	47	698	(e)	3,775,000	23,000(f)	22(f)	....	4 8-in. B. L. R.; 14 6-in. R. F.	18 3-in. R. F. G.; 12 3-pdr. R. F.; 8 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 3-in. R. F. field; 2 m. g.; 6 auto g.
New York (a)	A. C.↑	41	698	(e)	3,885,000	23,000(f)	22(f)	....	6 8-in. B. L. R.; 12 4-in. R. F.	8 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 colts.

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VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.—Continued.

Name.	Type or Rig.	Complement. Officers.	Complement. Men.	Date of Commission.	Cost, or Contract Price.	Horse Power.	Speed, Knots.	Tons Displacement.	Batteries. Main.	Batteries. Secondary.
Pennsylvania (a)	A. C †.	47	698	(e)	$3,780,000	23,000(f)	22(f)	....	4 8-in. B. L. R.; 14 6-in. R. F.	18 3-in. R. F. G.; 12 3-pdr. R. F.; 8 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 3-in. R. F.; 2 m. g.; 6 auto. g.
South Dakota (a)	A. C†.	47	698	(e)	3,750,000	23,000(f)	22(f)	13,440	4 8-in. B. L. R.; 14 6-in. R. F.	18 3-in. R. F.; 12 3-pdr. R. F.; 8 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 3-in. R. F. field; 2 m. g.; 6 auto. g.
West Virginia (a)	A. C.‡.	47	698	(e)	3,885,000	23,000(f)	22(f)	....	4 8-in. B. L. R.; 14 6-in. R. F.	18 3-in. R. F. G.; 12 3-pdr. R. F.; 8 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 3-in. R. F. field; 2 m. g.; 6 auto. g.
Albany (a)	P. C.†.	24	332	1900	Purchased	7,400	20.5	3,767	6 6-in. R. F. G.; 4 4.7-in. R. F. G	10 6-pdr. R. F.; 8 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 colts.
Atlanta (b)	P. C.†.	19	280	1886	617,000	4,030	15.60	3,000	2 8-in. B. L. R.; 6 6-in. R. F.	2 6-pdr. R. F.; 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 colts; 1 3-in. R. F. field.
Baltimore* (a)	P. C.†.	36	353	1890	1,325,000	10,064	20.09	4,413	12 6-in. R. F.; 6 14-pdr. R. F.	6 3-pdr. R. F.; 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 auto. g.; 1 3-in. R. F. field.
Boston (b)	P. C.†.	22	259	1887	619,000	4,300	15.60	3,035	2 8-in. B. L. R.; 6 6-in. B. L. R.	6 6-pdr. R. F.; 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. auto.; 1 3-in. field.
Charleston (a)	P. C.†.	....	631	(e)	2,740,000	21,000(f)	22(f)	9,700	14 6-in. R. F.	18 3-in. R. F.; 12 3-pdr. S. A.; 4 1-pdr. auto.; 8 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 3-in. R. F. field; 2 .30 cal. mach.; 8 .30 cal. auto.
Chattanooga (a)	P. C.‡.	21	281	(e)	1,039,966	4,700(f)	16.5(f)	3,200	10 5-in. R. F. G.	8 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 colts auto.; 1 3-in. R. F. field.
Chicago* (a)	P. C †.	33	438	1889	889,000	9,000(f)	18(f)	5,000	4 8-in. B. L. R.; 14 5-in. R. F.	9 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 colts; 1 3-in. R. F. field.
Cincinnati (a)	P. C.†.	20	341	1894	1,100,000	10,000(f)	19(f)	3,213	11 5-in. R. F.	8 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 colts; 1 3-in. R. F. field.
Cleveland (a)	P. C.‡.	30	281	(e)	1,041,650	4,700(f)	16.5(f)	3,200	10 5-in. R. F. G.	8 6-pdr.; 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 colts auto.; 1 3-in. field.
Columbia (a)	P. C.†.	30	447	1894	2,725,000	18,509	22.8	7,375	1 8-in. B. L. R.; 2 6-in. B. L. R.; 8 4-in. R. F.	12 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 colts; 1 3-in. R. F. field.
Denver (a)	P. C.‡.	30	281	(e)	1,080,000	4,700(f)	16.5(f)	3,200	10 5-in. R. F. G.	8 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 colts auto.; 1 3-in. field.
Des Moines (a)	P. C.‡.	27	281	(e)	1,065,000	4,700(f)	16.5(f)	3,206	10 5-in. R. F. G.	8 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 colts auto.; 1 3-in. field.
Galveston (a)	P. C.‡.	30	281	(e)	1,027,000	4,700(f)	16.5(f)	3,200	10 5-in. R. F. G.	8 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 colts auto.; 1 3-in. field.
Milwaukee (a)	P. C.†.	....	631	(e)	2,825,000	21,000(f)	22(f)	9,700	14 6-in. R. F.	18 3-in. R. F.; 12 3-pdr. S. A.; 4 1-pdr. auto.; 8 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 3-in. R. F. field; 2 .30 cal. mach. 8 .30 cal. auto.
Minneapolis* (c)	P. C.†.	30	447	1894	2,690,000	20,862	23.07	7,375	1 8-in. B. L. R.; 2 6-in. B. L. R.; 8 4-in. R. F.	12 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 colts; 1 3-in. R. F. field.
Newark* (a)	P. C.†.	34	400	1891	1,248,000	8,869	19	4,098	12 6-in. R. F.	8 6-pdr. R. F.; 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 colts.
New Orleans (a)	P. C.†.	24	342	1898	Purchased	7,500(f)	20(f)	3,769	6 6-in. R. F. G.; 4 4.7-in. R. F. G.	10 6-pdr. R. F.; 8 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 colts.
Olympia* (a)	P. C.†.	32	417	1895	1,796,000	17,313	21.69	5,870	10 5-in. R. F.; 4 8-in. B. L. R.	14 6-pdr. R. F.; 7 1-pdr. R. F.; 1 gatling.
Philadelphia* (a)	P. C.†.	34	359	1890	1,350,000	8,815	19.68	4,410	12 6-in. R. F. G.	4 6-pdr. R. F.; 4 3-pdr. R. F.; 5 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 colts; 1 3-in. R. F. field.
Raleigh (a)	P. C.†.	20	297	1894	1,100,000	10,000(f)	19(f)	3,273	11 5-in. R. F.	8 6-pdr. R. F.; 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 colts.
San Francisco* (a)	P. C.†.	24	319	1890	1,428,000	9,913	19.52	4,868	12 6-in. R. F.	10 6-pdr. R. F.; 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 colts.
St. Louis (a)	P. C.†.	....	631	(e)	2,740,000	21,000(f)	22(f)	9,700	14 6-in. R. F.	18 3-in. R. F.; 12 3-pdr. S. A.; 4 1-pdr. auto.; 8 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 3-in. R. F. field; 2 .30 cal. mach.; 8 .30 cal. auto.
Tacoma (a)	P. C.‡.	30	281	(e)	1,041,900	4,700(f)	16.5(f)	3,200	10 5-in. R. F. G.	8 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 colts auto.; 1 3-in. field.
Detroit (a)	U. P. C.†	16	252	1893	612,500	5,227	18.71	2,089	10 5-in. R. F.	6 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 colts; 1 3-in. R. F. field.
Marblehead (a)	U. P. C.†	14	257	1894	674,000	5,451	18.44	2,089	10 5-in. R. F.	6 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 colts; 1 3-in. field.
Montgomery (a)	U. P. C.†	20	232	1894	612,500	5,580	19.05	2,089	10 5-in. R. F.	6 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 colts.
Reina Mercedes	U. P. C.	....	....	....	Captured	3,700(f)	17.05(f)	3,090	.....	.....

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Ram:											
Kathadin (a)	A.†	....	7	90	1896	$930,000	5,068	16.11	2,125	4 6-pdr. R. F.	
Monitors:											
Arkansas (a)	S. T.**†	..	7	135	(e)	960,000	2,400(f)	11.5(f)	....	2 12-in. B. L. R.; 4 4-in. R. F.	3 6-pdr. R. F.; 6 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 colts.
Florida (a)	S. T.**†	..	7	135	(e)	925,000	2,400(f)	11.5(f)	....	2 12-in. B. L. R.; 4 4-in. R. F.	3 6-pdr. R. F.; 6 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 colts.
Nevada (a)	S. T.**†	..	7	135	(e)	962,000	2,400(f)	11.5(f)	....	2 12-in. B. L. R.; 4 4-in. R. F.	3 6-pdr. R. F.; 6 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 colts.
Wyoming (a)	S. T.**†	..	7	135	(e)	975,000	2,400(f)	11.5(f)	....	2 12-in. B. L. R.; 4 4-in. R. F.	3 6-pdr. R. F.; 6 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 colts.
Amphitrite (a)	D. T.§	..	19	172	1895	(g)	1,600	10.5	3,990	4 10-in. B. L. R.; 2 4-in. R. F.	2 6-pdr. R. F. G.; 2 3-pdr. R. F. G.; 2 37-mm. H. R. C.; 7 1-pdr. R. F. G.; 1 colt.
Miantonomoh (a)	D. T.§	..	13	150	1891	(g)	1,426	10.5	3,990	4 10-in. B. L. R.	2 6-pdr. R. F. G.; 2 3-pdr. R. F. G.; 6 1-pdr. R. F. G.; 1 colt.
Monadnock (a)	D. T.	....	26	202	1896	(g)	3,000	12	4,005	4 10-in. B. L. R.; 2 4-in. R. F.	2 6-pdr. R. F. G.; 2 3-pdr. R. F. G.; 2 37-mm. H. R. C.; 2 1-pdr. R. F. G.
Monterey (a)	D. T.	....	19	199	1893	1,628,950	5,244	13 6	4,084	2 12-in. B. L. R.; 2 10-in. B. L. R.	6 6-pdr R. F. G.; 4 1-pdr. R. F. G.; 2 gatling; 1 field.
Puritan (a)	D. T.	....	22	248	1898	(g)	3,700	12.4	6,060	4 12-in. B. L. R.; 6 4-in. R. F. G.	6 6-pdr. R. F. G.; 2 37-mm. H. R. C.; 2 1-pdr. R. F. G.
Terror (a)	D. T.	....	26	151	1896	(g)	1,600	10.5	3,990	4 10-in. B. L. R.	2 6-pdr. R. F. G.; 2 3-pdr. R. F. G.; 2 37-mm. H. R. C.
Canonicus (b)	S. T.§	....	....	....	1862	622,963	340	6	2,100	2 XV.-in. S. B.	2 12-pdr. H.
Jason (b)	S. T.§	....	....	....	1862	422,766	340	5.6	1,875	2 XV.-in. S. B.	2 12-pdr. H.
Lehigh (b)	S. T.§	....	....	....	1862	422,726	340	5.6	1,875	2 XV.-in. S. B.	2 12-pdr. H.
Montauk (b)	S. T.§	....	....	....	1862	423,027	340	5.6	1,875	2 XV.-in. S. B.	2 12-pdr. H.
Nahant (b)	S. T.§	....	....	....	1862	413,515	340	5.6	1,875	2 XV.-in. S. B.	2 12-pdr. H.
Gunboats:											
Bancroft (a)	Sch.†	..	10	138	1893	250,000	1,213	14.37	839	4 4-in. R. F.	8 3-pdr. R. F.; 1 1-pdr. R. F.; 1 colt.
Bennington (a)	Sch.†	..	10	191	1891	490,000	3,436	17.5	1,710	6 6-in. B. L. R.	4 6-pdr. R. F.; 4 1-pdr. R. F. G.; 2 gatling.
Castine (a)	Sch.†	..	11	143	1894	318,500	2,199	16.03	1,177	8 4-in. R. F.	4 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 1 gatling.
Concord (a)	Sch.†	..	10	181	1891	490,000	3,405	16.8	1,710	6 6-in. B. L. R.	2 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 3-pdr. R. F.; 2 37-mm. H. R. C.; 2 gatling.
Don Juan de Austria (b)	§	....	....	129	....	Captured	1,600(f)	14(f)	1,130	4 5-in. R. F.	4 6-pdr. R. F.; 4 colts.
General Alava (b)	†	....	....	47	....	....	770	10.5	1,390	....	2 42-mm. Nordenfelts; 4 11-mm. Nordenfelts.
Isla de Cuba (a)	Sch.†	..	8	134	1900	Captured	1,000(f)	14(f)	1,125	4 4-in. R. F.	4 6-pdr. R. F.; 4 colts.
Isla de Luzon (a)	Sch.†	..	8	134	1900	Captured	1,000(f)	14(f)	1,125	4 4-in. R. F.	4 6-pdr. R. F.; 4 colts.
Machias (a)	Sch.†	..	10	143	1893	318,500	2,046	15.46	1,177	8 4-in. R. F.	4 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 1 colt.
Petrel (b)	Bakt.†	..	8	126	1889	247,000	1,095	11.79	892	4 6-in. B. L. R.	2 3-pdr. R. F.; 1 1-pdr. R. F. G.; 2 1-pdr. M. R. F. G.; 2 colts, auto.
Topeka (a)	Brig.§	..	21	131	....	....	2,000(f)	16(f)	2,300	6 4-in. R. F.	6 3-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 1 colt.
Yorktown (b)	Sch.†	..	14	182	1899	455,000	3,392	16.14	1,710	6 6-in. R. F.	2 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 3-pdr. R. F.; 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 colts.
Gunboat No. 16 (h)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Helena (a)	L. D.†	..	10	173	1897	280,000	1,988	15.50	1,340	8 4-in. R. F.	1 6-pdr. R. F.; 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 colts.
Nashville (a)	L. D.†	..	11	167	1897	280,000	2,536	16.30	1,364	8 4-in. R. F.	4 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 colts.
Wilmington (a)	L. D.†	..	10	189	1897	280,000	1,894	15.08	1,342	8 4-in. R. F.	4 6-pdr. R. F.; 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 colts.
Annapolis (b)	Com.‡	..	11	136	1897	227,700	1,227	13.17	1,060	6 4-in. R. F.	4 6-pdr. R. F. G.; 2 1-pdr. R. F. G.; 1 colt.
Dubuque (a)	Sch.†	..	....	....	....	....	....	12.50(f)	1,050	6 4-in. R. F.	2 6-pdr. R. F. G.; 2 1-pdr. R. F. G.; 2 colts.
Marietta (a)	Sch.†	..	11	134	1897	223,000	1,054	13.02	1,000	6 4-in. R. F.	4 6-pdr. R. F. G.; 2 1-pdr. R. F. G.; 1 colt.
Newport (b)	Com.‡	..	11	108	1897	229,400	1,008	12.29	1,000	6 4-in. R. F.	4 6-pdr. R. F. G.; 2 1-pdr. R. F. G.; 1 colt.
Paducah (a)	Sch.‡	..	....	....	....	....	....	12.50(f)	1,050	6 4-in. R. F.	2 6-pdr. R. F. G.; 2 1-pdr. R. F. G.; 2 colts.
Princeton (b)	Com.‡	..	11	130	1898	230,050	800(f)	12(f)	1,100	6 4-in. R. F.	4 6-pdr. R. F. G.; 2 1-pdr. R. F. G.; 1 colt.
Vicksburg (b)	Com.‡	..	11	128	1897	229,400	1,118	12.71	1,000	6 4-in. R. F.	4 6-pdr. R. F. G.; 2 1-pdr. R. F. G.; 1 colt.
Wheeling (a)	Sch.‡	..	9	129	1897	219,000	1,081	12.88	1,000	6 4-in. R. F.	4 6-pdr. R. F. G.; 2 1-pdr. R. F. G.; 1 colt.
Under 500 Tons:											
Albay (a)	§	....	....	23	....	Purchased	125	....	151	....	1 6-pdr.; 1 colt.
Alvarado (b)	†	....	....	21	....	Captured	....	19(f)	106	....	2 3-pdr.; 2 colts.
Arayat (a)	§	....	....	23	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Basco (b)	§	....	....	14	....	Purchased	44	....	42	....	1 1-pdr.; 1 colt.
Calamianes (a)	§	....	....	23	....	Purchased	125	....	151	....	....
Callao (a)	†	....	....	28	....	Captured	250(f)	9.7(f)	208	....	1 6-pdr.; 1 3-pdr.; 2 1-pdr.; 1 colt.
El Cano (a)	§	....	....	95	....	Captured	600	....	560	....	4 4-in. R. F.; 4 6-pdr.; 2 colt.
Gardoqui (b)	§	....	....	....	....	Purchased	44	....	42	....	2 1-pdr.; 1 colt.
Leyte (a)	§	2	23	1900	....	Captured	120(f)	8(f)	151	....	1 6-pdr.; 2 1-pdr.; 1 colt.
Manileno (a)	§	2	23	1899	....	Purchased	125(f)	17	142	....	1 6-pdr.; 1 colt; 2 37-mm. H. R. C.; 2 gatling.
Mariveles (a)	§	....	23	....	....	Purchased	125	....	142	....	1 3-pdr; 1 37-mm. R. C.; 1 gatling.
Mindanao (a)	§	....	....	....	....	Purchased	100	....	174	....	....

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VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.—Continued.

Name.	Type or Rig.	Complement. Officers.	Complement. Men.	Date of Commission.	Cost, or Contract Price.	Horse Power.	Speed, Knots.	Tons Displacement.	Batteries. Main.	Batteries. Secondary.
Mindoro (a)	§	....	23	....	Purchased	125	....	142	.....	1 3-pdr.; 1 37-mm. R. C.; 1 gatling.
Pampanga (a)	§	....	28	....	Purchased	250	....	201	.....	.....
Panay (a)	§	....	23	....	Purchased	125	....	142	.....	1 6-pdr.; 1 3-pdr.; 2 1-pdr.; 1 colt.
Paraguay (a)	§	....	28	....	Purchased	250	....	201	.....	.....
Quiros (b)	Com.	....	41	....	....	550(f)	13	350(f)	2 6-pdr. R. F. Nordenfelt	2 37-mm. R. C.
Samar ((a)	§	2	28	1899	Purchased	250	10.5	210(f)	1 6-pdr	1 3-pdr. H.; 2 1-pdr. H.; 1 colt.
Sandoval (b)	†	....	23	....	Captured	....	19(f)	106	.....	2 3-pdr.; 2 colts.
Urdaneta (a)	§	1	14	1899	Purchased	44(f)	8	42(f)	.....	1 1-pdr.; 1 37-mm.; 1 colt.
Villalobos (b)	Com.	....	41	....	....	500	....	347	.....	2 6-pdr.; 1 colt.
Training Ship:										
Chesapeake	Shp.‡	....	256	1900	$112,600	....	....	1,175	6 4-in. R. F.	4 6-pdr. R. F. G.; 2 1-pdr. R. F. G.; 2 colts.
Special Class:										
Dolphin	Des.†	7	125	1885	315,000	2,253	15.50	1,413	2 4-in. R. F.	1 6-pdr. R. F. G.; 6 3-pdr. R. F. G.; 2 colts.
Vesuvius	Dy.†	6	63	1890	350,000	3,795	21.42	703	3 15-in dynamite	3 3-pdr. R. F. G.; 2 colts.
Torpedo Craft:										
Bagley (a)	U. A.†	3	26	1900	161,000	4,200(f)	29.2	175	3 18-in. Whitehead	3 3-pdr. R. F.
Bailey (a)	U. A.†	3	53	1899	210,000	5,600(f)	30.20	280	2 18-in. Whitehead	4 6-pdr. R. F.
Barney (a)	U. A.†	2	26	1900	161,000	4,200(f)	29.1	175	3 18-in. Whitehead	3 3-pdr. R. F.
Biddle (a)	U. A.†	2	26	1901	161,000	4,200(f)	28.5(f)	175	3 18-in. Whitehead	3 3-pdr. R. F.
Blakeley (a)	U. A.†	2	26	1900	159,400	3,000(f)	26(f)	196	3 18-in. Whitehead	3 3-pdr. R. F.
Cushing (a)	U. A.†	2	20	1890	82,750	1,720	22.5	105	3 18-in. Whitehead	3 1-pdr. R. F.
Davis (a)	U. A.†	2	21	1899	81,546	1,750(f)	23.41	154	3 18-in. Whitehead	3 1-pdr. R. F.
Dahlgren (a)	U. A.†	2	26	1898	194,000	4,200(f)	30.5(f)	146.4	2 18-in. Whitehead	4 1-pdr. R. F.
De Long (a)	U. A.†	2	26	1900	159,400	8,000(f)	26(f)	196	3 18-in. Whitehead	3 3-pdr. R. F.
Du Pont (a)	U. A.†	2	28	1897	144,000	....	28.58	165	3 18-in. Whitehead	4 1-pdr. R. F.
Ericsson (a)	U. A.†	2	20	1897	113,500	1,800(f)	24(f)	120	3 18-in. Whitehead	4 1-pdr. R. F.
Farragut (a)	U. A.†	2	60	1899	227,500	5,878	30.13	279	2 18-in. Whitehead	4 6-pdr. R. F.
Fox (a)	U. A.†	2	21	....	81,546	1,750(f)	23.13	154	3 18-in. Whitehead	3 1-pdr. R. F.
Foote (a)	U. A.†	2	21	1897	97,500	2,000(f)	24.53	142	3 18-in. Whitehead	3 1-pdr. R. F.
Goldsborough (a)	U. A.†	2	53	1899	214,500	6,000(f)	30(f)	255	2 18-in. Whitehead	4 6-pdr. R. F.
Gwin (b)	U. A.†	2	13	1898	39,000	850(f)	20 88	45.78	2 18-in. Whitehead	1 1-pdr. R. F.
Mackenzie (b)	U. A.†	2	13	1899	48,500	850(f)	20.11	65	2 18-in. Whitehead	1 1-pdr. R. F.
Manly (b)	U. A.†	....	....	....	Purchased	....	....	....	.....	.....
McKee (a)	U. A.†	....	13	1898	45,000	850(f)	19.82	65	2 18-in. Whitehead	2 1-pdr. R. F.
Morris (a)	U. A.†	2	23	1898	85,000	1,750(f)	24	104.75	3 18-in. Whitehead	4 1-pdr. R. F.
Nicholson (a)	U. A.†	2	26	1901	165,000	....	28(f)	178	3 18-in. Whitehead	3 3-pdr. R. F.
O'Brien (a)	U. A.†	2	26	1901	165,000	....	26(f)	178	3 18-in. Whitehead	3 3-pdr. R. F.
Porter (a)	U. A.†	2	28	1897	144,000	....	28.63	165	3 18-in. Whitehead	4 1-pdr. R. F.
Rodgers (a)	U. A.†	2	21	1898	97,500	2,295	24.49	142	3 18-in. Whitehead	3 1-pdr. R. F.
Rowan (a)	U. A.†	2	28	1899	190,000	3,200(f)	27.07	210	3 18-in. Whitehead	4 1-pdr. R. F.
Schubrick (a)	U. A.†	2	26	1901	120,750	3,375	26.07	200	3 18-in. Whitehead	3 3-pdr. R. F.
Somers	U. A.†	....	....	....	Purchased	1,960(f)	17.5(f)	150	2 18-in. Whitehead; 1 submerged bow	4 1-pdr. R. F.
Stockton (a)	U. A.†	2	26	1899	129,750	3,275(f)	26.03	146.4	3 18-in. Whitehead	3 3-pdr. R. F.
Stringham (a)	U. A.†	3	56	1899	236,00	7,200(f)	30(f)	340	2 18-in. Whitehead	7 6-pdr. R. F.
T. A. M. Craven (a)	U. A.†	2	26	1900	194,000	4,200(f)	30.5(f)	146.4	2 18-in. Whitehead	4 1-pdr. R. F.
Talbot (b)	U. A.†	2	13	1898	39,000	850(f)	21.15	46.5	2 18-in. Whitehead	1 1-pdr. R. F.
Thornton (a)	U. A.†	2	26	1900	129,750	3,000(f)	27.57	200	3 18-in. Whitehead	3 3-pdr. R. F.
Tingey (a)	U. A.†	2	26	1901	168,000	3,000(f)	26(f)	166	3 18-in. Whitehead	3 3-pdr. R. F.
Wilkes (a)	U. A.†	2	26	1901	140,000	3,495	25.99	165	3 18-in. Whitehead	3 3-pdr. R. F.
Winslow (a)	U. A.†	2	21	1897	97,500	2,000(f)	24.82	142	3 18-in. Whitehead	3 1-pdr. R. F.
Stiletto (b)	||	....	5	....	25,000	359	18.22	31	2 Howell	.....
Submarine:										
Adder (b)	U. A.†	....	5	(e)	170,000	160	8	122.55(f)	.....	1 expulsion tube.
Grampus (b)	U. A.†	....	5	(e)	170,000	160	8	120(f)	.....	1 expulsion tube.
Holland (b)	U. A.†	....	5	1900	150,000	45	8	74(f)	.....	1 torpedo tube, 1 dynamite gun.
Moccasin (b)	U. A.†	....	5	(e)	170,000	160	8	122.55(f)	.....	1 expulsion tube.

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Pike (b)	U. A.†	....	5	(e)	$170,000	160	8	120		1 expulsion tube.
Plunger (j)	U. A.†	....	5	....	170,000	160	8	122.55(i)		1 expulsion tube.
Porpoise (b)	U. A.†	....	5	(e)	170,000	160	8	122.55(i)		1 expulsion tube.
Shark (b)	U. A.†	....	5	(e)	170,000	160	8	122.55(i)		1 expulsion tube.
Destroyers:										
Bainbridge (a)	U. A.†	3	69	(e)	283,000	8,000(f)	29(f)	420	2 long 18-in. Whitehead	2 3-in. R. F. and 5 6-pdr. R. F.
Barry (a)	U. A.†	3	69	(e)	283,000	8,000(f)	29(f)	420	2 long 18-in. Whitehead	2 3-in. R. F. and 5 6-pdr. R. F.
Chauncey (a)	U. A.†	3	69	(e)	283,000	8,000(f)	29(f)	420	2 long 18-in. Whitehead	2 3-in. R. F. and 5 6-pdr. R. F.
Dale (a)	U. A.†	3	69	(e)	260,000	8,000(f)	28(f)	420	2 long 18-in. Whitehead	2 3-in. R. F. and 5 6-pdr. R. F.
•Decatur (a)	U. A.†	3	69	1902	260,000	8,000(f)	28.50(f)	420	2 long 18-in. Whitehead	2 3-in. R. F. and 5 6-pdr. R. F.
Hopkins (a)	U. A.†	3	69	(e)	291,000	7,200(f)	29(f)	408	2 long 18-in. Whitehead	2 3-in. R. F. and 5 6-pdr. R. F.
Hull (a)	U. A.†	3	69	(e)	291,000	7,200(f)	29(f)	408	2 long 18-in. Whitehead	2 3-in. R. F. and 5 6-pdr. R. F.
Lawrence (a)	U. A.†	3	69	(e)	281,000	8,400(f)	30(f)	402	2 long 18-in. Whitehead	2 3-in. R. F. and 5 6-pdr. R. F.
Macdonough (a)	U. A.†	3	69	(e)	283,000	8,000(f)	30(f)	402	2 long 18-in. Whitehead	2 3-in. R. F. and 5 6-pdr. R. F.
Paul Jones (a)	U. A.†	3	69	(e)	285,000	7,980	28.9	480	2 long 18-in. Whitehead	2 3-in. R. F. and 5 6-pdr. R. F.
Perry (a)	U. A.†	3	69	(e)	285,000	7,100	28.3	480	2 long 18-in. Whitehead	2 3-in. R. F. and 5 6-pdr. R. F.
Preble (a)	U. A.†	3	69	(e)	285,000	7,000	28.03	480	2 long 18-in. Whitehead	2 3-in. R. F. and 5 6-pdr. R. F.
Stewart (a)	U. A.†	3	69	(e)	282,000	8,000(f)	29(f)	420	2 long 18-in. Whitehead	2 3-in. R. F. and 5 6-pdr. R. F.
Truxton (a)	U. A.†	3	69	(e)	286,000	8,300(f)	29.58	433	2 long 18-in. Whitehead	2 3-in. F. F. and 6 6-pdr. R. F.
Whipple (a)	U. A.†	3	69	(e)	286,000	8,300(f)	28.52	433	2 long 18-in. Whitehead	2 3-in. F. F. and 6 6-pdr. R. F.
Worden (a)	U. A.†	3	69	(e)	286,000	8,300(f)	30(f)	433	2 long 18-in. Whitehead	2 3-in. F. F. and 6 6-pdr. R. F.
Steam Vessels:										
Alert (k)	Bakt.§	10	233	1875	....	500	10	1,110	6 4-in. R. F. G.	4 6-pdr.; 1 colt.
Monocacy	Sch.§	12	147	1863	....	850	11.2	1,370		4 37-mm. H. R. C.; 2 gatling.
Michigan (q)	Sch.§	....	89	1844	....	365	10.5	685		6 6-pdr.; 2 1-pdr.; 2 gatling.
Pinta (l)	Sch.§	8	77	1865	....	310	8.5	550		
Ranger (q)	Bakt.§	9	139	1876	....	500	10	1,261	6 4-in. R. F. G.	4 6-pdr.; 1 colt.
Adams (k)	Bark‖	....	282	1876	....	800	9.8	1,400	6 4-in. R. F. G.	2 6-pdr.; 2 1-pdr.; 2 colts.
Enterprise (m)	Bark‖	....	....	1876	....	800	11.4	1,375		
Essex (k)	Bark‖	15	172	1876	....	800	10.4	1,375	6 4-in. R. F. G.	4 6-pdr.; 2 1-pdr.; 2 colts.
Hartford (l)	Bark‖	14	462	1858	....	2,000	12	2,790	13 5-in. R. F. G.	8 6-pdr.; 4 1-pdr.; 1 3-in. field; 2 colts.
Lancaster (l)	Ship‖	....	483	1858	....	1,000	9.6	3,250	10 5-in. R. F. G.	6 6-pdr.; 2 1-pdr.
Mohican (l)	Bark‖	18	386	1883	....	1,000	10.65	1,900	6 4-in. R. F. G.	4 6-pdr.; 2 1-pdr.; 2 colts.
Sailing Vessels:										
Alliance (k)	Bark‖	18	325	1876	....	....	....	1,375	6 4-in. R. F.	4 6-pdr.; 2 1-pdr.; 2 colts.
Constellation (k)	Ship‖	15	173	1854	....	....	....	1,970		6 6-pdr.; 4 1-pdr.; 2 colts; 2 3-in. field.
Jamestown (n)	Ship‖	....	....	1845	....	....	....	1,156		
Monongahela (k)	Ship‖	21	387	1862	....	....	....	2,100	6 4-in. R. F.	4 6-pdr.; 1 3-in. field; 2 colts.
Portsmouth (l)	Ship‖	15	....	1843	....	....	....	1,025		
Saratoga (m)	Ship‖	....	....	1842	....	....	....	1,025		
St. Mary's (m)	Ship‖	....	....	1844	....	....	....	1,025		

VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

Their Dimensions, Fuel Supply and Armor.

Name.	Fully equipped on water line.						Gross tonnage.	Type of engine.	Fuel supply.		Armor.			Protected deck.		Torpedo Tubes.	Military Masts.
	Length.		Breadth.		Draft.				Normal.	Bunker capacity.	Top water line belt.	Turrets.	Barbettes.	Slopes.	Flat.		
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Tons.		Tons.	Tons.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.		
Alabama	368	0	72	2½	23	6	6,802.12	V. T. E.	800	1,355	16½	14	15	3	2¾	4	2
Albany	346	0	43	9	18	0	2,180.34	V. T. E.	512	747	.....	.....	.....	3	1¼	.....	.....
Amphitrite	259	6	55	6	14	6	1,536.15	I. C.	250	250	9	7½	11½	.....	1¾	.....	.....
Annapolis	168	0	36	0	12	5	852.75	V. T. E.	100	225	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Arkansas	262	0	50	0	12	6	1,613.27	V. T. E.	400	400	11	10	11	.....	1½	.....	.....
Atlanta	271	3	42	1¾	16	10	2,028.18	H. C.	382	573	.....	.....	.....	1½	1½	.....	.....
Baltimore	327	6	48	7½	20	0	3,019 18	H. T. E.	734	1,100	.....	.....	.....	4	2½	.....	.....
Bancroft	187	6	32	0	12	2	719.61	V. T. E.	100	136	.....	.....	.....	5-16 (r)	¼ (r)	.....	.....
Bennington	230	0	36	0	14	0	1,047.92	H. T. E.	200	373	.....	.....	.....	⅜ (r)	⅜ (r)	.....	.....
Boston	271	3	42	1¾	17	0	2,028.18	H. C.	380	456	.....	.....	.....	1½	1½	.....	.....
Brooklyn	400	6	64	8¼	24	0	6,204.16	V. T. E.	900	1,622	3	5½	8	6	3	4	2
California	502	0	69	6½	24	1	.....	V. T. E.	900	2,000	6	6½	6	.....	.....	.....	2
Canonicus	225	0	43	8	13	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Castine	204	0	32	1½	12	0	708.14	V. T. E.	125	239	.....	.....	.....	⅜ (r)	5-16 (r)	.....	.....

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VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.—Continued.

Name.	Fully equipped, on water line. Length.	Breadth.	Draft.	Gross tonnage.	Type of engine.	Fuel Supply. Normal.	Bunker capacity.	Armor. Top water line belt.	Turrets.	Barbettes.	Protected Deck. Slopes.	Flat.	Torpedo Tubes.	Military Masts.
	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Tons.		Tons.	Tons.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.		
Catskill	200 0	46 0	11 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charleston	424 0	66 0	22 6	.....	V. T. E.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....
Chattanooga	292 0	44 0	15 9	2,459.00	V. T. E.	467	700	.....	.....	.....	2	½	.....	.....
Chesapeake	175 0	37 0	16 6	905.27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	325 0	48 2	20 4½	3,152.45	I. T. E.	593	890	.....	.....	.....	1½	1½	.....	.....
Cincinnati	300 0	42 0	18 0	2,003.81	V. T. E.	384	577	.....	.....	.....	2½	1	.....	.....
Cleveland	292 0	44 0	15 9⅜	.....	V. T. E.	467	700	.....	.....	.....	2	½	.....	.....
Colorado	502 0	69 6½	24 1	.....	V. T. E.	900	2,000	6	6½	6	4	1½	.....	2
Columbia	412 0	58 2¼	22 6	5,552.48	V. T. E.	750	1,670	.....	.....	.....	4	2½	4	.....
Concord	230 0	36 0	14 0	1,067.92	H. T. E.	200	368	.....	.....	.....	⅜ (r)	⅜ (r)	.....	.....
Connecticut	450 0	76 10	24 6	.....	V. T. E.	900	2,200	11 to 4	12	10	2½	1	.....	2
Denver	292 0	44 0	15 9	.....	V. T. E.	467	700	.....	.....	.....	2	½	.....	.....
Des Moines	292 0	44 0	15 9	.....	V. T. E.	467	697	.....	.....	.....	2	½	.....	.....
Detroit	257 0	37 0	14 7	1,250.05	V. T. E.	200	355	.....	.....	.....	7-16 (r)	5-16 (r)	.....	.....
Dolphin	240 0	32 0	14 3	915.51	V. C.	.....	273.74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Don Juan de Austria	210 0	32 0	12 6	.....	.....	.....	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dubuque	174 0	35 0	12 3	.....	V. T. E.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida	252 0	50 0	12 6	1,613.27	V. T. E.	400	400	11	10	11	1½	.....	.....	.....
Galveston	292 0	44 0	15 9	.....	V. T. E.	467	700	.....	.....	.....	2	½	.....	.....
General Alava	249 0	28 3	13 0	.....	T. E.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	435 0	70 2½	23 9	.....	V. T. E.	900	1,900	11	12	10	3	1½	.....	2
Helena	250 9	40 11–16	9 0	1,373.54	V. T. E.	100	300	.....	.....	.....	¾ (r)	5-16 (r)	.....	1
Illinois	368 0	72 2½	23 9	6,802.12	V. T. E.	800	1,400	16,956	14	15	3	2¾	4	2
Indiana	348 0	66 3	24 0	5,289.64	V. T. E.	400	1,597	18	15	17	.....	2¾	2	1
Iowa	360 0	72 2½	24 0	6,294.76	V. T. E.	625	1,795	14	15	15	.....	2¾	4	1
Isla de Cuba	192 0	30 0	12 3	679.71	T. E.	159	159	.....	.....	.....	2½	1½	3	.....
Isla de Luzon	192 0	30 0	12 3	679.71	T. E.	159	159	.....	.....	.....	2½	1½	3	.....
Jason	200 0	46 0	11 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Katahdin	250 9	43 5	15 0	855.87	V. T. E.	175	192.70	6	.....	.....	6	2	.....	.....
Kearsarge	368 0	72 2½	23 6	6,831.81	V. T. E.	410	1,591	16½	17	15	3	2¾	4	2
Kentucky	368 0	72 2½	23 6	7,087.13	V. T. E.	410	1,591	16½	17	15	3	2¾	4	2
Lehigh	200 0	46 0	11 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	450 0	76 10	24 6	.....	V. T. E.	900	2,200	11 to 4	12	10	2½	1	.....	2
Machias	204 0	32 1½	12 0	776.39	V. T. E.	125	202.6	.....	.....	.....	⅜ (r)	5-16 (r)	.....	.....
Maine	388 0	72 2½	23 6	7,139.13	V. T. E.	1,000	2,000	11	12	12	3	2¾	2	2
Marblehead	257 0	37 0	14 7	1,250.05	V. T. E.	200	335	.....	.....	.....	7-16 (r)	5-16 (r)	.....	.....
Marietta	174 0	34 0	12 0	857.75	V. T. E.	120	241	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	502 0	69 6½	24 1	.....	V. T. E.	900	2,000	6	6½	6	.....	.....	.....	2
Massachusetts	348 0	69 3	24 0	5,289.64	V. T. E.	400	1,597	18	15	17	.....	2¾	2	1
Miantonomoh	259 6	55 6	14 6	1,330.65	I. C.	250	260	7	11½	.....	.....	1¾	.....	1
Milwaukee	424 0	66 0	22 6	.....	V. T. E.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	2
Minneapolis	412 0	58 2¼	22 6	5,552.48	V. T. E.	750	1,814	.....	.....	.....	4	2½	4	.....
Missouri	388 0	72 2½	23 6	7,179.17	V. T. E.	1,000	2,000	11	12	12	3	2 9-16	2	2
Monadnock	259 6	55 6	14 7	1,608.26	H. T. E.	250	386	9	7½	11½	.....	1¾	.....	1
Montauk	200 6	46 0	11 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monterey	256 0	59 0	14 10	1,589.74	V. T. E.	200	233	13	8	13	.....	3	.....	1
Montgomery	257 0	37 0	14 7	1,250.05	V. T. E.	200	340	.....	.....	.....	7-16 (r)	5-16 (r)	.....	.....
Nahant	200 0	46 0	11 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nashville	220 0	38 1½	11 0	1,197.40	V. C. E.	150	400	.....	.....	.....	⅜ (r)	5-16 (r)	.....	.....
Nebraska	435 0	76 2½	23 9	.....	V. T. E.	900	1,900	11	12	10	3	1½	.....	2
Nevada	252 0	50 0	12 6	1,613.27	V. T. E.	400	400	11	10	11	.....	1½	.....	.....
Newark	311 7	45 2	18 9	2,776.76	H. T. E.	400	868	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....
New Jersey	435 0	76 2½	23 9	.....	V. T. E.	900	1,900	11	12	10	3	1½	.....	2
New Orleans	346 0	43 8	18 0	2,180.34	V. T. E.	514	767	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	2
Newport	168 0	36 0	12 0	857.75	V. T. E.	100	239(f)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York	380 6½	64 10	23 3½	5,978.71	V. T. E.	750	1,334	4	5½	10	6	3	2	2
Ohio	388 0	72 2½	23 6	7,384.27	V. T. E.	1,000	2,000	11	12	12	3	2¾	2	2
Olympia	310 0	53 ⅝	21 6	4,011.89	V. T. E.	400	1,169.66	.....	.....	.....	4¾	2	.....	.....

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Oregon	348	3¼	69	3	24	0	5,591.77	V. T. E.	400	1,594	18	15	17	.....	2¾	2	1
Paducah	174	0	35	0	12	3	.....	V. T. E.	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Pennsylvania	502	0	69	9½	24	1	.....	V. T. E.	900	2,000	6	6½	6	.....	.....	.....	2
Petrel	176	8	31	0	11	7	595.80	H. C.	100	212	.....	.....	.....	⅜ (r)	5-16 (r)	.....	....
Philadelphia	327	6	45	7½	19	6	3,048.54	H. T. E.	400	1,074	.....	.....	.....	¼	2½	.....	....
Princeton	168	0	36	0	12	9½	857.75	V. T. E.	100	239	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Puritan	290	8	60	1½	18	0	2,144.18	H. C.	307	314	14	8	14	.....	2	.....	1
Raleigh	300	0	42	0	18	0	2,003.81	V. T. E.	350	600	.....	.....	.....	2½	1	.....	....
Reina Mercedes	279	9½	43	3	19	1½	.....	.....	600	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Rhode Island	485	0	76	2½	23	9	.....	V. T. E.	900	1,900	11	12	10	3	1½	.....	2&2
San Francisco	310	0	49	3¾	21	7¼	2,813.93	H. T. E.	350	627.76	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	2&2
South Dakota	502	0	69	6½	24	1	.....	V. T. E.	900	2,000	6	6½	6	.....	.....	.....	2&2
St. Louis	424	0	66	0	22	6	.....	V. T. E.	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	....
Tacoma	292	0	44	1¼	15	9	.....	V. T. E.	467	700	.....	.....	.....	2	½	.....	....
Tennessee	502	0	72	10½	25	0	.....	V. T. E.	900	2,000	5¼	9	7	3	1½	.....	2
Terror	259	6	55	6	14	6	1,515.65	I. C.	250	285	7	11½	.....	.....	1¾	.....	1
Texas	301	4	64	1	22	6	4,050.31	V. T. E.	500	850	12	12	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Topeka	250	0	35	0	17	9	.....	H. C.	273	410	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Vesuvius	252	4	20	6⅜	10	7½	579.98	V. T. E.	....	152.2	.....	.....	.....	3-16 (r)	3-16 (r)	.....	....
Vicksburg	168	0	34	0	12	0	857.75	V. T. E.	100	239 (f)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Virginia	435	0	76	2½	23	9	.....	V. T. E.	900	1,900	11	12	10	3	1½	.....	2&2
Washington	502	0	72	10½	25	0	.....	V. T. E.	900	2,000	5¼	9	7	3	1½	.....	2&2
West Virginia	502	0	69	6½	24	1	.....	V. T. E.	900	2,000	6	6½	6	4	1½	.....	2
Wheeling	174	0	34	0	12	0	807.16	V. T. E.	120	241	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Wilmington	250	9	40	11-16	9	0	1,373.54	V. T. E.	100	300	.....	.....	.....	⅜ (r)	5-16 (r)	.....	1
Wisconsin	368	0	72	2½	23	6	6,802.12	V. T. E.	800	1,310	16½	14	15	3	2¾	4	2
Wyoming	352	0	50	0	12	6	1,613.27	V. T. E.	400	400	11	10	11	.....	1½	.....	....
Yorktown	230	0	36	0	14	0	1,070.21	H. T. E.	200	380	.....	.....	.....	⅜ (r)	⅜ (r)	.....	....

VESSELS IN THE AUXILIARY NAVY.

Name.	Rig.	Complement. Officers	Complement. Men.	Date of Commission.	Cost.	Horse Power.	Speed, Knots.	Displacement. Tons.	Batteries. Main.	Batteries. Secondary.
Cruisers:										
Buffalo (k) (b)	Sch.†	29	677	1898	....	3,600	14.5	6,000	2 5-in R. F. G.; 4 4-in. R. F. G.	6 6-pdr.; 2 1-pdr.; 4 Maxims 37 mm.; 2 colts.
Dixie (k) (b)	Sch.†	14	621	1898	....	3,800	16	6,114	8 5-in. R. F. G.	4 6-pdr.; 4 1-pdr.; 1 3-in. field; 2 colts.
Panther (o) (b)	Brig.§	31	482	1898	....	.....	13	3,380	6 5-in. R. F. G.; 2 4-in. R. F. G.	6 3-pdr.; 1 3-in. field; 1 colt.
Prairie (o) (b)	Brig	24	689	1898	....	3,800	14.5	6,530	6-in. R. F. G.	6 6-pdr.; 4 3-pdr.; 26 mm. colts; 4 1-pdr.
Yankee (o) (b)	Brig	30	680	1898	....	3,800	12.5	6,000	5-in. R. F. G.	6 6-pdr.; 2 1-pdr.; 2 colts.
Converted Yachts:										
Aileen (l) (b)	Sch.†	3	30	1898	....	500	14	192	Removed	
Dorothea (l) (b)	Sch.†	6	64	1898	....	1,558	15	594	6 6-pdr.; 4 colts auto.	
Eagle (p) (b)	O. M.†	4	48	1898	....	850	15.5	434	2 6-pdr.; 2 colts.	
Afrida (l) (b)	Sch.†	4	15	1898	....	200	10.5	173(f)	Removed	
Frolic (b)	Sch.†	7	65	1898	....	550	11	607	4 3-pdr.; 2 colts.	
Gloucester (l) (b)	Sch.†	9	13	1899	....	2,000	17	786	4 6-pdr.; 4 3-pdr.; 2 colts.	
Hawk (l) (b)	O. M†	4	46	1898	....	1,000	14.5	375	Removed	
Hist (l) (b)	Sch.†	6	58	1898	....	500	14.5	472	3 3-pdr.	
Hornet (l) (b)	O. M.†	4	51	1898	....	800	15	425	Removed	
Huntress (l) (b)	Sch.†	4	16	1898	....	....	14	81.76	Removed	
Inca (l) (b)	Sch.‖	3	18	1898	....	400	14	120(f)	Removed	
Mayflower (a) (q)	Sch.†	8	160	....	....	4,700	16.8	2,690	10 6-pdr.; 2 1-pdr.; 2 colts auto.	
Oneida (l) (b)	Sch.†	2	22	1898	....	350	12	150	Removed	
Restless (o) (b)	O. M.§	3	30	1898	....	500	12	158	2 colts.	
Scorpion (q) (a)	Sch.†	8	83	1898	....	2,800	17.85	850	6 6-pdr.; 2 4-in. R. F.; 4 6-mm. colt.	
Shearwater (l) (b)	Sch.†	....	4	....	....	....	12	122	Removed	
Siren (q) (b)	O. M.†	5	37	1898	....	....	13	315(f)	4 1-pdr.; 1 colt.	
Stranger (l) (b)	O. M.§	8	49	1898	....	....	14	546(f)	Removed	
Sylph (q) (b)	Sch.†	3	25	....	....	550	15	152	1 6-pdr.	

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VESSELS IN THE AUXILIARY NAVY.—Continued.

Name.	Rig.	Complement. Officers.	Complement. Men.	Date of Commission.	Cost.	Horse Power.	Speed, Knots.	Displacement, Tons.	Batteries. Main.	Batteries. Secondary.
Sylvia (l) (b)	Sch.§	5	31	1898	....	....	9	302(f)	Removed	
Vixen (p) (b)	Sch.†	6	74	1898	....	1,250	16	806	4 6-pdr.; 2 1-pdr.; 2 colts	
Wasp (l) (b)	Sch.†	4	47	1898	....	1,800	16.5	630	4 6-pdr.; 2 colts	
Yankton (p) (b)	Sch.†	8	79	1898	....	750	14	975(f)	4 3-pdr.	
Colliers:										
Abarenda (b)	Sch.†	9	87	1898	....	1,050	9	4,670	4 3-pdr.; 4 colts	
Ajax (b)	Sch.†	10	98	1898	....	3,000	12	7,500	1 6-pdr.	
Alexander (b)	Sch.†	8	60	1898	....	1,026	8.75	6,181	1 6-pdr.	
Brutus (b)	2 P. M.§	9	64	1898	....	1,200	10	5,600	1 stand 6-pdr. or 3-pdr.	
Caesar (b)	Sch.†	6	48	1898	....	1,500	11	5,016	1 6-pdr.	
Hannibal (b)	Sch.†	8	42	1898	....	1,100	10	4,291	1 6-pdr.	
Justin (b)	Sch.†	6	47	1898	....	....	10.9	3,300	1 6-pdr.	
Lebanon (b)	Sch.†	5	53	1898	....	....	12.5	....		
Leonidas (b)	Sch.†	7	45	1898	....	1,100	9.5	4,242	1 6-pdr.	
Marcellus (b)	Sch.§	6	62	....	....	1,200	....	....		
Nanshan (b)	2 P. M.†	7	44	....	....	1,400	11	4,950		
Nero (b)	Sch.†	9	71	1898	....	1,000	....	....	1 6-pdr.	
Pompey (b)	Sch.†	5	38	1898	....	....	13	3,085	1 6-pdr.	
Saturn (b)	Sch.§	7	67	1898	....	1,500	....	6,220	1 6-pdr.	
Southery (b)	Sch.†	6	53	1898	....	....	10.5	3,100	1 6-pdr.	
Sterling (b)	Sch.§	8	52	1898	....	926(f)	11	5,663	1 6-pdr.	
Special Class:										
Arethusa (b)	T. S.†..	5	79	....	....	....	....	6,200(f)	1 6-pdr.	
Celtic (b)	R. S.†..	9	107	1898	....	1,690	10.5	8,000	2 6-pdr. Maxim	
Culgoa (b)	R. S.†..	10	121	1898	....	2,350	13.5	6,950(f)		
Glacier (b)	R. S.†..	8	108	1898	....	1,750	12.5	7,000(f)		
Iris (b)	D. S.§..	10	102	1898	....	1,320	10	6,100(f)		
Manila (b)	Tr.§	10	92	1898	Captured	750	10-11	1,750	2 4.7-in.; 26 mm. colts; 2 6-pdr.	2 6-pdr.
Peoria (b)	P. B.†..	6	46	1898	....	....	....	487.5	4 3-pdr. H.; 2 37-mm. H.; 1 colt	
Rainbow (b)	St&D.S.†	3	52	1898	....	1,800	12	4,360	6 6-pdr. R. F.; 6 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 colts	
Solace (b)	H. S.†..	12	190	1898	....	3,200	15	5,700	3 6-pdr.	
Supply (b)	St. S.§..	10	104	....	....	1,069	9.66	4,460	6 6-pdr. R. F.; 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 colts	
Zafiro (b)	S. S.†..	8	37	1898	....	850	12.5	1,200	2 37-mm. rev. cannon	

Meaning of abbreviations—B. S., battleship; A. C., armored cruiser; P. C., protected cruiser; U. P. C., unprotected cruiser; A., armored; S. T., single turret; D. T., double turret; Sch., schooner; Bkt., barkentine; L. D., light draught; Com., composite vessel; Dis., dispatch; Dy., dynamite; U. A., unarmored; O. M., one mast; P. M., pole mast; T. S., tank steamer; R. S., refrigerator ship; D. S. distilling ship; Tr., transport; P. B., pilot boat; St. S., station ship; H. S., hospital ship; S. S., supply ship.

Meaning of abbreviation of terms used in describing batteries and engines—B. L. R., breechloading rifle; R. F. G., rapid-fire gun; H. R. C., Hotchkiss revolving cannon; H., howitzer; R. F., rapid-fire; Pdr., pounders; Mm., Millimetres; V. T. E., vertical triple expansion; I. C., inclined compound; H. C. C., horizontal compound cylindrical; H. C., horizontal compound; H. T. E., horizontal triple expansion; V. Q. E., vertical quadruple expansion.

Notes.—(*) Fitted as a flagship. (†) Steel hull. (‡) Hull steel, wood sheathed. (§) Iron hull. (||) wooden hull. (**) Harbor defence. (a) Twin screw. (b) Single screw. (c) Triple screw. (d) Paddle. (e) In course of construction. (f) Estimated. (g) Appropriation to complete the five double turret monitors was $3,178,046. (h) Contract not awarded. (i) Submerged. (j) Abandoned. (k) Naval training ship. (l)Training service for landsmen and naval militia. (m) Public marine school. (n) In Marine Hospital service. (o) In Navy Yard. (p) Survey service. (q) Special service. (r) Watertight deck.

FOREIGN NAVAL PROGRESS.

According to the United States reports on naval progress, issued by the Government in July, 1902, there has been unusual activity in building of war ships during the past two years, especially by foreign nations. New estimates show either an adherence to a well defined programme for a steady increase, or a desire to make such additions as the present financial conditions of the various countries warrant. While there has been no marked change in the design of ships, the tendency has been toward greater displacement in battleships and armored cruisers, better protection, massing of guns of the second calibre in a central citadel instead of separating them in casements. Italy has authorized three more ships of the Vittorio Emanuele type, which, with a displacement of 12,625 tons, will carry a main battery of two 12-inch guns and twelve 8-inch guns, and have a speed of 22 knots.

France continues to lead in the number of submarine and submersible torpedo boats laid down, and experiments are going on with those already launched. England has launched five submarines recently authorized, and experiments are now going on to determine the value of the design. Austria, Italy, Russia, Sweden and some of the South American States are experimenting with different types of submarines.

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The vessels that are now unfit for service are put to other uses.

Wooden steam vessels—Fern, naval militia service; Franklin., receiving ship; Iroquois, marine hospital service; Marion, naval militia service; Minnesota, naval militia service; Nipsic, receiving ship; Omaha, marine hospital service; Pensacola, naval training ship; Richmond, receiving ship; Wabash, receiving ship, and Yantic, naval militia service.

Wooden sailing vessels—Constitution, built in 1797, preserved as a relic at the Boston Navy Yard; Dale, naval militia service; Independence, receiving ship; New Hampshire, naval militia service; St. Louis, naval militia service, and Vermont, receiving ship.

STEEL, IRON AND WOODEN STEAM TUGS.

The thirty-nine tugs in the United States Navy are—Accomac, Active, Alice, Apache, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Fortune, Hercules, Iroquois, Iwana, Leyden, Massasoit, Modoc, Mohawk, Narkeeta, Nezinscot, Nina, Osceola, Pawnee, Pawtucket, Penacook, Piscataqua, Pontiac, Potomac, Powhatan, Rapido, Samoset, Sebago, Sioux, Standish, Tecumseh, Traffic, Triton, Unadilla, Uncas, Vigilant, Waban, Wahneta and Wompatuck.

The standard boats in use in the regular navy of the United States are:

Type of boat.	Length, extreme.	Breadth, extreme.	Depth from top of gunwale to lower edge of rabbet.	Weight. Hull.	Weight. Total, including outfit.	Maximum number of men boat will carry.	Weight of provisions and water.	Corresponding freeboard.	Sail area.	Area of load water line plane of condition.
	Ft. in.	Ft. in.	Ft. in	Lbs.	Lbs.		Lbs.	Ft. In.	Sq. ft.	Sq. ft.
Steam cutters	50 0	10 0	5 3	13,591	31,398	75	750	2 9⅝	307	312
	40 0	9 0	4 7 ½	8,064	18,720	60	600	1 9½	372.40	212.8
	36 0	8 9	4 6	7,037	16,001	53	530	1 8¾	318.58	182.6
	33 0	8 7	4 5	5,510	13,476	48	480	1 8¾	301 90	172.5
	30 0	8 0	4 1 ⅞	4,390	10,901	40	400	1 8¼	253.75	145
	28 0	7 8	4 0 ⅞	4,007	9,470	35	350	1 6¼	218.82	125
Launches	36 0	9 9½	3 8	4,550	7,073½	78	780	2 0⅞	559.87	220
	33 0	9 3¼	3 8	3,591	5,910.5	64	640	1 11½	507	168.5
	30 0	8 6	3 5	2,705	4,797.5	50	500	1 9¼	456	152.75
	28 0	7 5	2 8	2,150	3,800	40	400	1 1¼	290	143
Cutters	30 0	8 0	2 10	2,262	3,384.5	45	450	1 4	322	126
	28 0	7 5	2 8	1,952	3,006.5	40	400	1 2	290	114.75
	26 0	6 11	2 6	1,580	2,526.5	30	300	1 0¼	240	94.5
	24 0	6 6	2 6	1,142	2,059.5	28	280	1 0	207	91
	20 0	5 3	2 1	453.36	1,092.25	12	120	1 1½	142.8	66.5
Barge	30 0	6 11	2 8	1,712	2,960	37	370	1 0	293	117 5
Whaleboats	30 0	6 10	2 5	1,767	2,722.25	28	280	1 1½	278	111.5
	29 0	6 8	2 5	1,499	2,441.75	25	250	1 1	260	104
	28 0	6 6	2 5	1,346	2,268.25	23	230	1 1⅜	240	96
	24 0	5 11¼	2 2 ½	1,050	1,888	15	150	1 1	173.65	77
	20 0	5 3	2 1	484.5	1,090.75	10	100	1 1½	137	58
Gig whaleboats	30 0	6 2	2 5	1,365	2,391.25	20	200	1 2	236	94.75
	28 0	6 0	2 5	1,140	2,139.25	16	160	1 3	211	85
Dingeys	20 0	5 6	2 2	710	1,279.50	12	120	1 2	134.4	59.7
	18 0	5 4	2 1	612	1,150.50	10	100	1 0¼	126.32	56.14
Dingeys (special)	18 0	5 3¾	2 1	400	900½	10	100	1 1	126.32	
	16 0	4 6	1 10	324	684.75	5	50	0 11½	88.4	39.25
	14 0	4 4	1 8	250	548.75	4	40	0 8⅛	71	34.5
Balsas	18 0	6 2	1 9 ½	700	981	12	120	.....	56.61	....
	16 0	5 6¾	1 7 ⅞	575	840	9	90	.....	47.50	....
Punts	12 0	4 2	1 8	405	433	...	....	.....	.....	....
	10 0	3 7	1 5 ½	341	369	...	....	.....	.....	....

Naval Militia of the United States.

(Compiled by the Navy Department.)

The Naval Militia bodies of the various States and of the District of Columbia are composed as follows:

State.	Officers.	Petty Officers and Enlisted Men.	State.	Officers.	Petty Officers and Enlisted Men.
California	36	380	New Jersey	32	322
Connecticut	20	185	New York	57	585
District of Columbia	10	162	North Carolina	27	219
Florida	4	48	Ohio	22	234
Georgia	17	111	Oregon	9	115
Illinois	56	575	Pennsylvania	9	64
Louisiana	23	327	Rhode Island	12	181
Maine	3	46	South Carolina	24	224
Maryland	18	221			
Massachusetts	39	497	Total	435	4,679
Michigan	17	183			

The following table shows the allotment to each State, in conformity with the regulations of the Department.

State.	Allotment.	State.	Allotment.
California	$4,846.90	New Jersey	$4,107.11
Connecticut	2,359.68	New York	7,461.67
District of Columbia	2,066.31	North Carolina	2,793.34
Florida	612.24	Ohio	2,984.67
Georgia	1,415.81	Oregon	1,466.83
Illinois	7,334.12	Pennsylvania	816.32
Louisiana	4,170.88	Rhode Island	2,308.66
Maine	586.73	South Carolina	2,857.12
Maryland	2,818.85		
Massachusetts	6,339.23	Total	$59,680.64
Michigan	2,334.17		

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National and State Railroad Commissions.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D. C.—Martin A. Knapp, of New York, Chairman; Judson C. Clements, of Georgia; James D. Yeomans, of Iowa; Charles A. Prouty, of Vermont; Joseph W. Fifer, of Illinois; Edward A. Moseley, Secretary; Martin S. Decker, Assistant Secretary.

State Railroad Commissons.—This list also includes the State boards and officers to whom railroad companies are required to make annual reports.

Alabama Railroad Commission, Montgomery, Ala.—John V. Smith, President, Montgomery, Ala.; A. E. Caffee, Birmingham, Ala.; W. C. Tunstall, Greensboro, Ala.; Virgil C. Griffin, Secretary, Montgomery, Ala.

Railroad Commission of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark.—Jeremiah G. Wallace, Chairman, Little Rock, Ark.; Abner Gaines, Little Rock, Ark.; Felix M. Hanley, Little Rock, Ark.; Howard Robb, Secretary, Little Rock, Ark.

California Railroad Commission, San Francisco, Cal.—E. B. Edson, Chairman, Gazelle, Cal.; C. S. Laumeister, San Francisco, Cal.; N. Blackstock, Ventura, Cal.; Wm. T. Sesnon, Secretary, 70 and 71 Chronicle Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

Connecticut Board of Railroad Commissioners, Hartford, Conn.—W. F. Willcox, Chairman, Chester, Conn.; William O. Seymour, Ridgefield, Conn.; O. R. Fyler, Torrington, Conn.; Henry F. Billings, Clerk, Hartford, Conn.

Colorado.—State Board of Equalization.—A. B. Gray, Secretary, Denver, Colo.

Delaware.—No reports required.

Railroad Commissioners for the State of Florida, Tallahassee, Fla.—Henry E. Day, Chairman, Gainesville, Fla.; John M. Bryan, Kissimmee, Fla.; John L. Morgan, White Springs, Fla.; Royal C. Dunn, Secretary, Tallahassee, Fla.

Railroad Commission of Georgia, Atlanta, Ga.—Spencer R. Atkinson, Chairman, Atlanta, Ga.; J. P. Brown, Hawkinsville, Ga.; G. Gunby Jordan, Columbus, Ga.; J. D. Massey, Secretary, Atlanta, Ga.

Idaho.—State Board of Equalization.—E. W. Jones, State Auditor and Secretary, Boise City, Idaho.

Railroad and Warehouse Commission of Illinois, Springfield, Ill.—James S. Neville, Chairman, Bloomington, Ill.; Arthur L. French, Chapin, Ill.; William Kilpatrick, Secretary, Springfield, Ill.; Chas. J. Smith, Assistant Secretary, Springfield, Ill.

Indiana.—Board of Tax Commissioners.—Winfield T. Durbin, Governor, Chairman, Indianapolis, Ind.; Union B. Hunt, Secretary of State, Indianapolis, Ind.; W. H. Hart, Auditor of State, Indianapolis, Ind.; Parks M. Martin, Commissioner, Spencer, Ind.; John C. Wingate, Commissioner, Wingate, Ind.

Iowa Board of Railroad Commissioners, Des Moines, Ia.—E. A. Dawson, Chairman, Waverly, Ia.; D. J. Palmer, Washington, Ia.; Ed. C. Brown, Sheldon, Ia.; Dwight N. Lewis, Secretary, Des Moines, Ia.

Kansas Railroad Commission, Topeka, Kan.—A. D Walker, Chairman; J. C. O. Morse, J. N. Fike, W. H. Smith, Secretary.

Kentucky Railroad Commission, Frankfort, Ky.—C C. McChord, Chairman, Springfield, Ky.; John C Wood, Mt. Sterling, Ky.; J. F. Dempsey, Madisonville, Ky.; Murray R. Hubbard, Secretary, Frankfort, Ky.

Railroad Commission of Louisiana, Baton Rouge, La.—C. L. de Fuentes, Chairman, New Orleans, La.; Overton Cade, Youngsville, La.; W. L. Foster, Shreveport, La.; W. M. Barrow, Secretary, Baton Rogue, La.

Railroad Commissioners of Maine, Augusta, Me.—Joseph B. Peaks, Chairman, Dover, Me.; B. F. Chadbourne, Biddeford, Me.; Parker Spofford, Bucksport, Me.; E. C. Farrington, Clerk, Augusta, Me.

Maryland.—Buchanan Schley, State Tax Commissioner, Annapolis, Md.

Massachusetts Board of Railroad Commissioners, 20 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.—James F. Jackson, Chairman, Fall River, Mass.; George W. Bishop, Newtonville, Mass.; Clinton White, Melrose, Mass.; William A. Crafts, Clerk, Boston, Mass.; Fred E. Jones, Accountant, Brookline, Mass.; George F. Swain, Bridge Engineer, Boston, Mass.; William J. McCullough, Assistant Clerk, Boston, Mass. Railroad Inspectors—Daniel M. Wheeler, Worcester, Mass.; Grafton Upton, Everett, Mass.; John Q. Hennigan, East Milton, Mass.; Lewellyn H. McLain, Melrose, Mass.

Michigan Commissioner of Railroads, Lansing, Mich.—Chase S. Osborn, Commissioner of Railroads, Lansing, Mich.; Charles H. Chapman, Deputy Commissioner of Railroads, Lansing, Mich.; **James Bice,** Mechanical Engineer, Lansing, Mich.

Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, St. Paul, Minn.—Ira B. Mills, Chairman, St. Paul, Minn.; Jos. G. Miller, St. Paul, Minn.; C. F. Staples, St. Paul, Minn.; A. C. Clausen, Secretary, St. Paul, Minn.

Mississippi Railroad Commission, Jackson, Miss.—J. D. McInnis, President, Meridian, Miss.; J. C. Kincannon, Tupelo, Miss.; A. Q. May, Jackson, Miss.; Jno. A. Webb, Secretary, Jackson, Miss.

Missouri Railroad and Warehouse Commission, Jefferson City, Mo.—T. J. Hennessey, Chairman, Jefferson City, Mo.; Wm. E. McCully, Jefferson City, Mo.; Jos. P. Rice, Jefferson City, Mo.; T. M. Bradbury, Secretary, Jefferson City, Mo.

Montana.—J. H. Calderhead, State Auditor, Helena, Mont.

Nebraska Board of Equalization.—Vacant, State Auditor, Lincoln, Neb.

Nevada.—Eugene Howell, Secretary of State, Carson City, Nev.

New Hampshire Railroad Commission, Concord, N. H.—Henry M. Putney, Chairman, Manchester, N. H.; Francis C. Faulkner, Keene, N. H.; Edward B. S. Sanborn, Clerk, Franklin Falls, N. H.

New Jersey.—J. Willard Morgan, Comptroller, Trenton, N. J.

Board of Railroad Commissioners of the State of New York, Albany, N. Y.—Ashley W. Cole, Chairman; Frank M. Baker, George W. Dunn, ———, Secretary; E. C. McEntee, Assistant Secretary.

North Carolina Corporation Commission, Raleigh, N. C.—Franklin McNeill, Chairman, Raleigh, N. C.; Sam. L. Rogers, Raleigh, N. C.; Dr. D. H. Abbott, Raleigh, N. C.; H. C. Brown, Secretary, Raleigh, N. C.; E. G. Riddick, Stenographer, Raleigh, N. C.

North Dakota Commissioners of Railroads, Bismarck, N. D.—C. J. Lord, President, Cando, N. D.; J. J. Youngblood, Fessenden, N. D.; J. F. Shea, Wahpeton, N. D.; C. C. Hammond, Secretary, Ashley, N. D.

Ohio Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs, Columbus, O.—J. C. Morris, Commissioner, Columbus, O.; Harry E. King, Chief Clerk, Columbus, O.; E. H. Hanna, Statistical Clerk, Columbus, O.; W. O. Jackson, Chief Inspector, Springfield, O.; O. F. McJunkin, Deputy Inspector, Dayton, O.; D. S. Archer, Stenographer, Columbus, O.; R. L. Williams, Messenger, Columbus, O.

Oregon Railroad Commission.—Abolished by the Legislature, October, 1898.

Pennsylvania.—Department of Internal Affairs, Harrisburg, Pa.—Isaac B. Brown, Superintendent Bureau of Railways, Harrisburg, Pa.

Rhode Island Railroad Commission, Room 121, State House, Providence, R. I.—E. L. Freeman, Commissioner, Providence, R. I.; J. W. Freeman, Deputy, Central Falls, R. I.

South Carolina Railroad Commissioners, Columbia, S. C.—J. C. Wilborn, Chairman, Old Point, S. C.; C. W. Garris, Bamburg, S. C.; J. H. Wharton, Waterloo, S. C.; D. P. Duncan, Secretary, Columbia, S. C.

South Dakota Railroad Commissioners, Sioux Falls, S. D.—W. G. Smith, Chairman, Sturgis, S. D.; Alex. Kirkpatrick, Wessington, S. D.; Frank Le Cocq, Jr., Harrison, S. D.; Wm. H. Stanley, Secretary, Sioux Falls, S. D.; D. C. Ricker, Scale and Warehouse Inspector, Sioux Falls, S. D.; T. B. McMartin, Legal Counsel, Sioux Falls, S. D.

Tennessee Railroad Commissioners, Nashville, Tenn.—N. W. Baptist, Chairman; J. N. McKenzie, Thos. L. Williams, Frank Avent, Secretary.

Railroad Commission of Texas, Austin, Tex.—John H. Reagan, Chairman, Austin, Tex.; L. J. Storey, Austin, Tex.; Allison Mayfield, Austin, Tex.; E. R. McLean, Secretary, Austin, Tex.

Vermont State Railroad Commissioners, Montpelier, Vt.—Jonathan Ross, Chairman, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; James M. Boutwell, Montpelier, Vt.; Henry S. Bingham, Bennington, Vt.; E. M. Harvey, Clerk, Montpelier, Vt.

Virginia Railroad Commission, Richmond, Va.—James C. Hill, Chairman, Richmond, Va.; B. G. Akers, Secretary, Richmond, Va.

Washington.—No reports required.

West Virginia.—Arnold C. Scherr, State Auditor, Charleston, W. Va.

Wisconsin Railroad Commissioner, Madison, Wis.—Graham L. Rice, Commissioner, Madison, Wis.; James S. Stack, Deputy Commissioner, Madison, Wis.

Wyoming Board of Equalization.—George E. Abbott, State Treasurer, President, Cheyenne, Wyo.; Le Roy Grant, State Auditor, Secretary, Cheyenne, Wyo.; Fenimore Chatterton, Secretary of State, Member, Cheyenne, Wyo.; F. J. Niswander, Clerk, Cheyenne, Wyo.

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Statistics of Railroads.

RAILROAD MILEAGE IN THE UNITED STATES.

The railway mileage of the United States, according to the Railway Age, of Chicago, has at last passed the 200,000 mile mark. The figures at the close of 1901 were approximately 199,525 miles, and the construction for the first six months of 1902 brought the total up to 201,839 miles, the track laid during the first half of this year on 155 lines aggregating 2,314 miles. This is nearly 500 miles in excess of the new mileage for the first six months of 1901, when 1,817 miles were built. The total for the twelve months of 1901 was 5,222 miles, and if the same ratio is maintained this year it is believed that the construction for the year 1902 will easily exceed 6,000 miles.

The following table of railroad mileage in the United States is from the latest report of the Interstate Commerce Commission:

Year.	Official.	Unofficial.	Total.	Proportion to total mileage.	Increase over June 30, 1899.	Number of miles of line per 100 square miles of territory.	Number of miles of line per 10,000 inhabitants.
1901	196,075.07	1,162.37	197,237.44	100	3,891.66	6.64	25.52
1900	192,940.67	405.11	193,345.78	100.	4,051.12	6.51	25.44
1899	188,277.49	1,017.17	189,294.66	100.	2,898.34	6.37	25.34
1898	185,370.77	1,025.55	186,396.32	100.	1,967.85	6.28	25.40
1897	182,919.82	1,508.65	184,428.47	100.	1,651.84	6.21	25.59
1896	181,153.77	1,622.86	182,776.63	100.	2,119.16	6.15	25.82
1895	179,175.51	1,481.96	180,657.47	100.	1,948.92	6.08	26.00
1894	176,602.61	2,105.94	178,708.55	100.	2,247.48	6.02	26.22
1893	170,332.30	6,128.77	176,461.07	100.	4,897.55	5.94	26.39
1892	165,690.97	5,872.55	171,563.52	100.	3,160.78	5.78	26.17
1891	164,602.79	3,799.95	168,402.74	100.	4,805.69	5.67	26.21
1890	159,271.74	4,325.31	163,597.05	100.	5,838.22	5.51	25.99

MILEAGE FROM 1830 TO 1901.

(From Poor's Manual of Railroads for 1902.)

Year.	Miles in Operation.	Year.	Miles in Operation.	Year.	Miles in Operation.	Year.	Miles in Operation.
1830	23	1848	5,996	1866	36,808	1884	125,345
1831	95	1849	7,365	1867	39,250	1885	128,320
1832	229	1850	9,021	1868	42,229	1886	136,338
1833	380	1851	10,982	1869	46,844	1887	149,214
1834	633	1852	12,908	1870	52,922	1888	156,114
1835	1,098	1853	15,360	1871	60,293	1889	161,276
1836	1,273	1854	16,720	1872	66,171	1890	166,654
1837	1,497	1855	18,374	1873	70,268	1891	170,729
1838	1,913	1856	22,016	1874	72,385	1892	175,170
1839	2,302	1857	24,503	1875	74,096	1893	177,516
1840	2,818	1858	26,968	1876	76,808	1894	179,415
1841	3,535	1859	28,789	1877	79,082	1895	181,065
1842	4,026	1860	30,626	1878	81,747	1896	182,769
1843	4,185	1861	31,286	1879	86,556	1897	184,591
1844	4,377	1862	32,120	1880	93,262	1898	186,810
1845	4,633	1863	33,170	1881	103,108	1899	190,818
1846	4,930	1864	33,908	1882	114,677	1900	194,321
1847	5,598	1865	35,085	1883	121,422	1901	198,787

OPERATION OF RAILROADS.

The following tables show the capitalization of the country's principal railroad systems and give also the operating expenses per year. A large proportion of this capital is obtained from small investors, whose money is invested in these enterprises. The prosperity of the railroads is thus a matter of vital interest to a large proportion of the country's population, who have invested their savings in their working capital:

Company.	Miles operated.	Operating Expenses.	Net Earnings.	Passengers Carried.	Tons of Freight.	Name of President.
Ann Arbor	292	$1,222,622	$187,857	436,544	1,539,270	W. R. Burt.
Arkansas Southern	101	87,889	139,648	....	....	J. W. Brown.
Astoria & Columbia River	122	147,938	84,487	297,376	72,644	A. B. Hammond.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	7,810	32,262,945	22,211,877	....	....	E. P. Ripley.
Atlanta & West Point	92	506,907	233,782	411,504	435,626	C. A. Wickersham
Atlanta, Knoxville & Northern	228	331,838	150,757	136,342	256,213	H. K. McHarg
Atlantic & Birmingham	70	54,909	26,561	44,581	61,644	W. G. Raoul.
Atlantic & North Carolina	99	152,035	85,921	105,830	153,470	J. A. Bryan.
Atlantic Coast Line	4,438	4,644,829	3,333,186	1,672,262	2,891,554	W. G. Elliott.
Baltimore & Ohio	3,221	31,046,231	16,008,200	11,660,900	33,528,513	L. F. Loree.
Bangor & Aroostook	371	908,422	541,032	348,558	814,797	F. W. Cram.
Bessemer & Lake Erie	234	1,157,615	1,486,912	386,244	4,718,603	J. H. Reed.
Boston & Maine	3,964	21,518,785	9,856,835	38,496,814	17,516,571	Lucius Tuttle.
Buffalo & Susquehanna	173	469,442	366,307	237,466	1,116,526	M. E. Olmsted.
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	472	3,277,177	2,550,442	1,002,677	6,771,047	A. G. Yates.
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern	1,311	3,349,094	2,011,506	1,237,908	2,115,918	C. T. Ives.
California & Northwestern	166	659,594	379,406	1,024,209	249,709	A. W. Foster.
Canadian Pacific	8,647	23,417,141	15,044,739	4,790,746	8,769,934	T. G. Shaughnessy
Carolina & Northwestern	109	99,226	45,186	68,690	74,236	W. A. Harber
Central New England	181	535,103	176,656	587,684	501,714	L. W. Brock.
Central of Georgia	1,845	4,778,148	332,438	2,146,567	2,708,915	J. M. Egan.
Central of New Jersey	677	7,825,247	9,304,388	14,198,612	17,596,843	G. F. Baer.
Central Vermont	513	2,295,374	977,120	1,505,943	2,638,779	E. C. Smith.
Chesapeake & Ohio	1,506	9,565,880	5,955,587	2,630,574	10,125,497	G. W. Stevens.
Chicago & Alton	920	5,595,668	4,972,368	2,210,489	3,576,177	S. M. Felton.
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	727	3,245,760	2,632,749	3,497,127	5,914,394	M. J. Carpenter.
Chicago & Northwestern	5,577	25,851,689	17,246,898	16,944,372	25,271,726	M. Hughitt.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	8,284	32,441,891	17,990,896	....	....	G. B. Harris.
Chicago Great Western	930	4,831,515	2,182,346	1,493,609	2,651,054	A. B. Stickney.
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	546	2,462,803	1,687,668	1,167,476	2,373,923	W. H. McDoel.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	6,747	26,636,112	15,907,582	8,319,227	18,010,683	A. J. Earling.
Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis	300	1,123,798	264,509	536,978	1,961,458	C. E. Kimball.
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	3,910	17,333,604	12,001,590	8,228,579	8,245,978	W. B. Leeds.
Chicago Terminal Transfer	108	827,668	603,322	....	....	J. N. Faithorn.

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OPERATION OF RAILROADS.—Continued.

Company.	Miles operated.	Operating Expenses.	Net Earnings.	Passengers Carried.	Tons of Freight.	Name of President.
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton	652	$3,844,496	$1,992,970	3,052,439	5,721,155	M. D. Woodford.
Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific	338	3,543,769	1,501,827	958,176	2,998,020	S. Spencer.
Colorado Midland	336	1,701,968	683,215	221,004	1,058,569	F. Trumbull.
Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking	269	871,701	192,450	283,137	1,498,166	W. E. Guerin.
Delaware & Hudson	661	21,894,707	9,403,893	5,703,635	13,057,958	R. M. Oliphant.
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	948	39,982,284	11,975,487	15,025,968	14,846,477	W. H. Truesdale.
Denver & Rio Grande	1,691	7,123,898	4,439,880	6,282,855	4,321,133	E. T. Jeffrey.
Detroit Southern	451	473,981	166,945	....	....	S. Hunt.
Erie	2,318	27,337,579	13,260,801	17,209,900	25,999,602	F. D. Underwood.
Evansville & Terre Haute	185	792,303	647,566	347,494	1,708,588	E. S. Hooley.
Fort Worth & Denver City	454	1,589,805	585,555	222,450	695,937	F. Trumbull.
Georgia Railroad & Banking	307	1,206,261	1,737,099	623,586	959,640	J. Phinizy.
Georgia Southern & Florida	285	903,144	313,456	398,762	681,900	S. Spencer.
Grand Trunk of Canada	4,202	16,508,832	7,779,167	7,652,055	11,080,037	Sir C. R. Wilson.
Great Northern	5,244	15,843,421	17,195,424	2,717,851	9,925,811	J. J. Hill.
Green Bay & Western	248	355,302	172,010	148,818	356,301	S. Palmer, J. T. Jones.
Gulf & Ship Island	255	937,859	436,825	....	....	
Hocking Valley	347	2,655,503	2,471,839	2,044,306	6,756,611	N. Monsarratt.
Illinois Central	4,266	24,251,678	16,200,192	17,865,439	17,735,749	S. Fish.
International & Great Northern	928	3,820,654	1,339,394	885,233	1,599,821	G. J. Gould.
Iowa Central	506	1,820,726	514,641	664,225	1,667,202	E. Hawley.
Kansas City, Clinton & Springfield	163	216,177	181,485	109,604	295,703	H. S. Priest.
Kansas City Southern	833	3,399,222	1,384,186	620,845	1,848,028	S. R. Knott.
Lehigh Valley	1,399	20,069,876	7,719,556	4,431,507	19,805,624	E. B. Thomas.
Maine Central	816	3,962,339	1,998,598	2,633,331	3,740,709	L. Tuttle.
Minneapolis & St. Louis	642	1,848,685	1,615,628	857,937	1,766,287	E. Hawley.
Missouri Pacific System	5,555	21,203,394	10,023,799	5,308,519	11,430,732	G. J. Gould.
Mobile & Ohio	874	4,332,851	1,922,012	929,210	4,365,646	S. Spencer.
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis	1,196	5,111,126	2,531,256	1,466,279	4,081,735	J. W. Thomas.
New York Central & Hudson River	3,357	42,518,216	28,275,189	40,431,311	42,401,356	W. H. Newman.
New York, New Haven & Hartford	2,038	28,048,479	12,083,832	53,051,460	15,436,435	J. M. Hall.
New York, Ontario & Western	450	3,638,341	2,101,787	1,312,572	3,508,508	T. P. Fowler.
Norfolk & Western	1,561	9,037,008	6,816,450	2,250,375	10,836,512	F. J. Kimball.
Northern Pacific	4,957	16,640,141	16,664,627	3,299,722	8,792,885	C. S. Mellen.
Omaha, Kansas City & Eastern	171	417,139	158,259	181,804	423,545	C. H. Chappel.
Panama	50	2,440,307	756,402	89,161	385,584	J. E. Simmons.
Pennsylvania Company	4,711	7,587,642	3,681,261	22,202,023	49,331,983	A. J. Cassatt.
Pennsylvania	3,712	19,654,236	17,277,531	22,704,965	67,215,700	A. J. Cassatt
Pere Marquette	1,838	6,828,031	2,373,136	3,382,443	6,439,247	C. M. Heald.
Reading Company	1,455	46,621,008	15,522,463	....	....	G. F. Baer.
Rio Grande Western	662	3,223,239	1,734,369	458,741	1,983,113	F. T. Jeffery.
Rutland	359	1,208,428	674,619	907,852	1,572,050	P. W. Clement.
St. Louis & San Francisco	1,915	5,845,561	1,629,299	2,218,717	3,500,313	B. F. Yoakum.
St. Louis Southwestern	1,293	4,632,892	2,836,478	1,281,928	2,399,171	E. Gould.
Seaboard Air Line	2,592	7,401,421	3,435,596	....	....	J. S Williams.
Southern Pacific	9,017	49,098,027	28,146,871	27,416,113	17,725,632	W. D. Cornish.
Southern	6,729	23,292,817	11,866,371	7,706,508	15,025,080	S. Spencer.
Texas & Pacific	1,684	8,034,450	4,098,626	1,839,838	3,792,692	G. J. Gould.
Toledo & Ohio Central	430	1,851,140	728,140	751,151	3,392,021	N. M. Monserrat.
Toledo, St. Louis & Western	451	1,799,952	696,956	625,032	1,604,668	B. Norton.
Union Pacific	6,092	23,738,604	18,950,230	3,236,683	9,738,895	H. G. Burt.
Wabash	2,367	12,752,045	5,146,257	4,943,016	8,354,949	J. Ramsay, Jr.
Western Maryland	258	1,334,756	817,675	1,286,902	4,460,126	W. S. Pierce.
Wheeling & Lake Erie	470	2,076,513	921,649	777,282	4,581,553	J. Ramsay, Jr.
Wisconsin Central	1,048	3,466,463	1,882,573	980,890	3,428,562	H. F. Whitcomb.
Yazoo & Mississippi Valley	1,091	3,757,896	2,370,741	1,852,296	2,453,135	S. Fish.

CAPITALIZATION OF RAILROADS—1901-02.

Company.	Common Stock.	Preferred Stock.	Funded Debt.	Dividends. Com.* per cent.	Dividends. Pref. per cent.	Main office.
Ann Arbor	$3,250,000	$4,000,000	$7,000,000	....	....	Toledo, Ohio.
Arkansas Southern	700,000	....	700,000	....	....	Junction City, Ark.
Astoria & Columbia River	1,619,000	....	3,280,000	....	....	Astoria, Ore.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	102,000,000	114,199,530	199,035,710	.04	.05	Topeka, Kan.
Atlanta & West Point	1,232,200	....	1,232,200	.06	....	Atlanta, Ga.
Atlanta, Knoxville & Northern	3,000,000	....	3,000,000	....	....	Knoxville, Tenn.
Atlantic & Birmingham	504,000	700,000	500,000	....	.05	Waycross, Ga.
Atlantic & North Carolina	1,797,200	....	325,000	....	....	New Bern, N. C.
Atlantic Coast Line	23,150,000	18,850,000	18,646,500	.03½	.05	Wilmington, N. C.
Baltimore & Ohio	53,459,000	59,227,000	209,503,950	.04	.04	Stanton, Va.
Bangor & Aroostook	1,050,000	1,246,600	6,410,000	....	.05	Bangor, Maine.
Bessemer & Lake Erie	100,000	....	....	....	....	Pittsburg, Pa.
Boston & Maine	23,361,800	3,149,800	....	.05¼	.06	Boston, Mass.
Buffalo & Susquehanna	3,518,000	1,000,000	3,640,000	.03¾	.04	Galeton, Pa.
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	9,000,000	6,000,000	13,336,000	.04	.06	Rochester, N. Y.
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern	7,150,000	....	16,358,000	.06	....	Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
California Northwestern	1,566,000	....	....	....	....	San Francisco, Cal.
Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	31,171,000	65,069,088	.02½	.04	Montreal, Quebec.
Carolina & Northwestern	350,000	....	375,500	....	....	Chester, S. C.
Central New England	3,450,000	3,150,000	7,900,000	....	.04	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Central of Georgia	5,000,000	....	48,646,000	....	....	Savannah, Ga.
Central of New Jersey	27,411,800	....	46,684,100	.06	....	New York.
Central Vermont	3,000,000	....	12,000,000	....	....	St. Albans, Vt.
Chesapeake & Ohio	60,529,500	25,000,000	69,894,354	....	....	Richmond, Va.
Chicago & Alton	19,542,800	19,544,000	22,000,000	.03½	.07	120 Broadway, N. Y.
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	7,197,800	6,830,700	23,919,000	.03¾	.06	Chicago, Ill.
Chicago & Northwestern [1]	39,114,678	22,395,120	137,579,500	.06½	.07⅓	Chicago, Ill.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	110,577,700	....	145,479,300	.05¼	....	Chicago, Ill.
Chicago Great Western	23,376,895	32,059,590	....	.05	.04	St. Paul, Minn.

*Up to October 1, 1902. [1]After 7 per cent has been paid common stock is entitled to same per cent; after that preferred is entitled to additional dividend of 3 per cent; common then entitled to same; both share alike in any dividend.

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CAPITALIZATION OF RAILROADS.—Continued.

Company.	Common Stock.	Preferred Stock.	Funded Debt.	Dividends. Com.* per cent.	Dividends. Pref. per cent.	Main office.
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	$10,500,000	$5,000,000	$13,542,000	.03	.04	Chicago, Ill.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	55,821,800	44,658,400	126,941,500	.03	.07	Chicago, Ill.
Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis	3,600,000	3,750,000	5,350,000	....	.05	Springfield, Ill.
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	59,955,800	....	71,081,000	.05¼	....	Chicago, Ill.
Chicago Terminal Transfer	13,000,000	17,000,000	14,629,000	....	.04	Chicago, Ill.
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton	8,000,000	8,000,000	12,295,000	....	.05	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific	3,000,000	....	....	....	....	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Colorado Midland	3,421,300	4,954,800	8,946,000	....	.04	Denver, Colo.
Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking[2]	....	....	9,807,544	....	....	Columbus, Ohio.
Delaware & Hudson	34,645,700	....	8,700,000	.05¼	....	21 Cortlandt, N. Y.
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,200,000	....	3,067,000	.05¼	....	26 Exch. pl., N. Y.
Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000	23,650,000	43,219,500	....	.05	Denver, Colo.
Detroit Southern	10,013,000	6,000,000	6,819,000	....	....	Detroit, Mich.
Erie	112,378,900	63,892,400	175,904,100	....	.04	21 Cortlandt st., N.Y.
Evansville & Terre Haute	3,987,383	1,282,417	6,078,000	....	.05	Evansville, Ind.
Fort Worth & Denver City	6,820,000	2,555,000	8,176,000	....	.04	Fort Worth, Tex.
Georgia Railroad & Banking	4,200,000	....	2,500,000	.08¼	....	Augusta, Ga.
Georgia Southern & Florida	1,000,000	1,768,000	3,801,000	....	.05	Macon, Ga.
Grand Trunk of Canada	112,379,920	91,688,965	....	....	.04	Montreal, Quebec.
Great Northern	98,711,750	....	96,830,323	....	.07	St. Paul, Minn.
Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	....	....	.04	....	Green Bay, Wis.
Gulf & Ship Island	5,000,000	....	3,087,000	....	....	Gulfport, Miss.
Hocking Valley	10,421,625	14,000,000	15,722,000	.03	.04	Columbus, Ohio.
International & Great Northern	9,775,000	....	20,366,053	....	....	Palestine, Tex.
Illinois Central	66,000,000	....	128,797,925	.06	....	Chicago, Ill.
Iowa Central	14,179,707	....	7,649,545	....	....	Minneapolis, Minn.
Kansas City, Clinton & Springfield	1,775,400	....	3,250,000	....	....	Springfield, Mo.
Kansas City Southern	30,000,000	21,000,000	....	....	.04	Kansas City, Mo.
Lehigh Valley	40,441,100	....	41,900,000	....	....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Maine Central	4,988,000	....	12,492,192	.04½	....	Portland, Maine.
Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	4,000,000	18,151,000	.05	.05	Minneapolis, Minn.
Missouri Pacific	109,783,585	....	127,601,910	.05	....	St. Louis, Mo.
Mobile & Ohio	7,680,000	....	23,972,000	....	....	Mobile, Ala.
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis	10,000,000	....	16,021,000	....	....	Nashville, Tenn.
New York Central & Hudson River	115,000,000	....	193,772,941	.01¾	....	Albany, N. Y.
New York, New Haven & Hartford	54,685,400	....	6,139,000	.06	....	New Haven, Conn.
New York, Ontario & Western	58,113,983	5,000	16,937,000	....	....	56 Beaver st., N. Y.
Norfolk & Western	66,000,000	23,000,000	51,099,500	.01	.04	Roanoke, Va.
Northern Pacific	155,000,000	....	172,925,789	.04	.05	St. Paul, Minn.
Omaha, Kansas City & Eastern	1,428,000	....	1,428,000	....	....	Kansas City, Mo.
Panama	7,000,000	....	3,603,000	.02	....	24 State st., N. Y.
Pennsylvania Company	40,000,000	....	50,417,000	....	....	Pittsburg, Pa.
Pennsylvania	203,272,100	....	88,893,324	.03	....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Pere Marquette	16,000,000	12,000,000	29,447,978	....	.04	Detroit, Mich.
Reading Company	70,000,000	70,000,000	92,914,191	....	.04	Philadelphia, Pa.
Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	7,500,000	24,476,600	....	.05	Denver, Colo.
Rutland	211,400	8,077,300	10,250,000	....	.07	Rutland, Vt.
St. Louis & San Francisco	20,000,000	21,000,000	46,471,125	....	.04	St. Louis, Mo.
St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	20,000,000	30,000,000	....	.05	St. Louis, Mo.
Seaboard Air Line	37,500,000	25,000,000	52,495,000	....	.04	Portsmouth, Va.
Southern Pacific	279,924,572	24,000,000	267,125,895	....	....	San Antonio, Tex.
Southern	120,000,000	60,000,000	124,581,700	....	.05	Richmond, Va.
Texas & Pacific	38,760,110	....	35,479,454	....	....	Dallas, Tex.
Toledo & Ohio Central	3,000,000	500,000	2,545,000	....	....	Toledo, Ohio.
Toledo, St. Louis & Western	10,000,000	10,000,000	15,500,000	....	.04	Toledo, Ohio.
Union Pacific	102,030,000	99,508,900	193,957,000	.02	.04	120 Broadway, N. Y.
Wabash	28,000,000	24,000,000	85,081,000	....	....	St. Louis, Mo.
Western Maryland	684,950	324,000	4,420,975	....	.06	Baltimore, Md.
Wheeling & Lake Erie	20,000,000	15,703,700	13,533,000	....	.04	Cleveland, Ohio.
Wisconsin Central	17,500,000	12,500,000	27,634,500	....	.04	Milwaukee, Wis.
Yazoo & Mississippi Valley	6,168,400	....	45,014,432	....	....	Chicago, Ill.

*Up to October 1, 1902. [2]In receiver's hands.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC—1888 TO 1901.

(Compiled by Poor's Manual of Railroads.)

Year.	Length of R. Rs. in operation.	Miles run by passenger trains.	Passenger traffic. Passengers carried.	Passenger traffic. Passenger movement.	Passenger earnings. Gross amount.	Ave. receipts p. pass. p. mile.	Av. rec. per pass.	Av. rec. p. pass. train mile.	Av. rec. p. mile. of R.R.	Ave. No. of passengers per mile of railroad.	Ave. No. of passengers per train mile.	Average distance travelled per passenger.
	Miles.	Miles.	No.	Miles.	$	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	$	No.	Miles	Miles
1888	145,341	268,125,345	451,353,655	11,190,613,679	251,356,167	2.246	55.68	93.74	1,729	3,105	41.73	24.79
1889	153,689	279,085,145	494,808,421	11,964,726,015	259,439,231	2.169	52.44	92.96	1,688	3,219	42.87	24.18
1890	157,976	297,244,707	520,439,082	12,521,565,649	272,320,961	2.174	52.13	91.61	1,724	3,294	42.12	24.05
1891	164,262	320,712,013	556,015,802	13,316,925,239	290,799,696	2.184	52.30	90.67	1,770	3,385	41.52	23.95
1892	170,607	323,930,550	575,769,678	13,584,343,804	293,557,476	2.168	50.99	90.62	1,721	3,375	41.93	23.59
1893	173,361	338,551,608	597,056,539	14,979,847,458	310,442,870	2.072	52.00	91.70	1,791	3,444	44.25	25.09
1894	176,221	325,981,869	569,660,216	13,600,531,635	275,352,190	2.025	48.34	84.47	1,563	3,233	41.72	23.87
1895	179,154	326,184,596	529,756,259	12,609,082,551	260,929,741	2.069	49.25	79.99	1,456	2,957	38.66	23.88
1896	180,891	337,641,115	535,120,756	13,054,840,243	265,313,258	2.032	49.58	78.58	1,467	2,958	38.66	24.40
1897	181,133	342,464,408	504,106,205	12,494,958,000	253,557,936	2.029	50.30	74.04	1,399	2,783	36.49	24.78
1898	184,194	344,761,142	514,982,888	13,672,497,664	272,589,591	1.994	52.93	79.07	1,480	2,796	39.66	26.55
1899	186,280	355,106,833	537,977,301	14,859,541,965	297,559,712	2.002	55.31	83.79	1,597	2,883	41.84	27.63
1900	191,511	373,226,581	584,695,935	16,313,284,471	331,402,816	2.031	56.67	88.79	1,730	3,053	43.22	27.90
1901	193,823	391,543,708	600,485,790	17,789,669,925	360,702,886	2.028	60.07	92.12	1,861	3,098	45.43	29.63

NOTE.—The mileage operated in 1897, 1898, 1899 and 1900 as above, is exclusive of switching railroads which in 1897 were 741.37 miles, in 1898, 338.85 miles, in 1899, 310.61 miles, and in 1900, 350.72 miles; these roads not reporting details of passenger traffic or earnings. For the same reason the mileage of switching railroads is omitted from the group tables following.

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FREIGHT TRAFFIC—1888 TO 1901.

(Compiled by Poor's Manual of Railroads.)

Year.	Length of R. Rs. in operation.	Miles run by freight trains.	Freight traffic.		Freight earnings.					Ave. No. of tons per mile of railroad.	Ave. No. of tons per freight train mile.	Average haul per ton
			Freight carried.	Freight movement.	Gross amount.	Av. receipts p. ton p.mile.	Ave. rec. per ton.	Ave. rec. p.fr't train mile.	Ave. rec. per mile of R. R.			
	Miles.	Miles.	Tons.	Miles.	$	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	$	Tons.	Miles.	Miles.
1888	145,341	410,514,115	590,857,353	65,423,005,988	639,200,723	0.977	108.18	155.71	4,398	4,065	159.36	110.72
1889	153,689	420,469,737	619,165,630	68,677,276,992	665,962,331	0.970	107.55	155.06	4,333	4,029	159.91	110.90
1890	157,976	482,900,422	691,344,437	79,192,985,125	734,821,733	0.927	106.28	152.17	4,651	4,376	163.99	114.55
1891	164,262	493,541,969	704,398,609	81,210,154,523	754,185,910	0.929	107.07	152.81	4,591	4,288	164.55	115 29
1892	170,607	523,831,458	730,605,011	84,413,197,130	704,526,500	0.941	108.74	151.67	4,657	4,282	161.14	115.53
1893	173,361	531,340,754	757,464,480	90,552,087,290	808,494,668	0.893	106.74	152.16	4,663	4,369	170.42	119.55
1894	176,221	475,789,885	674,714,747	82,219,900,498	700,477,409	0.864	103.80	147.22	3,975	3,829	172.81	121.88
1895	179,154	491,410,820	755,799,883	88,567,770,801	743,784,451	0.839	97.38	151.36	4.151	4,263	180.23	115.96
1896	180,891	497,248,296	773,808,716	93,885,853,634	770,424,013	0.821	99.55	154.94	4,259	4,278	188.81	121.32
1897	181,133	500,326,372	788,385,448	97,842,569,150	780,351,936	0.797	98.99	157.77	4,308	4,353	195.56	124.22
1898	184,194	542,824,509	912,973,833	114,566,173,191	868,924,526	0.758	95.18	160.09	4,717	4,959	211.06	125.50
1899	186,280	534,391,846	975,789,941	126,991,703,110	922,436,314	0.726	94.53	172.61	4,952	5,238	237.64	130.04
1900	191,511	513,667,388	1,071,431,919	141,162,109,413	1,052,835,811	0.746	98.30	204.95	5,498	5,595	274.79	131.80
1901	194,455	505,468,619	1,084,066,451	148,959,303,492	1,126,267,652	0.756	103.89	222.82	5,792	5,575	294.70	137.41

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES—1888 TO 1901.

(Arranged from information furnished by Poor's Manual of Railroads.)

Year.	Miles of R.R.	Capital stock.	Bonded debt.	Gross earnings.	Net earnings.	Int. on bds.	Dividends.	Expenses to earnings.
								p. c.
1888	154,222	$4,392,287,224	$4,585,471,523	$950,519,764	$297,306,541	$205,288,021	$78,943,041	68.72
1889	159,934	4,447,103,600	4,784,173,271	991,935,331	317,866,883	216,877,898	79,531,863	67.95
1890	163,359	4,590,471,560	5,055,225,025	1,086,030,735	342,071,296	224,499,571	83,575,705	68.50
1891	167,846	4,751,750,498	5,178,821,989	1,125,381,994	350,748,483	228,572,703	89,099,757	68.83
1892	171,805	4,863,119,073	5,405,049,969	1,169,036,840	352,817,405	229,900,292	93,802,412	69 82
1893	175,442	5,021,576,551	5,510,225,528	1,207,106,026	358,648,918	237,677,728	94,295,815	70.29
1894	178,054	5,027,604,717	5,605,775,764	1,066,943,358	317,757,399	234,702,912	83,478,669	70.22
1895	179,821	5,181,373,590	5,648,659,436	1,092,395,437	323,196,454	239,698,134	81,685,774	70.41
1896	181,394	5,373,187,619	5,461,856,798	1,125,632,025	332,766,979	243,287,730	81,528,154	70.43
1897	183,547	5,602,964,449	5,534,432,492	1,132,866,626	342,792,030	234,454,578	83,680,040	69.74
1898	184,894	5,581,522,858	5,635,363,594	1,249,558,724	389,666,474	237,133,099	94,937,526	68.16
1899	187,781	5,742,181,181	5,644,858,027	1,336,096,379	423,941,689	239,178,913	109,032,252	68.27
1900	192,162	5,804,346,250	5,758,592,754	1,501,695,378	483,247,526	244,447,806	140,343,653	68.93
1901	195,887	5,978,796,249	6,035,469,741	1,612,448,826	520,294,727	254,318,380	156,887,283	69.01

RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD.

The following statement, showing the length of railways open in the various countries of the world in each of the years 1870, 1880, 1890 and 1900, was extracted by the Bureau of Statistics from a return prepared by the French Ministry of Public Works and published in the Journal Official of May 25, 1902:

(Kilometer=0.621 mile.)

	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.
Cen. America—Con.	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.
United Kingdom.	24,383	28,854	32,726	35,296
Russia	11,236	23,524	30,940	48,107
Norway	368	1,059	1,562	2,053
Sweden	1,734	5,761	8,018	11,320
Denmark	764	1,592	1,986	3,001
Germany*	19,719	33,888	42,869	51,391
Ho'land	1,419	1,841	2,610	2,743
Belgium*	2,897	4,112	5,207	6,345
France	17,733	25,925	36,672	42,826
Switzerland	1,442	2,470	3,198	3,783
Portugal	720	1,206	2,125	2,376
Spain	5,475	7,480	9,878	13,357
Italy	6,208	8,713	12,907	15,787
Austria-Hungary	9,589	18,512	26,553	36,883
Greece	11	11	776	972
Turkey, Bulgaria & E. Roumelia.	29	1,394	1,719	3,142
Servia	....	....	540	578
Roumania	316	1,384	2,494	3,098
Luxemburg	149	292	413	466
Total Europe..	104,454	168,018	223,193	283,524
America:				
North America—				
Canada	†4,211	†11,035	†21,160	†28,410
Newfoundland	....	....	179	1,055
United States..	85,151	150,113	†263,228	†311,287
Mexico	349	1,120	9,713	15,454
Central America—				
Costa Rica	....	120	241	261
Guatemala	....	45	†166	†640
Honduras	....	90	90	96

	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.
America.—Con.	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.
Nicaragua	....	20	146	146
Salvador	....	....	‡52	‡117
Antilles—				
Cuba	655	1,382	1,731	1,960
Haiti	....	80	115	225
Porto Rico	....	....	18	220
Jamaica	40	40	124	298
Barbados	....	....	39	39
Trinity	....	26	87	130
South America—				
Venezuela	13	126	709	852
Colombia	79	121	380	605
British Guiana.	32	32	35	119
Brazil	786	3,500	9,800	‡14,798
Ecuador	....	64	300	‡300
Peru	732	1,852	1,668	‡1,668
Bolivia	....	130	209	972
Argentina	732	2,313	9,255	17,047
Chile	732	1,898	2,928	4,148
Uruguay	98	431	1,127	1,605
Paraguay	72	72	240	251
Total America	93,682	174,610	323,740	402,703
Africa:				
French possessions	517	1,393	3,595	4,628
Egypt (exc. Sudan)	656	1,494	1,547	3,392
Erythrea	....	....	....	28
Kongo Free States	....	....	....	390
German Southwest and East Africa	....	....	....	300
Angola and Portuguese E. Africa	....	....	50	842

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RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD.—Continued.

	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.
Africa.—Con.	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.
British possessions	233	1,748	3,410	5,966
Transvaal	....	....	120	1,935
Orange Free State	....	....	581	960
Total Africa...	1,406	4,635	9,331	18,467
Asia:				
Asiatic Russia...	....	....	1,433	8,084
Korea	....	....	....	42
Asiatic Turkey...	234	372	800	2,760
Persia	....	....	30	54
China	....	7	173	498
Japan (including Formosa)	....	122	2,333	§5,858
British posse'ns—				
India	4,840	14,729	26,299	39,634
Ceylon	119	200	308	478
Malay States	....	....	55	417
Portuguese Indies	....	....	54	82
Dutch Indies	109	450	1,361	2,226
French posse'ns—				
India	....	12	12	27
Indo-China	....	....	71	236

	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.
Asia.—Con.	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.
Siam	....	....	....	327
Total Asia.....	5,302	15,892	32,929	60,725
Oceania:				
Queensland	356	1,019	‡3,448	14,507
West Australia...	....	115	‡789	‡2,977
South Australia..	323	1,090	‡2,827	‡3,028
New S. Wales....	552	1,368	‡3,808	‡4,658
Victoria	531	1,930	‡3,978	‡5,163
Tasmania	....	276	643	956
New Zealand.....	45	2,025	‡3,149	‡3,701
Hawaii	....	....	90	161
Total Oceania.	1,807	7,823	18,732	25,151
Grand total.....	206,651	370,978	607,925	790,570

*Includes local railways.
†Period ended June 30 of the years indicated.
§Period ended April 1, 1900.
‡Period ended January 1 of the years indicated.
¹Period ended July 1 of the years indicated.
²Periods ended April 1, 1891 and 1901.

RAILROAD CASUALTIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission.)

The following is a summary of railroad casualties during the year ending June 30, 1902.

	Passengers.		Trainmen.		Other persons employed on or around trains.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Collisions	130	2,298	366	2,456	19	265
Derailments	37	1,194	193	1,040	23	205
Miscellaneous train accidents (excluding the above), including locomotive boiler explosions	....	9	37	538	....	12
Total train accidents	167	3,586	596	4,034	42	482
Coupling or uncoupling cars	....	.....	120	1,816	4	34
While doing other work about trains or while attending switches	....	1	52	2,880	6	175
Coming in contact with overhead bridges, structures at side of tracks, etc	7	38	96	958	1	15
Falling from cars or engines, or while getting on or off	99	1,250	408	5,654	29	192
Other causes	30	1,214	235	4,560	39	404
Total (other than train accidents)	136	2,503	911	15,868	79	820
Total all classes	303	6,089	1,507	19,902	121	1,302

	Switchmen, flagmen, watchmen.		Other employes.		Total employes.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Collisions	6	44	34	300	425	3,065
Derailments	....	17	13	118	229	1,380
Miscellaneous train accidents (excluding the above), including locomotive boiler explosions	....	12	6	39	43	1 60
Total train accidents	6	73	53	457	697	5,046
Coupling or uncoupling cars	18	230	1	33	143	2,113
While doing other work about trains, or while attending switches	11	185	14	326	83	3,566
Coming in contact with overhead bridges, structures at side of tracks, etc	2	63	5	34	104	1,070
Falling from cars or engines, or while getting on or off	33	367	67	654	537	6,867
Other causes	117	444	561	9,641	952	15,049
Total (other than train accidents)	181	1,289	648	10,688	1,819	28,665
Total all classes	187	1,362	701	11,145	2,516	33,711

Comparisons of the principal totals with those for the two years preceding and with 1893 (years ending June 30) may be made from the following table, the figures for 1901, 1900, and 1893 being taken from the statistician's tables, made up from the railroad companies' annual reports. It is to be borne in mind that the number of men employed by the railroads has been constantly increasing. It is much larger in 1902 than in 1893; but precise figures for the later year have not yet been compiled. On the other hand, a comparison of the coupling accidents, recorded in the table for 1902, with the same for 1893 shows the remarkable and gratifying results of the safety-appliance act of 1893, which requires the use of automatic couplers and which went into full effect on August 1, 1900. The number of employes killed shows a diminution of sixty-eight per cent, and this notwithstanding the fact that there is now engaged in this work a much larger number of men than in 1893. The diminution in the number injured is still greater, being no less than 81 per cent. The summary is as follows:

	1902.		1901.		1900.		1893.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers in train accidents	167	3,586	110	2,338	93	1,990	100	1,703
Other causes	136	2,503	172	2,650	156	2,129	199	1,526
Total	303	6,089	282	4,988	249	4,128	299	3,229
Employes in train accidents	697	5,046	586	3,773	539	3,288	525	3,008
Falling from cars, etc	537	6,867	599	6,371	529	4,425	644	3,780
Overhead Obstructions, etc	104	1,070	56	509	56	436	73	444
In coupling accidents	143	2,113	198	2,768	282	5,229	433	11,277
Other causes	1,035	18,615	1,236	27,721	1,144	26,265	1,052	13,220
Total	2,516	33,711	2,675	41,142	2,550	39,643	2,727	31,729
Total passengers and employes	2,819	39,800	2,957	46,130	2,799	43,771	3,026	34,958

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The tables given below show the fastest recorded runs made by railway trains. Many of these runs were speed tests, made under the best possible conditions, while others, which averaged as high, were accomplished by trains on regular runs when there was time to be made up or emergencies to be met. One notable fast record, made in 1899, had for its incentive a big Government mail contract. This was when the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad raced their trains for a week between Chicago and Omaha, the C., B. & Q. surpassing all previous American records, and winning the contract. On the second day of the race the C., B. & Q. train ran 2.4 miles in 1 minute and 20 seconds, or at 110 miles an hour.

On November 2, 1902, a new fast schedule was inaugurated between Los Angeles, Cal., and Chicago, to connect with a new fast train from Chicago to New York. This Western train is known as the Golden State Limited and is run over the Southern Pacific and the Rock Island routes. It is scheduled to make the trip between Los Angeles and Chicago in thirty-six hours, and, with a two-hour lay-over in Chicago, the trip from the Pacific to the Atlantic in eighty-eight hours.

The tables do not take into consideration speeds made by "freak trains" or by trains using electric power. A number of these have been tested at various places and in some parts of Europe, notably at Brussels, "mono-rail" trains in actual service have made a speed of 90 miles an hour on every regular run. The Brussels railway is but three miles long and there is but one car, which weighs sixty-eight tons, is fifty-nine feet long and eleven feet wide. The carriage is so designed that its pointed ends diminish wind resistance. The cost of construction was about $200,000. Other mono-rail systems on which fast schedules are kept are at Listowel, Ireland, and between Feurs and Pamiseres in Russia.

Experimental mono-rail roads have been built in America, one at Coney Island, New York, some years ago attracting considerable attention, but nothing has yet been done that will admit of a safe prediction of future practicability.

In 1900 the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company made some experiments with a "wind-splitting" train, an ordinary train so sheathed as to offer a minimum of resistance to the air. The run was made from Baltimore to Washington, a section of the road on which there are some sharp curves and many stations. The distance is 40 miles, and the entire trip, from station to station, was made in 37 minutes and 30 seconds. At no time did the speed equal the records made on some other roads at other times, but it surpassed any speed made on this road.

It was reported last Summer that an electric locomotive and train were being built for an experimental road in Illinois, which is expected to revolutionize railroad traffic. The road is to be about 150 miles long and will be of the third rail system. As far as possible grades and curves have been eliminated. A train of three cars is being built for the first trial. This train will be equipped with twelve motors of 120 horse power, and an average speed of from ninety to one hundred miles an hour is expected.

An offer was made last Summer by the German Society of Mechanical Engineers of a series of prizes for the best design and specifications for a steam locomotive and group of cars which would collectively form an express train capable of carrying 100 passengers and their baggage with personal comfort and at a speed of seventy-five miles an hour. The purpose of this competition, it was then stated, was to provide a unit of the equipment of and attainment of greatly accelerated speed in railway travel, which can be adapted to the present State railroads of Prussia without tearing up and relaying of tracks with heavier ties and rails that would be required for rapid electrical service.

A description of a train which will probably be entered in this competition was given in a German trade journal. The engine and train will be enveloped in a shell of sheet steel, jointed so as to secure flexibility in passing curves. The front of the engine will be pointed or wedge-shaped, and even the wheels will be closed discs of metal, instead of being made with spokes.

The problem of overcoming air resistance and of eliminating grades, curves and "grade crossings" are awaiting solution before the "200 miles an hour" train will be in use generally. Travellers are constantly demanding greater speed and more comfortable equipment, and inventors are continually trying to satisfy the demand.

FASTEST RECORDED RUNS—SHORT DISTANCES.

Date.	Railroad.	From.	To.	Distance, Miles.	Grade, Feet per mile, descending.	Time, H.M.S.	Speed, Miles per hour.	Loaded Cars.
January, 1890	N. E. (England)	Newcastle	Berwick		Level		86.0	
July 25, 1890	Philadelphia & Reading	Skillman	B. Meade	4.1		2:30:00	98.4	4
Aug. 27, 1891	Philadelphia & Reading	Somerton		1.0	37	0:39:08	90.5	3
Feb. 26, 1892	Philadelphia & Reading					0:39:25	91.3	4
May 13, 1892	Philadelphia & Reading			10.0			79.6	4
Nov. 18, 1892	Philadelphia & Reading	Somerton	Parkland	5.0	11.37 and level	3:25:00	87.8	4
Nov. 18, 1892	Central of New Jersey	Fanwood, N. J.	Westfield, N. J.	1.0	32	0:37:00	97.3	4
May 9, 1892	N. Y. C. & H. R	Grimesville		1.0	20 approx.	0:35:00	102.8	4
May 11, 1893	N. Y. C. & H. R	Grimesville		1.0	20 approx	0:32:00	112.5	4
May 19, 1893	N. Y. C. & H. R	Looneyville	Grimesville	5.0	20 approx.	3:00:00	100.0	4

HIGHEST SPEED—VARIOUS DISTANCES.

Date.	Railroad.	Route.	Distance, Miles.	Time, H. M. S.	Speed, (inc. stops.)	No. of Stops.
June 1-4, 1876	Pa.; P. F. W. & C. C. & N. W.; U. P.; C. P.	Jersey City to Oakland	3,311.00	83:45:00	39.53	...
May, 1893	N. Y. C. & H. R.; L. S.; M. S.	New York to Chicago	964.00	19:57:00	48.20	10
Oct. 24, 1895	L. S. & M. S.; N. Y. C.	Chicago (100th st.) to New York	962.00	17:45:00	54.20	10
Aug. 22-23, 1895	L. & N. W.; Caledonian	London to Aberdeen	539.75	8:32:00	63.24	3
Oct. 24, 1895	L. S. & M. S.	Chicago (100th st.) to Buffalo (Bear Creek Station)	510.10	8:01:07	63.61	5
Sept. 25, 1895	N. Y. C. & H R	Albany to Syracuse	147.84	2:10:00	68.23	...
Oct. 24, 1895	L. S. & M. S.	Erie to Buffalo Creek	86.00	1:10:46	72.91	...
Oct. 24, 1895	L. S. & M. S.	Between Erie and Buffalo Creek	75.00	1:00:00	75.00	...
Oct. 24, 1895	L. S. & M. S.	Between Erie and Buffalo Creek	59.00		76.08	...
April 21, 1893	Camden & Atlantic	Camden to Atlantic City	58.30	0:45:45	76.40	...
April 21, 1895	Camden & Atlantic	Liberty Park to Absecon	49.80	0:37:30	79.70	...
April 21, 1895	Camden & Atlantic	Berlin to Absecon	35.60	0:25:45	82.90	...
April 21, 1893	Camden & Atlantic	Winslow Junction to Absecon	24.90		83.00	...
Oct. 24, 1895	L. S. & M. S.	Between Erie and Buffalo Creek	8.00		85.44	...
Feb. 18, 1901	S. F. & W.	Near Screven, Ga.	4.08	00:02:40	107.00	...
March 24, 1902	Pennsylvania	New York to Philadelphia	90.00	01:17:00	70.16	...

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SPEED OF TRAINS.

The fastest time for a short distance was made by the N. Y. C. & H. R. R., which ran a mile from Grimesville, May 9, 1893, in35 seconds, being at the rate of 102.8 miles an hour. The same road runs a train from New York to Chicago, 964 miles, in 19 hours and 57 minutes, which is at the rate of 48.2 miles an hour.

The following is a list of all the notably fast runs made by the different railroads within the last twenty-two years.

(Prepared expressly for The American Almanac by the Railroad Gazette.)

Date.	Railroad.	From	To	Distance, Miles.	Time. H. M. S.	Speed. Miles per hour.	No. cars.	No. stops.
June 14, 1880	P. R. R.	Philadelphia	Jersey City	90	1:33:00	58.06	2	4
June 14, 1880	P. R. R.	Trenton	New Brunswick	26	0:24:00	65.00	2	0
1880	Great Northern	London	Grantham	105.5	1:51:00	66.5	....	0
Sept. 9, 1881	P. R. R.	Princeton	.....	1	0:00:50	72	....	0
April 22, 1882	W. Jersey	Westville	Cape May	76.1	1:16:00	60.11	8	0
May 15, 1883	P. R. R.	N. Y. Division	.....	11	0:09:52	66 89	4	0
May 9, 1884	P. R. R.	N. Y. Division	M. P. 48	14	0:11:19	74.2	4	0
May 9, 1884	P. R. R.	N. Y. Division	M. P. 44	1	0:00:46	78.3	4	0
June 7, 1884	B. & O.	Belmont	Warnock	6	0:04:00	90	3	0
July 9, 1885	West Shore	Alabama	Gen. Junction	36.3	0:30:00	72.60	5	0
July 5, 1886	Wabash	Kansas City	Peru	563	13:45:00	41	....	....
Aug. 8, 1886	N. Y. C. & H. R.	Syracuse	Fairport	70.25	1:01:20	68.73	2	0
August, 1888	G. N. (England)	Preston	Carlisle	90	1:30:00	60	....	....
August, 1888	G. N. (England)	Crewe	Preston	51	0:50:00	61.2	....	....
Aug. 31, 1888	G. N. (England)	London	Edinburgh	392.5	7:26:45	52 7	....	....
Aug. 31, 1888	G. N. (England)	.....	Edinburgh	4	0:03:87	76.3	....	0
May 19, 1889	P., F. W. & C.	.....	.....	29,2	0:27:00	64.9	5	0
March 10, 1890	Philadelphia & Reading	Philadelphia	Jersey City	90	1:25:00	63.53	1	0
July 26, 1890	Philadelphia & Reading	Skillman	B. Meade	4.1	0:02:30	98.4	....	0
Aug. 27, 1891	Philadelphia & Reading	Noble	L'horne	12	0:08:00	82.73	....	0
August, 1891	Central Pacific	Van Couver	Brockville	2,792	76:31:00	36.49	3	22
August, 1891	Central Pacific	Pt. Arthur	Brockville	891	22:25:00	39.7	3	7
Sept. 14, 1891	N. Y. C. & H. R.	New York	E. Buffalo	436 32	7:17:30	59.56	....	3
Sept. 14, 1891	N. Y. C. & H. R.	Fairport	E. Buffalo	75.17	1:1:00	62 70	....	0
Sept. 14, 1891	N. Y. C. & H. R.	Albany	Syracuse	147.84	2:26:00	60.75	....	0
Sept. 14, 1891	N. Y. C. & H. R.	Syracuse	E. Buffalo	145.6	2:19:44	62.52	....	0
Sept. 14, 1891	N. Y. C. & H. R.	New York	Albany	142.88	2:20:00	61.23	....	0
Oct. 16, 1891	N. Railway (France)	Paris	Calais	184	3:43:00	49.51	12	...
Nov. 28, 1891	P. R. R.	Jersey City	G. Ferry	91	1:28:00	62	3	...
Nov. 28, 1891	P. R. R.	Jersey City	Trenton	56	0:53:00	63 4	3	...
Nov., 1891	Central Pacific	Sioux Falls	Montreal	127	2:00:00	63.5	....	....
Dec. 22, 1891	B. & O.	Baldwin	Leslie	7.5	0:06:00	75	....	....
Feb. 26, 1892	Central N. J.	.....	.....	1	0:00:39¼	91.7	4	....
Nov. 8, 1892	N. Y. C. & H. R.	Chenango	Schenectady	116.16	1:50:00	63.38	....	0
Nov. 8, 1892	N. Y. C. & H. R.	Syracuse	Utica	51.67	0:46:00	67.38	....	0
Nov. 18, 1892	Central N. J.	Fanwood	.....	1	0:00:37	97.3	4	0
Nov. 18, 1892	Philadelphia & Reading	Jenkintown	L'horne	5	0:03:25	87.8	....	0
Dec., 1892	L. & N. W.	Stafford	Rugby	56	0:42:00	80	....	0
May 9, 1893	N. Y. C. & H. R.	Grimesville	.....	1	0:00:35	102 8	4	0
May 19, 1893	N. Y. C. & H. R.	Syracuse	E. Buffalo	146	2:21:00	62.13	....	....
May 19, 1893	N. Y. C. & H. R.	Looneyville	Grimesville	5	0:03:00	100	....	0
May 28, 1893	N. Y. C. & H. R. ; L. S. & M. S.	New York	Chicago	964	19:57:00	48.2	....	10
Aug. 28, 1893	P., C. C. & St. L.	Seymour	N. Tower	42	0:35:34	70.96	5	0
April 17, 1894	L. S. & M. S.	Cleveland	Erie	95.5	1:35:00	60.32	....	1
April 17, 1894	L. S. & M. S.	Cedarwood	Saybrook	42	0:36:00	70	....	0
Aug. 26, 1894	A. C. Line	Jacksonville	Washington	780.8	15:49:00	49.36	....	....
April 21, 1895	Atlantic City	Camden	Atlantic City	58.3	0:45:45	76.46	1	0
April 21, 1895	Atlantic City	L. Park	Absecon	49.8	0:37:30	79.7	1	0
April 21, 1895	Atlantic City	Winslow	Absecon	24.9	0:18:06	83	1	0
April 21, 1895	Atlantic City	.....	.....	1	0:00:41	87.8	1	0
April 22, 1895	L. & N. W. (England)	London	Crewe	158	2:27:30	64.24	....	0
April 22, 1895	L. & N. W. (England)	Crewe	Carlisle	141.25	2:05:30	67.5	....	0
April 22, 1895	Caledonian	Carlisle	Aberdeen	240.75	3:56:30	61.08	....	1
April 22, 1895	West Coast	Aberdeen	.....	540	8:32:30	63.24	....	3
Sept. 11, 1895	N. Y. C. & H. R.	New York	Albany	142.85	2:14:25	63.79	....	0
Sept. 11, 1895	N. Y. C. & H. R.	Albany	Syracuse	147.84	2:20:26	63.17	....	0
Sept. 11, 1895	N. Y. C. & H. R.	Syracuse	E. Buffalo	145.6	2:12:51	65.75	....	0
Sept. 11, 1895	N. Y. C. & H. R.	New York	E. Buffalo	436.32	6:51:56	63.54	....	3
Sept. 24, 1895	N. Y. C. & H. R.	Albany	Syracuse	147.84	2:10:00	68.23	2	0
Oct. 24, 1895	L. S. & M. S.	Elkhart	Toledo	133 4	2:14:35	64.24	....	....
Oct. 24, 1895	L. S. & M. S.	Toledo	Cleveland	107.86	1:46:06	60.96	....	....
Oct. 24, 1895	L. S. & M. S.	Cleveland	Erie	95.5	1:25:32	66.99	....	....
Oct. 24, 1895	L. S. & M. S.	Erie	Buffalo	86	1:10:46	72.91	....	....
Oct. 24, 1895	L. S. & M. S.	.....	Brockton	1	.....	92.3	....	....
Oct. 24, 1895	L. S. & M. S.	Chicago	Buffalo	510.1	8:01:07	63.61	....	....
Oct. 24, 1895	P. R. R.	Monmouth	.....	10.27	0:10:00	65 14	....	0
Nov. 10, 1895	C., B. & Q.	Neponset	Buda	6	0:04:30	80	4	0
Nov. 21, 1896	S. & R.	Weldon	Shops	76.8	1:12:30	63.56	3	0
Feb. 15, 1897	C., B. & Q.	Chicago	Denver	1,025	18:53:00	54.06	1	35
April 9, 1897	Atlantic Coast Line	Florence, S. C.	Rocky Mountain	172.2	3:00:00	57.70	5	7
July 14, 1897	Atlantic City (P. & R.)	Camden	Atlantic City	55.5	0:46:30	71.60	5	...
Dec. 1897	Midland (England)	Ampthill	.....	0.75	0:00:30	90	....	....
Feb. 13, 1898	Erie	Susquehanna	H'llsville	140	2:21:00	59.6	3	2
June 16, 1898	Wabash	Tilton	Granite City	176.6	2:49:30	62.5	4	...
April 23, 1899	C., B. & Q.	Clyde	Burlington	197.3	3:04:00	64.33	4	2
June 28, 1899	C., B. & Q.	Mendota	Riverside	72	1:02:00	69.67	4	0
July 9, 1899	D., L. & W.	Bath	E. Buffalo	104	1:30:00	69 30	....	....
July 19, 1899	Vandalia	Clayton	Transfer	18	0:14:00	77.00	8	...
July 22, 1899	Atlantic City	Camden	Atlantic City	55.5	0:51:15	65.00	8	0
July 31, 1899	W. J. & S. (Pa.)	Camden	Atlantic City	58.3	0:50:30	69.30	8	0
Oct. 14, 1899	Wabash	Tilton	Granite City	176.6	2:47:30	63.30	4	4
Dec. 5, 1899	C., B. & Q.	Mendota	Chicago	83	1:16:00	65.52	....	....
April 30, 1900	C., B. & Q.	Burlington	Chicago	205.8	3:23:00	60.80	4	3
Aug. 13, 1901	N. Y. Central	Troy	N. Y. City	149	2:38:00	62.00	....	....
Sept. 5, 1901	Michigan Central	St. Thomas, Ont	Windsor	229	3:40:00	62.45	....	....
Nov. 1, 1901	Atlantic City	Camden	Atlantic City	55½	0:46:02	71.6	5	...
March 24, 1902	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	New York	90	1:17:00	70.16	....	....

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Street Railways in the United States.

Cities and Towns.	Name of Company.	Chartered.	Mileage.	Stock and Bonds.	Name of President.
Akron, O.	Northern Ohio Traction	1899	90	$8,800,000	H. A. Everett.
Albany, N. Y.	United Traction	1899	77¾	5,436,700	R. C. Pruyn.
Alexandria, Va.	Wash., Alexandria & Mt. Vernon	....	25	1,700,000	C. P. King.
Allentown, Pa.	Lehigh Valley Traction	1893	197	7,760,000	R. E. Wright.
	Allentown & Kutztown	1898	20	444,000	G. H. Gerber
Alton, Ill.	Alton Railway, Gas & Electric Company	1899	12	1,000,000	J. F. Porter.
Amherst, Mass.	Amherst & Sunderland Street Railway	1896	10¼	144,500	W. D. Cowls.
Anderson, Ind.	Union Traction	1897	153	9,974,500	G. F. McCulloch.
Anniston, Ala.	Anniston Electric & Gas	1899	9	472,000	H. C. Levis.
Asheville, N. C.	Asheville Street Railway	1893	7	386,319	J. E. Rankin.
Ashland, Wis.	Ashland Light, Power & Street Railway	1896	6	.....	G. W. Harrison.
Ashtabula, O.	Ashtabula Rapid Transit	1890	5	225,000	F. B. Wagner.
Astoria, Ore.	Astoria Electric Company	1901	3½	160,000	C. A. Coolidge.
Atchison, Kan.	Atchison Railway, Light & Power	1895	8½	450,000	J. P. Pomeroy.
Athens, Ga.	Athens Electric Railway	1895	7	250,000	J. Y. Carithers.
Athol, Mass.	Athol & Orange Street Railway	1894	7½	134,500	G. D. Bates.
Atlanta, Ga.	Georgia Railway & Electric	1902	140	14,600,000	P. S. Arkwright.
Auburn, N. Y.	Auburn City Railway	1886	13	600,000	C. D. Beebe.
Augusta, Ga.	Augusta Railway & Electric	1896	28½	2,000,000	D. B. Dyer.
Augusta, Me.	Augusta, Winthrop & Gardiner Railway	1902	27	.....	J. M. Haynes.
Austin, Tex.	Austin Electric Railway	1902	23½	200,000	I. H. Evans.
Babylon, N. Y.	Babylon Railroad	1871	1½	58,000	A. P. Dodge.
Ballston Spa, N. Y.	Ballston Terminal	1896	14	685,000	T. F. Barrett.
Baltimore, Md.	United Railways & Electric Company	1899	353	54,230,000	J. M. Hood.
Bangor, Me.	Bangor, Hampden & Winterport Ry.	1897	6½	1,000,000	H. L. Mitchell.
	Bangor Street Railway	....	9 4-5	1,200,000	C. F. Woodard.
	Bangor, Orono & Old Town Railway	1895	16¾	270,000	J. H. Cutler.
	Penobscot Central	1897	26	500,000	F. O. Beal.
Barre, Vt.	Barre & Montpelier Traction	....	9½	220,000	F. C. Kennedy.
Bay City, Mich.	Bay City Consolidated Railway	....	30	1,381,000	M. P. Heraty.
Beatrice, Neb.	Beatrice Electric	1895	7	100,000	D. W. Merrow.
Beaver Falls, Pa.	Beaver Valley Traction	1891	25	1,925,000	J. M. Buchanan.
Bennington, Vt.	Bennington & Woodford Railway	....	.....	.....	Not now in operation.
Biddeford, Me.	Biddeford & Saco	1887	8	200,000	C. H. Prescott.
Binghamton, N. Y.	Binghamton Railway	1892	43	1,955,000	G. T. Rogers.
Birmingham, Ala.	Birmingham Railway, Light & Power	1901	98½	10,000,000	Robt. Jemison.
Bloomington, Ill.	Bloomington & Normal Ry., Elec. & Heating Co.	1902	13	1,100,000	A. E. De Mange.
Boston, Mass.	Boston Elevated Railway	1897	6	10,000,000	W. A. Bancroft.
	West End Street Railway	....	408	30,139,000	J. B. Russell.
	Boston Suburban	1901	82	4,500,000	A. D. Claflin.
	Massachusetts Electric Company	1899	819½	32,050,500	G. Abbott.
Bowling Green, Ky.	Bowling Green Railway	1898	5	60,000	J. H. Wilkerson.
Bradford, Pa.	Bradford Electric Street Railway	1894	11	258,500	F. W. Davis.
Bridgeport, Conn.	Connecticut Railway & Light Company	1895	161	24,161,000	A. M. Young.
Brigantine Beach, N. J.	Brigantine Transportation	....	7	424,000	G. H. Cook.
Bristol, Conn.	Bristol & Plainville Tramway	1893	8	235,000	C. S. Treadway.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	1896	523¾	104,419,000	J. L. Greatsinger.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Buffalo, Hamburg & Aurora Railway	1898	15	307,500	Receiver.
	Buffalo & Williamsville Electric Railway	1891	4¼	75,000	G. L. Lewis.
	International Traction	1899	350	29,715,000	B. W. Franklin.
Burlington, Ia.	Burlington Railway & Light	1897	13½	1,725,000	G. H. Higbee.
Burlington, Vt.	Burlington Traction Company	....	11	325,000	E. Lyman.
Butte, Mont.	Butte Electric Railway	1899	21	1,700,000	W. A. Clark.
Cairo, Ill.	Cairo Electric Railway	1890	5¾	104,800	E. W. Halliday.
	Egypt Electric	....	4	40,000	W. Kluge.
Calais, Me.	Calais Street Railway	....	7	100,000	G. A. Curran.
Camden, N. J.	South Jersey Gas, Electric & Traction	1900	24¾	12,094,000	A. J. Kuser.
	Camden & Surburban Railway	1896	33½	2,000,000	W. S. Scull.
	Camden & Trenton Railway	1897	29	2,836,000	H. V. Massay.
Canandaigua, N. Y.	Ontario Light & Traction	1900	3	67,359	J. H. Pardee.
Canastota, N. Y.	Canastota & Morrisville Railway	1901	15	300,000	W. H. Patton.
Canton, O.	Canton-Akron Railway	1902	22	2,450,000	W. H. Hoover.
Cape May, N. J.	Cape May, Delaware Bay & Sewell's Point Electric Railway	1892	7½	300,000	Trustees.
Catskill, N. Y.	Catskill Electric Railway	1897	16	114,000	W. E. Stewart.
Cedar Rapids, Ia.	Cedar Rapids & Marion City Railway	....	12	481,000	P. E. Hall.
Champaign, Ill.	Urbana & Champaign Ry., Gas & Elec.	1897	9	500,000	W. B. McKinley.
Charleston, S. C.	Charleston Consolidated Ry., Gas & Elec.	1899	40	4,000,000	F. K. Carey.
Charlotte, N. C.	Charlotte Electric Ry. Light & Power	1895	6½	160,000	E. D. Latta.
Chattanooga, Tenn.	Chattanooga Electric Railway	1896	32	1,221,000	J. H. Warner.
	Rapid Transit	1897	18	650,000	J. H. Jefferis.
	Chattanooga & Lookout Mountain Ry.	1901	6	500,000	
Chicago, Ill.	Aurora, Elgin & Chicago Railway	1901	83	7,500,000	L. J. Wolf.
	Calumet Electric Street Railway	....	77	3,978,000	
	Chicago City Railway	1859	217¾	18,000,000	D. G. Hamilton.
	Chicago Electric Traction	....	28	4,500,000	L. L. Rich.
	Chicago & Milwaukee Electric Railway	....	45	2,000,000	G. A. Ball.
	Chicago General Railway	1893	30	2,500,350	J. P. Black.
	Chicago Union Traction Company	1899	486¼	32,000,000	Jesse Spalding.
	General Electric Railway	1896	56	5,000,000	J. D. R. Baldwin.
	Lake Street Elevated Railroad	1892	22	16,870,200	C. A. Knight.
	Metropolitan West Side Elevated Ry.	1899	16	29,016,100	D. McAllister.
	North Electric Railway	1894	5	100,000	B. Mahler.
	Northwestern Elevated Railway	1900	28	24,000,000	C. Buckingham.
	South Chicago City Railway	1883	34	3,166,800	D. F. Cameron.
	South Side Elevated R. R. (Alley L)	1897	19¼	11,073,800	Leslie Carter.
	Suburban Railroad	1893	33½	2,500,000	L. S. Owsley.
	Union Consolidated Elevated Railway	1896	¼	1,407,000	W. G. Adams.
Cincinnati, O.	Cincinnati, Dayton & Toledo Traction	1902	79	6,500,000	M. J. Mendelbaum.
	Cincinnati & Eastern Electric Railway	1899	22	1,000,000	G. R. Scrugham.
	The Rapid Railway	1901	32	1,400,000	G. R. Scrugham.
	Suburban Traction	1901	28	1,200,000	G. R. Scrugham.
	Cincinnati Traction	1901	42	800,000	A. W. Comstock.
	Cincinnati, Georgetown & Portsmouth	1898	38	1,500,000	J. C. Hooven.
	Cincinnati, Lawrenceburg & Aurora R. R.	1901	210½	2,000,000	W. K. Schoepf.
	Mill Creek Valley Street Railway	1898	7½	1,700,000	H. H. Hoffman.

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STREET RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED STATES.—Continued.

Cities and Towns.	Name of Company.	Chartered.	Mileage.	Stock and Bonds.	Name of President.
Cleveland, O.	Cleveland City Railway	1893	86	$9,800,000	M. A. Hanna.
	Cleveland Electric Railway	....	134	17,350,000	H. F. Andrews.
	Cleveland, Elyria & Western Railway	1900	91	3,200,000	A. H. Pomeroy.
	Cleveland, Painsville & Eastern Railway	1895	42 1-3	2,902,000	C. W. Watson.
	Eastern Ohio Traction	1902	96	4,133,000	H. C. Ford.
	Lake Shore Electric Railway	1901	160	7,725,750	B. Mahler.
Cohoes, N. Y.	Cohoes City Railway	1894	6¼	182,000	J. W. McNamara.
Colorado Springs, Colo.	Colorado Springs Rapid Transit	1890	25	1,000,000	W. S. Stratton.
Columbia, S. C.	Columbus Elec. St. Ry., Lt. & Power	....	.....	.....	W. B. S. Whaley.
Columbus, Ga.	Columbus Railroad	....	24½	930,000	G. S. Baldwin.
Columbus, O.	Columbus Railway	1899	106	10,913,000	R. E. Sheldon.
	Central Market Street Railway	....	16	1,500,000	S. B. Hartman.
	Columbus Buckeye Lake & Newark Trac.	1899	40	1,500,000	S. R. Anthony.
	Columbus, Delaware & Marion Electric	1901	45	2,000,000	J. S. Harshman.
	Columbus, London & Springfield Railway	1900	75	3,000,000	J. S. Harshman.
Concord, N. H.	Concord Street Railway	....	13	216,000	Lucius Tuttle.
Corning, N. Y.	Corning & Painted Post Street Railway	1894	6	200,000	E. P. Shaw.
Cortland, N. Y.	Cortland Company Traction	1901	10	500,000	Frank Battles.
Covington, Ky.	Cincinnati, Newport & Cov. Lt. & Trac.	1902	60	13,800,000	J. C. Ernst.
Dallas, Tex.	Dallas Consolidated Electric	1901	36	3,050,000	P. S. Du Pont.
	Rapid Transit Railway	1899	13	300,000	W. F. Thayer.
Danbury, Conn.	Danbury & Bethel Street Railway	1886	11½	523,000	S. C. Holley.
Danville, Ill.	Vermilion Railway & Light	1900	11½	1,250,000	G. F. Duncan.
Davenport, Ia.	Tri-City Railway	1895	50	1,797,000	E. E. Cook.
Dayton, O.	City Railway	1892	32	2,155,600	D. B. Corwin.
	Dayton, Springfield & Urbana Elec. Ry.	....	57	1,500,000	J. S. Harshman.
	Dayton, Lebanon & Cincinnati Railway	....	54	3,500,000	A. E. Appleyard.
	Dayton & Troy Electric Railway	1900	30	1,000,000	Valentine Winters.
	Dayton, Covington & Piqua Traction	1900	32	1,500,000	D. Dwyer.
	Dayton & Western Traction	....	25	800,000	V. Winters.
	Dayton & Xenia Transit	1901	51	1,400,000	C. J. Ferneding.
	Oakwood Street Railway	1871	5	19,000	C. B. Clegg.
Decatur, Ill.	Decatur Traction & Electric	1899	1½	457,000	B. W. Campbell.
Denison, Tex.	Denison & Sherman Railway	1900	16	400,000	J. Crerar.
Denver, Colo.	Denver City Tramway	1900	143	10,837,000	W. G. Evans.
	Denver & Northwestern Railway	1901	20	12,000,000	S. M. Perry.
Des Moines, Ia.	Des Moines City Railway	1893	50	3,017,000	J. S. Polk.
	Interurban Railway	....	30	1,025,000	H. H. Polk.
Detroit, Mich.	Detroit United Railway	1900	504	13,500,000	J. C. Hutchins.
	Detroit, Ypsilanti, Ann Arbor & Jack. Ry	1901	100	4,140,000	J. D. Hawks.
Dover, Del.	Delaware Electric Traction	1902	40	1,000,000	J. F. Allen.
Doylestown, Pa.	Doylestown & Eastern Railway	1897	33	500,000	I. R. Rosenberger.
	Doylestown & Willow Grove Railway	1900	13	1,000,000	G. D. Widener.
Dubuque, Ia.	Union Electric	1900	20	1,000,000	F. D. Stout.
Duluth, Minn.	Duluth-Superior Traction	1900	73	7,100,000	C. G. Goodrich.
East Liverpool, O.	East Liverpool Railway	1901	9¼	1,500,000	L. W. Healy.
East St. Louis, Ill.	East St. Louis & Suburban	1902	100	10,500,000	C. M. Clark.
Eau Claire, Wis.	Chippewa Valley Electric Railway	....	22	400,000	A. E. Appleyard.
Elgin, Ill.	Elgin, Aurora & Southern Traction	....	69	4,000,000	L. J. Wolf.
Elmira, N. Y.	Elmira Water, Light & Railway	1900	27½	4,525,000	Ray Tompkins.
Erie, Pa.	Erie Electric Motor	1888	29 4-5	2,350,000	J. S. Casement.
	Erie Rapid Transit Street Railway	1898	15	850,000	T. B. Hall.
Escanaba, Mich.	Escanaba Electric Railway	1898	7½	50,000	A. R. Moore.
Evansville, Ind.	Evansville Electric Railway	1901	27½	1,800,000	J. T. Parker.
Everett, Wash.	Everett Railway & Electric	1893	10	700,000	J. T. McChesney.
Exeter, N. H.	New Hampshire Traction	1901	135	7,625,000	C. S. Fairchild.
Fishkill-on-the Hudson, N. Y.	Citizens' Railway, Light & Power	1902	7¼	180,000	J. T. Smith.
Fitchburg, Mass.	Fitchburg & Leominster Street Railway	....	28¾	650,000	H. A. Willis.
Fond du Lac, Wis.	Fond du Lac Street Railway & Light	....	6¼	388,300	T. F. Grover.
Fort Scott, Kan.	Fort Scott Consolidated Supply	....	9	450,000	G. Hornaday.
Fort Smith, Ark.	Fort Smith Traction, Light & Power	1898	6	351,000	S. McLoud.
Fort Wayne, Ind.	Fort Wayne Traction	1899	31	3,250,000	H. P. Fells.
Fort Worth, Tex.	Northern Texas Traction	1876	65	2,000,000	G. T. Bishop.
	Glenwood & Polytechnic College St. Ry	....	12½	350,000	
Framingham, Mass.	Framingram Union Street Railway	1887	6 2-5	77,000	J. F. Shaw.
Frankfort, Ky.	Frankfort & Suburban Railway	1897	7¼	40,000	C. R. Crain.
Franklin, Pa.	Venango Power & Traction	....	32	2,000,000	D. J. Geary.
Frederick, Md.	Frederick & Middletown Electric Railway	....	14½	114,000	G. W. Smith.
Fredonia, N. Y.	Dunkirk & Fredonia Road	1864	3½	197,410	Frank May.
Gainesville, Ga.	Gainesville & Dahlonega Electric Ry.	1901	34	100,000	W. W. Murray.
Galesburg, Ill.	Galesburg Electric Motor & Power	1898	20	320,000	Fred. Seacord.
Galion, O.	Ohio Central Traction	1898	12 2-5	400,000	F. T. Pomeroy.
Galveston, Tex.	Galveston City Railway	1900	36	1,400,000	R. B. Baer.
Gardner, Mass.	Gardner, Westminster & Fitch. St. Ry.	1899	16	335,000	F. S. Coolidge.
Geneva, N. Y.	Geneva, Waterloo, Seneca Falls & Cayuga Lake Traction	1895	17	886,000	I. M. Thomas.
Georgetown, Mass.	Georgetown, Rowley & Ipswich St. Ry.	1899	18	360,000	S. P. Gardner.
	Haverhill, Georgetown & Danvers St. Ry	1895	6 2-5	95,000	S. P. Gardner.
Girardville, Pa.	Schuylkill Traction	1892	32	2,709,000	Clarke Merchant.
Glens Falls, N. Y.	Hudson Valley Railway	1901	103	4,375,000	J. A. Powers.
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Grand Rapids Railway	1900	52¾	6,000,000	C. M. Clark.
	Grand Rapids, Grand Haven & Musk. Ry	1900	45	2,500,000	J. D. Hawks.
Great Falls, Mont.	Great Falls Street Railway	....	8 2-3	346,500	
Green Bay, Wis.	Fox River Electric Railway & Power	....	25	280,000	H. S. Eldred.
Greenfield, Mass.	Greenfield & Turners Falls Street Ry.	....	15½	222,000	F. E. Pierce.
Greenwich, Conn.	Greenwich Tramway	1893	8	550,000	C. A. Singer.
Hackensack, N. J.	New Jersey & Hudson River Ry. & Ferry.	1900	14	2,799,600	A. M. Taylor.
Hagerstown, Md.	Hagerstown Railway	1896	23	400,000	C. M. Lynch.
Hammond, Ind.	Hammond, Whiting & E. Chi. Elec. Ry.	1892	22	387,000	D. F. Cameron.
Harrisburg, Pa.	Harrisburg Traction	1895	47	2,300,000	Edward Bailey.
	Harrisburg & Mechanicsburg Elec. Ry.	1892	12	289,000	S. C. Gilbert.
Hartford, Conn.	Hartford, Manchester & Rockville Tram.	1894	18¾	500,000	M. S. Chapman.
	Hartford Street Railway	1862	93	3,700,000	E. S. Goodrich.
	Farmington Street Railway	....	13½	189,000	S. D. Coykendall.
Haverhill, Mass.	Haverhill & Amesbury Street Railway	....	28	790,000	E. P. Shaw.
Hazleton, Pa.	Wilkesbarre & Hazleton Railroad	1901	27	3,080,720	A. Markle.
Helena, Mont.	Helena Power & Light	....	24	1,175,000	E. T. Wilson.
Hempstead, N. Y.	Mineola, Hempstead & Freeport Trac.	1899	9½	1,000,000	J. E. Ensign.

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STREET RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED STATES.—Continued.

Cities and Towns.	Name of Company.	Chartered	Mileage.	Stock and Bonds.	Name of President.
Henderson, Ky.	Henderson Electric Street Railway	1880	5	$110,000	R. D. Vance.
Hoboken, N. J.	Jersey City, Hoboken & Paterson Ry.	....	140½	20,000,000	David Young.
Holyoke, Mass.	Holyoke Street Railway	....	40	1,150,605	W. S. Loomis.
Hoosick Falls, N. Y.	Bennington & Hoosick Valley Railway	....	16½	382,000	G. E. Greene.
Hornellsville, N. Y.	Hornellsville Electric Railway	1891	5	120,000	Charles Adsit.
	Hornellsville & Canisteo Railway	1892	4 1-3	130,000	De M. Page.
Hot Springs, Ark.	Hot Sphings Street Railroad	1894	11 4-5	400,000	S. W. Fordyce.
Houghton, Mich.	Houghton County Street Railway	1899	22	1,575,000	F. J. Bawden.
Houston, Tex.	Houston Electric	1901	35	4,000,000	B. H. Dibblee.
Hudson, N. Y.	Albany & Hudson Railway & Power	1899	41	5,000,000	C. L. Rossiter.
Huntington, N. Y.	Huntington Railroad	1890	3 1-5	56,000	W. H. Baldwin, Jr.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Broad Ripple Traction	....	7½	500,000	J. B. Warner.
	Indianapolis Street Railway	1899	142	15,000,000	H. J. McGowan.
	Indianapolis & Eastern Traction	1901	.....	1,000,000	F. M. Fauvre.
	Indianapolis & Greenfield Rapid Transit	1899	17½	700,000	F. M. Fauvre.
	Indianapolis, Greenwood & Franklin R.R.	1895	19	285,000	J. E. Irwin.
	Indianapolis & Martinsville Rapid Tran.	1901	30	1,500,000	C. F. Smith.
	Indianapolis Northern Traction	1902	....	3,500,000	
Irondequoit, N. Y.	Rochester & Suburban Ry.	1900	15 2-5	420,000	G. W. Archer.
Ironwood, Mich.	Twin City General Electric	....	7½	525,000	E. D. Nelson.
Ithaca, N. Y.	Ithaca Street Railway	1884	7 2-3	650,000	E. G. Wyckoff.
Jackson, Miss.	Jackson Electric Railway, Light & Power	1898	6½	500,000	F. G. Jones.
Jacksonville, Ill.	Jacksonville Railway	1867	5	78,450	W. S. Hook.
Jamestown, N. Y.	Jamestown Street Railway	1883	12	848,116	A. N. Broadhead.
Janesville, Wis.	Janesville Street Railway	1886	7	125,000	G. W. Blabon.
Jeffersonville City, Ind.	Jeffersonville City Railway	1889	5	.....	E. J. Howard.
Jersey City, N. J.	Northern Jersey Street Railway	....	240	21,500,000	E. F. C. Young.
	Newark & Hackensack Traction	1899	15	700,000	W. C. Giles.
Johnstown, Pa.	Johnstown Pasenger Railway	....	44	3,855,000	T. C. Du Pont.
Kankakee, Ill.	Kankakee Electric Railway	1891	8	100,000	E. Cobb.
Kansas City, Mo.	Kansas City, Lawrence & Topeka Ry.	1899	....	500,000	H. G. Pert.
	Metropolitan Street Railway	1886	179	21,816,000	B. Corrigan.
Kenosha, Wis.	Kenosha Street Railway	1901	5	175,000	B. J. Arnold.
Keokuk, Ia.	Keokuk Electric Ry. & Power Co.	....	8	650,000	J. E. Craig.
Keyport, N. J.	Jersey Central Traction	....	11	850,000	T. B. Hall.
Kingston, N. Y.	Kingston Consolidated Railroad	....	12	1,100,000	C. M. Preston.
Knoxville, Tenn.	Knoxville Traction	....	30	1,600,000	R. L. Williams.
Kokoma, Ind.	Kokoma Railway & Light	1902	4 4-5	160,000	G. J. Marott.
Laconia, N. H.	Leconia Street Railway	....	13	191,000	H. L. Pierce.
La Crosse, Wis.	La Crosse City Railway	1885	12 1-5	336,000	R. E. Edwards.
Lancaster, Pa.	Lancaster County Railway & Light	1901	83¼	5,275,000	W. B. Given.
Leavenworth, Kan.	Kansas City-Leavenworth Railroad	1901	39½	1,400,000	D. H. Kimberley.
Lewiston, Me.	Lewiston, Brunswick & Bath Street Ry.	1897	67	1,727,100	H. M. Heath.
Lexington, Ky.	Lexington Railway	1899	14½	1,675,000	L. des Cognets.
Lima, N. Y.	Lima-Honeoye Electric Light & Railroad	....	4½	.....	
Lima, O.	Lima Electric Railway & Light	1896	12	1,325,000	J. B. Mayer.
	Western Ohio Railway	....	47	4,400,000	A. E. Akins.
Lincoln, Neb.	Lincoln Traction	1898	40	1,315,000	M. L. Scudder.
Little Rock, Ark.	Little Rock Traction & Electric	1895	23	1,110,000	W. E. Hemingway.
Lock Haven, Pa.	Susquehanna Traction	1900	6	300,000	Jacob Scott.
Long Branch, N. J.	Atlantic Coast Electric Railway	1895	24	3,810,000	W. E. Benjamin.
	Monmouth County Electric	1901	13½	800,000	W. F. Hogan.
Long Island City, N. Y.	Long Island Electric Railway	1894	27	1,200,000	C. A. Porter.
	New York & Queens County Railway	1896	71 1-5	6,100,000	W. H. Shelmerdine.
Lorain, O.	Lorain Street Railway	....	11 3-5	1,300,000	P. S. Du Pont.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Pacific Electric Railway	1901	95 1-6	4,650,000	H. E. Huntington.
	Los Angeles Railway	....	97	9,520,000	H. E. Huntington.
	Los Angeles Pacific Railway	1898	82	2,700,000	E. P. Clark.
	Los Angeles Traction	1895	26	1,000,000	T. J. Hook.
Louisville, Ky.	Louisville Railway	1867	145	12,599,300	T. J. Minary.
	Louisville, Anchorage & Pewee Valley Electric Railway	1901	20	850,000	H. H. Bechtel.
Lynchburg, Va.	Lynchburg Traction & Light	....	14	1,500,000	R. D. Apperson.
Macon, Ga.	Macon Consolidated Street Railway	....	20½	850,000	P. S. Saltonstall.
	Macon Electric Light & Power	....	7	200,000	T. J. Carling.
Madison, Wis.	Madison Traction	1901	10½	400,000	P. L. Spooner.
Manchester, N. H.	Manchester Traction, Light & Power Co.	1901	34	3,142,000	W. A. Tucker.
Manistee, Mich.	Manistee, Filer City & East Lake Ry.	....	14	350,000	G. A. Hart.
Mansfield, O.	Citizen Electric Railway, Light & Power.	1898	19	800,000	S. N. Ford.
Marion, O.	Marion Street Railway	....	4	100,000	E. Durfee.
Marlborough, Mass.	Marlborough Street Railway	1888	15 3-5	160,000	J. F. Shaw.
Marshalltown, Ia.	Marshalltown Light, Power & Railway	1892	3½	390,000	C. D. Jones.
Mason City, Ia.	Mason City & Clear Lake Railway	1897	17 3-5	291,000	W. E. Brice.
Mauch Chunk, Pa.	Mauch Chunk, Leighton & Slatington Street Railway	1901	25	1,200,000	I. A. Swetgard.
Memphis, Tenn.	Memphis Street Railway	1895	70	1,406,000	C. K. G. Billings.
Menominee, Mich.	Menominee Elec. Light, Railway & Power	....	6 4-5	110,000	A. Spies.
Meriden, Conn.	Meriden Electric Railway	1886	19½	1,500,000	N. H. Heft.
Meridian, Miss.	Meridian Light & Railway	1901	7	355,000	J. H. Wilson.
Michigan City, Ind.	Lake Cities Electric Railway	....	2	325,000	
Middleboro, Mass.	Middleboro, Wareham & Buzzards Bay Street Railway	1901	18	300,000	A. M. Bearse.
Middletown, Conn.	Middletown Street Railway	1884	10	285,000	E. W. Goss.
Middletown, N. Y.	Middletown-Goshen Electric Railway	1889	13	375,000	W. B. Royce.
Milford, Mass.	Milford, Attleboro & Woonsocket St. Ry	....	30	500,000	G. W. Wiggin.
	Milford, Holliston & Framingham St. Ry	....	28	415,000	J. T. Manson.
Millville, N. J.	Millville Traction	....	12 1-3	401,443	G. B. Langley.
Milwaukee, Wis.	Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light	....	138 1-3	19,000,000	J. I. Beggs.
	Wisconsin Trac., Light, Heat & Power	1900	20	1,700,100	J. I. Beggs.
Minneapolis, Minn.	Twin City Rapid Transit	1891	250	28,898,000	Thomas Lowry.
Mobile, Ala.	Mobile Light & Railroad	1901	37	3,690,000	J. H. Wilson.
Montgomery, Ala.	Montgomery Street Railway	1894	14¼	580,000	
Montville, Conn.	Montville Street Railway	1900	13½	500,000	W. A. Tucker.
Muscatine, Ia.	Citizens' Railway & Light	....	8	900,000	L. W. Prior.
Muskegon, Mich.	Muskegon Traction & Light	1901	15	1,100,000	F. A. Nims.
Nashville, Tenn.	Nashville Railway	....	66 1-3	10,354,000	Percy Warner.
Natick, Mass.	Natick & Cochituate Street Railway	....	18	100,000	Harrison Harwood.
Neenah, Wis.	Menasha, Neenah Street Railway	1885	4	50,000	

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STREET RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED STATES.—Continued.

Cities and Towns.	Name of Company.	Chartered.	Mileage.	Stock and Bonds.	Name of President.
Negaunee, Mich.	Negaunee, Ishpeming St. Ry. & Elec.	....	4½	$150,000	Samuel Mitchell.
New Albany, Ind.	New Albany Street Railroad	1902	8	.....	B. B. Veech.
	Highland Railroad	1895	2	156,000	H. Terstegge.
New Bedford, Mass.	Dartmouth & Westport Street Railway.	....	19	390,000	H. H. Crapo.
	New Bedford & Onset Street Railway.	1901	21 2-5	780,000	H. H. Crapo.
	Union Street Railway	1887	29 5-6	1,000,000	H. H. Crapo.
New Brunswick, N. J.	Middlesex & Somerset Traction	1900	51	3,000,000	G. Krueger.
New Haven, Conn.	Fair Haven & Westville Railroad	1860	90	4,933,000	Vacant.
	Manufacturers' Railroad	1895	1½	20,000	G. S. Barnum.
	New England Street Railway	....	....	1,106,925	Vacant.
New London, Conn.	New London Street Railway	1888	8	390,000	W. Learned.
New Orleans, La.	Algiers, Gould-boro & Gretna Railway.	....	3¾	50,000	A. M. Halliday.
	New Orleans Railways	1902	160	92,338,000	H. H. Pearson, Jr.
	St. Charles Street Railway	1866	18	1,253,300	A. G. Phelps.
	New Orleans & Pontchartrain Railway.	1901	10	350,000	
New Philadelphia, O.	Tuscrawas Traction	1901	14	650,000	F. T. Pomeroy.
New York City, N. Y.	Manhattan Railway	1875	39	48,000,000	George J. Gould.
	Metropolitan Securities	1902	.....	30,000,000	
	Metropolitan Street Railway	1893	215	111,906,000	H. H. Vreeland.
	Third Avenue Railroad	1853	205	56,000,000	H. H. Vreeland.
	New York & Stamford Railway	1901	15	815,000	C. A. Singer.
	Wall & Cortlandt Street Ferries Railway	....	2¾	2,000,000	
Newark, N. J. (See Jersey City.)					
Newark, O.	Newark & Granville Street Railway.	....	14	490,000	
Newburg, N. Y.	Orange County Traction	1901	16½	750,000	S. B. Dutcher.
Newburyport, Mass.	Citizens' Electric Railway	1899	23	550,000	W. M. Butler.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Lewiston & Youngstown Frontier R. R.	1895	8¾	273,808	A. J. Wheeler.
	Niagara Gorge Railroad Electric	1899	14 2-5	1,831,885	Jos. T. Jones.
Norfolk, Va.	Norfolk, Portsmouth & Newport News.	1902	120	9,200,000	R. L. Williams.
North Attleborough, Mass.	Inter-State Consolidated Street Railway.	1895	26⅞	710,327	M. J. Perry.
Northampton, Mass.	Northampton Street Railway	1873	26¼	660,000	John Olmsted.
	Northampton & Amherst Street Railway	1899	14½	340,000	F. S. Coolidge.
Norton, Mass.	Norton & Taunton Street Railway	....	30	595,000	Daniel Coolidge.
Norwich, Conn.	Norwich Street Railway	1882	17 2-3	600,000	B. P. Learned.
Norwood, Mass.	Norfolk & Bristol Street Railway.	1901	17	200,000	E. D. Codman.
Nyack, N. Y.	Rockland County Traction	1900	.....	300,000	C. W. Reeve.
Oakland, Cal.	Oakland Transit Consolidated	1902	134	9,915,000	E. A. Heron.
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	St. Lawrence Gas, Elec. & Transport.	....	10	401,000	C. Snyder, Trustee.
Olean, N. Y.	The Olean Street Railway	1880	14 3-5	738,000	W. R. Page.
	Olean, Rock City Bradford Railway.	1897	18⅞	448,886	H. L. Pierce.
Omaha, Neb.	Omaha Street Railway	1889	92	7,500,000	Frank Murphy.
	Omaha & Council Bluffs Ry. & Bridge.	....	25	2,150,000	N. W. Wells.
	Omaha, Council Bluffs & Suburban Ry	1899	18	.....	N. W. Wells.
Oneonta, N. Y.	Oneonta, Cooperstown & Richfield Springs Railway	1897	33	1,500,000	Norman Getman.
Orange, N. J.	Orange Mountain Traction	....	1½	100,000	David Young, Jr.
	South Orange & Maplewood Traction.	....	5½	2,000,000	E. D. Page.
	Orange & Passaic Valley Railway	1898	9	1,500,000	C. A. Sterling.
Oshkosh, Wis.	Winnebago Traction	....	30	1,225,000	E. McMillan.
Ossining, N. Y.	Westchester Traction	1893	25	450,000	T. F. Barrett.
Oswego, N. Y.	Oswego Traction	1899	11½	397,000	S. M. Coon.
Ottawa, Ill.	Ottawa Railway, Light & Power	1899	8	300,000	F. S. Donnell.
Ottumwa, Ia.	Ottumwa Traction & Light	1901	11½	800,000	J. H. Merrill.
Owensboro, Ky.	Owensboro County Railway	1886	8½	150,000	Charles Brocker.
Paducah, Ky.	Paducah County Railway	1902	15	1,300,000	
Painesville, O.	Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad	1898	7	1,050,000	Thomas Fricke.
Palmer, Mass.	Springfield & Eastern Street Railway.	....	29½	370,000	C. F. Grosvenor.
Parkersburg, W. Va.	Camden Inter-State Railway	1900	30	2,015,000	J. N. Camden, Jr.
Peekskill, N. Y.	Peekskill Lighting & Railroad	1900	12	850,000	B. B. Nostrand, Jr.
Penn Yan, N. Y.	Penn Yan, Keuka Park & Branch, Ry.	1897	9¼	190,000	W. S. Reed.
Peoria, Ill.	Central Railway	....	60	1,250,000	Walter Barker.
	Peoria & Prospect Heights Railway.	....	10	100,000	John Finley.
	Peoria & Pekin Terminal Railway	1897	35	1,263,000	T. J. Miller.
Philadelphia, Pa.	American Railways	1900	163	3,815,350	S. G. De Coursey.
	Fairmont Park Transportation	1894	8½	2,550,010	C. A. Porter.
	Philadelphia & Westchester Traction.	1901	8 1-5	250,000	J. W. Ellard.
	Railways Company General	1899	129	1,200,000	E. R. Dick.
	Philadelphia Rapid Transit	1902	.....	30,000,000	J. B. Parsons.
	Union Traction	1895	458	31,225,864	J. B. Parsons.
	United Power & Transportation	1899	334	12,500,000	J. A. Rigg.
Phoenixville, Pa.	Phoenix Gas & Electric	1901	6½	1,760,000	L. K. Perot.
Pittsburg, Kan.	Pittsburg Railroad	....	14	250,000	J. J. Tyler.
Pittsburg, Pa.	Philadelphia Company	....	292	94,568,250	J. H. Reed.
	Pittsburg, McKeesport & Connells'e Ry.	1900	67	6,500,000	W. H. Graham.
	Pittsburg, McKeesport & Greensburg Ry	....	20	2,500,000	E. M. Freeburn.
	St. Clair Incline Plane	1885	.....	225,000	W. S. Hughes.
Pittsfield, Mass.	Pittsfield Electric Railway	....	13	185,000	Jos. Tucker.
	Berkshire Street Railway	1901	42	1,250,000	R. D. Gillett.
Plainfield, N. J.	Elizabeth, Plainfield & Central Jersey Ry	1900	59	4,500,000	T. C. Barr.
Plattsburg, N. Y.	Plattsburg Traction	1896	6½	180,000	E. N. Sanderson.
Plymouth, Mass.	Brockton & Plymouth Street Railway.	1899	23 4-5	575,000	J. D. Thurber.
Pomeroy, O.	Ohio River Electric Railway & Power.	1900	12	600,000	P. M. Chandler.
Port Jervis, N. Y.	Port Jervis Elec. Lt., Pow., Gas & R. R.	....	4½	725,000	R. H. Beach.
Portland, Me.	Portland Railroad	1863	85	2,999,973	W. R. Wood.
Portland, Ore.	City & Suburban Railway	1891	64	2,447,000	T. Woodward.
	City & West Portland Park Motor.	1889	7	200,000	E. T. Johnson.
	Portland City & Oregon Railway	1901	23	900,000	W. H. Hulburt.
	Portland Railway	1896	31	1,600,000	O. F. Paxton.
Portsmouth, N. H.	Portsmouth, Kittery & York St. Ry.	....	15 2-3	421,100	E. B. Hart, Jr.
Portsmouth, Va.	Old Dominion Railway	1901	18	1,077,000	H. G. Williams.
Pottsville, Pa.	Pottsville Union Traction	1899	45 1-3	2,367,000	C. P. King.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Poughkeepsie City & Wappingers Falls Electric Railway	1894	17 1-3	1,154,000	J. W. Hinkley.
Providence, R. I.	Rhode Island Securities	1902	.....	15,500,000	M. J. Perry.
	Providence, Pawtucket, Rhode Island & Suburban Railway	....	270	16,702,000	B. A. Jackson.

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STREET RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED STATES.—Continued.

Cities and Towns.	Name of Company.	Chartered.	Mileage.	Stock and Bonds.	Name of President.
Providence, R. I.	Providence & Danielson Railway	1898	18	$1,350,000	F. P. Owen.
	Providence & Fall River Street Railway	1901	12½	330,000	J. J. Whipple.
Pueblo, Col.	Pueblo Traction & Light	....	21	1,900,000	M. D. Thatcher.
Quincy, Ill.	Quincy Horse Railway & Carrying	....	15	1,050,000	G. F. Duncan.
Redlands, Cal.	Redlands Street Railway	1888	7½	300,000	Henry Fisher.
Richmond, Ind.	Richmond Street & Interurban Railway	....	30	950,000	H. B. Smith.
Richmond, Va.	Virginia Passenger & Power	1901	.....	1,000,000	F. Sitterding.
	Richmond Passenger & Power	....	70	5,200,000	
	Richmond & Petersburg Electric Ry	....	22	1,100,000	
	Richmond Traction	....	19 2-5	1,500,000	
Roanoke, Va.	Roanoke Railway & Electric	....	22½	690,000	J. B. Fishburne.
Rochester, N. Y.	Rochester Railway	1890	103⅞	9,557,000	Frederick Cook.
	Rochester, Charlotte & Manitou	1895	7¾	178,750	Michael Doyle.
	Rochester & Sodus Bay Railway	1898	41 1-5	1,750,000	T. J. Nicholl.
Rockford, Ill.	Rockford Railway, Light & Power	1898	22	650,000	R. N. Baylis.
Rockland, Me.	Rockland, Thomaston & Camden St. Ry	....	17 1-5	500,000	G. E. Macomber.
Rome, Ga.	City Electric Railway	1894	6 1-5	160,000	S. Cunningham.
Rome, N. Y.	Rome City Street Railway	1885	7	273,000	H. Monkhouse.
Rutland, Vt.	Vermont Electric Securities	1901	30	1,500,000	
Sacramento, Cal.	Sacramento Electric, Gas & Railway	1896	16½	4,108,400	Thomas Addison.
Saginaw, Mich.	Saginaw Suburban Railway	1900	50	1,300,000	George Silsby.
	Saginaw Valley Traction	1899	40	1,895,000	Homer Loring.
St. Albans, Vt.	St. Albans Street Railway	....	12½	350,000	E. E. Carpenter.
St. Joseph, Mich.	Benton Harbor & St. Joseph Electric Railway & Light	....	10½	200,000	W. W. Bean.
St. Joseph, Mo.	St. Joseph Railway, Lt., Heat & Power	1895	40	3,500,000	W. T. Van Brunt.
St. Louis, Mo.	St. Louis Transit	....	361¾	22,281,300	Murray Carleton.
	St. Louis & Suburban Railway	1884	10	4,800,000	S. M. Kennard.
Salt Lake City, Utah	Consolidated Railway & Power	1901	72 5-6	4,263,000	C. L. Rood.
	West Side Rapid Transit	....	12	300,000	L. L. Nunn.
San Antonio, Tex.	Southern Light and Traction	1899	40	3,790,000	E. McMillin.
San Diego, Cal.	San Diego Electric Railway	1891	18	500,000	A. B. Spreckels.
Sanford, Me.	Sanford & Cape Porpoise Railroad	....	25	500,000	E. M. Goodall.
San Francisco, Cal.	California Street Cable	1877	11½	1,900,000	J. B. Stetson.
	Geary Street Park & Ocean Railroad	1878	4	1,671,000	H. Y. Platt.
	United Rys, Invest Co. of San Fran.	1902	....	25,000,000	
	United Railroads of San Francisco	1902	229	30,450,000	Arthur Holland.
	Presidio & Ferries Railroad	1882	11½	1,120,000	G. A. Newhall.
Savannah, Ga.	Savannah Electric	1901	54	6,000,000	G. J. Baldwin.
Schenectady, N. Y.	Schenectady Railway	1886	41	1,650,000	H. Parsons.
Scranton, Pa.	Lackawanna & Wyoming Val. Rap. Tra	1900	70	6,500,000	William Connell.
	Scranton Railway	1897	76 2-3	6,000,000	C. M. Clark.
Seattle, Wash.	The Seattle Electric	1900	67	10,868,000	Jacob Furth.
	Seattle & Renton Railway	....	12 1-3	165,000	F. H. Osgood.
	Seattle-Tacoma Interurban Railway	1901	36	2,000,000	Jacob Furth.
Sedalia, Mo.	Railway & Electric Company of Sedalia	....	15	250,000	
Shamokin, Pa.	Shamokin & Mt. Carmel Elec. Ry	1892	10¼	1,000,000	G. M. Smith.
Sharon, Pa.	Youngstown-Sharon Railway & Light	1900	25½	5,000,000	R. Montgomery.
Sheboygan, Wis.	Sheboygan Light, Power & Railway	....	19	441,100	G. B. Mattoon.
Sioux City, Ia.	Sioux City Traction	1895	42	1,850,000	J. S. Lawrence.
South Bend, Ind.	Indiana Railway	1899	45	1,900,000	A. Kennedy.
Southbridge, Mass.	Southbridge & Sturbridge Street Ry	....	7½	120,000	C. D. Padge.
South Framingham, Mass.	South Middlesex Street Railway	....	13 4-5	200,000	T. B. Robinson.
Spencer, Mass.	Warren, Brookfield & Spencer Street Ry	....	20	345,000	A. B. Bruce.
Spokane, Wash.	Arlington Heights Motor Ry	....	2	50,000	
	Spokane & Montrose Motor Railroad	....	3½	90,000	C. Y. Reeder.
	Washington Water Power Co.'s System	....	34	3,475,000	H. M. Richards.
Springfield, Ill.	Springfield Consolidated Railway	1861	22	1,500,000	William Jarvis.
Springfield, Mass.	Springfield Street Railway	1868	73 3-5	2,058,400	John Olmsted.
Springfield, Mo.	Springfield Traction	....	15 4-5	730,000	G. W. Parker.
Springfield, O.	Springfield & Xenia Traction	1901	20	900,000	J. R. Nutt.
Springfield, Vt.	Springfield Electric Railway	....	8	199,224	E. C. Crosby.
Stamford, Conn.	Stamford Street Railway	1881	12 2-3	312,984	N. H. Heft.
Staten Island, N. Y.	Richmond Light & Railway	....	31	2,200,000	
	Staten Island Midland Railroad	1890	27 3-5	2,000,000	R. Wetherill.
Stockton, Cal.	Stockton Electric Railroad	....	12	615,000	James Fyfe.
Streator, Ill.	People's Light & Railway	....	5⅝	.....	W. V. Coons.
Sunbury, Pa.	Sunbury & Northumberland El. Ry	1885	4	200,000	P. S. Du Pont.
Syracuse, N. Y.	Syracuse, Lakeside & Baldwinsville Ry.	1896	23	1,000,000	W. J. Smith.
	Syracuse & Suburban Railroad	1895	14	815,000	A. Jenkins.
	Syracuse Rapid Transit Railway	1896	62 1-3	7,250,000	W. P. Gannon.
Tacoma, Wash.	Tacoma Railway & Power	1899	67	3,107,000	R. T. Paine.
Tamaqua, Pa.	Tamaqua & Lansford Street Railway	1891	11	293,000	L. A. Riley.
Tampa, Fla.	Tampa Electric	1899	24½	850,000	G. J. Baldwin.
Tarentum, Pa.	Tarentum Traction Passenger Railway	1890	4¾	150,000	W. L. Mellor.
Taunton, Mass.	Massachusetts Securities	....	22	145,000	
Terre Haute, Ind.	Terre Haute Electric	1899	34½	2,400,000	W. R. McKeen.
Thompsonville, Conn.	Hartford & Springfield Street Railway.	....	16	800,000	P. L. Saltonstall.
Toledo, O.	Toledo Railways & Light	1901	116	22,185,000	A. E. Lang.
	Toledo, Bowling Green & Southern Trac	1901	60	2,091,000	G. B. Kerper.
	Toledo, Fostoria & Findlay	1900	17	1,950,000	S. W. Croxons.
	Toledo & Western Railway	1899	60	2,301,000	Luther Allen.
Topeka, Kan.	Topeka Railway	....	33½	1,700,000	C. C. Baker.
Torrington, Conn.	Torrington & Winchester Street Railway.	1897	13	350,000	James Alldis.
Trenton, N. J.	Trenton & New Brunswick Railroad	1901	25	1,750,000	H. R. Fehr.
Troy, N. Y.	Troy & New England Railway	1889	10	340,000	E. F. Murray.
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	Tuscaloosa Belt Railway	1889	6	200,000	J. K. Ober.
Utica, N. Y.	Utica & Mohawk Valley Railway	1901	98 3-5	5,250,000	H. E. Andrews.
Waco, Tex.	Citizens' Railway	....	19	700,000	H. C. Scott.
Washington, D. C.	Washington Railway & Electric	1901	50½	23,392,350	A. L. McDermott.
	Baltimore & Washington Transit	....	2	150,000	W. S. Greene.
	Capital Traction	....	18	13,080,000	G. T. Dunlop.
	Washington, Arlington & Fall Ch. Ry	1894	12	200,000	C. S. Hinchman.
Waterloo, Ia.	Waterloo & Cedar Falls Rapid Transit	1895	40	950,000	L. S. Cass.
Watertown, N. Y.	Black River Traction	....	10	160,000	J. A. Lebkuecher.
Waterville, Me.	Waterville & Fairfield Railway & Light	....	4¾	440,000	G. K. Boutelle.
Waverley, N. Y.	Waverley, Sayre & Athens Traction	1893	9	350,000	A. N. Broadhead.

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STREET RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED STATES.—Continued.

Cities and Towns.	Name of Company.	Chartered.	Mileage.	Stock and Bonds.	Name of President.
Webb City, Mo.	Southwest Missouri Electric Railway	....	40	$1,600,000	A. H. Rogers.
Westwood, Mass.	Norfolk Western Street Railway	....	9¾	200,000	J. F. Merrill.
Westerly, R. I.	Pawcatuck Valley Street Railway	....	6	175,000	William Hoxsey.
Wheeling, W. Va.	Wheeling Traction	1901	38½	3,990,300	T. H. Conderman.
	Wheeling & Elm Grove Railway	....	21¼	776,800	P. O. Reymann.
Wichita, Kan.	Wichita Railroad & Light	1900	18	550,000	G. F. Duncan.
Williamsport, Pa.	Vallamont Traction	1894	5 2-5	226,700	J. H. Cochran.
	Williamsport Passenger Railway	....	8	565,796	H. H. White.
Wilmington, Del.	Wilmington & Newcastle Elec. Ry.	....	17	225,000	W. Salsbury.
Wilmington, N. C.	Consolidated Railways, Light & Power	1902	18	765,000	Hugh MacRae.
Winston-Salem, N. C.	Winston-Salem Railway & Electric	1891	9⅛	1,124,600	H. E. Fries.
Woonsocket, R. I.	Woonsocket Street Railway	1886	20	485,000	E. K. Ray.
Worcester, Mass.	Worcester & Blackstone Valley Railway	....	18	60,000	M. J. Whittall.
	The Worcester & Connecticut Eastern R	....	51	3,100,000	
York, Pa.	York County Traction	1900	26	2,471,000	W. H. Lanius.
Youngstown, O.	Pennsylvania & Mohawk Valley Ry.	1902	82	10,500,000	M. A. Verner.
Zanesville, O.	Zanesville Electric Railway	1899	10	550,000	T. T. Robinson.

Building and Loan Associations.

The following statistics in regard to the condition of building and loan associations in the United States was submitted at the tenth annual convention of the United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations, held at Put-in Bay, Ohio, on July 23 and 24. The statistics, given in detail, are for such States as maintain building and loan association departments, and are, therefore, known to be accurate. All other States are shown in a single item and the figures are necessarily estimated:

State.	1900-01. No. of Assns.	1900-01. Total Membership.	1900-01. Total Assets	1901-02. No. of Assns.	1901-02. Total Membership.	1901-02. Total Assets
1 Pennsylvania	1,115	281,980	$110,493,510	1,168	299,573	$110,817,281
2 Ohio	763	203,717	105,502,111	757	300,315	105,374,306
3 Illinois	572	85,000	47,896,148	546	80,850	43,684,289
4 New Jersey	326	97,115	45,554,964	327	100,700	46,599,451
5 New York	293	89,998	36,499,754	283	86,042	34,996,485
6 Indiana	408	103,812	29,637,826	403	112,822	29,292,668
7 Massachusetts	126	71,965	27,721,748	128	74,771	28,674,207
8 California	148	37,456	18,935,883	138	40,561	17,881,576
9 Missouri	174	33,000	11,448,394	148	27,000	9,394,372
10 Michigan	66	32,677	10,118,870	63	31,787	9,386,764
11 Iowa	79	20,000	5,170,247	63	18,000	4,645,046
12 Connecticut	16	13,147	4,157,804	16	13,082	4,245,648
13 Nebraska	60	15,000	3,697,356	59	17,926	4,314,744
14 Wisconsin	48	13,000	3,580,125	50	12,975	3,462,629
15 Maine	33	8,064	2,862,178	34	8,073	2,865,380
16 Kansas	40	10,000	2,814,138	40	9,974	2,807,966
17 Tennessee	23	4,339	2,665,631	20	4,157	2,428,450
18 Minnesota	34	5,000	2,278,510	15	2,300	1,191,720
19 New Hampshire	16	4,800	1,830,162	16	4,800	1,853,092
20 North Dakota	6	1,966	393,263	6	2,000	428,684
21 Louisiana	.....	.....	.....	32	20,885	5,943,208
Other States	1,010	273,100	98,108,000	990	271,000	95,100,000
Total	5,356	1,495,136	$571,366,628	5,302	1,539,593	$565,387,966

Increase in membership 1902 over 1901, 44,457.
Decrease in assets, 1902 over 1901, $5,978,662.

The present officers of the association are: President, Gerald Fitzgerald, Grand Rapids, Mich.; First Vice-President, James Clarency, Philadelphia, Pa.; Second Vice-President, A. L. Guthell, Shelbyville, Ind.; Third Vice-President, F. D. Kingsbury, Corning, N. Y.; Treasurer, Joseph K. Gamble, Philadelphia, Pa.; Secretary, H. F. Cellarius, Cincinnati, Ohio; Assistant Secretary, Frank E. Burbank, Boston, Mass.; Executive Committee, Seymour Dexter, Elmira, N. Y.; Fred Bader, Cincinnati, Ohio; Joseph H. Paist, Philadelphia, Pa.; Louis E. Morris, Manistee, Mich.; D. Eldredge, Boston Mass.; I. N. C. Royse, Terre Haute, Ind.; Jules Dreyfuss, Shreveport, La.; Charles F. Bentley, Grand Island, Neb.; Henry C. Dumont, Newport, Ky.; C. S. Hartough, Leavenworth, Kan.; J. N. C. Shumway, Taylorville, Ill.; F. D. Denlinger, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; R. F. Kilgen, St. Louis, Mo.

STATE SUPERVISORS OF BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

CALIFORNIA.—Board of Commissioners of Building and Loan Associations, Frank H. Gould, Alex. Ryan; S. L. Fields, secretary, San Francisco.

CONNECTICUT.—Building and Loan Commissioner, M. C. Webster, Hartford.

ILLINOIS.—Auditor of Public Accounts, J. S. McCullough, Springfield; J. M. Appel, Chief Deputy.

INDIANA.—Auditor of State, W. H. Hart, Indianapolis.

IOWA.—Auditor of State, Frank F. Merriam, Des Moines.

KANSAS.—Bank Commissioner, Morton Albaugh, Topeka.

LOUISIANA.—Bank Examiner, F. G. Freret, New Orleans.

MAINE.—Bank Examiner, F. E. Timberlake, Augusta.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Board of Commissioners of Savings Banks, Starkes Whiton, Warren E. Locke, James O. Otis, Boston.

MICHIGAN.—Secretary of State, Justus S. Stearns, Lansing; A. N. Kimmis, Chief, B. and L. Division.

MINNESOTA.—Public Examiner, M. D. Kenyon, St. Paul.

MISSOURI.—Supervisor Building and Loan Bureau, L. S. Hickman, Jefferson City.

NEBRASKA.—State Banking Board, Lincoln.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Board of Bank Commissioners, Alpheus W. Baker, John Hatch, Thos. J. Walker, Concord.

NEW JERSEY.—Commissioner of Banking and Insurance, Wm. Bettle, Trenton.

NEW YORK.—Superintendent of Banks, F. D. Kilburn, Albany.

NORTH DAKOTA.—State Examiner, R. E. Wallace, Bismarck.

OHIO.—Inspector Bureau of Building and Loan Associations, A. J. Vorys, ex-officio inspector; Geo. S. Marshall, inspector, Columbus.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Commissioner of Banking, Frank Reeder, Harrisburg.

TENNESSEE.—Treasurer of State, R. E. Folk, Nashville.

WISCONSIN.—Bank Examiner, G. D. Bartz, Madison.

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Statistics of Banking.

Banking was introduced in the United States during the War of the Revolution, a resolution being adopted in Congress, on May 26, 1781, approving a plan for a national bank, proposed by Robert Morris, of Philadelphia. As a result the Bank of North America was incorporated on December 31, following, with a capital of $400,000, of which $254,000 had been subscribed by the United States Government. This bank, rechartered from time to time, continues in existence in Philadelphia, and is one of the national banks of the present. Another bank, known as the Bank of the United States, as projected by Alexander Hamilton when the Government had been organized under the Constitution. It was duly established and continued in existence until 1811, when it went out of existence owing to the failure to obtain a renewal of its charter. A second Bank of the United States was incorporated on April 3, 1816, and went into operation January 7, 1817. Meanwhile other banks had been established in various parts of the country, and these, driven to suspension of specie payments by the War of 1812, were aided by the operation of the new bank to an extent which enabled them to resume. This bank itself, however, was driven to the wall in 1840 by legislation which compelled it to resume specie payments, which it had suspended. The present system of national banks was inaugurated in 1864, under exigencies created by the civil war. The banks in the United States now number 16,933, including State and private banks; their aggregate capital is $1,488,819,167; and the deposits aggregate $10,557,087,725. Savings banks are not included in this summary. In 1852 they numbered 141, and had more than a quarter of a million depositors. At the present time they number about 1,000 and have nearly six and one-half millions of depositors.

BANK EXAMINERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Territory.	Name.	Address.
District of Columbia	Walter F. Albertson	Washington, D. C.
Kansas City, Mo.; Kansas City, Kan	Elmer E. Ames	Norton, Kan.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, East Minn.; Milwaukee, Wis	Lyman D. Baird	Austin, Minn.
Connecticut, Rhode Island	Edwin A. Barrows	Providence, R. I.
Utah, Wyoming	Beebe Ovando	Salt Lake City.
Eastern Pennsylvania	Channing Bingham	Philadelphia, Pa.
Kansas	James T. Bradley	Sedan, Kan.
Alaska	John G. Brady	Sitka, Alaska.
Western Minnesota	Chas. H. Brush	Fergus Falls, Minn.
New Jersey, Southeast New York	Francis N. Buck	Wilmington, Del.
New Jersey, Southeast New York	Wm. H. Bryan	New York City.
New Hampshire	E. H. Carroll	Warner, N. H.
Central Pennsylvania	Albert B. Carmany	Lebanon, Pa.
Nebraska	James A. Cline	Minden, Neb.
Illinois, except Chicago	David A. Cook	Ottawa, Ill.
Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas	S. H. L. Cooper	Jonesboro, Tenn.
Eastern Minnesota and Wisconsin	D. S. Culver	West Superior, Wis.
	John B. Cunningham	Cadiz, Ohio.
Maine	Chas. W. Curtis	Dexter, Me.
Georgia, Florida and Alabama	George R. DeSaussure	Atlanta, Ga.
Northern Ohio	A. J. Duncan	Cleveland, O.
Massachusetts and Boston	Alfred Ewer	Roxbury, Mass.
Texas	C. E. Fargo	Dallas, Tex.
Vermont	Frank L. Fish	Vergennes, Vt.
Cleveland	George H. Ford	Burton, O.
Indiana and Western Kentucky	Wm. D. Frazer	Warsaw, Ind.
Missouri	Walter P. Fulkerson	Carthage, Mo.
Cincinnati	Elmer E. Galbreath	Ripley, O.
Eastern Kentucky and Tennessee	Robert D. Garrett	Princeton, Ky.
North Dakota	William A. Gordon	Grand Forks, N. D.
Albany and Northern New York	Edward J. Graham	Albany, N. Y.
New York City, Brooklyn and Jersey City	Charles A. Hanna	New York, N. Y.
Philadelphia and Camden, N. J	Wm. M. Hardt	Philadelphia, Pa.
Maine	Chas. P. Hatch	Portland, Me.
	Francis Heermans	Kingwood, W. Va.
North Carolina and South Carolina	Walter R. Henry	Charlotte, N. C.
Texas	J. W. Hertford	Ft. Worth, Tex.
Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington	Archie J. Johnson	Scio, Ore.
	E. I. Johnson	New Orleans, La.
San Francisco, California, Nevada and Oregon	C. E. Knight	Parrott Bldg., San Francisco.
Delaware, Philadelphia	W. A. Lamson	Philadelphia, Pa.
Texas	Jos. Morton Logan	Ft. Worth, Tex.
Colorado	James B. Lazear	Denver, Col.
Baltimore and Maryland	W. A. Mason	Springfield, Ill.
Iowa	David B. Miller	Red Oak, Iowa.
Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington	J. W. Maxwell	Tacoma, Wash.
Eastern Pennsylvania	James B. McDougal	Media, Pa.
Indiana and Western Kentucky	J. M. McIntosh	Connersville, Ind.
Michigan	Wm. B. McLaughlin	Muskegon, Mich.
Massachusetts	Daniel C. Miles	Westminster, Mass.
Northern Ohio	Levi L. Miller	Canton, O.
Western Pennsylvania	Robt. J. Moorhead	Northeast, Pa.
Baltimore and Maryland	John C. Markell	Frederick, Md.
Southern Ohio and West Virginia	C. L. McCune	Athens, Ohio.
Boston and Massachusetts	Wm. E. Neal	Lynn, Mass.
Chicago	William C. Oakley	Chicago, Ill.
Northern Pennsylvania	Frank E. Patterson	Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Connecticut and Rhode Island	Charles S. Perkins	Meriden, Conn.
New York City, Jersey City and Brooklyn	Forrest Raynor	New York, N. Y.
West Virginia and Virginia	Chas. W. Robinson	Fairmount, W. Va.
Omaha and Lincoln, Neb	John Rush	Omaha, Neb.
Hawaiian Islands	J. Castle Ridgway	Hilo, Hawaii.
Massachusetts	Irving B. Sayles	Millbury, Mass.
Michigan	Joseph W. Selden	Niles, Mich.
Illinois	J. Mack Shell	Carthage, Ill.
Oklahoma, Ind. Ter	Myron R. Sturtevant	Oklahoma City, O. T.
South Dakota	George A. Sutsy	Mitchell, S. D.
Iowa	E. B. Sharp	West Union, Iowa.
Southern New York	Chas. E. Van Brocklin	Carlisle, N. Y.
Albany and Northern New York	Josiah Van Vranken	Schenectady, N. Y.
Western Ohio and Cincinnati	Edgar J. Vaughan	Carthage, O.
New Mexico, Arizona, N. W. Texas	Miller Weir	El Paso, Tex.
California, Nevada, San Francisco and Oregon	John W. Wilson	Redlands, Cal.
Missouri	Arthur Orville Wilson	Trenton, Mo.
Pittsburg and Allegheny County	Hugh Young	Pittsburg, Pa.
East Kentucky and Tennessee	W. L. Yerkes	Paris, Ky.

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BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Compiled from statistics published by the American Bank Reporter.)

States and Territories.	State banks and trust cos.	Private banks.	Savings banks.	National banks.	Total banks.	Total capital.	Total deposits.
Alabama	78	40	.....	47	165	$9,361,300	$29,129,000
Alaska	4	1	.....	1	6	225,000	275,000
Arizona	21	8	.....	9	38	1,284,300	6,965,000
Arkansas	157	14	.....	9	180	6,173,027	20,237,000
California	214	33	67	49	363	92,831,543	348,622,000
Colorado	64	76	.....	52	192	10,887,000	90,736,500
Connecticut	30	30	90	82	232	25,542,344	261,789,930
Delaware	18	4	3	21	46	4,238,875	17,998,000
District of Columbia	8	6	5	12	31	7,960,350	39,365,000
Florida	37	13	.....	22	72	2,810,500	15,267,000
Georgia	213	57	.....	43	313	19,606,402	50,021,000
Idaho	27	15	.....	14	56	2,109,165	11,594,000
Illinois	242	600	.....	286	1,128	104,184,500	684,117,000
Indiana	166	282	.....	149	597	33,292,325	147,517,000
Indian Territory	47	24	.....	77	148	4,538,393	7,498,000
Iowa	611	575	.....	238	1,424	49,309,173	255,071,000
Kansas	442	62	.....	129	633	16,872,300	79,055,000
Kentucky	283	34	.....	95	412	28,073,320	88,924,000
Louisiana	92	5	.....	31	128	11,107,050	59,181,000
Maine	28	12	51	86	177	12,268,000	106,422,300
Maryland	48	11	48	85	192	37,743,078	172,490,000
Massachusetts	51	16	186	241	494	92,752,800	962,838,234
Michigan	242	275	.....	84	601	30,275,312	222,462,700
Minnesota	278	293	.....	148	719	27,092,600	157,718,000
Mississippi	158	6	.....	17	181	7,735,175	23,503,000
Missouri	627	124	.....	79	830	74,201,450	380,659,500
Montana	27	22	.....	23	72	4,729,900	28,870,000
Nebraska	432	71	.....	126	629	20,405,950	92,697,600
Nevada	7	5	.....	1	13	1,277,000	2,550,000
New Hampshire	11	3	52	56	122	6,272,000	71,539,825
New Jersey	86	11	27	125	249	29,854,850	233,277,000
New Mexico	9	6	.....	15	30	1,323,400	7,154,000
New York	338	152	127	358	975	264,085,740	3,456,869,236
North Carolina	97	38	.....	38	173	7,025,440	24,064,000
North Dakota	183	7	.....	59	249	4,708,500	18,102,000
Ohio	324	333	.....	316	973	91,442,451	472,862,200
Oklahoma	232	3	.....	74	309	4,575,425	18,007,500
Oregon	45	25	.....	30	100	14,991,100	27,615,000
Pennsylvania	270	125	55	573	1,023	172,923,555	1,086,850,000
Rhode Island	27	1	26	37	91	19,322,250	153,971,000
South Carolina	126	20	.....	18	164	8,436,350	25,331,000
South Dakota	192	62	.....	55	309	6,184,564	25,578,000
Tennessee	164	11	.....	60	235	14,816,805	56,893,000
Texas	47	231	.....	315	629	34,504,990	107,766,000
Utah	23	11	.....	12	46	4,066,800	26,230,000
Vermont	22	2	23	48	95	7,677,800	52,949,300
Virginia	160	37	.....	59	256	16,559,502	61,086,200
Washington	81	48	.....	34	163	8,111,048	51,782,000
West Virginia	124	9	.....	57	190	10,663,395	50,475,000
Wisconsin	193	151	.....	100	444	20,683,660	157,424,000
Wyoming	11	10	.....	15	36	1,634,500	7,687,000
Total	7,417	*4,010	760	4,746	16,933	$1,488,819,167	$10,557,087,725

*Bankers and brokers at New York City, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Providence and Chicago are not included.

RECORD OF SAVINGS BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES.—1852 TO 1902.

(From the Report of the Comptroller of the Currency.)

Years.	Number of banks	Number of depositors.	Deposits.	Years.	Number of banks.	Number of depositors.	Deposits.
1852	141	308,863	$59,467,453	1878	663	2,400,785	$879,897,425
1853	159	365,538	72,313,096	1879	639	2,268,707	802,490,298
1854	100	396,173	77,823,906	1880	629	2,335,582	819,106,973
1855	215	431,602	84,290,076	1881	629	2,528,749	891,961,142
1856	222	487,986	95,598,230	1882	629	2,710,354	966,797,081
1857	231	490,428	98,512,968	1883	630	2,876,438	1,024,856,787
1858	245	538,840	108,438,287	1884	636	3,015,151	1,073,294,953
1859	259	622,536	128,657,901	1885	646	3,071,495	1,095,172,147
1860	278	693,870	149,277,504	1886	638	3,158,950	1,141,530,578
1861	285	694,487	146,720,862	1887	684	3,418,013	1,235,247,571
1862	289	787,943	169,434,540	1888	801	3,838,291	1,384,196,550
1863	293	887,096	206,235,202	1889	849	4,021,523	1,425,230,349
1864	305	976,025	236,280,401	1890	921	4,258,892	1,524,814,506
1865	317	980,844	242,619,582	1891	1,011	4,523,217	1,623,079,749
1866	336	1,067,061	282,455,794	1892	1,059	4,781,605	1,712,769,028
1867	371	1,188,202	337,009,452	1893	1,030	4,830,599	1,785,150,957
1868	406	1,310,144	392,781,813	1894	1,024	4,777,687	1,747,961,280
1869	476	1,466,684	457,675,050	1895	1,017	4,875,519	1,810,597,023
1870	517	1,630,846	549,874,358	1896	988	5,065,494	1,907,156,277
1871	577	1,902,047	650,745,442	1897	980	5,201,132	1,949,376,035
1872	647	1,992,925	735,046,805	1898	979	5,385,746	2,065,631,298
1873	669	2,185,832	802,363,609	1899	987	5,687,818	2,230,306,954
1874	693	2,293,401	864,556,902	1900	1,002	6,107,083	2,449,547,885
1875	771	2,359,864	924,037,304	1901	1,007	6,358,723	2,597,094,589
1876	781	2,308,630	941,356,255	1902	1,036	6,666,672	2,750,177,290
1877	675	2,395,314	866,218,300				

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NATIONAL BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1870 TO 1902.

(From the Report of the Comptroller of the Currency.)

Year Ended March 1	No. of Banks.	Capital.	Surplus.	Dividends.	Net Earnings.	Ratios.		
						Dividends to Capital.	Dividends to Capital and Surplus.	Net Earnings to Capital and Surplus.
						Pr.ct.	Pr.ct.	Pr.ct.
1870	1,526	$409,008,896	$84,112,029	$43,246,926	$58,218,118	10.5	8.8	11.8
1871	1,602	427,008,134	93,151,510	43,285,493	54,057,047	10.1	8.3	10.4
1872	1,721	448,346,485	98,858,917	44,985,105	54,817,850	10	8.2	10.2
1837	1,882	473,097,353	109,719,615	48,653,350	62,499,369	10.3	8.4	10.7
1874	1,961	488,805,637	120,791,853	48,353,026	62,666,120	9.9	7.9	10.3
1875	1,989	491,753,557	120,962,338	49,680,122	59,172,818	10.1	7.9	9.5
1876	2,061	501,037,162	134,295,621	49,129,366	51,898,138	9.8	7.8	8.1
1877	2,080	498,566,925	131,561,621	44,367,798	40,133,194	8.9	7	6.3
1878	2,073	480,967,305	123,361,407	41,099,506	32,220,724	8.6	6.8	5.3
1879	2,045	467,322,946	117,715,634	35,500,277	28,337,553	7.6	6.1	4.8
1880	2,045	454,606,073	116,187,926	35,523,140	38,025,984	7.8	6.2	6.7
1881	2,079	455,529,963	121,313,718	37,167,717	48,485,271	8.2	6.4	8.4
1882	2,118	459,644,485	129,265,141	39,415,343	56,254,141	8.6	6.7	9.5
1883	2,232	478,519,528	135,570,518	41,181,655	52,670,569	8.6	6.7	8.6
1884	2,420	501,304,720	143,416,518	41,476,382	55,568,978	8.2	6.4	8.6
1885	2,616	520,752,720	148,246,298	40,609,317	45,969,221	7.8	6.1	6.9
1886	2,686	527,777,898	150,218,207	41,553,907	49,551,961	7.9	6.1	7.3
1887	2,819	542,959,709	160,398,339	43,295,729	59,611,513	7.9	6.1	8.5
1888	2,993	567,840,644	175,325,850	45,092,427	65,409,368	7.9	6.1	8.8
1889	3,120	588,391,497	188,462,245	46,734,024	67,869,081	7.9	6	8.7
1890	3,244	607,428,365	200,837,659	49,575,353	69,756,914	8.1	6.1	8.6
1891	3,477	643,680,165	215,649,940	50,677,892	76,952,998	7.9	5.9	8.9
1892	3,641	671,493,123	230,389,748	50,573,088	69,980,730	7.5	5.6	7.8
1893	3,730	682,975,512	241,738,151	51,328,070	68,386,632	7.5	5.5	7.4
1894	3,764	681,129,704	247,732,601	46,390,345	52,422,069	6.8	5	5.6
1895	3,735	664,712,365	245,606,255	46,252,545	45,560,309	6.9	5	5
1896	3,698	655,960,855	248,203,540	45,551,673	48,566,794	6.9	5	5.4
1897	3,659	647,402,875	249,236,838	43,215,818	48,612,927	6.7	4.8	5.4
1898	3,589	628,885,895	248,113,173	43,815,654	45,568,032	6.9	5	5.2
1899	3,572	610,426,625	244,324,378	44,935,124	49,315,441	7.4	5.4	5.8
1900	3,571	603,396,550	250,543,068	47,433,357	69,981,810	7.9	5.6	8.2
1901	3,765	622,366,095	257,948,280	50,219,115	87,674,175	8.1	5.7	10.0
1902	4,131	659,668,169	285,623,449	64,602,442	99,103,168	9.8	6.8	10.5

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE TRANSACTIONS, 1872 TO 1902.

(From the Report of the Comptroller of the Currency.)

Year.	No. of Banks.	Capital.	Clearings.	Balances paid in money.	Average daily clearings	Average daily balances paid in money.	Balances to clearings.
1872	61	$84,420,200	$33,844,369,568	$1,428,582,707	$109,884,317	$4,638,256	4.2
1873	59	83,370,200	35,461,052,826	1,474,508,025	115,885,794	4,818,654	4.1
1874	59	81,635,200	22,855,927,636	1,286,753,176	74,692,574	4,205,076	5.6
1875	59	80,435,200	25,061,237,902	1,408,608,777	81,899,470	4,603,297	5.6
1876	59	81,731,200	21,597,274,247	1,295,042,029	70,349,428	4,218,378	6
1877	58	71,085,200	23,289,243,701	1,373,996,302	76,358,176	4,504,906	5.9
1878	57	63,611,500	22,508,458,442	1,307,843,837	73,785,747	4,274,000	5.8
1879	59	60,800,200	25,178,770,691	1,400,111,083	82,015,540	4,560,622	5.6
1880	59	60,475,200	37,182,128,621	1,516,538,631	121,510,224	4,956,009	4.1
1881	61	61,162,700	48,565,818,212	1,776,018,162	159,232,191	5,823,010	3.6
1882	62	60,962,700	46,552,846,161	1,595,009,245	151,637,935	5,195,440	3.4
1883	64	61,162,700	40,293,165,258	1,568,983,196	132,543,307	5,161,129	3.9
1884	62	60,412,700	34,092,037,338	1,524,930,994	111,048,982	1,967,202	4.5
1885	64	58,612,700	25,250,791,440	1,295,355,252	82,789,480	4,247,069	5.1
1886	64	59,312,700	33,374,682,216	1,519,565,385	109,067,589	4,965,900	4.6
1887	65	60,862,700	54,872,848,786	1,569,626,325	114,337,209	5,146,316	4.5
1888	64	60,762,700	30,863,686,609	1,570,198,528	101,192,415	5,148,192	5.1
1889	64	60,762,700	34,796,465,529	1,757,637,473	114,830,820	5,800,784	5
1890	65	60,812,700	37,660,686,572	1,753,040,145	123,074,139	5,728,889	4.7
1891	64	60,772,700	34,053,698,770	1,584,635,500	111,651,471	5,195,526	4.6
1892	65	60,422,700	36,279,905,236	1,861,500,575	118,561,782	6,083,335	5.1
1893	65	60,922,700	34,421,380,870	1,696,207,176	113,978,082	5,616,580	4.9
1894	66	61,622,700	24,230,145,368	1,585,241,634	79,704,426	5,214,611	6.5
1895	67	62,622,700	28,264,379,126	1,896,574,349	92,670,095	6,218,277	6.71
1896	66	60,622,700	29,350,894,884	1,843,289,239	96,232,442	6,043,571	6.3
1897	66	59,022,700	31,337,760,948	1,908,901,898	103,424,954	6,300,006	6.01
1898	65	59,022,700	39,853,413,947	2,338,529,016	131,529,418	7,717,917	5.87
1899	64	58,922,700	57,268,230,771	3,085,971,371	189,961,029	10,218,448	5.37
1900	64	74,222,700	51,364,588,564	2,730,441,810	170,936,147	8,981,716	5.25
1901	62	81,722,700	77,020,672,494	3,515,037,741	254,193,639	11,600,785	4.56
1902	60	100,672,700	74,753,189,436	3,377,504,072	245,898,649	11,110,211	4.51

HOSPITAL FOR POOR CONSUMPTIVES.

The Free Hospital for Poor Consumptives at Philadelphia is an institution which has accomplished much good, and is destined to do more. They have 90 beds at the White Haven Sanatorium and are supporting 40 to 50 beds in Philadelphia for dying cases. It costs about $3,000 a month to keep the good work going, and they appeal to the public for assistance in sums no matter how small. A bed can be endowed by the payment of $5,000 at one time, or a memorial cottage by the payment of $10,000 at one time. They say in their appeal that the dollars of the many are worth more to the consumptive poor than the dollars of the few, hence their appeal for small subscriptions. The treasurer of the association is Edward A. Miller, No. 404 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., to whom money may be sent.

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Statistics of American and Foreign Shipping.

VESSELS BUILT IN THE UNITED STATES—1868 TO 1902.

(From the latest report of the Commissioners of Navigation.)

Year.	Sailing vessels.						Steam vessels					Canal boats.		Barges.		Grand total.	
	Ships and barks.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops.	Number.	Gross tons.	Sidewheel.	Sternwheel.	Propeller.	Number.	Gross tons.	Number.	Gross tons.	Number.	Gross tons.	Number.	Gross tons.
1868 ..	80	48	590	192	910	142,742	88	62	86	236	63,940	414	35,585	242	43,037	1,802	285,304
1869 ..	91	36	502	245	874	149,029	69	76	134	279	65,066	382	35,115	191	26,022	1,726	275,230
1870 ..	73	27	519	197	816	146,340	96	90	104	290	70,021	350	30,256	162	29,736	1,618	276,953
1871 ..	40	14	498	204	756	97,176	78	128	96	302	87,842	468	41,386	229	46,822	1,755	273,226
1872 ..	15	10	426	194	645	76,291	154	24	114	292	62,210	538	46,017	168	24,534	1,643	209,052
1873 ..	28	9	611	156	804	144,629	57	98	249	402	88,010	835	78,288	230	48,318	2,271	359,245
1874 ..	71	22	655	213	961	216,316	63	106	235	404	101,930	473	48,403	309	66,076	2,147	432,725
1875 ..	114	22	502	160	798	206,884	43	95	185	323	62,460	62	6,515	118	21,779	1,301	297,638
1876 ..	76	5	424	193	698	118,672	53	98	187	338	69,252	28	3,110	48	12,551	1,112	203,585
1877 ..	71	4	337	169	581	106,331	45	107	113	265	47,514	29	3,022	154	19,724	1,029	176,591
1878 ..	81	7	279	165	532	106,066	58	112	164	334	81,860	19	1,908	373	45,669	1,258	235,503
1879 ..	37	10	256	165	468	66,867	57	121	157	335	86,361	36	4,069	293	35,733	1,132	193,030
1880 ..	23	2	286	149	460	59,057	71	95	182	348	78,053	17	1,887	77	17,612	902	157,409
1881 ..	29	3	318	143	493	81,209	53	105	284	444	118,070	57	10,190	114	70,989	1,108	280,458
1882 ..	51	2	473	160	686	118,798	61	126	315	502	121,843	98	7,882	135	33,746	1,371	282,269
1883 ..	33	2	567	119	721	137,046	46	90	303	439	107,229	42	4,711	68	16,443	1,268	265,429
1884 ..	24	2	533	147	706	129,021	32	103	275	410	91,328	33	3,456	41	10,109	1,190	225,514
1885 ..	11	0	379	143	533	65,362	39	86	213	338	84,332	21	2,283	28	7,979	920	159,056
1886 ..	8	1	276	120	405	41,237	18	80	142	240	44,467	23	2,979	47	6,770	715	95,453
1887 ..	7	1	258	181	447	34,633	24	69	206	299	100,074	36	4,180	62	11,563	844	150,450
1888 ..	4	0	275	144	423	48,590	33	84	313	430	142,006	40	4,283	121	23,227	1,014	218,086
1889 ..	1	0	296	192	489	50,570	28	87	325	440	159,318	88	9,452	60	11,794	1,077	231,134
1890 ..	10	0	347	148	505	102,873	26	99	285	410	159,045	40	4,340	96	27,858	1,051	294,122
1891 ..	13	1	447	272	733	144,290	28	111	349	488	185,037	57	7,059	106	32,916	1,384	369,302
1892 ..	8	0	423	415	846	83,217	26	105	307	438	92,531	37	4,580	74	19,305	1,395	199,033
1893 ..	8	1	303	181	493	49,348	19	93	268	380	134,308	28	3,791	55	24,132	956	211,630
1894 ..	3	0	253	221	477	37,827	26	61	206	293	83,720	14	1,522	54	8,126	838	131,195
1895 ..	1	0	188	208	397	34,900	17	70	161	248	69,754	11	1,225	38	5,723	694	111,602
1896 ..	2	0	215	152	369	65,236	25	84	177	286	138,028	13	1,495	55	22,337	723	227,096
1897 ..	1	0	160	177	338	64,308	20	88	180	288	106,153	70	10,216	195	51,555	891	232,232
1898 ..	1	0	159	199	359	34,416	15	170	209	394	105,838	20	2,386	179	37,818	952	180,458
1899 ..	3	0	223	194	420	98,073	14	182	243	439	151,058	13	1,411	401	49,496	1,273	300,038
1900 ..	4	0	281	219	504	116,460	19	117	286	422	202,528	38	4,492	483	70,310	1,447	393,790
1901 ..	6	0	259	261	526	126,165	21	131	354	506	273,591	79	9,078	469	74,655	1,580	483,489
1902 ..	9	0	316	256	581	97,698	27	137	415	579	308,178	44	4,539	287	58,416	1,491	468,331

TONNAGE ADDED TO THE MERCHANT NAVIES OF THE WORLD.

(American reported gross tonnage, others net.)

Year.	United States.	United Kingdom	Germany.	Holland.	France.	Italy.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Norway.
	Tons.	Tons	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons	Tons.	Tons.
1850	272,218	133,695	.....	18,572	44,032	.....	.....	.....	11,115
1860	214,798	301,535	.....	11,866	43,823	.....	.....	.....	20,884
1870	276,953	391,831	.....	19,406	63,372	106,162	.....	25,434	69,514
1880	157,410	411,736	80,827	14,690	46,830	31,863	12,273	13,152	71,427
1890	294,123	657,046	194,742	32,564	74,534	40,449	26,355	18,689	165,379
1898	180,458	700,870	181,343	44,607	67,042	.....	54,099	70,442	144,789
1899	300,038	729,307	184,591	38,514	106,163	.....	47,531	74,480	109,203
1900	393,790	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1901	483,489	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1902	468,331	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

VESSELS BUILT IN THE WORLD (OVER 100 TONS).

(According to Lloyd's.)

Year.	Total vessels.		Steam.		Sail.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Gross tons	No.	Net tons.
1890	1,362	1,646,809	880	1,328,541	482	318,268
1895	794	1,211,615	629	1,114,019	165	97,596
1896	977	1,478,375	794	1,345,417	183	132,958
1897	891	1,286,503	725	1,176,773	166	109,730
1898	1,233	1,791,485	986	1,671,476	247	120,009
1899	1,189	2,005,734	928	1,840,747	261	164,987
1900	1,285	2,268,938	966	2,046,339	319	222,599
1901	1,321	2,435,892	885	2,191,634	436	244,258

MOTIVE POWER OF THE WORLD'S MERCHANT MARINE.

(According to Lloyd's.)

Year.	Total vessels.		Steam.			Sail.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Gross tons.	Net tons.	No.	Net tons.
1890	32,208	22,151,651	11,108	12,985,372	8,295,514	21,190	9,166,279
1892	32,066	23,691,508	12,193	14,562,003	9,220,974	19,873	9,132,505
1893	32,010	24,258,375	12,558	15,264,418	9,622,610	19,452	8,993,957
1894	30,721	24,569,496	12,907	16,066,202	10,111,769	17,814	8,503,294
1895	30,368	25,107,632	13,256	16,887,971	10,573,642	17,112	8,219,661
1896	29,880	25,614,089	13,652	17,737,825	11,027,603	16,228	7,876,264
1897	28,351	25,907,451	14,183	18,606,612	11,531,829	14,168	7,300,839
1898	28 052	26,561,250	14,701	19,511,292	12,073,074	13,351	7,049,958
1899	28,180	27,673,528	15,324	20,877,746	12,935,994	12,856	6,795,782
1900	28,422	29,043,728	15,898	22,369,358	13,856,513	12,524	6,674,370
1901	29,091	30,600,510	16,528	24,068,883	14,874,253	12,563	6,591,627
1902	29,628	32,437,762	17,156	25,859,987	16,026,372	12,472	6,577,776

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THE WORLD'S MERCHANT MARINE.

(From the Repertoire Generale of the Bureau Veritas for 1901-1902.)

Flag.	Steamers of 100 tons net and upward.			Sailing vessels of 50 tons net and upward.		Total.	
	No.	Gross tons.	Net tons.	No.	Net tons.	No.	Tons.
British	5,621	12,457,111	7,817,375	7,134	2,352,378	12,755	14,869,489
German	1,115	2,430,296	1,548,996	966	536,744	2,081	2,966,859
American	747	1,369,410	913,655	3,726	1,397,895	4,473	2,767,275
French	560	1,079,683	535,358	1,406	401,353	1,966	1,481,035
Norwegian	755	779,595	499,952	2,007	883,934	2,760	1,663,332
Spanish	428	736,011	455,700	602	100,580	1,030	856,280
Italian	329	671,854	434,022	1,533	510,857	1,862	1,152,891
Russian	570	550,250	342,548	2,693	802,490	3,263	1,052,730
Japanese	366	518,893	326,258	1,502	170,790	1,868	689,653
Dutch	269	505,740	328,969	681	121,597	950	627,387
Austrian	210	408,944	292,917	119	27,752	329	496,696
Danish	329	433,779	253,826	739	125,031	1,068	558,810
Swedish	562	425,365	306,755	1,542	288,548	2,104	713,911
Greek	137	219,287	128,644	925	181,473	1,062	400,760
Belgian	85	168,623	118,463	9	2,445	94	171,068
Brazilian	208	141,583	90,432	343	76,992	551	218,575
Turkish	89	96,947	57,848	916	176,888	1,005	273,830
Chilian	41	62,789	38,710	93	43,654	134	106,443
Argentine	75	59,770	37,353	151	38,071	226	97,841
Portuguese	25	44,980	28,499	238	56,588	263	101,568
Cuban	34	31,287	20,227	129	12,094	163	43,381
Chinese	20	29,420	17,452	13	1,753	33	31,173
Roumanian	14	23,355	14,149	24	4,354	38	27,709
Uruguayan	23	15,146	9,004	62	19,983	85	33,129
Mexican	23	13,016	7,302	48	8,761	71	21,777
Peruvian	5	6,377	4,253	55	23,129	60	29,506
Egyptian	6	5,023	3,325	6	1,481	12	6,504
Venezuelan	6	3,142	1,818	17	2,580	23	5,732
Zanzibari	2	2,478	1,656	.....	.....	2	2,478
Hatien	5	2,122	893	12	1,948	17	4,070
Bulgarian	2	1,977	1,295	2	152	4	2,159
Honduran	1	1,657	1,070	2	139	3	1,856
Korean	3	1,545	1,168	.....	.....	3	1,545
Siamese	4	1,260	697	12	4,088	16	5,348
Costa Rican	3	1,120	686	2	551	5	1,671
Colombian	1	881	457	5	1,118	6	1,999
Persian	1	838	579	1	867	2	1,446
Nicaraguan	2	783	420	18	10,032	20	10,815
Sarawakan	2	700	439	1	347	3	1,047
Borneo	1	363	235	.....	.....	1	363
Paraguayan	1	284	232	.....	.....	1	232
Servian	1	264	112	.....	.....	1	264
Montenegrin	.....	.....	.....	16	3,647	16	3,647
Tunisian	.....	.....	.....	3	565	3	565
Arabian	.....	.....	.....	5	4,281	5	4,281
Guatemalan	.....	.....	.....	13	2,330	13	2,330
Hawaiian	.....	.....	.....	9	2,049	9	2,049
Bolivian	.....	.....	.....	2	1,527	2	1,527
Santo Domingan	.....	.....	.....	9	1,470	9	1,470
Liberian	.....	.....	.....	3	916	3	916
San Salvadoran	.....	.....	.....	3	514	3	514
Coloradan	.....	.....	.....	1	354	1	354
Ecuadoran	.....	.....	.....	1	257	1	257
Unknown	18	18,067	11,408	60	11,632	78	29,699
Total	12,702	23,379,726	14,663,120	27,854	8,119,121	40,556	31,498,847

VALUE OF THE CARRYING TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN VESSELS. 1877 TO 1902.

TOTAL UNITED STATES IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

(From the latest report of the Bureau of Statistics.)

Year ending June 30.	By sea				By land vehicles.	Total by land and sea.
	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	Total.	Per cent in American vessels.		
1877	$316,660,281	$859,920,536	$1,176,580,817	26.9	$17,464,810	$1,194,045,627
1878	313,050,906	876,991,129	1,190,042,035	26.3	20,477,364	1,210,519,399
1879	272,015,692	911,269,232	1,183,284,924	23	19,423,685	1,202,708,609
1880	258,346,577	1,224,265,434	1,482,612,011	17.4	20,981,393	1,503,593,404
1881	250,586,470	1,269,002,983	1,519,589,453	16.5	25,452,521	1,545,041,974
1882	227,229,745	1,212,978,769	1,440,208,514	15.8	34,973,317	1,475,181,831
1883	240,420,500	1,258,506,924	1,498,927,424	16	48,092,892	1,547,020,316
1884	233,699,035	1,127,798,199	1,361,497,234	17.2	46,714,068	1,408,211,302
1885	194,865,743	1,079,518,566	1,274,384,309	15.3	45,332,775	1,319,717,084
1886	197,349,503	1,073,911,113	1,271,260,616	15.5	43,700,350	1,314,960,966
1887	194,356,746	1,165,194,508	1,359,551,254	14.3	48,951,725	1,408,502,979
1888	190,857,473	1,174,697,321	1,365,554,794	14	54,356,827	1,419,911,621
1889	203,805,108	1,217,063,541	1,420,868,649	14.3	66,664,378	1,487,533,027
1890	202,451,086	1,371,116,744	1,573,567,830	12.9	73,571,263	1,647,139,093
1891	206,459,725	1,450,081,087	1,656,540,812	12.5	72,856,194	1,729,397,006
1892	220,173,735	1,564,559,651	1,784,733,386	12.3	72,947,224	1,857,680,610
1893	197,765,507	1,428,316,568	1,626,082,075	12.2	87,984,041	1,714,066,116
1894	195,268,216	1,273,022,456	1,468,290,672	13.3	78,844,522	1,547,135,194
1895	170,507,196	1,285,896,192	1,456,403,388	11.7	83,104,742	1,539,508,130
1896	187,691,887	1,377,973,521	1,565,665,408	12	96,666,204	1,662,331,612
1897	189,075,277	1,525,753,766	1,714,829,043	11	100,894,925	1,815,723,968
1898	161,328,017	1,582,492,479	1,743,820,496	9.3	103,711,488	1,847,531,984
1899	160,612,206	1,646,263,857	1,806,876,063	8.9	117,295,728	1,924,171,791
1900	195,084,192	1,894,444,424	2,089,528,616	9.3	154,895,650	2,244,424,266
1901	177,398,615	1,974,536,796	2,151,935,411	8.2	159,001,745	2,310,937,156
1902	185,819,987	1,919,029,314	2,104,849,301	8.8	180,191,048	2,285,040,349

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NUMBER OF PASSENGERS ARRIVING AT PORTS IN THE UNITED STATES—1877 TO 1902.

(Reported by the Commissioner of Immigration.)

Year ending June 30.	Boston and Charlestown, Mass.			New York, N. Y.			Philadelphia, Pa.			Baltimore, Md.		
	U. S. citizens returning.	Non-immigrant aliens.	Immigrants.	U. S. citizens returning.	Non-immigrant aliens.	Immigrants.	U. S. citizens returning.	Non-immigrant aliens.	Immigrants.	U. S. citizens returning.	Non-immigrant aliens.	Immigrants.
1877	2,129	1,720	7,887	24,299	5,618	72,942	2,158	71	6,154	628	121	3,923
1878	2,196	1,438	8,756	25,706	5,193	72,163	2,297	21	5,289	608	96	3,612
1879	2,383	992	10,364	36,458	6,249	90,224	2,691	637	8,266	662	151	4,713
1880	2,552	1,130	34,062	31,313	6,842	263,726	1,692	39	21,727	540	113	17,394
1881	2,621	1,899	41,018	31,173	8,235	400,871	1,759	15	34,865	593	218	40,017
1882	2,169	1,969	58,186	33,197	8,529	502,171	1,900	7	36,284	525	156	41,739
1883	5,710	3,442	48,188	44,295	19,503	406,697	1,960	44	24,808	443	138	35,690
1884	9,572	3,283	35,036	47,860	22,700	354,702	1,368	44	18,981	870	121	35,507
1885	6,603	2,367	25,660	51,514	22,974	287,223	2,309	46	12,482	659	153	15,928
1886	7,565	270	25,046	50,412	15,267	266,370	2,917	41	20,822	862	61	13,500
1887	4,267	323	36,209	56,261	14,671	376,005	3,033	56	31,048	1,264	70	36,098
1888	3,756	515	44,873	57,759	14,845	418,423	1,928	91	37,325	1,123	105	33,297
1889	3,630	274	35,198	61,000	15,094	328,784	1,280	77	28,100	1,096	104	29,704
1890	4,540	221	29,813	73,727	12,581	364,686	1,541	85	22,658	1,284	63	27,178
1891	4,913	285	30,951	72,694	12,067	448,403	1,806	162	26,152	1,172	129	40,694
1892	4,586	142	32,343	76,200	15,165	489,810	1,506	146	31,102	1,326	164	55,820
1893	3,361	.....	29,583	76,384	33,070	404,337	1,863	878	28,906	942	95	26,183
1894	2,687	.....	17,558	54,714	27,452	253,586	1,626	257	19,861	807	79	13,425
1895	4,025	197	20,472	83,737	16,944	219,006	4,144	397	25,862	1,038	67	7,081
1896*	.....	.....	21,846	.....	.....	263,709	.....	.....	24,977	.....	.....	13,374
1897*	.....	.....	13,333	.....	.....	180,556	.....	.....	10,930	.....	.....	6,215
1898	4,791	264	12,271	76,470	15,060	178,748	2,207	330	8,360	941	88	10,735
1899	7,443	397	19,227	72,880	19,016	242,573	1,614	234	9,971	800	42	14,652
1900	8,821	246	15,754	95,537	21,745	341,712	2,665	322	16,134	1,045	81	27,504
1901	11,723	96	25,616	127,044	22,933	388,931	3,279	209	13,236	806	89	17,216
1902	12,173	1,450	30,165	110,636	22,287	493,262	4,003	449	17,175	1,185	158	39,679

(Arrivals from British North America and Mexico are not included after July 1, 1885.)
*No data as to United States and non-immigrant aliens returning.

Year ending June 30.	San Francisco, Cal.			All other ports.			Total United States.			
	U. S. citizens returning.	Non-immigrant aliens.	Immigrants.	U. S. citizens returning.	Non-immigrant aliens.	Immigrants.	U. S. citizens returning.	Non-immigrant aliens.	Immigrants.	Total passengers arrived.
1877	3,182	730	11,255	8,893	14,598	38,733	41,484	23,162	141,857	206,503
1878	2,589	623	8,542	8,030	11,510	39,487	41,671	19,307	138,469	199,447
1879	3,573	794	9,253	9,144	10,563	45,186	55,256	20,128	177,826	253,210
1880	2,865	914	7,753	10,773	17,037	112,199	50,269	26,939	457,257	534,465
1881	4,043	764	12,332	7,665	14,041	138,787	48,549	25,732	669,431	743,712
1882	4,347	1,024	32,668	9,178	15,431	116,933	52,872	25,280	788,992	869,144
1883	4,841	4,048	8,197	9,121	14,170	79,058	67,283	41,910	603,322	712,515
1884	10,164	5,067	1,735	18,030	9,959	70,602	88,928	41,971	518,502	649,491
1885	11,112	7,936	1,118	24,057	7,646	40,546	97,251	42,412	395,346	535,009
1886	†11,654	4,704	1,325	11,329	2,241	4,610	86,580	23,720	334,203	444,303
1887	†13,343	4,020	7,726	11,858	1,852	4,427	92,347	22,929	490,109	605,385
1888	‡14,851	2,775	2,035	14,691	1,701	5,600	95,529	20,621	546,889	663,039
1889	§11,519	3,033	3,127	1,088	1,383	4,969	81,241	20,845	444,427	546,513
1890	3,128	1,449	3,606	1,254	944	5,479	88,017	21,123	455,302	564,442
1891	3,163	1,620	5,332	1,589	575	5,486	89,220	18,697	560,319	668,236
1892	2,988	1,505	6,425	1,270	1,551	6,446	92,507	21,269	623,084	736,660
1893	2,890	1,821	5,283	1,268	2,642	5,932	90,678	40,750	502,917	634,354
1894	2,294	1,355	5,743	1,912	1,084	3,058	66,663	32,940	344,467	414,070
1895	2,540	1,871	1,840	1,895	835	3,037	100,673	21,201	279,948	401,822
1896**	.....	.....	1,411	.....	.....	11,160	.....	.....	243,247	.....
1897**	.....	.....	1,629	.....	.....	13,079	.....	.....	230,832	.....
1898	3,461	1,793	2,274	5,702	3,527	16,911	93,602	21,062	229,299	343,897
1899	4,196	1,841	4,766	8,263	1,955	20,526	95,196	23,885	311,715	429,796
1900	4,240	1,170	5,165	8,169	1,865	42,213	120,477	25,429	448,572	594,478
1901	2,147	1,102	3,655	11,991	5,628	39,264	157,050	30,057	487,918	675,025
1902	1,986	1,512	5,271	12,075	4,256	55,891	142,058	30,092	648,743	.....

*Includes 7,704 Chinese returning. †Includes 11,162 Chinese returning. ‡Includes 12,816 Chinese returning. §Includes 9,062 Chinese returning. **No data as to United States citizens and non-immigrant aliens returning.

NUMBER OF PASSENGERS DEPARTING FROM PORTS IN THE UNITED STATES—1877 TO 1902.

(From the latest report of the Bureau of Statistics.)

Year ending June 30.	Cabin passengers.						Passengers other than cabin.						Total passengers departed.
	Adults.			Children.			Adults.			Children.			
	Male.	F'm'le.	Total.	Male.	F'm'le.	Total.	Male.	F'm'le.	Total.	Male.	F'm'le.	Total.	
1877	33,879	13,916	47,795	2,764	2,034	4,798	49,659	17,536	67,195	4,985	3,683	8,668	128,456
1878	35,228	14,371	49,599	3,188	2,390	5,578	40,813	13,547	54,360	3,855	2,805	6,660	116,177
1879	33,257	13,284	46,541	2,737	2,162	4,899	33,947	10,528	44,475	3,597	2,576	6,173	102,088
1880	34,612	14,483	49,095	3,430	2,309	5,739	28,805	8,337	37,142	2,334	1,753	4,087	96,063
1881	34,417	15,819	50,236	3,149	2,643	5,792	33,860	10,063	43,923	2,390	1,761	4,151	104,102

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NUMBER OF PASSENGERS, ETC.—Continued.

Year ending June 30.	Cabin passengers.						Passengers other than cabin.						Total passengers departed.
	Adults.			Children.			Adults.			Children.			
	Male.	F'm'le.	Total.	Male.	F'm'le.	Total.	Male.	F'm'le.	Total.	Total.	F'm'le.	Total.	
1882	42,455	18,318	60,773	4,882	3,201	8,083	45,458	11,808	57,266	3,684	1,993	5,677	131,799
1883	47,682	21,583	69,271	5,084	3,891	8,975	53,662	15,998	69,660	5,126	3,172	8,298	156,204
1884	53,620	22,699	76,319	4,879	3,525	8,404	68,882	21,063	89,945	6,988	4,109	11,097	185,765
1885	56,314	22,941	79,255	4,792	3,801	8,593	103,962	33,574	137,536	9,188	6,742	15,930	241,314
1886	58,888	21,675	80,563	4,625	3,490	8,115	78,468	23,682	102,150	6,735	3,730	10,465	201,293
1887	57,652	24,912	82,564	4,757	4,130	8,887	67,146	24,914	92,060	5,677	4,709	10,386	193,897
1888	62,036	26,807	88,843	5,045	3,090	8,135	77,755	26,788	104,543	6,221	3,470	9,691	211,212
1889	63,437	27,628	91,065	4,945	3,892	8,837	95,723	31,016	126,739	7,479	5,437	12,916	239,557
1890	66,130	30,359	96,489	5,297	4,099	9,396	83,110	32,914	116,024	8,698	7,532	16,230	238,139
1891	65,056	32,692	97,748	5,604	3,756	9,360	89,034	35,092	124,126	9,268	6,004	15,272	246,506
1892	61,763	33,966	95,729	5,717	3,706	9,423	96,834	38,602	135,436	9,999	5,969	15,968	256,556
1893	57,904	27,995	85,899	5,503	3,727	9,230	88,315	33,384	121,699	8,352	5,444	13,796	230,664
1894	70,864	38,611	109,475	7,622	4,834	12,456	112,941	52,794	165,735	15,798	9,307	25,105	312,771
1895	64,887	38,366	103,253	5,828	3,812	9,640	123,845	64,951	188,796	17,257	10,612	27,869	329,558
1898	54,533	31,130	85,663	5,111	3,780	8,891	78,621	36,446	115,067	10,001	5,789	15,790	225,411
1899	76,106	41,099	117,205	6,418	4,624	11,042	78,061	34,417	112,478	8,836	6,447	15,283	256,008
1900	87,041	51,096	138,137	10,315	7,433	17,758	78,230	36,268	114,498	13,906	9,095	23,001	293,404
1901	84,847	49,736	134,583	7,646	6,326	13,972	96,795	42,350	139,145	10,968	8,042	19,010	306,710
1902	91,308	53,770	145,078	7,757	5,277	13,034	99,966	48,359	148,325	12,067	8,256	20,323	326,760

FREIGHT ON THE GREAT LAKES.

(Compiled by the Bureau of Statistics.)

The calendar year 1901 is the first complete year in the history of commerce on the Great Lakes for which statistics of receipts and shipments of traffic between practically all domestic ports in these waters have been systematically collected. The following is a recapitulation, by months, of the principal commodities entering into lake traffic:

RECEIVED.*

Months.	Flour.		Grain.		Coal.	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
	Barrels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.
January	.....	354,720	.....	2,255,661	.....	27,990
February	.....	291,560	.....	1,533,646	.....	21,496
March	.....	252,020	.....	1,244,445	.....	24,810
April	.....	312,860	.....	1,732,314	.....	24,496
May†	1,700,030	1,335,300	31,110,429	26,648,046	893,937	879,998
June	1,381,370	1,563,890	18,025,916	14,903,520	1,100,612	1,218,957
July	1,425,280	1,740,550	16,662,059	14,335,484	891,307	1,338,339
August	1,669,900	1,715,080	24,237,705	11,097,997	1,178,627	1,381,920
September	1,714,340	1,870,240	21,980,865	20,430,514	725,244	1,295,355
October	2,076,220	1,978,250	25,831,829	19,104,319	684,090	1,381,826
November	1,819,910	1,981,360	22,869,507	17,967,462	576,193	1,137,576
December	883,840	861,190	9,955,788	10,242,619	562,972	473,001
Total	12,670,890	14,257,020	170,674,098	141,586,027	6,612,982	9,205,764

RECEIVED.*

Months.	Minerals.		Lumber and Logs.		Unclassified Freight.	
	1900.	1901	1900.†	1901.	1900.	1901.
	Tons.	Tons	M. Feet.	M. Feet.	Tons.	Tons
January	.....	14,335	.....	9,828	.....	68,639
February	.....	13,127	.....	11,125	.....	68,110
March	.....	16,682	.....	8,401	.....	81,169
April	.....	53,091	.....	49,254	.....	140,859
May†	2,134,874	1,304,043	208,475	258,648	555,470	425,460
June	3,306,323	3,479,537	226,970	346,930	585,717	570,471
July	2,856,392	3,604,559	208,409	370,948	407,075	508,957
August	2,675,664	3,532,939	374,888	385,949	522,737	529,168
September	2,382,237	3,072,691	436,926	304,682	395,767	576,197
October	2,587,508	3,063,336	359,036	337,830	469,589	570,294
November	1,369,752	2,218,666	237,098	283,580	387,384	499,282
December	361,475	419,693	108,641	108,255	214,770	199,150
Total	17,674,225	20,792,699	2,161,043	2,475,430	3,538,509	4,237,756

*Figures for 1900 represent about 95 per cent of the total coastwise commerce; those for 1901 represent all points reporting.
†Lumber only.
‡Figures for 1900 are from opening of navigation to Dec. 31.

SHIPPED.*

Months.	Flour.		Grain.		Coal.	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
	Barrels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.
January	.....	354,720	.....	2,255,661	.....	27,990
February	.....	291,560	.....	1,533,646	.....	21,496
March	.....	252,020	.....	1,244,445	.....	24,810
April	.....	334,610	.....	7,907,952	.....	55,653
May†	2,213,650	1,431,420	32,012,381	22,374,487	863,862	1,062,778
June	1,095,540	1,662,970	17,012,785	15,391,259	1,220,246	1,184,489
July	1,557,220	1,636,780	18,499,176	13,021,543	1,177,362	1,273,655
August	2,065,570	1,692,000	20,739,637	12,990,184	1,077,733	1,507,223
September	1,449,230	1,769,740	22,492,506	17,598,487	779,583	1,295,303
October	1,761,370	2,092,090	25,089,341	19,660,066	666,789	1,354,387
November	1,638,090	1,946,840	20,600,744	21,983,066	613,352	1,337,202
December	866,490	563,390	9,165,223	3,750,652	573,763	275,555
Total	12,643,160	14,028,140	165,611,793	140,251,478	6,972,690	9,480,541

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SHIPPED.*

Months.	Minerals.		Lumber and Logs.		Unclassified Freight.	
	1900.	1901.	1900.†	1901.	1900.	1901.
	Tons.	Tons.	M. Feet.	M. Feet.	Tons.	Tons.
January	.....	14,335	.....	9,828	.....	68,639
February	.....	13,127	.....	11,125	.....	68,140
March	.....	16,682	.....	8,401	.....	81,169
April	.....	63,272	.....	68,828	.....	144,202
May‡	1,840,629	1,771,940	136,591	280,995	333,903	466,166
June	3,180,558	3,533,269	141,918	368,773	341,282	617,016
July	3,013,699	3,671,357	212,880	361,754	313,508	540,454
August	2,881,315	3,709,931	269,323	379,321	318,985	572,823
September	2,341,838	2,904,436	180,834	282,837	229,533	519,143
October	2,408,108	2,821,684	183,254	304,836	367,389	530,118
November	1,351,400	2,267,232	145,818	321,280	308,480	507,244
December	334,323	164,492	77,124	56,082	167,277	160,124
Total	17,351,870	20,951,757	1,347,742	2,454,060	2,380,357	4,275,208

*Figures for 1900 represent about 95 per cent of the total coastwise commerce; those for 1901 represent all points reporting.
†Lumber only.
‡Figures for 1900 are from opening of navigation to May 31.

Atlantic Ocean Records.

The record for fast trips across the Atlantic has been steadily lowered from year to year. It is only a comparatively short time since six days was considered remarkably fast time, while now there are about a dozen steamers which have made the trip in less time than that. The fastest time from Queenstown to New York was made by the steamship Lucania, of the Cunard Line, which sailed it in 5 days, 7 hours and 23 minutes in 1894. This distance is about 2,800 miles, which shows that the steamer made nearly 23 miles an hour for the whole distance. The time of the Kaiser Wilhelm, Cherbourg to New York, 3,184 miles, in 5 days and 16 hours, was even faster than this, being a little over 23 miles an hour, and was made in 1901.

Steamer.	Line.	Route.	D.	H.	M.	Date.
Lucania	Cunard	Queenstown to N. Y.	5	7	23	Oct. 21-26, 1894.
Lucania	Cunard	New York to Queenstown.	5	8	38	Sept. 8-14, 1894.
Deutschland	Hamburg-American.	Cherbourg to New York.	5	12	5	Aug. 23-29, 1901.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	N. German Lloyd.	Southampton to N. Y.	5	17	38	Oct. 22-29, 1899.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	N. German Lloyd.	N. Y. to Southampton.	5	15	10	Nov. 23-29, 1897.
La Savoie	French	Havre to N. Y.	6	9	35	March 22-28, 1902.
La Lorraine	French	N. Y. to Havre.	6	11	..	Oct. 16-23, 1902.
Deutschland	Hamburg-American.	Plymouth to N. Y.	5	12	29	Jan. 4-10, 1900.
Deutschland	Hamburg-American.	N. Y. to Plymouth.	5	7	38	Sept. 5-10, 1900.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	N. German Lloyd.	N. Y. to Cherboug.	5	16	..	Aug. 26-Sept. 1, 1901.

FAST TRIPS OF VARIOUS LINES.

Steamer.	Line.	Route.	D.	H.	M.	Date.
Paris	American	Queenstown to N. Y.	5	14	24	Oct. 14-19, 1892.
St. Paul	American	Southampton to N. Y.	6	..	31	Aug. 8-14, 1896.
St. Louis	American	N. Y. to Southampton.	6	10	14	Sept. 1-8, 1897.
Furst Bismarck	Hamburg-American.	N. Y. to Southampton.	6	10	15	Oct. 20-27, 1898.
Alaska	Guion	N. Y. to Queenstown.	6	18	37	Sept. 12-19, 1882.
Alaska	Guion	Queenstown to N. Y.	6	21	40	Sept. 16-22, 1883.
Oceanic	White Star	N. Y. to Queenstown.	5	18	30	Aug. 27-Sept. 2, 1902
Teutonic	White Star	Queenstown to N. Y.	5	16	31	Aug. 13-19, 1891.
La Savoie	French	Havre to N. Y.	6	12	10	Sept. 6-12, 1902.
Friesland	Red Star	N. Y. to Antwerp.	8	22	13	Aug. 1894.

Fastest day's run made by Deutschland, July-August, 1901, 601 knots, or 24.19 knots per hour.

APPROXIMATE DISTANCES.

Sandy Hook (Lightship), New York, to Queenstown (Daunt's Rock)..... 2,800 Miles
Sandy Hook (Lightship), New York, to Plymouth..... 2,978 Miles
Sandy Hook (Lightship), New York, to Southampton (The Needles)..... 3,100 Miles
Sandy Hook (Lightship), New York, to Havre..... 3,170 Miles
Sandy Hook (Lightship), New York, to Cherbourg..... 3,184 Knots

HOW THE RECORD HAS BEEN REDUCED.

The following is a list of steamships which have broken the records between New York and Queenstown since 1852. Before that time the Acadia, of the Cunard line, held the blue ribbon, the Acadia being the first ship to make the trip in less than ten days.

Vessel.	Line.	Year.	D.	H.	M.
Baltic	Collins	1852	9	13	42
Persia	Cunard	1856	9	1	45
Scotia	Cunard	1863	8	2	48
City of Brussels	Inman	1869	7	22	3
Baltic	White Star	1873	7	20	9
City of Berlin	Inman	1875	7	18	2
Britannic	White Star	1876	7	13	11
Britannic	White Star	1877	7	10	53
Arizona	Guion	1879	7	8	11
Alaska	Guion	1882	6	22	..
America	National Line	1884	6	14	8
Oregon	Cunard	1884	6	9	42
Etruria	Cunard	1885	6	5	31
Umbria	Cunard	1887	6	4	42
Etruria	Cunard	1888	6	1	55
City of Paris	Inman	1889	5	23	38
City of Paris	Inman	1889	5	18	18
Teutonic	White Star	1891	5	16	31
City of Paris	Inman	1892	5	14	21
Campania	Cunard	1893	5	12	7
Lucania	Cunard	1894	5	7	23

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United States Steamboat Inspection.

The annual report of Supervising Inspector-General James A. Dumont gives the following interesting data concerning the work of the steamboat inspection service for the fiscal year 1902:

Number of annual certificates of inspection issued to domestic steam, sail and motor vessels		8,894
Number of certificates to foreign passenger steamers		367
Total number of annual certificates of inspection issued—domestic and foreign		9,261
Increase in number of certificates to domestic vessels from previous year		62
Increase in number of certificates to foreign vessels from previous year		26
Total increase in number of certificates to domestic and foreign vessels from previous year		88
As against a decrease of 76 domestic and 4 foreign the previous year, or total of		80
Gross tonnage of domestic vessels inspected		3,706,450
Gross tonnage of foreign steam vessels inspected		1,587,076
A grand total of	(tons)	5,293,526
An increase over 1901 of	(tons)	450,299
Number of officers' licenses issued		20,108
Number of officers' licenses issued for year ending June 30, 1901		5,096
Increase from previous year		15,012

(Above increase occurs through renewal of five-year licenses issued during last half of fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.)

Total number of persons now holding licenses (about)	40,000

Steamboat Accidents in the United States During the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1902.

Cause.	No. of accidents.	No. of lives lost.	Cause.	No. of accidents.	No. of lives lost.
Fire	2	68	Accidental drownings	....	129
Collision	21	78	Miscellaneous causes	....	25
Breaking of steam pipes, mud drums, etc.	3	4			
Explosions	4	35	Total	55	445
Snags, wrecks and sinking	18	104			
Accidents to machinery	7	....	Increase over 1901	8	105

Of the number reported accidentally drowned, 25 are thought to be suicides.

Of the total lives lost, 193 were passengers and 252 belonged to crews of the vessels.

Of the 35 lives lost by explosion of boilers, 26 were lost on the new steamer City of Trenton, August 28, 1901.

Disasters to American Shipping, 1885-1902.

ATLANTIC, GULF AND PACIFIC COASTS.

(Corrected to date by Sumner J. Kimball, General Superintendent of the United States Life Saving Service.)

Year.	No. Vessels.	Wrecks, Total Loss.	Wrecks, Partial Loss.	Loss to Vessels.	Loss to Cargoes.	Passengers.	Crews.	Lives Lost.
1885	634	175	459	$2,416,530	$627,000	7,638	6,397	47
1886	850	253	597	2,896,370	1,230,780	7,332	7,047	151
1887	728	204	524	2,428,700	723,065	6,422	6,801	110
1888	746	194	552	2,388,605	994,055	5,013	6,431	144
1889	761	223	538	3,864,590	970,765	4,905	7,465	159
1890	754	214	540	3,393,390	1,012,680	9,103	7,860	202
1891	734	192	542	2,718,485	1,032,690	13,076	7,934	167
1892	733	196	537	2,527,805	503,065	3,937	6,533	109
1893	722	213	509	3,415,510	697,215	8,086	6,931	67
1894	791	224	567	3,348,140	773,665	9,347	7,407	258
1895	727	231	496	2,336,845	477,110	7,314	6,158	110
1896	584	166	418	2,117,965	608,340	5,952	6,147	65
1897	587	155	432	3,260,420	812,920	4,411	5,389	95
1898	666	214	452	2,901,345	594,805	10,427	6,945	184
1899	679	227	452	3,492,305	1,281,840	9,527	7,171	182
1900	932	313	619	3,931,600	1,033,760	8,623	8,584	376
1901	672	209	463	4,957,465	2,480,900	7,608	8,248	260
1902	703	214	489	3,877,020	1,150,650	8,572	7,218	116

THE GREAT LAKES.

1885	229	37	202	$814,645	$211,790	179	2,232	18
1886	220	51	169	824,845	148,445	184	1,969	78
1887	339	64	275	1,018,150	371,060	1,069	3,150	103
1888	319	75	244	1,074,200	418,545	448	2,940	83
1889	264	50	214	1,039,725	189,353	66	2,742	26
1890	298	40	258	1,434,055	263,085	1,149	3,300	8
1891	337	63	274	1,339,805	243,490	1,607	3,556	51
1892	367	68	299	1,740,825	544,425	164	3,887	38
1893	325	51	274	1,763,320	445,220	376	3,352	102
1894	394	79	315	1,970,070	482,240	696	3,538	110
1895	295	41	224	1,835,075	401,515	801	3,112	76
1896	258	66	202	1,581,695	443,850	1,359	4,051	31
1897	236	34	202	1,097,505	195,475	1,020	3,082	18
1898	209	33	176	998,805	217,010	636	2,602	27
1899	305	65	240	2,016,420	683,330	1,383	3,817	57
1900	261	40	221	870,695	127,120	704	3,160	15
1901	284	45	239	1,555,705	201,460	1,117	3,348	79
1902	305	58	247	1,909,895	317,790	2,322	3,921	62

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RIVERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	No. Vessels.	Wrecks. Total Loss.	Wrecks. Partial Loss.	Loss to Vessels.	Loss to Cargoes.	Passengers.	Crews.	Lives Lost.
1885	193	65	128	$908,280	$254,935	4,974	2,882	42
1886	199	53	146	828,820	313,775	1,811	2,733	37
1887	188	55	133	1,023,815	416,670	1,139	2,725	89
1888	173	52	121	634,265	473,890	2,146	2,330	17
1889	170	47	123	678,780	431,290	1,790	3,028	78
1890	161	57	104	735,085	191,405	2,079	2,484	63
1891	170	46	124	569,465	400,585	1,873	2,696	129
1892	179	54	125	550,710	209,305	2,830	2,725	50
1893	176	63	113	1,043,335	132,810	1,634	2,301	34
1894	219	75	144	834,470	116,375	3,461	3,214	29
1895	201	64	137	747,435	149,510	2,162	2,951	15
1896	197	58	139	1,130,195	71,335	2,023	2,728	50
1897	162	59	103	659,775	129,380	1,275	2,543	25
1898	170	63	107	858,695	101,215	1,529	2,692	25
1899	175	71	104	614,305	153,800	1,535	2,474	41
1900	150	43	107	465,545	256,990	906	2,105	18
1901	148	39	109	459,235	165,925	2,215	2,633	19
1902	121	44	77	883,945	86,740	1,712	1,884	157

AT SEA AND IN FOREIGN WATERS.

1885	341	115	226	$3,239,140	$1,349,685	1,263	4,019	228
1886	381	142	239	2,543,050	1,574,135	535	4,069	310
1887	314	103	211	1,764,390	629,295	273	3,570	251
1888	296	98	198	2,744,370	1,684,800	841	3,546	309
1889	331	121	210	3,995,100	855,195	1,063	4,817	396
1890	257	99	158	2,090,950	705,425	389	3,046	283
1891	234	79	155	1,406,940	916,245	646	3,160	104
1892	277	100	177	2,567,335	1,321,075	921	3,464	449
1893	258	88	170	1,541,830	728,610	1,149	3,417	198
1894	309	120	189	2,424,205	787,375	1,782	4,504	406
1895	303	122	181	2,611,185	916,675	1,379	4,261	503
1896	253	96	157	1,655,740	894,615	838	3,381	223
1897	221	78	143	1,424,475	593,990	731	3,165	179
1898	212	96	116	6,932,325	858,830	911	3,515	529
1899	220	110	110	3,267,745	911,645	1,642	4,456	281
1900	191	68	123	1,889,280	552,890	2,218	3,125	125
1901	202	60	142	1,587,100	498,450	2,851	4,383	172
1902	177	74	103	1,909,910	739,350	1,681	2,687	191

THE NOBEL PRIZES.

By the will of Alfred B. Nobel, the inventor of dynamite left his entire estate of about $9,000,000 for the encouragement of men who work for the interests of humanity. The interest on this money was to be divided into five equal parts, to be distributed every year as rewards to the persons who had deserved best of mankind in five departments of human activity. The clauses in his will which govern the distribution of these prizes are as follows:

"The entire sum will be divided into five equal parts, one to go to the man who shall have made the most important discovery or invention in the domain of physical science; another to the man who shall have made the most important discovery or introduced the greatest improvement in chemistry; the third to the author of the most important discovery in the domain of physiology or medicine; the fourth to the man who shall have produced the most remarkable work of an idealistic nature; and, finally, the fifth to the man who shall have done the most or best work for the fraternity of nations, the suppression or reduction of standing armies, and the formation and propagation of peace congresses.

"The prizes shall be awarded as follows: For physical science and chemistry, by the Swedish Academy of Sciences; for physiological or medical work, by the Caroline Institute at Stockholm; for literature, by the Stockholm Academy, and for peace work, by a committee of five members elected by the Norwegian Storthing.

Alfred B. Nobel.

"It is my express desire that, in awarding the prizes, no account shall be taken of nationality, but that the prize may fall to the lot of the most deserving, whether he be Scandinavian or not."

The award of the Nobel prizes for 1901 was officially announced on December 10. The committee on the prize for the encouragement of peace and arbitration reported that the prize had been equally divided between Dr. Henry Dunant, a Swiss physician, whose name had been presented by the Swiss Rigsdag, and Frederick Passy, founder of the Universal Peace Union. At the time of the announcement of the awards, Dr. Dunant, who was to receive $20,212, was ill and destitute in a Swiss hospital. Dr. Passy was 79 years old.

The medical prize went to Dr. Emil Behring, professor at Marburg, Germany. Prof. Behring is the discoverer of antitoxin for diphtheria. Dr. J. H. Van't Hoff, of the University of Berlin, and a native of Holland, received the prize in the department of chemistry. He contributed largely to the world's knowledge of molecular physics and is regarded as the founder of a new system of stereochemistry.

Dr. William Roentgen was selected to be the recipient of the prize in physics. He has been a professor at Marburg, Germany, for more than twenty-five years and is famous the world over as the discoverer of the Roentgen or "X" rays.

The prize in literature was conferred upon the French poet, Armand Sully-Prudhomme. For the past twenty years M. Sully-Prudhomme has had a seat in the French Academy and his published verses have been considered the best of modern French literature.

Alfred Bernhard Nobel was the son of Emmanuel Nobel, a manufacturer of torpedoes and a manager of shipbuilding and engineering works. His work kept him in Russia until the close of the Crimean war, when the resources of that country became so enfeebled that the Government could no longer offer him sufficient business to make it worth his while to remain in the Neva. In 1859 he returned to Stockholm and took up the study of explosives.

Between 1861 and 1862 Emmanuel Nobel discovered a method of preparing nitro-glycerine which rendered it possible to make practical use of it. In 1867 Alfred Nobel invented dynamite, a compound of nitro-glycerine with a finely powdered silicious substance composed of the shells of fossilized infusoria. In 1876 he patented gelatinous nitro-glycerine and thirteen years later he invented ballisite, the first of the high explosives which inaugurated the era of smokeless powder.

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Statistics of Insurance.

INSURANCE OFFICIALS OF THE VARIOUS STATES.

The following officials have authority over insurance matters in the various States and Territories:

States.	Name of Official.	Title of Office.	Address.
Alabama	Robert P. McDavid	Secretary of State	Montgomery.
Arizona	Isaac T. Stoddard	Secretary of the Territory	Phœnix.
Arkansas	T. C. Monroe	State Auditor and Insurance Commissioner	Little Rock.
California	E. M. Wolf	Insurance Commissioner	San Francisco.
Colorado	C. W. Crouter	Auditor of State	Denver.
Connecticut	Theron Upson	Insurance Commissioner	Hartford.
Delaware	George W. Marshall	Insurance Commissioner	Milford.
District of Columbia	Thomas E. Drake	Superintendent of Insurance	Washington.
Florida	J. B. Whitfield	State Treasurer	Tallahassee.
Georgia	W. A. Wright	Insurance Commissioner	Atlanta.
Hawaii	W. H. Wright	Treasurer	Honolulu.
Idaho	P. M. Davis	Insurance Commissioner	Boise.
Illinois	Henry Yates	Superintendent of Insurance	Springfield.
Indiana	W. H. Hart	State Auditor	Indianapolis.
Iowa	Frank F. Merriam	State Auditor	Des Moines.
Kansas	W. V. Church	Superintendent of Insurance	Topeka.
Kentucky	John B. Chenault	Insurance Commissioner	Frankfort.
Louisiana	E. J. McGivney	Assistant Secretary of State	Baton Rouge.
Maine	S. W. Carr	Insurance Commissioner	Augusta.
Maryland	Lloyd Wilkinson	Insurance Commissioner	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Frederick L. Cutting	Commissioner of Insurance	Boston.
Michigan	James V. Barry	Commissioner of Insurance	Lansing.
Minnesota	E. H. Dearth	Insurance Commissioner	St. Paul.
Mississippi	W. Q. Cole	Auditor of Public Accounts	Jackson.
Missouri	E. E. Yates	Superintendent of Insurance	Jefferson City.
Montana	J. H. Calderhead	State Auditor	Helena.
Nebraska	Charles Weston	Auditor of Public Accounts	Lincoln.
Nevada	S. P. Davis	State Comptroller	Carson City.
New Hampshire	J. C. Linehan	Insurance Commissioner	Concord.
New Jersey	William Bettle	Insurance Commissioner	Trenton.
New Mexico	W. G. Sargent	Territorial Auditors	Santa Fe.
New York	Francis Hendricks	Superintendent of Insurance	Albany.
North Carolina	J. R. Young	Insurance Commissioner	Raleigh.
North Dakota	Fred. Leutz	Commissioner of Insurance	Bismarck.
Ohio	A. I. Vorys	Superintendent of Insurance	Columbus.
Oklahoma	William Grimes	Insurance Commissioner	Guthrie.
Oregon	F. I. Dunbar	Secretary of State	Salem.
Pennsylvania	I. W. Dunham	Insurance Commissioner	Harrisburg.
Porto Rico	Charles Hertzell	Secretary of Insurance	San Juan.
Rhode Island	Charles C. Gray	Insurance Commissioner	Providence.
South Carolina	J. P. Derham	Comptroller of Insurance	Columbia.
South Dakota	H. C. Shober	Insurance Commissioner	Pierre.
Tennessee	R. E. Folk	Commissioner of Insurance	Nashville.
Texas	Jefferson Johnson	Insurance Commissioner	Austin.
Utah	J. T. Hammond	Secretary of State	Salt Lake City.
Vermont	F. A. Howland	Secretary of State	Montpelier.
Virginia	Morton Marye	Auditor of Public Accounts	Richmond.
Washington	S. H. Nichols	Insurance Commissioner	Olympia.
West Virginia	Albert C. Scherr	State Auditor	Charleston.
Wisconsin	Emil Giljohann	Commissioner of Insurance	Madison.
Wyoming	Le Roy Grant	State Auditor	Cheyenne.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES, BUSINESS IN 1901.*

Name of Company.	Commenced Business.	Total Income.	Total Disbursements.	Amount New Business, in 1901.	Outstanding Insurance.		Financial Condition.	
					Number of Policies.	Amount.	Admitted Assets.	Liabilities.
Aetna Life	1850	$10,579,674	$7,378,379	$25,141,075	$117,314	$201,278,283	$59,590,053	$53,540,450
American Central	1899	172,187	142,573	2,661,644	5,872	5,704,561	226,447	86,325
American Life	1901*	53,149	42,137	557,500	737	635,100	57,839	4,863
Bankers of Nebraska	1887	207,195	124,315	2,573,184	3,794	6,466,862	408,640	294,145
Bankers of New York	1899*	654,954	455,541	8,229,167	12,600	21,546,493	915,999	630,423
Berkshire	1851	2,656,084	1,947,526	6,458,642	21,996	55,910,836	11,019,937	10,198,878
Boston Mutual	1899*	113,404	112,578	3,671,789	6,609	5,158,767	81,206	59,702
Central of Iowa	1896	98,395	57,236	1,146,050	1,578	2,363,054	102,687	76,120
Chicago Life	1900*	78,146	53,278	770,690	2,170	2,744,900	75,436	49,489
Connecticut General	1865	802,043	465,816	3,765,389	13,199	18,408,559	4,117,482	3,559,009
Connecticut Mutual	1846	8,182,474	7,872,913	10,751,601	69,016	163,680,144	65,277,179	58,266,139
Conservative Life	1900	1,695,299	368,705	9,938,310	6,009	10,101,301	1,550,228	1,260,386
Des Moines Life	1900*	336,761	317,586	3,365,910	10,110	14,794,065	382,029	248,529
Equitable, New York	1859	64,374,606	39,191,159	245,912,087	409,296	1,179,276,725	330,473,309	259,312,923
Equitable of Iowa	1867	717,940	397,457	3,406,435	11,135	15,769,525	2,711,828	2,214,027
Federal Life	1900	88,261	88,186	2,391,573	1,705	3,288,523	148,953	44,226
Fidelity Mutual	1899*	2,657,270	1,990,377	19,208,715	39,094	84,306,448	3,930,172	3,318,966
Franklin Life	1898*	850,413	647,877	10,786,791	12,728	21,549,750	1,256,166	1,038,165
Germania	1860	4,931,379	3,628,777	10,464,929	54,723	85,852,001	28,790,810	24,957,399
German Mutual	1858	62,035	53,613	63,287	528	993,373	502,772	366,882
Hartford Life	1869	2,504,701	2,571,369	14,692,959	52,531	77,646,738	2,788,029	2,127,904
Home Life, New York	1899	3,050,173	2,017,873	12,243,695	32,422	59,646,669	13,370,863	12,060,731
Illinois Life	1899	877,899	411,766	10,377,396	7,332	15,215,396	735,587	608,936
Inter-State of Indiana	1899	193,627	113,750	2,260,827	1,484	4,044,475	239,172	176,867
Inter-State of Ohio	1901	17,889	5,122	885,600	547	885,600	118,724	9,149
Kansas Mutual	1891*	412,876	313,385	2,832,430	6,802	11,358,709	598,029	446,627
Manhattan	1850	2,943,826	2,506,251	12,134,980	28,759	64,206,959	16,791,346	15,136,924
Maryland	1865	349,388	291,998	1,104,230	4,030	7,821,044	2,170,860	1,850,412
Massachusetts Mutual	1851	6,331,788	4,353,725	21,247,029	61,674	146,106,721	28,291,564	25,892,364
Meridian L. & T.	1897	26,872	14,614	437,715	541	1,003,465	132,341	9,148
Michigan Mutual	1867	1,675,521	1,252,443	11,502,029	27,924	39,780,202	7,269,722	6,971,076
Minnesota Mutual	1901*	748,732	470,973	4,566,129	5,348	14,160,629	1,805,326	1,192,632

* From the Insurance Year Book for 1902.

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AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES, BUSINESS IN 1901.*—Continued.

Name of Company.	Commenced Business.	Total Income.	Total Disbursements.	Amount New Business in 1901.	Outstanding Insurance.		Financial Condition.	
					Number of Policies.	Amount.	Admitted Assets	Liabilities.
Missouri State	1901*	95,164	71,188	1,012,557	120,869	4,559,057	162,706	71,933,206
Mutual Benefit	1845	14,659,703	10,827,629	38,396,858	3,187	291,290,244	78,385,815	37,790
Mutual L. & T.	1900	58,241	38,042	396,345	397	332,000	40,383	14,130
Mutual of Kentucky	1868	717,574	696,733	4,229,471	11,708	17,597,617	3,078,920	3,052,528
Mutual of New York	1843	65,624,306	42,452,607	194,371,100	488,613	1,241,688,430	352,838,972	289,652,389
Mutual Reserve	1902*	6,700,222	6,850,079	21,648,365	68,796	155,358,627	5,790,401	5,323,515
National L. & T.	1899	647,211	356,522	4,921,825	11,740	6,821,885	500,015	378,962
National of U. S. A.	1868	717,543	534,973	8,131,671	9,774	18,182,484	2,594,474	1,571,911
National of Vermont	1850	5,308,370	2,803,699	18,939,323	53,392	108,573,050	22,382,236	20,149,789
New England	1843	5,629,742	4,042,886	15,202,101	48,660	126,172,422	32,775,785	29,230,976
New York Life	1845	71,274,150	41,454,483	265,380,875	599,818	1,365,369,299	290,743,386	246,634,664
Northern Central	1900	144,895	105,486	3,206,500	10,608	4,071,300	256,681	156,498
Northwestern L. & S.	1896	901,933	572,712	8,195,705	14,779	8,326,300	790,788	638,130
Northwestern Mutual	1858	29,471,784	16,842,933	70,318,227	243,158	574,705,000	151,944,757	146,662,526
Pacific Mutual	1868	2,187,212	1,693,614	12,436,325	18,515	34,076,805	4,950,559	4,150,429
Penn Mutual	1847	12,033,133	7,438,424	62,153,057	99,083	242,051,662	48,508,409	45,372,383
Phoenix Mutual	1851	3,372,317	2,302,272	11,687,911	40,036	65,872,834	14,423,414	13,767,613
Presbyterian Ministers	1759	267,280	117,928	805,917	4,508	6,415,351	1,385,869	1,080,701
Provident Life & Trust	1865	7,928,796	4,636,094	16,526,650	49,321	141,974,722	46,144,798	39,317,825
Provident Savings	1875	3,792,776	2,691,786	28,409,177	31,480	93,836,037	4,903,625	4,351,788
Register L. & A.	1889	84,117	52,593	765,703	1,840	2,364,735	125,842	94,467
Reserve Loan Life	1901*	78,908	67,427	1,804,400	1,947	2,991,950	71,127	20,368
Royal Union	1886	418,909	249,855	2,500,591	5,794	9,505,492	732,182	660,488
Security L. & S.	1901	57,021	40,704	489,350	847	486,550	105,422	4,928
Security Mutual	1898*	922,057	734,210	9,130,770	17,035	32,366,384	1,155,453	459,010
Security T. & L.	1895	1,177,537	992,947	16,963,753	8,823	17,012,908	1,677,030	1,263,476
South Atlantic	1900	65,625	55,250	1,202,807	926	1,632,250	249,795	24,508
State Life	1894	901,778	630,734	16,586,494	10,169	33,613,656	1,015,073	699,418
State Mutual	1845	4,190,118	2,538,971	12,672,432	32,356	87,424,149	19,611,430	17,531,049
Texas Life	1901	9,480	4,310	66,900	84	66,900	105,170	
Travelers	1866	4,861,312	2,817,260	18,862,155	46,738	116,222,312	27,137,773	25,800,672
Union Central	1867	6,997,609	3,683,403	39,456,523	91,696	168,034,471	29,767,841	25,659,412
Union Mutual	1849	2,105,142	1,640,818	10,761,077	35,284	52,945,044	8,981,802	8,385,420
United States	1850	1,732,072	1,610,734	8,300,953	19,806	41,710,076	8,466,702	7,878,329
Washington	1860	3,340,875	3,267,839	16,422,198	31,268	61,061,604	16,200,433	15,617,027
INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES.								
Baltimore Life	1898	574,581	498,607	6,172,038	101,370	7,035,913	546,638	331,875
Colonial	1898	369,632	325,642	5,282,047	45,314	6,181,830	204,975	92,958
Economic Life	1898	51,717	41,628	910,693	13,321	1,775,326	40,479	20,450
Home of Delaware	1899	27,770	24,246	1,417,440	12,132	1,450,393	118,569	11,642
Immediate Benefit	1897	48,993	47,909	441,309	7,201	406,849	25,630	8,332
John Hancock	1862	10,212,255	7,564,723	77,940,833	1,260,179	250,218,289	19,661,515	17,403,153
Life Insurance Company of Virginia	1871	1,195,319	1,106,344	11,767,095	270,566	29,845,450	1,060,331	824,804
Metropolitan	1867	38,017,164	26,376,345	380,941,161	6,234,302	1,076,977,204	74,771,758	64,833,084
Mutual of Baltimore	1870	157,661	131,011	1,322,112	27,196	2,903,956	265,595	247,303
Providence Life	1899	9,827	17,964	514,319	3,683	517,168	23,603	5,225
Prudential	1876	28,832,402	20,794,154	273,068,501	4,468,151	703,290,083	48,630,571	41,765,966
Sun Life	1890	806,739	704,233	12,443,237	169,437	20,240,619	862,871	660,907
Western and Southern	1888	741,821	620,257	11,053,774	155,276	16,601,784	636,647	497,426

* From the Insurance Year Book for 1902.

INCOME AND DISBURSEMENTS OF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES—1863-1901.

The following statistics show the financial condition of all life insurance companies reporting to the New York Insurance Department during the past forty years:

Years.	No. of companies.	Total capital.	Total assets.	Total payments for death losses.	Total payments to policy holders.	Total dividends to stockholders	Total disbursements.	Policies in force at close of year.	
								Number.	Amount.
1862	28	$2,310,000	$30,123,332	$1,705,610	$2,801,419	$85,867	$3,759,153	65,252	$183,962,577
1863	12	2,653,500	37,838,190	2,305,892	3,699,661	129,371	5,764,043	98,095	267,658,677
1864	27	3,134,200	49,027,297	3,136,659	4,581,325	141,182	7,021,649	146,729	395,703,054
1865	30	3,498,200	64,232,123	4,125,442	6,202,036	277,700	10,595,355	209,392	580,882,253
1866	39	4,790,600	91,587,028	6,071,759	10,187,805	218,526	17,176,666	305,390	865,105,877
1867	43	5,577,600	125,548,951	7,628,430	16,504,409	340,361	26,525,213	401,140	1,161,729,776
1868	55	8,387,768	175,262,330	10,108,134	26,529,084	640,248	40,959,021	537,594	1,528,984,685
1869	70	9,876,364	229,097,425	15,640,266	36,575,593	617,505	54,471,576	650,572	1,836,617,818
1870	71	10,519,484	269,520,441	19,455,908	44,949,257	578,152	63,876,840	747,807	2,023,884,955
1871	68	10,898,359	302,558,199	28,685,923	56,661,039	632,534	77,536,280	785,360	2,101,461,834
1872	59	9,667,418	335,168,543	25,578,371	59,672,388	528,008	78,207,257	804,444	2,114,742,591
1873	56	9,313,456	360,140,684	27,124,575	66,840,264	452,976	84,501,446	817,081	2,086,027,178
1874	50	7,227,000	387,281,897	25,655,389	64,868,833	376,619	81,232,333	799,534	1,997,236,230
1875	45	5,746,700	403,142,982	24,994,840	65,489,810	364,062	79,982,466	774,625	1,922,043,146
1876	38	5,176,500	407,406,333	22,338,037	63,109,354	334,410	76,618,183	706,179	1,735,995,190
1877	34	4,806,500	396,429,591	20,977,923	60,652,974	356,785	74,337,324	633,096	1,556,105,323
1878	34	4,950,500	404,097,145	19,655,882	60,886,669	249,350	72,128,070	612,843	1,480,921,223
1879	32	5,262,900	411,555,247	22,640,660	57,399,971	287,272	68,965,599	595,486	1,439,961,165
1880	31	4,050,500	418,119,163	21,864,522	53,108,048	339,355	66,561,687	608,681	1,475,995,172
1881	31	3,150,500	429,788,508	22,815,952	52,706,157	250,624	65,815,377	627,385	1,540,089,880
1882	31	3,637,087	449,904,616	23,007,639	52,704,761	276,400	66,693,779	661,458	1,637,648,872
1883	30	4,787,800	597,646,847	35,931,143	68,972,710	315,197	72,445,653	705,659	1,763,730,015
1884	30	4,405,500	492,240,597	27,126,634	58,471,954	349,591	77,603,161	750,713	1,870,745,521
1885	30	4,440,000	524,705,494	30,331,300	61,637,373	376,981	81,499,913	814,691	2,024,102,988
1886	30	4,440,000	561,551,080	30,817,888	61,521,327	339,451	84,111,350	848,908	2,223,358,050
1887	30	4,787,800	597,646,847	35,931,143	68,947,470	403,362	95,979,784	930,588	2,475,750,049
1888	30	4,767,800	643,622,033	40,293,292	75,226,244	354,836	106,284,574	1,022,546	2,763,905,990
1889	31	5,527,100	700,868,017	43,996,385	80,604,990	372,385	118,092,648	1,141,733	3,147,006,173
1890	31	5,936,750	758,313,654	49,880,865	88,462,239	413,127	131,288,705	1,276,167	3,547,034,907
1891	31	7,157,700	826,623,746	54,598,198	95,140,902	571,783	141,041,093	1,405,684	3,868,385,818
1892	31	7,407,700	903,734,547	62,734,637	102,621,820	602,783	152,890,333	1,540,932	4,208,975,473

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INCOME AND DISBURSEMENTS OF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES—1862-1901.—Continued.

Years.	No. of companies.	Total capital.	Total assets.	Total payments for death losses.	Total payments to policy holders.	Total dividends to stockholders.	Total disbursements.	Policies in force at close of year.	
								Number.	Amount.
1893	32	8,570,500	971,857,224	65,406,796	110,566,414	768,563	166,512,254	1,681,511	4,523,478,283
1894	33	8,970,500	1,056,331,683	67,914,136	116,054,725	735,063	177,863,333	1,780,307	4,657,583,046
1895	35	9,570,500	1,142,419,926	71,925,224	122,978,718	741,313	185,772,902	1,877,808	4,818,170,945
1896	36	9,810,500	1,228,324,342	76,110,579	134,219,515	798,052	199,173,299	1,975,747	4,967,576,418
1897	35	9,740,500	1,334,061,345	76,977,875	137,544,815	739,554	205,806,394	2,155,241	5,255,725,545
1898	36	9,740,500	1,451,116,914	81,409,305	144,787,604	829,151	218,515,257	2,364,597	5,630,053,311
1899	37	9,740,500	1,576,334,673	92,800,710	155,786,799	745,063	243,154,558	2,700,550	6,265,908,078
1900	40	10,340,500	1,723,737,723	98,534,789	165,704,652	980,563	261,467,238	3,071,253	6,947,096,609
1901	38	10,165,500	1,879,624,564	110,108,487	183,393,529	736,313	287,181,045	3,458,464	7,572,802,805

LIFE INSURANCE BY STATES, 1901.

(Prepared from statistics published by The Spectator Company in The Life Insurance Year Book for 1902.)

States and Territories.	Insurance in Force Dec. 31, 1900.	Insurance Written in 1901.	Premiums Received.	Losses Incurred.	Insurance in Force Dec. 31, 1901.
Alabama	$67,027,716	$22,879,424	$2,502,531	$1,074,524	$77,147,515
Arizona	7,906,298	2,364,822	409,124	104,752	9,504,586
Arkansas	37,252,647	11,810,931	1,305,787	499,222	44,076,007
California	169,035,285	51,183,607	6,404,953	3,060,490	190,446,885
Colorado	69,004,296	18,676,013	2,873,350	988,020	77,928,280
Connecticut	150,419,217	30,837,307	5,855,570	2,794,398	160,995,804
Delaware	25,241,653	8,402,515	949,893	371,611	27,695,382
District of Columbia	58,174,356	16,057,091	2,229,815	757,525	61,758,790
Florida	27,085,507	7,619,224	1,040,625	305,383	30,335,799
Georgia	126,074,101	39,258,617	4,528,104	1,742,010	142,909,134
Idaho	8,328,683	2,420,278	301,478	107,181	9,565,340
Illinois	552,462,737	152,196,055	21,215,835	6,857,167	616,597,386
Indiana	187,671,382	55,651,505	7,058,692	2,374,103	271,258,471
Indian Territory	6,788,370	3,330,737	142,688	68,270	8,914,496
Iowa	144,395,439	39,089,280	5,423,280	1,276,568	147,220,562
Kansas	59,984,085	18,041,562	2,626,522	588,737	69,304,934
Kentucky	168,819,946	45,465,707	5,659,432	1,926,363	178,385,674
Louisiana	90,090,609	27,958,104	3,546,985	1,083,655	104,892,138
Maine	69,533,670	15,543,429	2,704,606	1,242,082	76,462,857
Maryland	151,254,690	37,404,052	6,074,022	2,484,981	163,938,284
Massachusetts	515,330,688	124,790,588	22,219,562	9,611,169	580,734,733
Michigan	174,717,156	46,639,858	6,910,181	2,604,963	194,336,944
Minnesota	127,028,862	28,378,969	4,676,177	1,383,065	136,538,833
Missouri	265,754,914	69,699,250	9,460,190	3,888,097	290,969,969
Montana	24,898,387	6,309,441	1,037,346	439,120	27,169,697
Nebraska	55,675,385	15,448,927	2,077,988	462,454	63,529,887
Nevada	4,695,205	902,507	168,133	119,994	5,012,471
New Hampshire	42,802,380	8,749,023	1,556,680	744,126	46,529,714
New Jersey	354,319,779	82,020,336	12,827,837	5,271,289	377,988,460
New Mexico	11,204,101	1,673,625	390,612	103,842	12,256,585
New York	1,468,266,462	349,561,160	58,931,777	23,671,517	1,485,358,916
North Carolina	62,059,124	19,112,540	2,180,644	725,079	70,792,807
North Dakota	16,968,278	4,621,158	650,079	123,832	19,994,750
Ohio	481,120,978	116,011,937	17,187,472	6,955,069	527,726,087
Oklahoma	5,668,321	4,791,393	280,647	63,345	9,575,657
Oregon	30,166,278	9,482,511	1,110,330	363,813	34,913,490
Pennsylvania	952,923,414	232,418,545	36,342,807	14,077,774	1,046,081,006
Rhode Island	77,075,343	20,273,062	2,912,571	1,134,643	83,954,190
South Carolina	52,328,220	13,046,012	1,726,237	592,810	58,466,724
South Dakota	15,608,576	4,081,164	609,937	87,354	18,114,155
Tennessee	94,523,140	28,149,036	3,326,057	4,183,846	100,314,733
Texas	146,477,756	43,135,134	5,195,556	1,500,058	165,597,774
Utah	18,007,548	8,376,360	694,730	307,098	21,923,229
Vermont	44,003,644	7,511,738	1,662,524	660,525	46,869,458
Virginia	106,103,833	29,859,798	4,353,637	1,505,862	118,416,133
Washington	31,586,798	12,447,911	1,123,018	235,453	39,319,895
West Virginia	37,839,258	14,150,456	2,474,104	302,808	47,280,685
Wisconsin	159,400,983	44,349,536	6,526,024	2,432,919	176,057,596
Wyoming	6,915,217	1,898,965	278,071	145,595	7,985,461
Total	$7,613,589,222	$1,950,638,820	$294,163,669	$115,515,573	$8,376,770,831

SPECIAL INSURANCE ORGANIZATIONS.

Prepared from statistics published by the Spectator Company in "The Life Insurance Year Book" for 1902.

Form of Insurance.	No. of companies.	Income.		Expenditures.		
		Premiums.	Total income.	Death and other claims.	Expenses of management.	Total disbursements.
Stipulated premium companies	22	$2,345,461	$3,978,336	$626,602	$328,770	$1,632,183
Assessment associations	90	5,780,016	6,798,537	4,353,646	879,381	5,824,033
Fraternal orders	524	61,380,667	81,628,597	68,412,804	6,713,838	77,343,460
Assessment accident associations	44	1,101,232	1,109,825	715,429	443,170	1,381,414
Sick benefit associations	58	1,846,170	2,091,273	927,123	575,951	1,966,204

Form of Insurance.	No. of companies.	Financial Condition.		Insurance Account.		
		Admitted assets.	Total liabilities.	No. of certificates in force Dec. 31, '01	Written in 1901.	Amount in force Dec. 31, 1901.
Stipulated premium companies	22	$3,432,807	$2,533,229	50,077	$45,102,260	$69,812,198
Assessment associations	90	8,632,960	819,836	347,415	70,655,983	424,214,371
Fraternal orders	524	29,427,114	8,469,938	4,518,955	799,626,678	5,656,453,465
Assessment accident associations	44	930,471	84,630	79,139	156,185	507,736,908
Sick benefit associations	58	686,777	42,474	207,044	153,907	13,562,064

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MISCELLANEOUS INSURANCE COMPANIES, BUSINESS IN 1901.

(Compiled from the Insurance Year Book for 1902.)

Company.	Date of organization.
Accident:	
Aetna Life	1850
American Mut. Lia. Ins.	1887
Central Accident Ins.	1895
Continental Casualty	1897
Employers' Lia. Asso. Corp.	1880
Employers' Mut. Indemnity	1892
Fidelity and Casualty	1876
Frankfort-American	1898
Frankfort Marine, Acc. and Plate Glass Ins.	1865
Gen'l Accident Assurance	1891
Gen'l Accident of Phila.	1899
Grt. East. Cas. & Indemnity.	1892
London Guar. Accident	
Maryland Casualty	1898
New Amsterdam Casualty	1898
North Amer. Accident Ins.	1886
Pacific Mutual Life Ins.	1867
Pennsylvania Casualty	1899
Philadelphia Casualty	1900
Preferred Accident Ins.	1893
Standard Life and Accident.	1884
Travelers'	1864
Union Accident Stock	1901
Union Casualty and Surety	1892
United States Casualty	1895
U. S. Health and Acc. Ins.	1901
Burglary:	
Bankers' Mutual Casualty	1896
Credit:	
American Credit Indemnity	1893
Ocean Acc. & Guar. Corp.	1871
Fidelity:	
Aetna Indemnity	1897
Amer. Bonding and Trust	1895
American Central Trust	1900
American Fidelity	1900
American Surety	1884
Bankers' Surety of Cleveland.	1900
City Trust, Safe Dep. & Sur.	1892
Commonwealth Trust	1900
Empire State Surety	1900
Fidelity and Deposit	1891
Fidelity Trust	1900
Guarantee Co. of Nor. Amer.	1851
Lawyers' Surety	1892
Lincoln Trust	1894
Mercantile Trust	1900
Mississippi Valley Trust	1892
Missouri Trust	1901
National Surety	1897
Pacific Surety	1885
St. Louis Trust	1889
Union Surety and Guaranty.	1896
Union Trust	1890
U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty.	1896
U. S. Guarantee	1890
Hail:	
Hartford Co. Tobacco Growers' Mutual Ins.	1887
Investment:	
Bond and Mort. Guarantee.	1892
Lawyers' Mortgage Ins.	1894
Live Stock:	
Arkansas Live Stock Ins.	1901
Hope Live Stock Mut. Ben.	1901
Indiana & Ohio Live Stock.	1884
United Farmers' Mut. Live Stock Pro. Assn.	1901
Plate Glass:	
Lloyds' Plate Glass Ins.	1882
Metropolitan Plate Glass.	1874
Mutual Plate Glass Ins.	1880
Mut. Plate Glass & Safe Ins.	1895
New Jersey Plate Glass.	1868
New York Plate Glass.	1891
Steam Boiler:	
Conn. Mut. Steam Boiler.	1886
Hartford Steam Boiler.	1866
Mutual Boiler Ins.	1877
Title:	
Conveyance Title Ins.	1889
Ger.-Am. R. E Title Guar.	1886
Kentucky Title	1874
Lawyers' Title Ins.	1887
Long Island Title Guarantee.	1894
Minn. Title Ins. and Trust.	1887
St. Paul Title Ins. and Trust.	1887
Title and Guarantee	1887
Title Ins	1901

The following companies tra
demnity, Bankers' Surety, Centra
tion, Fidelity and Casualty, Franl

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dent Insurance, General Accident of Philadelphia, London Guarantee and Accident, Maryland Casualty, National Surety, New Amsterdam Casualty, North American Accident, Pacific Mutual Life, Pacific Surety, Pennsylvania Casualty, Philadelphia Casualty, Preferred Accident, Standard Life and Accident, Travellers, Union Casualty and Surety, Union Surety and Guaranty, United States Casualty, Ocean Accident and Guarantee.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE MILLIONAIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES, JANUARY 1, 1902.

(Compiled from The Fire Insurance Year Book for 1902.)

Companies.	Capital.	Net Book Value of Stock Per $100.	Assets.	Net Surplus.
Ætna, Connecticut	$4,000,000	$241.23	$14,071,948	$5,649,196
Agricultural, New York	500,000	219.10	2,440,079	595,642
American, New Jersey	600,000	383.38	3,941,138	1,700,298
American Fire, Pennsylvania	500,000	127.34	2,360,887	136,714
American Central, Missouri	1,000,000	225.24	3,215,081	1,252,386
Atlas, England	....	....	1,102,259	434,167
Boston, Massachusetts	1,000,000	272.03	3,678,617	1,720,268
British-American, Canada	....	....	1,363,303	488,454
Buffalo German, New York	200,000	826.76	2,066,131	1,453,519
Caledonian, Scotland	....	....	1,865,819	837,539
Commercial Union, England	....	....	3,939,653	1,148,293
Commonwealth, New York	500,000	160.22	1,016,861	301,087
Connecticut Fire, Connecticut	1,000,000	198.08	4,417,202	980,776
Continental, New York	1,000,000	590.13	11,599,012	4,901,328
Delaware, Pennsylvania	702,875	110.11	1,575,551	71,055
Detroit Fire and Marine, Michigan	500,000	230.94	1,423,394	654,711
Fire Association, Pennsylvania	500,000	201.79	6,299,650	508,958
Fireman's Fund, California	1,000,000	177.88	4,579,013	1,378,811
Firemen's, Maryland	400,000	218.14	1,294,758	472,551
Firemen's, New Jersey	1,000,000	219.38	2,800,058	1,193,802
Franklin, Pennsylvania	400,000	369.56	3,106,431	1,078,240
German, Maryland	500,000	264.79	1,486,037	823,945
German, New York	200,000	570.89	3,812,369	941,775
German Alliance, New York	400,000	201.74	1,163,345	406,970
German-American, New York	1,000,000	549.31	9,419,457	4,493,136
Germania, New York	1,000,000	348.44	5,429,986	2,484,448
Girard Fire and Marine, Pennsylvania	300,000	294.91	1,997,883	584,742
Glens Falls, New York	200,000	1,215.56	3,549,433	2,231,133
Greenwich, New York	200,000	167.83	2,070,228	135,656
Hamburg-Bremen, Germany	....	....	1,594,996	354,683
Hanover, New York	1,000,000	156.48	3,377,575	564,894
Hartford, Connecticut	1,250,000	340.07	12,259,076	3,000,855
Home, New York	3,000,000	296.88	15,255,870	5,906,343
Home, California	300,000	212.25	1,180,324	336,761
Ins. Co. of North America, Pennsylvania	3,000,000	153.37	10,316,391	1,601,111
Liverpool, London and Globe, England	....	....	10,050,057	4,600,016
London and Lancashire, England	....	....	2,609,928	866,630
London Assurance, England	....	....	1,820,341	791,789
Lumberman's, Pennsylvania	250,000	320.80	1,248,147	552,009
Manchester, England	....	....	1,868,987	554,485
Merchants', New Jersey	400,000	138.47	1,251,241	153,898
Milwaukee Mechanics, Wisconsin	200,000	735.67	2,630,638	1,271,343
Munich, Bavaria	....	....	2,102,498	443,979
National, Connecticut	1,000,000	246.93	5,604,216	1,469,287
New Hampshire, New Hampshire	1,000,000	201.78	3,518,010	1,017,833
Niagara Fire, New York	500,000	292.51	3,243,675	962,567
North British and Mercantile, England	....	....	5,402,795	2,605,148
Northern Assurance, England	....	....	2,895,553	1,345,046
Northwestern National, Wisconsin	600,000	271.35	3,132,200	1,028,104
Norwich Union, Connecticut	....	....	2,214,604	651,590
Palatine, England	500,000	....	2,200,723	705,589
Orient, Connecticut	....	240.72	1,577,130	742,638
Pennsylvania Fire, Pennsylvania	400,000	607.29	5,438,264	2,029,151
Petersburg S. & I., Virginia	200,000	257.46	1,998,078	314,912
Phenix, New York	1,000,000	277.79	7,112,413	1,778,750
Phœnix, Connecticut	2,000,000	153.54	6,015,848	1,070,884
Phœnix, England	....	....	2,923,215	427,371
Providence-Washington, Rhode Island	500,000	169.71	2,223,263	348,561
Queens, New York	500,000	561.66	5,062,846	2,307,782
Reading, Pennsylvania	250,000	203.55	1,039,243	258,877
Reliance, Pennsylvania	300,000	165.43	1,025,231	196,294
Rochester-German, New York	200,000	360.80	1,289,983	521,595
Royal, England	....	....	7,440,281	2,521,522
Royal Exchange Assurance, England	....	....	1,543,710	727,037
Scottish Union and National, Scotland	....	....	4,404,937	2,226,615
Security, Connecticut	300,000	155.86	1,135,882	167,588
Spring Garden, Pennsylvania	400,000	126.44	1,418,714	105,789
Springfield, Massachusetts	2,000,000	164.30	5,898,887	1,285,971
St. Paul, Minnesota	500,000	264.65	3,003,314	823,272
Sun, Louisiana	500,000	140.33	1,038,446	201,688
Sun, England	....	....	2,716,457	932,143
Thuringia, Erfurt	....	....	1,105,081	332,045
Traders', Illinois	500,000	292.59	2,532,431	962,956
Union, England	....	....	1,526,160	631,546
United Firemen's, Pennsylvania	300,000	157.34	1,622,348	172,026
Westchester, New York	300,000	495.60	3,005,015	1,219,258
Western, Canada	....	....	2,280,954	735,492
Williamsburgh City, New York	250,000	575.17	2,234,020	1,187,933

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE BY STATES, 1901.

(Compiled from The Fire Insurance Year Book for 1902.)

States and Territories.	Premiums.	Losses.	States and Territories.	Premiums.	Losses.
Alabama	$1,782,849	$1,021,637	Montana	$1,080,663	$482,825
Alaska	137,990	2,710	Nebraska	2,292,061	881,457
Arizona	332,377	160,531	Nevada	114,852	25,641
Arkansas	1,392,299	761,345	New Hampshire	1,291,182	844,653
California	9,329,910	3,369,614	New Jersey	5,182,273	3,102,123
Colorado	2,075,504	1,069,158	New Mexico	243,077	104,959

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FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE, BY STATES, 1901.—Continued.

States and Territories.	Premiums.	Losses.	States and Territories.	Premiums.	Losses.
Connecticut	$2,986,610	$1,345,116	New York	$35,577,714	$19,183,423
Delaware	305,346	212,605	North Carolina	1,544,915	642,293
District of Columbia	511,294	185,929	North Dakota	849,372	609,880
Florida	1,038,107	4,415,443	Ohio	10,459,037	6,481,278
Georgia	3,800,125	1,739,352	Oklahoma	553,562	198,942
Hawaii	218,985	86,690	Oregon	1,295,231	493,585
Idaho	324,641	106,979	Pennsylvania	16,269,333	9,241,768
Illinois	15,943,635	8,890,975	Rhode Island	4,620,922	950,099
Indiana	4,694,283	2,854,543	South Carolina	919,681	556,138
Indian Territory	365,584	255,249	South Dakota	696,622	276,445
Iowa	4,231,832	2,563,137	Tennessee	2,659,273	1,916,170
Kansas	2,238,570	1,375,909	Texas	5,793,884	3,509,348
Kentucky	2,962,489	1,830,204	Utah	524,284	294,217
Louisiana	3,693,165	2,378,549	Vermont	914,401	448,100
Maine	2,349,818	1,610,018	Virginia	2,445,808	1,862,042
Maryland	2,598,441	1,799,891	Washington	2,243,192	907,491
Massachusetts	15,074,004	5,831,905	West Virginia	914,461	693,744
Michigan	6,565,969	4,082,928	Wisconsin	5,571,533	3,185,605
Minnesota	5,509,644	2,711,939	Wyoming	175,381	39,722
Mississippi	1,413,260	890,791			
Missouri	5,765,665	4,538,924	Total	$200,876,950	$112,948,394

ANNUAL FIRE LOSSES IN THE UNITED STATES FOR TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS—1875-1901.

(From the Chronicle Fire Tables.)

Year.	Aggregate property loss	Aggregate insurance loss.	Year.	Aggregate property loss	Aggregate insurance loss.
1875	$78,102,285	$39,327,400	1890	$108,993,792	$65,015,465
1876	64,630,600	34,374,500	1891	143,764,967	90,576,918
1877	68,265,800	37,398,900	1892	151,516,098	93,511,936
1878	64,315,900	36,575,900	1893	167,544,370	105,994,577
1879	77,703,700	44,464,700	1894	140,006,484	89,574,699
1880	74,643,400	42,525,000	1895	142,110,233	84,689,030
1881	81,280,900	44,641,900	1896	118,737,420	73,903,800
1882	84,505,024	48,875,131	1897	116,354,575	66,722,145
1883	100,149,228	54,808,864	1898	130,593,905	73,796,080
1884	110,008,611	60,679,818	1899	153,597,830	92,683,715
1885	102,818,796	57,439,709	1900	160,929,805	95,403,650
1886	104,924,750	60,506,564	1901	165,817,810	100,798,645
1887	120,283,035	69,659,508			
1888	110,885,665	63,965,724	Totals	3,065,531,831	1,801,584,538
1889	123,046,833	73,679,465			

Protecting America's Vanishing Animals.

The question of the preservation of such characteristic animals of the United States as are now in danger of extinction is one which has attracted widespread attention among naturalists and students during the past few years, but it was not until its last session that Congress decided that the problem was one of National importance. In January, 1902, however, a resolution was passed instructing the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate the matter and report upon the desirability of Government interposition in the case of the buffalo. As the result, just before the close of the Fifty-seventh Congress, Secretary Hitchcock submitted a report in which he not only furnished the figures in regard to the number of buffalo still in existence, but presented a definite plan for their future protection.

"In my judgment," he said, "steps should be taken by the United States for the preservation from extinction of the buffalo or American bison, and with that end in view I have submitted to Congress an estimate of $30,000 for the purchase of buffalo and the corralling of them in the Yellowstone National Park. With these animals in a national reservation, under Government supervision, it is believed that a herd of pure-blooded American bison may be domesticated, which will increase in numbers, and the herds now running wild in the Park may be also benefited by the introduction therein of new blood."

The table submitted by the Secretary of the Interior was as follows:

STATISTICS OF AMERICAN BUFFALO.

Location.	Running Wild. Pure Bloods.	In Captivity. Pure Bloods.	In Captivity. Hybrids.	Location.	Running Wild. Pure Bloods.	In Captivity. Pure Bloods.	In Captivity. Hybrids.
California	....	15	....	New York	....	41	6
Colorado	50	6	....	Ohio	....	7	....
Connecticut	....	6	....	Oklahoma	....	30	....
District of Columbia	....	11	....	Pennsylvania	....	19	....
Idaho	....	3	....	South Dakota	....	61	75
Illinois	....	13	....	Texas	....	70	....
Indiana	....	2	....	Utah	....	26	1
Iowa	....	23	1	Wisconsin	....	10	9
Kansas	....	5	....	Washington	....	3	....
Maine	....	2	....	Wyoming (Yellowstone Park)	22	4	....
North Carolina	....	27	....				
Michigan	....	9	....	Totals	72	896	175
Minnesota	....	21	3	Canada	600	44	25
Missouri	....	3	....	Europe	....	114	14
Montana	....	366	70	Grand total:			
Nebraska	....	2	....	In United States			1,143
Nevada	....	1	....	In the world			1,949
New Hampshire	....	110	....				

The report was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and will probably be sent to Congress during the next session, after which, if the suggestion regarding the buffalo is adopted, those who are interested in the preservation of America's vanishing fauna will submit similar resolutions for the better protection of the grizzly bear, beaver, elk, moose, mountain sheep and goat, and other contemporaneous animals that will soon become as extinct as the mammoth if something is not done to check their destruction.

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Mineral Production of the United States.

In 1901, for the second time, the total value of the mineral products of the country exceeded $1,000,000,000, the exact amount being $1,086,529,521. As heretofore iron and coal were the most important of our mineral products, the greater part of the iron ore of the country continues to come from the Lake Superior region, which, in 1901, produced 74 per cent of the total quantity mined. The table below gives the production of the more important minerals for 1901.

The production of aluminum in 1901 amounted to 7,150,000 pounds, the Pittsburg Reduction Company being the sole producer.

Of bauxite there was 18,905 long tons produced, Georgia yielding the greater bulk of the production. It is used mainly for the manufacture of aluminum.

Platinum to the amount of 1,408 ounces was produced, in connection with which there was obtained 253 ounces of iridium, a metal closely allied with platinum in its properties.

The production of quicksilver amounted to 29,727 flasks of 76½ pounds, valued at 1,382,305, an increase of $79,719 over 1900.

The only nickel and cobalt produced during the year were by-products from the smelting of lead ores at the mines at La Motte, Nev., and amounted to only 6,700 pounds of nickel and 13,360 pounds of cobalt oxide, leaving the country largely dependent upon imports for its supply.

Antimony, used principally for making alloys, is produced in this country to the amount of only a few hundred tons.

But 319 tons of bismuth were mined in this country in 1901, Colorado supplying the entire output.

For a number of years the United States has been dependent upon foreign countries for its tungsten ores. Recent discoveries have shown, however, that they can be produced here in quantities sufficient to more than supply the home demand.

Minerals containing titanium are found widely distributed and in such large quantities as to make titanium a relatively abundant element. The recent discovery of large deposits of rutile in Virginia has brought to the attention of the ceramic and steel industries the commercial possibilities of this ore of titanium, which has hitherto been little used in this country. It is useful in ceramics and the manufacture of steel. Under favorable conditions a market for the American product will undoubtedly develop, but it is doubtful if the demand, for the uses now known, will be very great.

Of asphaltum and bituminous rock the product in 1901 was 63,134 short tons, valued at $555,335.

In the production of stone, which is given in the table, are included granite, limestone, slate and marble. Every state in the Union, with the exception of Louisiana and Mississippi, produces more or less stone.

In the year 1901 the production of Portland cement amounted to 4,229,205 barrels, 50 per cent over that of the previous year, valued at $12,532,360. Of natural rock cement there was produced 7,084,823 barrels, valued at $3,056,278, and of 272,680 barrels, value $198,151.

The production of precious stones in the United States is very limited, but of semi-precious stones a considerable quantity is found. The figures of value for 1901 are as follows: Diamond, $100; sapphire, $90,000; ruby, $500; beryl, $5,000; emerald, $1,000; tourmaline, $15,000; peridot, $500; crystal quartz, $10,000; smoky quartz, $1,000; rose quartz, $150; gold quartz, $2,000; rutilated quartz, $50; tourmalinated quartz, $1,000; amethyst, $500; agate, $1,000; moss agate, $500; chrysoprase, $1,500; silicified wood, $7,000; garnet, $100; rhodolite, $21,000; garnet, $1,000; Amazon stone, $200; turquoise, $118,000; utahlite, $250; chlorastrolite, $3,000; nesolite, $1,000; pyrite, $3,000; malachite, $100; rutile, $2,000; cattlinite, $2,000; fossil coral, $100; arrowpoints, $500. Total, $289,050.

The talc and soapstone produced in 1901 amounted to $28,643 short tons, valued at $424,888.

The abrasive materials found in this country include oilstones, whetstones, grindstones, pulpstones, buhrstones, millstones, pumice, infusorial earth, tripoli, crystalline quartz, garnet, corundum, emery and carborundum. The amount of these materials used is greater than ever before, and while the production of some of them is on the decline, that of others is increasing. Their value in 1901 was $1,194,772.

Progress in the development of the phosphate rock industry showed considerable improvement in 1901. The total produced was 1,483,723 long tons, having a value of $5,316,403.

Greensand marl is found most extensively in New Jersey, although a small portion comes from Virginia. The total estimated production for the year was 99,880, of a value of $124,880.

The production of sulphur during the year was 7,690 short tons, valued at $223,430, which was derived from Nevada, Idaho, Utah and Louisiana, in the order of importance of their output.

The prosperous trade of the year 1901 stimulated the production of pyrite to the largest quantity yet recorded, amounting to 234,825 long tons, valued at $1,024,449.

Gypsum was produced to the amount of 659,659 short tons, the value being $1,577,493.

Borax is mainly derived from the colemite deposits of California, and the output in 1901 was 17,887 short tons of crude and 5,344 tons of refined, with a total value of $1,012,118.

Mica has been found in many of the States, but in only a few so as to be of any commercial value. There was put out during the year 360,060 pounds of sheet, valued at $98,859, and 2,171 tons of scrap, worth $19,719.

Fluorspar is also widely distributed throughout the country, but the same conditions obtain as with mica. The quantity obtained in 1901 was 19,586 short tons, valued at $113,803.

The production of asbestos in the United States during 1901 was confined to the mountains at Sall Mountain, white County, Ga., with a little from Riverside County, Mass. It amounted to 747 short tons, valued at $13,498.

The production of Crystalline graphite during the year was 3,967,612 pounds, valued at $135,914.

The aggregate production of natural mineral paints for the year was 107,960 short tons, having a value of $4,509,962.

Barytes is found in many places, and the output for the year was 49,070 tons, valued at $157,844.

The greater part of our fuller's earth comes from the vicinity of Quincy, Fla., and the total production was 14,112 short tons, the valuation being $96,835.

The production of flint in 1901 amounted to 34,420 short tons, valued at $149,297.

Of feldspar there was a production of 34,741 short tons, the value being $220,422.

Of chromite we produced 368 long tons, valued at $5,790.

An increased demand for monazite was apparent during the year 1901, and there was produced 748,736 pounds, valued at $59,262.

The production of magnesite is confined to California, and amounted in 1901 to 13,172 short tons, valued at $43,057.

Of mineral springs there were 659 reported in 1901, with an output of 55,771,185 gallons, valued at $7,586,902.

The United States produces only about 13 per cent of the manganese ores consumed in this country. The production by States in 1901 was as follows: Alabama, 17 long tons, value $1,111; Arkansas, 91, $657; California, 610, $3,610; Georgia, 4,074, $24,674; Missouri, 28, $280; Tennessee, 400, $3,287; Utah, 2,500, $31,250; Virginia, 4,275, $52,853; totals, 11,995, $116,722.

The following tables give the production of minerals in detail. Owing to the general strike in the coal regions of Pennsylvania, the production of coal for 1902 will undoubtedly fall considerably short of that for 1901, but will probably come back to a normal basis during the next year. The product of natural gas is decreasing, owing to natural causes, and scientists say it is only a question of time when the deposits will be exhausted, and we shall obtain no more gas from this source. Large sums of money have been expended in developing the sources of this supply, but they have been returned, with liberal interest to the exploiters, so that there will be no real loss to complain of. The same has been said of petroleum, but new fields seem to be made apparent as the old decrease in production, so that there is no immediate prospect of a substantial decrease in this supply. It will be noted that the only States in the Union having no mineral resources are Louisiana and Mississippi, although there are several which have nothing of the sort except building stone.

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MINERAL PRODUCTS IN 1901.

(Prepared from the latest reports of the United States Government Survey.)

States.	Iron Ore, long tons.	Copper, pounds.	Lead, short tons	Zinc, short tons	Stone, Value.	Natural Gas, value.	Salt. Barrels.	Salt. Value.
Alabama	2,801,067	.....	.....	.....	$628,103	.....	.....	.....
Alaska	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,500	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	.....	130,778,611	4,045	.....	203,100	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	.....	.....	.....	.....	154,909	.....	.....	.....
California	.....	33,677,456	381	.....	2,106,408	$67,702	601,659	$133,656
Colorado	404,037	9,801,783	73,205	.....	622,126	1,800	.....	.....
Connecticut	.....	.....	.....	.....	903,892	.....	.....	.....
Delaware	.....	.....	.....	.....	671,204	.....	.....	.....
Florida	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,870	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,780,824	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	.....	480,511	79,654	44,896	47,194	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,806,721	1,825	.....	.....
Indiana	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,028,145	6,954,566	.....	.....
Indian Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	.....	.....	.....	.....	791,825	.....	.....	.....
Kansas	.....	.....	.....	74,240	577,417	659,173	2,087,791	614,865
Kentucky	.....	.....	.....	.....	307,826	270,871	.....	.....
Maine	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,620,713	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	21,218	.....	.....	.....	1,174,181	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,834,153	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	9,654,067	.....	.....	.....	859,215	.....	7,729,641	2,437,677
Minnesota	11,109,537	.....	.....	.....	1,030,968	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	14,230	.....	.....	13,083	1,502,348	1,328	.....	.....
Montana	.....	229,870,415	5,791	.....	221,285	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	.....	.....	.....	.....	155,232	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	.....	593,608	.....	1,873	4,100	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	.....	.....	.....	.....	935,494	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey	401,989	.....	.....	.....	1,478,417	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	.....	9,629,884	1,124	.....	10,600	.....	.....	.....
New York	420,218	.....	.....	.....	4,039,000	293,232	7,286,230	2,089,834
North Carolina	.....	.....	.....	.....	281,236	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	44,185	.....	.....	.....	5,183,225	2,147,215	1,153,535	455,924
Oklahoma	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,497	.....	7,506	5,986
Oregon	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,305	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	1,040,684	.....	.....	.....	10,772,288	12,088,161	.....	.....
Rhode Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	539,728	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,024,584	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	.....	753,510	.....	.....	171,368	7,255	.....	.....
Tennessee	789,494	.....	.....	.....	835,906	.....	.....	.....
Texas	.....	.....	.....	.....	348,231	20,000	.....	.....
Utah	.....	20,116,979	49,870	.....	123,727	.....	334,484	326,016
Vermont	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,366,740	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,416,160	.....	.....	.....
Washington	.....	.....	.....	.....	390,385	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	106,710	3,954,722	231,722	94,732
Wisconsin	738,868	.....	.....	.....	1,705,826	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	.....	2,698,712	.....	.....	58,295	.....	.....	.....
Various States	1,443,224	6,860,039	68,201	.....	.....	.....	1,134,003	459,259
Lake Superior	.....	156,289,481	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	28,887,479	666,072,519	208,204	140,822	$60,982,060	$27,067,500	20,566,661	$6,617,449

MINERAL PRODUCTS IN 1901.—Continued.

States.	Coal. Short ton.	Coal. Value.	Petroleum. Barrels.	Petroleum. Value.	Gold. Fine ounces.	Gold. Value.	Silver. Fine ounces.	Silver. Value.
Alabama	9,099,052	$10,000,892	.....	.....	150	$3,100	60	$100
Alaska	.....	.....	.....	.....	333,096	6,885,701	47,900	28,740
Arizona	.....	.....	.....	.....	197,515	4,083,000	2,812,400	1,687,440
Arkansas	1,816,136	2,068,613	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	151,079	394,106	8,786,330	$4,974,540	817,121	16,891,400	925,600	555,360
Colorado	5,700,015	6,441,891	460,520	461,031	1,339,673	27,693,500	18,437,800	11,062,680
Georgia	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,023	124,500	400	240
Idaho	.....	.....	.....	.....	90,427	1,869,300	5,542,900	3,325,740
Illinois	27,331,552	28,163,937	250	1,250	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana	6,918,225	7,017,143	5,757,086	4,822,826	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian Ter	2,421,781	3,915,268	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	5,617,499	7,822,805	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas	4,900,528	5,991,599	179,151	154,373	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	5,469,986	5,213,076	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	5,113,127	5,046,491	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	1,241,241	1,753,064	.....	.....	1,490	30,800	81,000	48,600
Missouri	3,802,088	4,717,164	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana	1,306,081	2,009,316	.....	.....	2,294,951	4,788,100	13,131,700	7,879,020
Nevada	.....	.....	.....	.....	143,374	2,963,800	1,812,500	1,087,500
New Mexico	1,080,546	1,546,652	.....	.....	33,302	688,400	563,400	338,040
New York	.....	.....	1,206,618	1,460,008	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Carolina	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,685	55,500	20,300	12,180
North Dakota	100,601	214,151	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	20,943,807	20,928,158	21,648,083	20,533,571	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	69,011	173,646	.....	.....	87,950	1,818,100	160,100	96,060
Pennsylvania	149,777,613	193,901,606	12,625,378	15,430,609	.....	.....	.....	.....
S. Carolina	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,259	46,700	200	120
South Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	313,466	6,479,500	78,000	46,800
Tennessee	3,633,209	4,067,389	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	1,107,853	1,907,024	4,393,658	1,247,351	29	600	472,400	283,440
Utah	1,322,814	1,666,082	.....	.....	178,513	3,690,200	10,760,800	6,456,480
Virginia	2,725,873	2,353,989	.....	.....	256	5,300	700	420
Washington	2,578,217	4,271,076	.....	.....	28,082	580,500	344,800	206,640
West Virginia	24,068,462	20,848,184	14,177,126	17,172,724	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	4,485,374	6,060,462	5,400	37,800	614	12,700	21,400	12,840
Various States	.....	.....	149,594	121,252	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	293,298,516	$348,910,469	69,389,194	$66,417,335	3,805,500	$78,666,700	55,214,000	$33,128,400

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MINERAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1895-1901.

(From the report of the U. S. Geological Survey.)

Products.	Standard measures.	Quantity. 1895.	Quantity. 1896.	Quantity. 1897.	Quantity. 1898.	Quantity. 1899.	Quantity. 1900.	Quantity. 1901.
Metallic.								
Pig iron	L. T.	9,446,308	8,623,127	9,652,680	11,773,934	13,620,703	13,789,242	15,878,354
Silver	T. Oz.	55,727,000	58,834,800	53,860,000	54,438,000	54,764,500	59,410,543	55,214,000
Gold	T. Oz.	2,254,780	2,568,132	2,744,935	3,118,398	3,437,210	3,857,215	3,805,500
Copper	Lbs.	392,639,964	460,061,430	494,078,274	526,512,987	568,636,921	606,117,166	602,072,519
Lead	Sh. T.	170,000	188,000	212,000	222,000	210,500	270,824	270,700
Zinc	Sh. T.	89,686	81,499	99,980	115,399	129,051	123,885	140,822
Quicksilver	Flks.	36,104	30,765	26,648	31,092	29,454	26,317	29,727
Aluminum	Lbs.	920,000	1,300,000	4,000,000	5,200,000	6,500,000	7,150,000	7,150,000
Antimony	Sh. T.	450	601	756	1,120	1,275	1,750	2,649
Nickel	Lbs.	10,302	17,170	28,707	11,145	22,541	9,715	6,700
Tin	Lbs.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Platinum	Tr. Oz.	150	163	150	225	300	400	1,408
Non-Metallic.								
Fuels:								
Bituminous coal	Sh. T.	135,118,193	137,640,276	147,609,985	166,592,023	193,321,987	212,513,912	225,826,849
Pennsylvania anthracite	L. T.	51,785,122	48,523,287	46,974,714	47,663,076	53,944,647	51,221,353	60,242,560
Natural gas	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petroleum	Bbls.	52,892,276	60,960,361	60,475,516	55,364,233	57,070,850	63,362,704	69,389,194
Structural Materials:								
Brick clay	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cement	Bbls.	8,731,401	9,513,473	10,989,463	12,101,208	15,520,445	17,225,131	20,068,737
Stone	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abrasive Materials:								
Corundum and emery	Sh. T.	2,102	2,120	2,165	4,064	4,900	4,305	4,305
Garnet for abrasive purposes	Sh. T.	3,325	2,686	2,554	2,967	2,765	3,185	4,444
Grindstones	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Infusorial earth and Tripoli	Sh. T.	4,954	3,846	3,833	2,733	3,302	3,615	4,020
Millstones	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oilstones, etc	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chemical Materials:								
Borax	Lbs.	11,918,000	13,508,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	40,714,000	.....	.....
Bromine	Lbs.	517,421	546,580	486,979	486,979	433,004	521,444	522,043
Fluorspar	Sh. T.	4,000	6,500	5,062	7,675	15,900	18,450	19,586
Gypsum	Sh. T.	265,503	224,139	288,982	291,638	486,235	594,462	659,659
Marls	Sh. T.	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	99 880
Phosphate rock	L. T.	1,038,551	930,779	1,039,345	1,308,885	1,515,702	1,491,216	1,483,723
Pyrite	L. T.	99,549	115,483	143,201	195,364	174,734	204,615	234,825
Salt	Bbls.	13,669,649	13,850,726	15,973,202	17,612,634	19,708,614	20,869,342	20,566,661
Sulphur	Sh. T.	1,800	5,260	2,275	1,200	4,830	3,525	7,690
Pigments:								
Barytes (crude)	Sh. T.	21,529	17,068	28,042	31,306	41,894	67,680	49,070
Cobalt oxide	Lbs.	14,458	10,700	19,520	6,247	10,230	6,471	13,360
Mineral paints	Sh. T.	50,695	48,032	60,913	58,850	63,111	72,222	61,460
Zinc white	Lbs.	20,710	20,000	25,000	33,000	40,146	48,840	46,500
Miscellaneous:								
Asbestos	Sh. T.	795	504	580	605	681	1,054	747
Asphaltum	Sh. T.	68,163	80,503	75,945	76,337	75,085	54,389	63,134
Bauxite	L. T.	17,069	18,364	20,590	25,149	35,280	23,184	18,905
Chromic iron ore	L. T.	1,740	786	.....	.....	.....	.....	368
Clay (other than brick)	L. T.	360,000	360,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Feldspar	Sh. T	23,200	9,114	11,175	12,000	27,202	21,353	34,741
Fibrous talc	Sh. T.	39,240	46,089	57,009	54,356	54,655	63,500	69,200
Flint	Sh. T.	36,800	11,124	11,952	19,130	36,852	32,495	34,420
Fuller's earth	Sh. T.	6,900	9,872	17,113	14,860	12,381	9,698	14,112
Graphite	Lbs.	.....	535,858	1,254,402	2,360,000	2,900,732	5,507,855	3,967,612
Limestone for iron flux	L. T.	5,247,949	4,120,102	4,247,688	5,275,819	6,707,435	7,495,435	8,540,168
Magnesite	Sh. T.	2,200	1,500	1,143	1,263	1,280	2,252	13,172
Manganese ore	L. T.	9,547	10,088	11,108	15,957	9,935	11,771	11,995
Mica	Lbs.	.....	.....	82,676	129,520	108,570	456,393	360,060
Mineral waters	Gls.	21,463,543	25,795,312	23,255,911	28,853,464	39,562,136	47,558,704	55,771,188
Monazite	Lbs.	1,573,000	30,000	44,000	250,776	350,000	908,000	748,736
Ozocerite, refined	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Precious stones	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pumice stone	Sh. T.	.....	.....	158	600	400	.....	.....
Rutile	Lbs.	100	100	100	140	230	300	44,250
Soapstone	Sh. T.	21,495	22,183	21,923	22,231	24,765	27,943	28,643

TOTAL VALUE OF THE MINERAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1881-1901.

(From the report of the U. S. Geological Survey.)

	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Metallic products	$192,892,408	$219,755,109	$203,128,859	$186,109,599	$181,586,587	$214,897,825	$248,925,054
Non-metallic products	206,783,144	231,340,150	243,812,214	221,879,506	241,312,093	230,088,769	270,989,420
Unspecified products	6,500,000	6,500,000	6,500,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	800,000	800,000
Total	$406,175,552	$457,595,259	$453,441,073	$412,989,105	$427,898,680	$445,786,594	$520,714,474

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Metallic products	$253,731,822	$267,247,033	$305,735,670	$300,232,798	$307,716,239	$249,981,866	$218,168,788
Non-metallic products	286,150,114	282,623,812	312,776,503	321,767,846	339,958,842	323,325,620	307,455,351
Unspecified products	900,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total	$540,781,936	$550,870,845	$619,512,173	$623,000,644	$648,675,081	$575,307,486	$526,624,139

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899	1900.	1901.
Metallic products	$281,913,639	$287,596,906	$302,198,502	$343,400,217	$525,472,243	$552,418,627	$518,268,377
Non-metallic products	338,345,361	331,936,110	327,655,427	353,802,130	445,428,651	516,690,262	567,261,144
Unspecified products	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total	$621,259,000	$622,533,016	$630,853,929	$698,202,347	$971,900,894	$1,070,108,889	$1,086,529,521

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Distribution of Coal in the United States.

Coal is found in commercial quantities in twenty-seven of the States and Territories of the United States and in Alaska. The following table, which shows the areas of coal-bearing formations in the several States and the rank of the coal-producing States in area and production, was prepared by Charles Willard Hayes and published by the United States Geological Survey:

RANK OF COAL FIELDS AND COAL-PRODUCING STATES IN AREA AND PRODUCTION.

Coal Fields and State or Territory.	Area of Coal Bearing Formations. Sq. Miles.	Probably Per cent. Productive.	Rank of Field and State in Area.	1900. Production.	1900. Average Price Per Ton.	1900. Per cent. of Total Production.	1900. Rank in Production.
Anthracite field:	....	....	....	98,404	....	0.04	....
Colorado and New Mexico	484	....	26	57,367,915	$1.40	21.25	1
Pennsylvania							
Total	....	....	X	57,466,319	....	....	....
Atlantic Coast Triassic:							
Virginia	270	50	30	57,912	1.79	0.02	....
North Carolina	800	....	24				
Total	1,070	....	VIII	....	....	....	....
Northern Appalachian:							
Pennsylvania	15,800	75	7	79,842,326	.97	29.58	1
Ohio	12,000	70	10	18,988,150	1.02	7.03	4
Maryland	510	80	25	4,024,688	.98	1.49	11
Virginia	1,850	80	22	2,353,576	.89	.87	17
West Virginia	17,280	75	6	22,647,207	.81	8.39	3
Kentucky (east)	10,300	70	13	2,222,867	.92	.82	18
Total	57,740	....	III	130,078,814	....	....	....
Southern Appalachian:							
Tennessee	4,400	47	18	3,708,562	1.14	1.38	13
Georgia	167	14	31	315,557	1.17	.12	26
Alabama	8,500	44	15	8,394,275	1.17	3.11	5
Total	13,067	....	VI	12,418,394	....	....	....
Northern interior:							
Michigan	11,300	....	12	849,475	1.48	.31	25
Total	....	....	VII	....	....	....	....
Eastern interior:							
Indiana	9,300	60	13	6,484,086	1.03	2.40	6
Illinois	42,900	50	1	25,767,981	1.04	9.55	2
Kentucky (western)	5,800	65	17	3,106,097	.92	1.15	15
Total	58,000	....	II	35,358,164	....	....	....
Western interior:							
Iowa	20,000	50	4	5,202,939	1.38	1.93	9
Missouri	23,000	60	2	3,540,103	1.21	1.31	14
Nebraska	3,200	....	19	....	....	....	....
Kansas	20,000	75	3	4,467,870	1.22	1.65	10
Total	66,200	....	I	13,210,912	....	....	....
Southwestern:							
Indian Territory	14,848	50	8	1,922,298	1.45	.71	19
Arkansas	1,728	75	23	1,447,945	1.14	.54	21
Texas	11,300	45	11	968,373	1.63	.36	24
Total	27,876	....	V	4,338,616	....	....	....
Rocky Mountain:							
South Dakota	120	....	32	129,883	1.22	.05	28
Montana	13,000	....	9	1,661,775	1.63	.62	20
Idaho	....	....	....	10	5.00	....	30
Wyoming	7,500	50	16	4,014,602	1.36	1.49	12
Utah	2,000	30	21	1,147,027	1.26	.42	23
Colorado	18,100	50	5	5,182,176	1.12	1.92	8
New Mexico	2,890	40	20	1,263,083	.47	.47	22
Total	43,610	....	IV	13,398,556	....	....	....
Pacific Coast:							
Washington	450	....	27	2,474,093	1.90	.92	16
Oregon	320	....	28	58,804	3.74	.02	29
California	280	....	28	171,708	3.05	.07	27
Total	1,050	....	IX	2,704,665	....	....	....

Coal Mining Accidents.

E. W. Parker, of the United States Geological Survey, has prepared the following statement showing the fatal and non-fatal accidents which have occurred to miners in the eighteen coal mining States and Territories during 1901.

State.	Number of Men Killed.	Number of Men Injured.	Number of Wives Made Widows.	Number of Children Made Fatherless.	Number of Tons Mined for Each Life Lost.	State.	Number of Men Killed.	Number of Men Injured.	Number of Wives Made Widows.	Number of Children Made Fatherless.	Number of Tons mined for Each Life Lost.
Alabama	41	*	*	*	221,928	Ohio	72	432	*	*	290,886
Arkansas	18	63	14	38	100,896	Pennsylvania:					
Colorado	55	81	*	*	103,637	Anthracite	513	1,243	277	624	131,524
Illinois (b)	99	422	55	139	263,716	Bituminous	301	656	184	412	273,288
Indiana	*	*	*	*	.....	Tennessee	*	*	*	*	.....
Indian Territory	49	98	26	*	49,424	Utah	9	12	*	*	146,957
Iowa	29	59	*	*	193,707	Virginia	*	*	*	*	.....
Kansas	16	35	9	*	304,985	Washington	27	82	4	11	95,489
Kentucky	21	109	*	*	260,476	W. Virginia	134	184	58	90	179,525
Maryland	12	110	6	21	426,094	Wyoming	41	12	18	37	109,399
Michigan	6	18	*	*	206,874						
Missouri	15	16	8	14	253,333	Total for 18 States and Territories	1,467	3,643	....	....	†188,668
Montana	*	*	*	*	.....						
New Mexico (b)	9	11	*	*	135,281						

* Not reported. (b) Fiscal year ending June 30. † Average.

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United States Treasury Department Statistics.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

(From the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.)

Statement of the outstanding principal of the public debt of the United States on the 1st of January of each year from 1791 to 1843, inclusive, and on the 1st of July of each year from 1843 to 1902, inclusive.

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
Jan. 1, 1791	$75,463,476.52	July 1, 1843	$32,742,922.00
1792	77,227,924.66	1844	23,461,652.50
1793	80,358,634.04	1845	15,925,303.01
1794	78,427,404.77	1846	15,550,202.97
1795	80,747,587.39	1847	38,826,534.77
1796	83,762,172.07	1848	47,044,862.23
1797	82,064,479.33	1849	63,061,858.69
1798	79,228,529.12	1850	63,452,773.55
1799	78,408,669.77	1851	68,304,796.02
1800	82,976,294.35	1852	66,199,341.71
1801	83,038,050.80	1853	59,803,117.70
1802	80,712,632.25	1854	42,242,222.42
1803	77,054,686.40	1855	35,586,956.56
1804	86,427,120.88	1856	31,972,537.90
1805	82,312,150.50	1857	28,699,831.85
1806	75,723,270.66	1858	44,911,881.03
1807	69,218,398.64	1859	58,496,837.88
1808	65,196,317.97	1860	64,842,287.88
1809	57,023,192.09	1861	90,580,873.72
1810	53,173,217.52	1862	524,176,412.13
1811	48,005,587.76	1863	1,119,772,138.63
1812	45,209,737.90	1864	1,815,784,370.57
1813	55,962,827.57	1865	2,680,647,869.74
1814	81,487,846.24	1866	2,773,236,173.69
1815	99,833,660.15	1867	2,678,126,103.87
1816	127,334,933.74	1868	2,611,687,851.19
1817	123,491,965.16	1869	2,588,452,213.94
1818	103,466,633.83	1870	2,480,672,427.81
1819	95,529,648.28	1871	2,353,211,332.32
1820	91,015,566.15	1872	2,253,251,328.78
1821	89,987,427.66	1873	*2,234,482,993.20
1822	93,546,676.98	1874	*2,251,690,468.43
1823	90,875,877.28	1875	*2,232,284,531.95
1824	90,269,777.77	1876	*2,180,395,067.15
1825	83,788,432.71	1877	*2,205,301,392.10
1826	81,054,059.99	1878	*2,256,205,892.53
1827	73,987,357.20	1879	*2,245,495,072.04
1828	67,475,043.87	1880	*2,120,415,370.63
1829	58,421,413.67	1881	*2,069,013,569.58
1830	48,565,406.50	1882	*1,918,312,994.03
1831	39,123,191.68	1883	*1,884,171,728.07
1832	24,322,235.18	1884	*1,830,528,923.57
1833	7,001,698.83	1885	†1,863,964,873.14
1834	4,760,082.08	1886	†1,775,063,013.78
1835	33,733.05	1887	†1,657,602,592.63
1836	37,513.05	1888	†1,692,858,984.58
1837	336,957.83	1889	†1,619,052,922.23
1838	3,308,124.07	1890	†1,552,140,204.73
1839	10,434,221.14	1891	†1,545,996,591.61
1840	3,573,343.82	1892	†1,588,404,144.63
1841	5,250,875.54	1893	†1,545,985,686.13
1842	13,594,480.73	1894	†1,632,253,636.68
1843	20,201,226.27	1895	†1,676,120,983.25
		1896	†1,769,840,323.40
		1897	†1,817,672,685.90
		1898	†1,796,531,995.90
		1899	†1,991,927,306.92
		1900	†2,136,961,091.67
		1901	†2,143,326,933.89
		1902	2,158,610,445.89

*In the amount here stated as the outstanding principal of the public debt are included the certificates of deposit outstanding on the 30th of June, issued under an act of June 8, 1872, for which a like amount in United States notes was on special deposit in the Treasury for their redemption and added to the cash balance in the Treasury. These certificates, as a matter of accounts, are treated as a part of the public debt, but being offset by notes held on deposit for their redemption, should properly be deducted from the principal of the public debt in making comparison with former years.

†Exclusive of gold, silver, currency certificates, and Treasury notes of 1890 held in the Treasurer's cash, and including bonds issued to the several Pacific railroads not yet redeemed.

COIN AND PAPER CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION NOVEMBER 1, 1902.

	General stock of money in the United States.	†Held in Treas. as assets of the Government.	Money in circulation.	
			Dec. 1, 1901.	Dec. 1, 1902.
Gold coin (including bullion in Treasury)	$1,230,672,772	$263,542,933	$632,001,746	$631,410,968
*Gold certificates	.....	.....	282,298,349	345,952,024
Standard silver dollars	545,527,822	4,840,226	73,210,737	78,700,912
*Silver certificates	.....	.....	447,852,192	463,304,840
Subsidiary silver	98,809,323	6,909,608	84,176,421	93,082,868
Treasury notes of 1890	25,790,000	47,722	40,012,622	24,922,515
United States notes	346,681,016	3,041,934	339,841,095	343,788,541
National Bank notes	380,476,334	13,468,852	351,363,074	371,552,495
Total	$2,627,963,267	$291,851,275	$2,250,256,230	$2,352,710,158

Population of the United States, November 1, 1902, estimated at 79,572,000; circulation per capita, $29.36.

*For redemption of outstanding certificates an exact equivalent in amount of the appropriate kinds of money is held in the Treasury, and is not included in the account of money held as assets of the Government.

†This statement of money held in the Treasury as assets of the Government does not include deposits of public money in National Bank Depositories, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and amounting to $139,487,590.17. For a full statement of assets see Public Debt Statement.

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Coin and Paper Circulation of the United States, 1860 to 1902.

(From the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.)

Note.—Specie payments were suspended from January 1, 1862, to January 1, 1879. During the greater part of that period gold and silver coins were not in circulation except on the Pacific coast, where, it is estimated, the specie circulation was generally about $25,000,000. This estimated amount is the only coin included in the above statement from 1862 to 1875, inclusive. In 1876 subsidiary silver again came into use, and is included in this statement, beginning with that year. The coinage of standard silver dollars began in 1878, under the act of February 28, 1878. Specie payments were resumed January 1, 1879, and all gold and silver coins, as well as gold and silver bullion in the Treasury, are included in this statement from and after that date. For redemption of outstanding certificates an exact equivalent in amount of the appropriate kinds of money is held in the Treasury, and is not included in the account of money held as assets of the Government. This table represents the circulation of the United States as shown by the revised statements of the Treasury Department for June 30 of each of the years specified.

Year.	Coin, including bullion in Treasury.	United States notes and bank notes.	Total money	Coin, bullion and paper money in Treasury, as assets.	Circulation.	Population.	Circulation per capita.
1860	$235,000,000	$207,102,477	$442,102,477	$6,695,225	$435,407,252	31,443,321	$13.85
1861	250,000,000	202,005,767	452,005,767	3,600,000	448,405,767	32,064,000	13.98
1862	25,000,000	333,452,079	358,452,079	23,754,335	334,697,744	32,704,000	10.23
1863	25,000,000	649,867,283	674,867,283	79,473,245	595,394,038	33,365,000	17.84
1864	25,000,000	680,588,067	705,588,067	35,946,589	669,641,478	34,046,000	19.67
1865	25,000,000	745,129,755	770,129,755	55,426,760	714,702,995	34,748,000	20.57
1866	25,000,000	729,327,254	754,327,254	80,839,010	673,488,244	35,469,000	18.99
1867	25,000,000	703,200,612	728,200,612	66,208,543	661,992,069	36,211,000	18.28
1868	25,000,000	691,553,578	716,553,578	36,449,917	680,103,661	36,973,000	18.39
1869	25,000,000	690,351,180	715,351,180	50,898,289	664,452,891	37,756,000	17.60
1870	25,000,000	697,868,461	722,868,461	47,655,667	675,212,794	38,558,371	17.50
1871	25,000,000	716,812,174	741,812,174	25,923,169	715,889,005	39,555,000	18.10
1872	25,000,000	737,721,565	762,721,565	24,412,016	738,309,549	40,596,000	18.19
1873	25,000,000	749,445,610	774,445,610	22,563,801	751,881,809	41,677,000	18.04
1874	25,000,000	781,024,781	806,024,781	29,941,750	776,083,031	42,796,000	18.13
1875	25,000,000	773,273,509	798,273,509	44,171,562	754,101,947	43,951,000	17.16
1876	52,418,734	738,264,550	790,683,284	63,073,896	727,609,388	45,137,000	16.12
1877	65,837,506	697,216,341	763,053,847	40,738,964	722,314,883	46,353,000	15.58
1878	102,047,907	687,743,069	789,790,976	60,658,342	729,132,634	47,598,000	15.32
1879	357,268,178	676,372,713	1,033,640,891	215,009,098	818,631,793	48,866,000	16.75
1880	494,365,884	691,186,443	1,185,550,327	212,168,099	973,382,228	50,155,783	19.41
1881	647,868,682	701,723,691	1,349,592,373	235,354,254	1,114,238,119	51,316,000	21.71
1882	703,974,839	705,423,050	1,409,397,889	235,107,470	1,174,290,419	52,495,000	22.37
1883	769,740,048	702,754,297	1,472,494,345	242,188,649	1,230,305,696	53,693,000	22.91
1884	801,068,959	686,180,899	1,487,249,858	243,323,869	1,243,925,989	54,911,000	22.65
1885	872,175,823	665,257,727	1,537,433,550	244,864,935	1,292,568,615	56,148,000	23.02
1886	903,027,304	658,380,470	1,561,407,774	308,707,249	1,252,700,525	57,404,000	21.82
1887	1,007,513,901	625,898,804	1,633,412,705	315,873,562	1,317,539,143	58,680,000	22.45
1888	1,092,391,690	599,049,337	1,691,441,027	319,270,157	1,372,170,870	59,974,000	22.88
1889	1,100,612,454	558,059,959	1,658,672,413	278,310,764	1,380,361,649	61,289,000	22.52
1890	1,152,471,638	532,651,791	1,685,123,429	255,872,159	1,429,251,270	62,622,250	22.82
1891	1,112,953,637	564,837,407	1,677,791,044	180,353,337	1,497,440,707	63,947,000	23.42
1892	1,131,142,266	621,076,037	1,752,219,197	150,872,010	1,601,347,187	65,191,000	24.56
1893	1,066,223,357	672,585,115	1,738,808,472	142,107,227	1,596,701,245	66,456,000	24.03
1894	1,098,958,741	706,120,220	1,805,078,961	144,270,253	1,660,808,708	67,740,000	24.52
1895	1,114,899,106	704,460,451	1,819,359,557	217,391,084	1,601,968,473	69,043,000	23.20
1896	1,097,610,190	702,364,843	1,799,975,033	293,540,067	1,506,434,966	70,365,000	21.41
1897	1,213,780,289	692,216,330	1,905,996,619	265,787,100	1,640,209,519	71,704,000	22.87
1898	1,397,785,969	675,788,473	2,073,574,442	235,714,547	1,837,859,895	73,060,000	25.15
1899	1,508,543,758	681,550,167	2,190,093,925	286,022,024	1,904,071,881	74,433,000	25.58
1900	1,607,352,213	732,348,460	2,339,700,673	284,549,675	2,055,150,998	76,295,220	26.94
1901	1,734,861,774	748,206,203	2,483,067,977	307,760,015	2,175,307,962	77,754,000	27.98
1902	1,829,913,551	733,353,107	2,563,266,658	313,876,107	2,249,390,551	79,117,000	28.43

Exports of the United States, 1860 to 1902.

(Compiled by the Bureau of Statistics.)

Year ending June 30.	Agriculture.	Mining.	Forest.	Fisheries.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Exports of Domestic Manufactures.	Total Exports of Domestic Merchandise.
	Values.	Values.	Values.	Values.	Values.	Values.	Values.	Values.
1860	$256,560,972	$999,465	$10,299,959	$4,156,480	$3,879,655	$275,896,531	$40,345,892	$316,242,423
1870	361,188,483	5,026,111	14,807,963	2,835,508	2,980,512	386,928,577	68,279,764	455,208,341
1880	685,961,091	5,863,232	17,321,268	5,255,402	6,689,345	721,090,338	102,856,015	823,946,353
1881	730,394,943	7,401,282	19,486,051	5,536,439	6,854,013	769,692,728	114,232,219	883,925,947
1882	552,219,819	8,175,692	25,580,264	6,197,752	6,271,859	598,445,386	134,794,346	733,239,732
1883	619,269,449	10,446,719	28,436,199	6,276,375	5,366,807	669,995,549	134,228,083	804,223,632
1884	536,315,318	15,022,255	26,222,959	5,614,111	5,417,322	588,591,965	136,372,887	724,964,852
1885	530,172,966	15,797,885	22,014,839	5,955,122	5,554,607	579,495,419	147,187,527	726,682,946
1886	484,954,595	13,654,286	20,961,708	5,138,806	4,713,156	529,422,551	136,541,978	665,964,529
1887	523,073,798	11,758,662	21,126,273	5,155,775	5,173,310	566,287,818	136,735,105	703,022,923
1888	500,840,086	17,993,895	23,991,092	5,518,552	5,218,392	553,562,017	130,300,087	683,862,104
1889	532,141,490	19,947,518	26,997,127	7,106,388	5,414,579	591,607,102	138,675,507	730,282,609
1890	629,820,808	22,297,755	29,473,084	7,458,385	5,141,420	694,191,452	151,102,376	845,293,828
1891	642,751,344	22,054,970	28,715,713	6,208,577	3,612,364	703,342,968	168,927,315	872,270,283
1892	798,328,232	20,692,885	27,957,423	5,463,587	3,838,947	857,221,074	158,510,937	1,015,732,011
1893	615,382,986	20,020,026	28,127,113	5,541,378	3,936,164	673,007,667	158,023,118	831,030,785
1894	628,363,038	20,449,598	28,000,629	4,261,920	4,400,944	685,476,129	183,728,808	869,204,937
1895	553,210,026	18,509,814	28,576,235	5,328,807	4,171,974	609,796,856	183,595,743	793,392,599
1896	569,879,297	20,045,654	33,718,204	6,850,392	4,135,762	634,629,309	228,571,178	863,200,487
1897	683,471,139	20,804,573	40,489,321	6,477,951	3,479,228	754,722,212	277,285,391	1,032,007,603
1898	853,683,570	19,410,707	37,900,171	5,435,483	3,164,628	919,594,559	290,697,354	1,210,291,913
1899	784,770,142	28,156,174	42,126,889	5,992,999	3,286,872	864,339,076	339,592,146	1,203,931,222
1900	835,858,123	37,843,742	52,218,112	6,326,620	4,665,218	936,911,815	433,851,756	1,370,763,571
1901	943,811,020	37,985,333	54,317,294	7,683,353	4,510,740	1,048,307,740	412,155,066	1,460,462,806
1902	851,460,312	39,075,999	48,183,732	7,655,786	5,205,269	951,591,098	403,890,763	1,355,481,861

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CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1894 TO 1903.

(Reported by the Secretary of the Treasury.)

Appropriated—	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.†
To supply deficiencies	$21,226,494.81	$9,450,820.26	$8,519,981.15	$13,900,106.34	$8,594,447.64	$347,165,001,82	$46,882,724.75	$13,767,008.75	$13,289,314.99	$30,000,000.00
For legislative, executive and judicial expenses	21,866,302.81	21,343,976.87	21,885,818.08	21,519,750.71	21,690,766.90	21,625,846.65	23,394,051.86	24,175,652.53	24,594,968.85	25,623,533.16
For sundry civil expenses	27,550,158.15	25,856,431.95	35,096,045.40	29,812,113.19	34,344,970.47	33,997,752.70	39,381,733.80	49,594,309.70	54,574,285.21	52,215,338.28
For support of the army	24,225,639.78	23,592,884.68	23,252,608.09	23,278,402.73	23,129,344.30	23,193,392.00	80,430,204.06	114,220,095.55	115,734,049.10	99,289,982.03
For the naval service	22,104,061.38	25,366,826.72	29,416,077.31	30,562,660.93	33,003,234.19	56,098,783.68	48,099,969.58	61,140,916.67	78,101,791.00	98,910,984.63
For the Indian service	7,884,240.38	10,754,732.61	8,762,751,24	7,390,496.79	7,674,120.89	7,673,854.90	7,504,775.81	8,197,989.24	9,747,471.09	7,124,271.09
For rivers & harbors	14,166,153.00	20,043,180.00	11,452,115.00	15,944,147.00	19,266,412.91	14,492,459,56	25,100,038.94	16,175,605.75	7,046,623.00	28,612,677.50
For forts and fortifications	2,210,055.00	2,427,004.00	1,904,557.50	7,377,888.00	9,517,141.00	9,377,494.00	4,909,902.00	7,383,628.00	7,364,011.00	16,399,208.60
For support of military Academy	432,556.12	406,535.08	464,261.66	449,525.61	479,572.83	458,689.23	575,774.47	674,306.67	772,653.68	898,812.42
For service of Post Office Department	Indefinite.	Indefinite.	Indefinite.	Indefinite.	Indefinite.	Indefinite.	Ind finite.	Indefinite.	Indefinite.	Indefinite.*
For pensions, including deficiencies	166,531,350.00	151,581,570.00	141,381,570.00	141,328,580.00	141,263,880.00	141,233,830.00	145,233,830.00	145,245,230.00	145,245,230.00	139,846,480.00
For consular and diplomatic service.	1,557,445.00	1,569,787.25	1,574,458.76	1,643,558.76	1,695,308.76	1,752,208.76	1,714,533.76	1,771,168.76	1,849,428.76	2,038,578.76
For service of Department of Agriculture	3,323,500.00	3,226,915.00	3,303,750.00	3,255,532.00	3,182,902.06	3,509,202.00	3,726,022.00	4,023,500.00	4,582,420.00	5,509,540.00
For expenses of the District of Columbia	5,413,223,91	5,544,296.93	5,745,443.25	5,900,319.48	6,186,991.06	6,426,880.07	6,834,535.77	7,577,369.31	8,502,269.94	7,826,016.00
For miscellaneous	520,666.28	623,858.43	297,667.37	423,304.42	1,150,464.59	6,044,898.26	28,721,653.41	3,205,362.05	7,961,140.93	†3,500,000.00
Total	$319,011,846,62	$301,788,819.78	$293,057,104.81	$302,786,385.98	$311,179,557.54	$673,050,293.63	$462,509,750.27	$457,152,142.98	$479,365,657.55	$517,795,882.47

*Approximately $134,731,576. †Estimate.

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Receipts of the United States Government by Fiscal Years from 1842 to 1902.

(From the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.)

Year.	Balance in the Treasury at commencement of year.	Customs.	Internal revenue	Direct tax.	Public lands	Miscellaneous.	Gross receipts.
1842..	$28,685,111.08	$18,187,908.76	$495.00	.....	$1,335,797.52	$451,995.97	$34,784,932.89
1843*	30,521,979.44	7,046,843.91	103.25	.....	898,158.18	285,895.92	20,782,410.45
1844..	39,186,284.74	26,183,570.94	1,777.34	.....	2,059,939.80	1,075,419.70	31,198,555.73
1845..	36,742,829.62	27,528,112.70	3,517.12	.....	2,077,022.30	361,453.68	29,970,105.80
1846..	36,194,274.81	26,712,667.87	2,897.26	.....	2,094,452.48	289,950.13	29,099,967.74
1847..	38,261,959.65	23,747,864.66	375.00	.....	2,498,355.20	220,808.30	55,368,168.52
1848..	33,079,276.43	31,757,070.96	375.00	.....	3,328,642.56	612,610.69	56,992,479.21
1849..	29,416,612.45	28,346,738.82	.....	.....	1,688,959.55	685,379.13	59,796,892.98
1850..	32,827,082.69	39,668,686.42	.....	.....	1,859,894.25	2,064,308.21	47,649,388.88
1851..	35,871,753.31	49,017,567.92	.....	.....	2,352,305.30	1,185,166.11	52,762,704.25
1852..	40,158,353.25	47,339,326.02	.....	.....	2,043,239.58	464,249.40	49,893,115.60
1853..	43,338,860.02	58,931,865.52	.....	.....	1,667,084.99	988,081.17	61,603,404.18
1854..	50,261,901.09	64,224,190.27	.....	.....	8,470,798.39	1,105,352.74	73,802,343.07
1855..	48,591,073.41	53,025,794.21	.....	.....	11,497,049.07	827,731.40	65,351,374.68
1856..	47,777,672.13	64,022,863.50	.....	$1,795,331.73	152,203.77	915,327.97	581,680,121.59
1857..	49,108,220.80	63,875,905.05	.....	1,485,103.61	167,617.17	3,741,794.38	889,379,652.52
1858..	46,802,855.00	41,789,620.96	.....	475,648.96	588,333.29	30,291,701.86	1,393,461,017.57
1859..	35,113,334.22	49,565,824.38	.....	1,200,573.03	996,553.31	25,441,556.00	1,805,939,345.93
1860..	33,193,248.60	53,187,511.87	.....	4,200,233.70	665,031.03	29,036,314.23	1,270,884,173.11
1861..	32,979,530.78	39,582,125.64	.....	1,163,575.76	15,037,522.15	1,131,060,920.56	
1862..	30,963,857.83	49,056,397.62	.....	$1,795,331.73	152,203.77	915,327.97	581,680,121.59
1863..	46,965,304.87	69,059,642.40	37,640,787.95	1,485,103.61	167,617.17	3,741,794.38	889,379,652.52
1864..	36,523,046.13	102,316,152.99	109,741,134.10	475,648.96	588,333.29	30,291,701.86	1,393,461,017.57
1865..	134,433,738.44	84,928,260.60	209,464,215.25	1,200,573.03	996,553.31	25,441,556.00	1,805,939,345.93
1866..	33,933,657.89	179,046,651.58	309,226,813.42	1,974,754.12	665,031.03	29,036,314.23	1,270,884,173.11
1867..	160,817,099.73	176,417,810.88	226,027,537.43	4,200,233.70	1,163,575.76	15,037,522.15	1,131,060,920.56
1868..	198,076,437.09	164,464,599.56	191,087,589.41	1,788,145.85	1,348,715.41	17,745,403.59	1,030,749,516.52
1869..	158,936,082.87	180,048,426.63	158,356,460.86	765,085.61	4,020,344.34	13,997,338.65	609,621,828.27
1870..	183,781,985.76	194,538,374.44	184,899,756.49	229,102.88	3,350,481.76	12,942,118.30	696,729,973.63
1871..	177,604,116.51	206,270,408.05	143,098,153.63	580,355.37	2,388,646.68	22,093,541.21	652,092,468.36
1872..	138,019,122.15	216,370,286.77	130,642,177.72	.....	2,575,714.19	15,106,051.23	679,153,921.56
1873..	134,666,001.85	188,089,522.70	113,729,314.14	315,254.51	8,882,312.38	17,161,270.05	548,669,221.67
1874..	159,293,673.41	163,103,833.69	102,409,784.90	.....	1,852,428.93	32,575,043.32	744,251,291.52
1875..	178,833,339.54	157,167,722.35	110,007,493.58	.....	1,413,640.17	15,431,915.31	675,971,607.10
1876..	172,804,061.32	148,071,984.61	116,700,732.03	93,798.80	1,129,466.95	24,070,602.31	691,551,673.28
1877..	149,909,377.21	130,956,493.07	118,630,407.83	.....	976,253.68	30,437,487.42	630,278,167.58
1878..	214,887,645.88	130,170,680.20	110,581,624.74	.....	1,079,742.37	15,614,728.09	662,345,079.70
1879..	286,591,453.88	137,250,047.70	113,561,610.58	.....	924,781.06	20,585,697.49	1,066,634,827.46
1880..	386,832,588.65	186,522,064.60	124,009,373.92	30.85	1,016,506.60	21,978,525.01	545,340,713.98
1881..	231,940,084.44	198,159,676.02	135,264,385.51	1,516.89	2,201,863.17	25,154,850.98	474,532,826.57
1882..	280,607,668.37	220,410,730.25	146,497,595.45	160,141.69	4,753,140.37	31,703,642.52	524,470,974.28
1883..	275,450,903.53	214,706,496.93	144,720,368.98	108,156.60	7,955,864.42	30,796,695.02	954,230,145.95
1884..	374,189,081.98	195,067,489.76	121,586,072.51	70,720.75	9,810,705.01	21,984,881.89	555,397,755.92
1885..	424,941,403.07	181,471,939.34	112,498,725.54	.....	5,705,986.44	24,014,055.06	568,887,009.38
1886..	521,794,026.26	192,905,023.44	116,865,936.48	108,239.94	5,630,999.34	20,989,527.86	452,754,577.06
1887..	526,848,755.46	217,286,893.13	118,823,391.22	32,892.05	9,254,286.42	26,005,814.84	525,844,177.66
1888..	512,851,434.36	219,091,173.63	124,296,871.98	1,565.82	11,202,017.23	24,674,446.10	664,282,724.76
1889..	659,449,099.94	223,832,741.69	130,881,513.92	.....	8,038,651.79	24,297,151.44	632,161,408.84
1890..	673,399,118.18	229,668,584.57	142,506,705.81	.....	6,358,272.51	24,447,419.74	648,374,632.63
1891..	691,527,403.76	219,522,295.23	145,686,249.44	.....	4,029,535.41	23,374,457.23	765,821,305.06
1892..	726,222,332.60	177,452,964.15	153,971,072.57	.....	3,261,875.58	20,251,871.94	736,401,296.24
1893..	778,604,339.28	203,355,016.73	161,027,623.93	.....	3,182,089.78	18,254,898.34	732,871,214.78
1894..	738,467,555.07	131,818,530.62	147,111,232.81	.....	1,673,637.30	17,118,618.52	724,006,538.46
1895..	703,565,540.75	152,158,617.45	143,421,672.02	.....	1,103,347.16	16,706,438.48	720,516,625.23
1896..	773,610,008.76	160,021,751.67	146,762,864.74	.....	1,005,523.43	19,186,060.54	820,852,810.29
1897..	846,093,349.62	176,554,126.65	146,688,574.29	.....	864,581.41	23,614,422.81	737,651,925.16
1898..	864,790,237.71	149,575,062.35	170,900,641.49	.....	1,243,129.42	83,602,501.94	738,549,255.20
1899..	775,751,368.11	206,128,481.75	273,437,161.51	.....	1,678,246.81	34,716,730.11	1,038,451,340.18
1900..	867,980,559.46	233,164,871.16	295,327,926.76	.....	2,836,882.98	35,911,170.99	1,077,798,907.89
1901..	1,059,336,349.58	238,585,455.99	307,180,663.77	.....	2,965,119.65	38,954,098.12	806,663,947.53
1902..	1,128,762,603.23	254,444,708.19	271,880,122.10	.....	4,144,122.78	32,009,280.14	651,738,143.21

*For the half year from January 1 to June 30, 1843.

EXPENDITURES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BY FISCAL YEARS FROM 1842 TO 1902.

(From the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.)

Year.	War.	Navy.	Indians.	Pensions.	Miscellaneous.	Interest on public debt.	Gross expenditures.
1842..	$6,610,438.02	$8,397,242.95	$1,199,099.68	$1,378,931.33	$6,775,624.61	$773,549.85	$32,936,876.53
1843*	2,908,671.95	3,727,711.53	578,371.00	839,041.12	3,202,713.00	523,583.91	12,118,105.15
1844..	5,218,183.66	6,498,199.11	2,256,532.39	2,032,008.99	5,645,183.86	1,833,452.13	33,642,010.85
1845..	5,746,291.28	6,297,177.89	1,539,351.35	2,400,788.11	5,911,760.98	1,040,458.18	30,490,408.71
1846..	10,413,370.58	6,455,013.92	1,027,693.64	1,811,097.56	6,711,283.89	842,723.27	27,632,282.90
1847..	35,840,030.33	7,900,635.76	1,430,411.30	1,744,883.63	6,885,608.35	1,119,214.72	60,520,851.74
1848..	27,688,334.21	9,408,476.02	1,252,286.81	1,227,496.48	5,650,851.25	2,390,765.88	60,655,143.19
1849..	14,558,473.26	9,786,705.92	1,374,161.55	1,328,867.64	12,885,334.24	3,565,535.78	56,386,422.74
1850..	9,687,024.58	7,904,724.66	1,663,591.47	1,866,886.02	16,043,763.36	3,782,393.03	44,604,718.26
1851..	12,161,965.11	8,880,581.38	2,829,801.77	2,203,377.22	17,888,992.18	3,696,700.75	48,476,104.31
1852..	8,521,506.19	8,918,842.10	3,043,576.04	2,401,858.78	17,504,171.45	4,000,297.80	46,712,608.83
1853..	9,910,498.49	11,067,789.53	3,880,494.12	1,756,306.20	17,463,068.01	3,665,832.74	54,577,061.74
1854..	1,722,282.87	10,790,096.32	1,550,339.55	1,232,665.00	26,672,144.68	3,070,926.69	75,473,170.75
1855..	14,648,074.07	13,327,095.11	2,772,990.78	1,477,612.33	24,090,425.43	2,314,464.99	66,164,775.96
1856..	16,963,160.51	14,074,834.64	2,644,263.97	1,296,229.65	31,794,038.87	1,953,822.87	72,726,341.57
1857..	19,159,150.87	12,651,694.61	4,354,418.87	1,310,380.58	28,565,498.77	1,593,265.23	71,274,587.37
1858..	25,679,121.63	14,053,264.64	4,978,266.18	1,219,768.30	26,400,016.42	1,652,055.67	82,062,180.74
1859..	23,154,720.53	14,490,927.90	3,490,534.53	1,222,222.71	23,797,544.40	2,637,649.70	83,678,642.92
1860..	16,472,202.72	11,514,649.83	2,991,121.54	1,100,802.32	27,977,978.30	3,144,120.94	77,055,125.65

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EXPENDITURES OF THE U. S. GOVERNMENT BY FISCAL YEARS FROM 1842 TO 1902—Continued.

Year.	War.	Navy.	Indians.	Pensions.	Miscellaneous	Interest on public debt.	Gross expenditures.
1861..	$23,001,530.67	$12,387,156.52	$2,865,481.17	$1,034,599.73	$23,327,287.69	$4,034,157.30	$85,387,313.08
1862..	389,173,562.29	42,640,353.09	2,327,948.37	852,170.47	21,385,862.59	13,190,344.84	565,667,563.74
1863..	603,314,411.82	63,261,235.31	3,152,032.70	1,078,513.36	23,198,382.37	24,729,700.62	899,815,911.25
1864..	690,391,048.66	85,704,963.74	2,629,975.97	4,985,473.90	27,572,216.87	53,685,421.69	1,295,541,114.86
1865..	1,030,690,400.06	122,617,434.07	5,059,360.71	16,347,021.34	42,989,383.10	77,395,090.30	1,906,433,331.37
1866..	283,154,676.06	43,285,662.00	3,295,729.32	15,605,549.88	40,613,114.17	133,067,624.91	1,139,344,081.95
1867..	96,224,415.63	31,034,011.04	4,642,531.77	20,936,551.71	51,110,223.72	143,781,501.91	1,093,079,655.27
1868..	123,246,648.62	25,775,502.72	4,100,682.32	23,782,386.78	53,009,867.67	140,424,045.71	1,069,889,970.74
1869..	78,501,990.61	20,000,757.97	7,042,923.00	28,476,621.78	56,474,061.53	130,694,242.80	584,777,996.11
1870..	57,655,675.40	21,780,229.87	3,407,938.15	28,340,202.17	53,237,461.56	129,235,498.00	702,907,842.88
1871..	35,799,991.82	19,431,027.21	7,426,997.44	34,443,894.88	60,481,916.23	125,576,566.93	691,680,856.90
1872..	35,372,157.20	21,249,809.99	7,001,728.82	28,533,402.76	60,984,757.42	117,357,839.72	692,525,270.21
1873..	46,323,138.31	23,526,256.79	7,951,704.88	29,359,426.86	73,328,110.06	104,750,688.44	524,044,597.91
1874..	42,313,927.22	30,932,587.42	6,602,462.09	29,038,414.66	85,141,593.61	107,119,815.21	724,698,933.99
1875..	41,120,645.98	21,497,626.27	8,384,656.82	29,456,216.22	71,070,702.98	103,093,544.57	682,000,885.32
1876..	38,070,888.64	18,963,309.82	5,966,558.17	28,257,395.69	73,599,061.04	100,243,271.23	714,446,357.39
1877..	37,082,735.90	14,959,935.36	5,277,007.22	27,963,752.27	58,926,532.53	97,124,511.58	565,299,898.91
1878..	32,154,147.85	17,365,301.37	4,620,280.28	27,137,019.08	58,177,703.57	102,500,874.65	590,641,271.70
1879..	40,425,680.73	15,125,126.84	5,206,109.08	35,121,482.39	63,741,555.49	105,327,949.00	966,393,692.69
1880..	38,116,916.22	13,536,984.74	5,945,457.09	56,777,174.44	54,713,529.76	95,757,575.11	700,233,238.19
1881..	40,466,460.55	15,686,671.68	6,514,161.09	50,059,279.62	64,416,324.71	82,508,741.18	425,865,222.64
1882..	43,570,494.19	15,032,046.26	9,736,747.40	61,345,193.95	57,219,750.98	71,077,206.79	529,627,739.12
1883..	48,911,382.93	15,283,437.17	7,362,590.34	66,012,573.64	68,678,022.21	59,160,131.25	855,491,967.50
1884..	39,429,602.36	17,292,601.44	6,475,999.29	55,429,228.06	70,920,433.70	54,578,378.48	504,646,934.83
1885..	42,670,578.47	16,021,079.67	6,552,494.63	56,102,267.49	87,494,258.38	51,386,256.47	471,987,288.54
1886..	34,324,152.74	13,907,887.74	6,099,158.17	63,404,864.03	74,166,929.85	50,580,145.97	447,699,847.86
1887..	38,561,025.85	15,141,126.80	6,194,522.09	75,029,101.79	85,264,825.59	47,741,577.25	539,833,501.12
1888..	38,522,436.11	16,928,437.65	6,249,307.87	80,288,508.77	72,952,260.80	44,715,007.47	517,685,059.18
1889..	44,435,270.85	21,378,809.31	6,892,207.78	87,624,779.11	80,664,064.26	41,001,484.29	618,211,390.60
1890..	44,582,838.08	22,006,206.24	6,708,046.67	106,936,855.07	81,403,256.49	36,099,284.05	630,247,078.16
1891..	48,720,065.01	26,113,896.46	8,527,409.01	124,415,951.40	110,048,167.49	37,547,135.37	731,126,376.22
1892..	46,895,456.30	29,174,138.98	11,150,577.67	134,583,052.79	99,841,988.61	23,378,116.23	684,019,289.56
1893..	49,641,773.47	30,136,084.43	13,345,347.27	159,357,557.87	103,732,799.27	27,264,392.18	773,007,998.99
1894..	54,567,929.85	31,701,293.79	10,293,481.52	141,177,284.96	101,942,884.07	27,841,405.64	698,908,552.78
1895..	51,804,759.13	28,797,795.72	9,939,764.21	141,395,228.87	93,279,730.14	30,978,030.21	710,472,157.22
1896..	50,830,920.89	27,147,732.38	12,165,528.28	39,434,000.98	87,216,234.62	35,385,028.93	748,369,469.43
1897..	48,950,267.89	34,561,546.29	13,016,802.46	141,053,164.43	90,401,267.82	37,791,110.48	718,956,037.07
1898..	91,992,000.29	58,823,984.80	10,994,667.70	147,452,368.61	96,520,505.17	37,585,056.23	827,588,124.80
1899..	229,841,254.47	63,942,104.25	12,905,711.14	139,394,929.07	119,191,255.90	39,896,925.02	946,222,148.83
1900..	134,774,767.78	55,953,077.72	10,175,107.00	140,877,316.02	105,773,190.16	40,160,333.27	886,443,117.77
1901..	144,615,697.20	60,506,978.47	10,896,073.35	139,323,621.99	122,292,003.10	32,342,979.04	737,287,693.88
1902..	112,272,216.08	67,803,128.24	10,049,584.85	138,488,559.73	123,469,323.91	29,108,044.82	559,241,146.78

Gold and Silver Produced in the United States, 1860 to 1901.

(The estimate for 1860-1872 is by R. W. Raymond, Commissioner, and since 1872 by the Bureau of the Mint.)

Calendar Years.	Gold.		Silver.		
	Fine Ounces.	Value.	Fine Ounces.	Com'rcial Value.	Coining Value.
1860	2,225,250	$46,000,000	116,015	$157,000	$150,000
1861	2,080,125	43,000,000	1,546,875	2,062,000	2,000,000
1862	1,896,300	39,200,000	3,480,469	4,685,000	4,500,000
1863	1,935,000	40,000,000	6,574,219	8,842,000	8,500,000
1864	2,230,988	46,100,000	8,507,812	11,443,000	11,000,000
1865	2,574,759	53,225,000	8,701,171	11,642,000	11,250,000
1866	2,588,063	53,500,000	7,734,375	10,356,000	10,000,000
1867	2,502,197	51,725,000	10,441,406	13,866,000	13,500,000
1868	2,322,000	48,000,000	9,281,250	12,307,000	12,000,000
1869	2,394,563	49,500,000	9,281,250	12,298,000	12,000,000
1870	2,418,750	50,000,000	12,375,000	16,734,000	16,000,000
1871	2,104,313	43,500,000	17,789,062	23,578,000	23,000,000
1872	1,741,500	36,000,000	22,236,328	29,396,000	28,750,000
1873	1,741,500	36,000,000	27,650,000	35,890,000	35,750,000
1874	1,620,563	33,500,000	28,849,000	36,869,000	37,300,000
1875	1,615,725	33,400,000	24,518,000	30,549,000	31,700,000
1876	1,930,162	39,900,000	30,009,000	34,690,000	38,800,000
1877	2,268,788	46,900,000	30,783,000	36,970,000	39,800,000
1878	2,476,800	51,200,000	34,960,000	40,270,000	45,200,000
1879	1,881,787	38,900,000	31,550,000	35,430,000	40,800,000
1880	1,741,500	36,000,000	30,320,000	34,720,000	39,200,000
1881	1,678,612	34,700,000	33,260,000	37,850,000	43,000,000
1882	1,572,187	32,500,000	36,200,000	41,120,000	46,800,000
1883	1,451,250	30,000,000	35,730,000	39,660,000	46,200,000
1884	1,489,950	30,800,000	37,800,000	42,070,000	48,800,000
1885	1,535,325	31,800,000	39,910,000	42,500,000	51,600,000
1886	1,693,125	35,000,000	39,440,000	39,230,000	51,000,000
1887	1,596,375	33,000,000	41,260,000	40,410,000	53,350,000
1888	1,604,841	33,175,000	45,780,000	43,020,000	59,195,000
1889	1,587,000	32,800,000	50,000,000	46,750,000	64,646,000
1890	1,588,880	32,845,000	54,500,000	57,225,000	70,465,000
1891	1,604,841	33,175,000	58,330,000	57,630,000	75,417,000
1892	1,596,375	33,000,000	63,500,000	55,563,000	82,101,000
1893	1,739,323	35,955,000	60,000,000	46,800,000	77,576,000
1894	1,910,813	39,500,000	49,500,000	31,422,000	64,000,000
1895	2,254,760	46,610,000	55,727,000	36,445,000	72,051,000
1896	2,568,152	53,088,000	68,835,000	39,655,000	76,069,000
1897	2,774,935	57,363,000	53,860,000	32,316,000	69,637,000
1898	3,118,398	64,463,000	54,438,000	32,118,000	70,384,000
1899	3,437,210	71,053,000	54,764,000	32,859,000	70,896,000
1900	3,829,897	79,171,000	57,647,000	35,741,000	74,533,000
1901	3,805,500	78,666,700	55,214,000	33,128,400	71,387,800

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Product of Gold and Silver in the World, 1860 to 1901.

(The annual production of 1860 to 1872, compiled by Dr. Adolph Soetbeer. Since 1872 the estimates are those of the Bureau of the Mint.)

Calendar Years.	Gold.		Silver.		
	Fine Ounces.	Value.	Fine Ounces.	Com'rcial Value.	Coining Value.
1860	6,486,262	$134,083,000	29,095,428	$39,337,000	$37,618,000
1861	5,949,582	122,989,000	35,401,972	46,191,000	45,772,000
1862	5,949,582	122,989,000	35,401,972	47,651,000	45,772,000
1863	5,949,582	122,989,000	35,401,972	47,616,000	45,772,000
1864	5,949,582	122,989,000	35,401,972	47,616,000	45,772,000
1865	5,959,582	122,989,000	35,401,972	47,368,000	45,772,000
1866	6,270,086	129,614,000	43,051,583	57,646,000	55,663,000
1867	6,270,086	129,614,000	43,051,583	57,173,000	55,663,000
1868	6,270,086	129,614,000	43,051,583	57,086,000	55,663,000
1869	6,270,086	129,614,000	43,051,583	57,043,000	55,663,000
1870	6,270,086	129,614,000	43,051,583	57,173,000	55,663,000
1871	5,591,014	115,577,000	63,317,014	83,958,000	81,864,000
1872	5,591,014	115,577,000	63,317,014	83,705,000	81,864,000
1873	4,653,675	96,200,000	63,267,187	82,120,800	81,800,000
1874	4,390,031	90,750,000	55,300,781	70,674,400	71,500,000
1875	4,716,563	97,500,000	62,261,719	77,578,100	80,500,000
1876	5,016,488	103,700,000	67,753,125	78,322,600	87,600,000
1877	5,512,196	113,947,200	62,679,916	75,278,600	81,040,700
1878	5,761,114	119,092,800	73,385,451	84,540,000	94,882,200
1879	5,262,174	108,778,800	74,383,495	83,532,700	96,172,600
1880	5,148,880	106,436,800	74,795,273	85,640,600	96,705,000
1881	4,983,742	103,023,100	79,020,872	89,925,700	102,168,400
1882	4,934,086	101,996,600	86,472,091	98,232,300	111,802,300
1883	4,614,588	95,392,000	89,175,023	98,984,300	115,297,000
1884	4,921,169	101,729,600	81,567,801	90,785,000	105,461,400
1885	5,245,572	108,435,600	91,609,959	97,518,800	118,445,200
1886	5,133,679	106,163,900	93,297,290	92,793,500	120,626,800
1887	5,116,861	105,774,900	96,123,586	94,031,000	124,281,000
1888	5,330,775	110,196,900	108,827,606	102,185,900	140,706,400
1889	5,973,790	123,489,200	120,213,611	112,414,100	155,427,700
1890	5,749,306	118,848,700	126,095,062	131,937,000	163,032,000
1891	6,320,194	130,650,000	137,170,919	135,500,200	177,352,300
1892	7,094,266	146,651,500	153,151,762	133,404,400	198,014,400
1893	7,618,811	157,494,800	165,472,621	129,119,900	213,944,400
1894	8,764,362	181,175,600	164,610,394	104,493,000	212,829,600
1895	9,615,190	198,763,600	167,500,960	109,545,600	216,566,900
1896	9,783,914	202,251,600	157,061,370	105,859,300	203,069,200
1897	11,420,068	236,073,700	160,421,082	96,252,700	207,413,000
1898	13,877,806	286,879,700	169,055,253	99,742,600	218,576,800
1899	14,859,285	307,168,800	167,577,533	100,546,500	216,665,700
1900	12,366,319	255,634,500	172,838,870	107,159,900	223,468,200
1901	12,740,746	263,374,700	174,998,573	104,999,100	226,260,700

Coinage of Gold and Silver by the Mints of the World, 1873 to 1901.

(From the report of the Director of the Mint.)

Calendar Years.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Fine Ounces.	Value.	Fine Ounces.	Coining Value.
1873	12,462,890	$257,630,802	101,741,421	$131,544,464
1874	6,568,279	135,778,387	79,610,875	102,931,232
1875	9,480,892	195,987,428	92,747,118	119,915,467
1876	10,309,645	213,119,278	97,899,525	126,577,164
1877	9,753,196	201,616,466	88,449,796	114,359,332
1878	9,113,202	188,386,611	124,671,870	161,191,913
1879	4,390,167	90,752,811	81,124,555	104,888,313
1880	7,242,951	149,725,081	65,442,074	84,611,974
1881	7,111,864	147,015,275	83,539,051	108,010,086
1882	4,822,851	99,697,170	85,685,996	110,785,934
1883	5,071,882	104,845,114	84,541,904	109,306,705
1884	4,810,061	99,432,795	74,120,127	95,832,084
1885	4,632,273	95,757,582	98,044,475	126,764,574
1886	4,578,310	94,642,070	96,566,844	124,854,101
1887	6,046,510	124,992,465	126,388,502	163,411,397
1888	6,522,346	134,828,855	104,354,000	134,922,344
1889	8,170,611	168,901,519	107,788,256	139,302,595
1890	7,219,725	149,244,965	117,789,228	152,293,144
1891	5,782,463	119,534,122	106,962,049	138,294,367
1892	8,343,387	172,473,124	120,282,947	155,517,347
1893	11,243,342	232,420,517	106,697,783	137,952,690
1894	11,025,680	227,921,032	87,472,523	113,095,788
1895	11,178,855	231,087,438	98,128,832	126,873,642
1896	9,476,639	195,899,517	123,394,239	159,540,027
1897	21,174,850	437,722,992	129,775,082	167,790,006
1898	19,131,244	395,477,905	115,461,020	149,282,936
1899	22,548,101	466,110,614	128,566,167	166,226,964
1900	17,170,053	354,936,497	136,907,648	177,011,902
1901	12,001,537	248,093,787	107,439,666	138,911,891

Incidental Coinage at the Philadelphia Mint.

During the fiscal year of 1901 the mint at Philadelphia coined, in addition to the domestic coinage, 225,000 gold pieces of the value of $349,014.42 for the Government of Costa Rica. Besides this coinage, which was done under contract, the Philadelphia mint produced 1,041 medals of gold, silver and bronze, for various purposes. A number of these were school medals, some were single medals awarded for particular deeds, while the greater part were medals authorized by the Government for presentation in the various departments of Life Saving, the Army and the Navy. The profit on the medals and proof coins amounted to $1,626.34.

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Coinage of Mints of the United States from their Organization, 1792, to June 30, 1902.

Denominations.	Pieces.	Value.
Gold.		
Double eagles	81,433,432	$1,628,668,640.00
Eagles	36,509,847	365,098,470.00
Half eagles	56,734,065	283,820,325.00
Three-dollar pieces (coinage discontinued under act of September 26, 1890)	539,792	1,619,376.00
Quarter eagles	11,771,301	29,428,252.50
Dollars (coinage discontinued under act of September 26, 1890)	19,499,337	19,499,337.00
Total gold	206,517,774	$2,328,134,400 50
Silver.		
Dollars (coinage discontinued, act of February 12, 1873, and resumed under act of February 28, 1878)	550,229,103	$550,229,103.00
Trade dollars	35,965,924	35,965,924.00
Dollars (Lafayette souvenir), act of March 3, 1899	50,026	50,026.00
Half dollars	308,090,986	154,045,493.00
Half dollars (Columbian souvenir)	5,002,105	2,501,052.50
Quarter dollars	285,083,979	71,270,994.75
Quarter dollars (Columbian souvenir)	40,023	10,005.75
Twenty-cent pieces (coinage discontinued, act of May 2, 1878)	1,355,000	271,000.00
Dimes	410,471,219	41,047,121.90
Half dimes (coinage discontinued, act February 12, 1873)	97,604,388	4,880,219.40
Three-cent pieces (coinage discontinued, act of February 12, 1873)	42,736,240	1,282,087 20
Total silver	1,736,628,993	$861,553,027.50
Minor.		
Five-cent pieces, nickel	417,527,054	$20,876,352.70
Three-cent pieces, nickel (coinage discontinued, act of September 26, 1890)	31,578,316	941,349.48
Two-cent pieces, bronze (coinage discontinued, act February 12, 1873)	45,601,000	912,020.00
One-cent pieces, copper (coinage discontinued, act February 21, 1857)	156,288,744	1,562,887.44
One-cent pieces, nickel (coinage discontinued, act April 22, 1864)	200,772,000	2,007,720.00
One-cent pieces, bronze	1,160,301,824	11,603,018.24
Half-cent pieces, copper (coinage discontinued, act February 21, 1857)	7,985,222	39,926.11
Total minor	2,019,854,160	$37,943,373.97
Total coinage	3,963,000,927	$3,227,630,701.97

Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion by the United States, 1843 to 1902.

(From the report of the Director of the Mint.)

Fiscal Years.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1843*	$7,066,437	$407,687	$5,253,898	$1,113,104
1844	1,613,304	1,366,521	4,217,125	4,087,693
1845	818,850	3,055,425	3,251,392	5,551,070
1846	910,413	2,053,199	2,867,319	1,852,069
1847	21,574,931	1,037,921	2,546,358	869,103
1848	3,408,755	11,071,197	2,951,529	4,770,419
1849	4,068,647	1,972,233	2,582,593	3,432,415
1850	1,776,706	4,560,627	2,852,086	2,962,367
1851	3,569,060	22,836,913	1,884,413	6,635,839
1852	3,658,059	40,073,979	1,846,985	2,600,156
1853	2,427,356	25,442,858	1,774,026	2,044,017
1854	3,212,719	40,554,464	3,726,623	727,040
1855	1,092,802	55,109,215	2,567,010	1,138,128
1856	990,305	45,000,977	3,217,327	744,508
1857	6,654,636	65,232,653	5,807,163	3,904,269
1858	11,566,068	50,002,804	7,708,428	2,630,343
1859	2,125,397	61,108,053	5,309,392	2,779,358
1860	2,508,786	58,446,039	6,041,349	8,100,200
1861	42,201,930	27,423,973	4,047,681	2,367,107
1862	13,907,011	35,439,903	2,508,041	1,447,737
1863	5,530,538	62,162,838	4,053,567	1,993,773
1864	11,176,769	100,661,634	1,938,843	4,734,907
1865	6,498,222	58,381,033	3,311,844	9,262,193
1866	8,196,261	71,197,309	2,503,831	14,846,762
1867	17,024,866	39,026,627	5,045,609	21,841,745
1868	8,737,443	73,396,344	5,450,925	21,387,758
1869	14,132,508	36,003,498	5,675,308	21,134,882
1870	12,056,950	33,635,962	14,362,229	24,519,704
1871	6,883,561	66,686,208	14,386,463	31,755,780
1872	8,717,458	49,548,760	5,026,231	30,328,774
1873	8,682,447	44,856,715	12,798,490	39,751,859
1874	19,503,137	34,042,420	8,951,769	32,587,985
1875	13,696,793	66,980,977	7,203,924	25,151,105
1876	7,992,709	31,177,050	7,943,972	25,329,252
1877	26,246,234	26,590,374	14,528,180	29,571,863
1878	13,330,215	9,204,455	16,491,099	24,535,670
1879	5,624,948	4,587,614	14,671,052	20,409,827
1880	80,758,396	3,639,025	12,275,914	13,503,894
1881	100,031,259	2,565,132	10,544,238	16,841,715
1882	34,377,054	32,587,880	8,095,336	16,829,599
1883	17,734,149	11,600,888	10,755,242	20,219,445
1884	22,831,317	41,081,957	14,594,945	26,051,426
1885	26,691,696	8,477,892	16,550,627	33,753,633
1886	20,743,349	42,952,191	17,850,507	29,511,219
1887	42,910,601	9,701,187	17,260,191	26,296,504
1888	43,934,317	18,376,234	20,514,232	28,146,510
1889	10,372,145	60,033,246	24,682,380	30,716,783

* For nine months.

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IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER COIN AND BULLION BY THE UNITED STATES, 1843 TO 1902.

Fiscal Years.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1890	$13,097,146	$17,350,193	$27,524,147	$36,069,602
1891	18,516,112	86,462,880	26,278,916	23,533,551
1892	50,162,879	50,305,533	28,764,734	33,800,562
1893	22,069,380	108,966,055	34,293,999	41,947,812
1894	72,989,563	77,162,228	19,965,713	51,007,072
1895	36,384,700	66,502,136	20,211,179	47,842,968
1896	33,507,853	112,412,465	27,314,015	60,576,273
1897	85,021,992	40,412,151	30,588,438	63,225,273
1898	120,402,195	15,533,719	30,929,451	55,751,597
1899	88,978,882	37,549,783	31,120,518	56,655,335
1900	44,573,184	48,266,759	35,256,302	56,712,275
1901	66,051,187	53,185,177	36,386,521	64,285,180
1902	52,021,254	48,568,950	28,232,254	49,732,390

Foreign Trade of the United States.

EXPORTS.

Merchandise and specie exported from the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Agricultural products	.....	$16,286,740
Animals	.....	44,871,684
Books, maps, engravings, etc.	.....	3,997,977
Brass and its manufactures	.....	1,930,810
Breadstuffs—Corn, bush.	26,636,552	16,185,673
Barley, bush.	8,724,268	3,995,303
Wheat, bush.	154,856,102	112,875,222
Wh. flour, bbls.	17,759,203	65,661,974
Carriages, cars and parts of and other vehicles	.....	9,872,516
Chemicals, drugs, medicines, dyes, etc	.....	13,288,218
Clocks and watches	.....	2,144,490
Coal—Anthracite, tons	1,570,490	7,117,809
Bituminous, tons	5,400,694	13,647,652
Copper and mfrs. of	.....	41,218,373
Cotton—Unmanf'd, lbs.	3,500,778,763	290,651,819
Manufactured	.....	32,108,362
Earthen, stone and chinaware	.....	600,798
Eggs, dozen	2,717,990	528,679
Fertilizers	.....	6,256,035
Fibres, vegetable and textile grasses, manuf't's of	.....	4,575,219
Fish	.....	6,563,199
Fruits and nuts	.....	8,719,341
Furs and fur skins	.....	5,030,204
Glass and glassware	.....	1,960,106
Gunpowder, other explosives	.....	2,062,381
Glucose or grape sugar	.....	2,319,286
Grease and soap stock	.....	2,610,925
Hay, tons	153,431	2,580,622
Hides and skins	9,372,747	906,504
Hops, pounds	10,715,151	1,550,657
India rubber, manuf't's of	.....	3,462,402
Instruments and apparatus for scientific purposes	.....	5,389,476
Iron and steel, manuf't's of	.....	98,552,562
Jewelry and manuf't's of gold and silver	.....	1,338,347
Leather and manuf't's of	.....	29,798,323
Malt liquors	.....	1,290,062
Marble and stone, and manufactures of	.....	1,761,696
Musical instruments	.....	$3,694,143
Naval stores	.....	11,733,562
Oilcake and oilcake meal, lbs.	1,633,353,121	19,779,142
Oils—Animal, gallons	2,121,661	910,697
Mineral, crude, gallons	133,536,800	6,084,818
Mineral, refined	942,363,160	65,342,826
Vegetable	.....	15,308,633
Paints, pigments and colors	.....	2,096,379
Paper and manuf't's of	.....	7,312,030
Paraffin and paraffin wax, lbs.	173,583,203	8,858,844
Provisions—Beef prod., lbs.	451,987,178	40,719,026
Hog prod., lbs.	1,327,712,027	126,818,431
Oleom'g'ne, lbs.	144,267,342	12,856,490
Other meat pr.	.....	11,529,151
Dairy products	.....	7,104,870
Seeds—Flaxseed, bush.	3,874,033	6,031,887
All other	.....	1,995,937
Soap	.....	1,630,938
Spirits, distilled, proof galls.	2,956,889	3,011,894
Starch, lbs.	28,183,967	656,705
Sugar and molasses, galls.	17,777,253	2,479,120
Sugar, refined, lbs.	7,213,050	292,715
Tobacco—Unmanuf't'd, lbs.	301,007,365	27,103,996
Manufactured	.....	5,668,853
Varnish, gallons	619,024	607,685
Vegetables	.....	2,546,287
Whalebone, lbs.	186,458	590,005
Wines, gallons	940,852	450,325
Wood and manuf't's of	.....	47,779,848
Wool and manuf't's of	.....	1,512,457
Zinc and manuf't's of	.....	1,647,380
All other articles	.....	9,180,123
Total exports domestic merchandise	.....	$1,355,481,861
Exports foreign merch'dise.	.....	26,237,540
Specie—Gold, domestic	.....	46,761,438
Gold, foreign	.....	1,807,512
Silver, domestic	.....	45,971,249
Silver, foreign	.....	3,761,141

Foreign Trade of the United States.

IMPORTS.

Merchandise and specie imported into the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902:

Articles.	Quantities.	Values.
Animals	.....	$4,624,531
Art Works	.....	3,516,536
Books and other printed matter	.....	4,133,215
Breadstuffs	.....	2,080,268
Bristles, lbs.	2,013,109	2,047,331
Brushes	.....	1,151,016
Cement—Roman, Portland and other hydraulic, lbs.	123,844,160	1,487,452
Chemicals, drugs and dyes	.....	57,723,336
Clocks and watches and parts of	.....	2,460,324
Coal, bituminous, tons	1,941,422	5,310,450
Cocoa or cacao, lbs.	52,353,366	6,952,425
Coffee, lbs.	1,091,004,252	70,982,165
Copper and manuf't's of (not ore)	.....	10,968,948
Cork wood and manuf't's of	.....	2,464,934
Cotton—Manufactures of	.....	44,460,128
Unmanuf't'd, lbs.	98,715,680	11,712,170
Earthen, stone and chinaware	.....	9,680,156
Feathers, crude, etc.	.....	5,110,923
Fertilizers	.....	2,426,758
Fibres—Vegetable, unmanufact'd, tons	305,727	31,545,962
Vegetable, manuf'd	.....	39,037,387
Fish	.....	8,289,524
Fruits, including nuts	.....	$21,480,525
Furs and manuf't's of	.....	15,605,938
Glass and glassware	.....	6,013,963
Hair and manuf't's of	.....	2,055,536
Hats, bonnets and materials for	.....	3,050,478
Hides and skins, other than fur	326,124,103	58,006,618
India rubber and gutta percha—crude, lbs.	50,939,348	25,151,550
Manuf't'd	.....	577,536
Iron and steel and mfrs. of	.....	27,180,255
Ivory	.....	1,151,854
Jewelry and precious stones	.....	25,990,570
Lead, lbs.	206,750,967	4,638,800
Leather and manuf. of	.....	11,317,778
Malt liquors, gals.	3,751,511	1,880,348
Marble and stone and mf. of	.....	1,641,388
Oils	.....	9,300,198
Paper stock, crude	.....	2,770,255
Paper and manuf't's of	.....	4,223,125
Provisions, meat and dairy products	.....	3,510,696
Rice, lbs.	156,658,894	2,926,921
Seeds	.....	3,252,152
Silk—Unmanufactured	.....	42,635,351
Manufactured	.....	32,640,242

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FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantities.	Values.	Articles.	Quantities.	Values.
Spices, lbs.	37,483,054	$3,685,242	Wood and manuf't's of....	.....	$24,427,704
Spirits, distilled, gallons...	3,031,335	4,445,154	Wool—Unmanuf'd, lbs.....	166,262,148	17,711,788
Sugar, lbs.	3,031,915,875	55,061,097	Manufact's of.....	.....	17,384,463
Tea, lbs.	75,579,125	9,390,128	All other articles.....	.....	42,592,056
Tin, in bars, blocks or pigs, lbs.	79,352,356	19,461,850	Total merchandise.....	.....	$903,327,071
Tobacco—Manufact's of....	.....	2,496,518	Specie—Gold	.....	52,021,254
Pounds	29,428,837	15,211,671	Silver	.....	28,232,254
Toys	.....	4,021,974			
Vegetables	.....	7,039,835	Total imports.....	.....	$983,580,579
Wines	.....	8,921,138			

Where We Obtain Our Imports.

THE RECORD FROM 1892 TO 1902.

(Compiled by the Bureau of Statistics.)

Year.	From Europe.	North America.	South America.	Asia.	Oceania.	Africa.	All Other Countries.
1892.....	$391,628,469	$174,054,181	$150,727,759	$80,138,251	$23,133,062	$5,318,052	$2,402,685
1893.....	458,450,093	183,732,712	102,207,815	87,024,446	25,997,378	5,857,032	2,531,446
1894.....	295,077,865	166,962,559	100,147,107	60,186,397	21,457,923	3,479,338	1,683,433
1895.....	383,645,813	133,915,682	112,167,120	77,026,364	17,450,926	5,709,169	1,454,891
1896.....	418,639,121	126,877,126	108,828,462	89,592,318	24,614,668	11,172,979	.....
1897.....	430,192,205	105,924,053	107,389,405	87,294,597	24,490,439	9,529,713	.....
1898.....	305,933,691	91,376,807	92,091,684	92,594,593	26,859,230	7,193,639	.....
1899.....	353,884,534	112,150,911	86,587,893	107,091,214	26,997,877	10,436,060	.....
1900.....	440,567,314	130,035,221	103,669,774	139,842,330	34,611,108	11,218,437	.....
1901.....	429,620,452	145,158,104	110,307,342	117,677,811	11,395,195	8,053,461	.....
1902.....	475,229,366	151,102,714	119,785,319	129,621,549	14,166,857	13,421,236	.....

Where Our Exports Go.

THE RECORD FROM 1892 TO 1902.

Year.	To Europe.	North America.	South America.	Asia.	Oceania.	Africa.	All Other Countries.
1892.....	$850,623,150	$105,566,184	$33,147,614	$19,590,350	$15,572,767	$5,061,265	$716,818
1893.....	661,976,710	119,788,889	32,639,077	16,222,354	11,199,477	5,196,480	642,207
1894.....	700,870,822	119,693,212	33,212,310	20,872,761	11,914,182	4,923,859	653,426
1895.....	627,927,692	108,575,594	33,525,935	17,325,057	13,109,231	6,377,842	696,814
1896.....	673,043,753	116,567,496	36,297,671	25,630,029	17,197,229	13,870,760	.....
1897.....	813,385,644	124,958,461	33,768,646	39,274,905	22,652,773	16,953,127	.....
1898.....	973,806,245	139,627,841	33,821,701	44,707,791	22,003,022	17,515,730	.....
1899.....	936,602,093	157,931,707	35,659,902	48,360,161	29,875,015	18,594,424	.....
1900.....	1,040,167,763	187,594,625	38,745,763	64,913,807	43,391,275	19,469,849	.....
1901.....	1,136,504,605	196,534,460	44,400,195	49,390,712	35,392,401	25,542,618	.....
1902.....	1,008,108,221	203,853,804	38,074,292	63,960,148	34,255,941	33,466,995	.....

Exports, by Principal Articles, from 1875 to 1902.

(Compiled by the Bureau of Statistics.)

Domestic Articles Exported.	1875.	1880.	1885.	1890.	1895.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Cotton, unmanufactured	Dollars. 190,638,625	Dollars. 211,535,905	Dollars. 201,962,458	Dollars. 250,968,792	Dollars 204,900,990	Dollars. 241,832,737	Dollars. 313,673,443	Dollars. 290,651,819
Breadstuffs	111,458,265	288,036,835	160,370,821	154,925,927	114,604,780	262,744,078	275,594,618	213,134,344
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products..	83,100,065	129,887,277	107,332,456	136,264,506	135,216,270	184,453,055	196,959,637	199,861,378
Iron and Steel, and manufactures of.	19,534,215	14,716,524	16,592,155	25,542,208	32,000,989	121,913,548	117,319,320	98,552,562
Mineral oils.....	30,078,568	36,218,625	50,257,947	51,403,089	46,660,082	75,611,750	71,112,788	72,302,822
Wood, and manufactures of.....	17,740,085	16,237,376	21,464,322	28,274,529	27,115,907	50,598,416	52,445,585	47,779,848
Animals	2,672,505	15,882,120	14,567,081	33,638,128	35,754,045	43,585,031	52,508,876	44,871,684
Copper, and manufactures of (not including ore)...	1,085,688	793,455	5,447,423	2,349,392	14,468,703	57,852,960	43,267,021	41,218,373
Leather, and manufactures of.....	7,324,796	6,760,186	9,692,408	12,438,847	15,614,407	27,293,010	27,923,653	29,798,323
Tobacco, unmanufactured	25,241,519	16,379,107	22,025,780	21,479,556	25,798,968	29,422,371	27,656,475	27,103,996
Coal	2,620,569	2,058,080	4,575,962	6,856,088	11,098,627	19,502,813	22,317,496	20,765,461
Cotton, manufactures of.....	4,071,882	10,467,651	11,836,591	9,999,277	13,789,810	24,003,087	20,272,418	32,108,362
Vegetable oils.....	464,905	3,476,240	2,932,267	5,672,441	7,342,112	16,345,056	19,035 686,	15,308,633
Oil cake and oil-cake meal.....	5,138,300	6,282,892	6,674,466	7,999,926	7,166,087	16,757,519	18,591,898	19,779,142
Agricultural implements	2,625,372	2,245,742	2,561,602	3,859,184	5,413,075	16,099,149	16,313,434	16,286,740
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and medicines	3,757,935	4,174,070	4,806,193	6,224,504	8,189,142	13,203,610	14,384,453	13,288,218
Naval stores.....	4,826,169	4,585,062	4,984,794	7,444,446	7,419,773	12,474,194	12,580,950	11,733,562
Carriages, cars, other vehicles, and parts of....	1,181,436	1,407,425	1,864,528	4,746,678	2,382,714	9,905,610	10,920,931	9,872,516
Fruits, including nuts	1,634,003	2,090,634	3,515,708	4,059,547	4,971,791	11,642,662	10,826,651	8,719,344
Paper, and manufactures of.....	740,258	1,183,110	972,493	1,226,686	2,185,257	6,215,833	7,438,901	7,312,013
Paraffin and paraffin wax.....	.....	.....	1,725,344	2,408,709	3,569,614	8,602,723	6,857,288	8,858,844
Fish	3,165,065	4,018,825	4,892,919	6,040,826	4,501,830	5,427,469	6,789,182	6,563,199
Seeds	1,291,015	2,776,823	2,166,674	2,637,888	2,849,145	7,036,982	6,384,815	8,027,824
Fertilizers	616,376	603,668	910,778	1,618,681	5,741,262	7,218,224	5,425,960	6,256,035
Tobacco, manufactures of.....	2,602,921	2,063,166	2,741,519	3,876,045	3,953,155	6,010,141	5,092,603	5,668,853

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Imports, by Principal Articles, from 1875 to 1902.

(Compiled by the Bureau of Statistics.)

Articles Imported.	1875.	1880.	1885.	1890.	1895.	1900.	1901.	1902.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Sugar	70,016,959	78,853,466	72,519,514	96,094,532	76,462,836	100,250,974	90,487,800	55,061,007
Coffee	50,591,488	60,360,769	46,723,318	78,267,422	96,130,717	52,467,943	62,861,399	70,982,155
Chemicals, drugs and dyes	29,204,113	41,351,616	35,070,816	41,602,078	43,567,609	53,705,152	53,508,157	57,723,336
Hides and skins, other than fur skins	18,536,902	30,002,254	20,586,443	21,881,886	26,122,942	57,940,316	48,224,470	58,006,618
Cotton, manufactures of	27,738,401	31,376,693	27,197,241	29,918,055	33,196,625	41,296,239	40,246,935	44,460,126
Fibers, vegetable and textile grasses, manufactures of	19,438,557	25,753,727	20,637,729	28,514,200	26,290,994	31,559,371	32,762,608	39,037,387
Silk, unmanufactured	4,560,102	13,273,135	12,880,229	24,325,531	22,626,056	45,329,760	30,051,365	42,635,351
India rubber and gutta-percha, crude	4,675,490	9,606,239	9,095,256	14,854,512	18,475,382	31,792,697	28,835,178	25,151,559
Silk, manufactures of	24,380,923	32,188,690	27,467,565	38,686,374	31,206,002	30,894,373	26,842,138	32,640,242
Jewelry, and manufactures of gold and silver, and precious stones	4,299,976	7,174,884	7,202,942	13,744,439	8,074,788	17,783,076	24,216,407	25,990,570
Fibers, vegetable, and textile grasses, unmanufactured	6,353,608	9,592,868	12,362,498	20,541,767	13,282,081	26,373,805	22,932,506	31,545,962
Tin, in bars, blocks or pigs	2,327,212	6,223,176	4,283,460	6,898,909	6,787,424	19,104,301	19,805,551	19,461,850
Wood, and manufactures of	8,344,146	9,761,948	12,629,062	17,241,916	17,814,119	20,591,908	19,754,205	24,427,704
Fruits, including nuts	13,093,837	14,069,187	16,705,574	20,746,471	17,239,923	19,263,592	19,586,703	21,480,525
Iron and steel, and manufactures of (not including ore)	18,475,733	54,060,720	33,610,093	41,679,501	23,048,515	20,478,728	17,874,789	27,180,255
Tobacco, unmanufactured	3,724,879	4,911,086	6,301,988	17,605,192	14,745,720	13,297,223	16,290,387	15,211,671
Wool, manufactures of	44,609,704	33,911,093	35,776,559	56,582,432	36,543,084	16,164,446	14,585,306	17,384,463
Spirits, distilled, malt liquors and wines	9,511,647	8,420,017	9,379,223	13,600,310	11,429,123	12,758,582	14,266,600	15,246,640
Wool, unmanufactured	11,071,259	23,727,650	8,879,023	15,264,083	25,556,421	20,260,936	12,529,881	17,711,788
Leather, and manufactures of	10,245,597	12,205,033	10,416,885	12,456,080	13,819,038	13,292,196	11,887,012	11,317,778
Furs, and manufactures of	4,530,753	6,424,112	5,257,547	7,553,810	10,322,157	12,060,124	11,019,058	15,605,958
Tea	22,673,703	19,782,631	14,047,583	12,317,493	13,171,379	10,558,110	11,017,876	9,390,128
Earthen, stone and china ware	4,265,210	5,650,267	4,837,782	7,030,301	8,956,106	8,045,265	9,472,869	9,680,156
Fish	3,008,615	3,403,952	4,805,635	5,289,835	5,725,338	7,420,453	7,261,411	8,289,524
Oils	2,044,840	2,830,473	3,259,624	3,359,953	5,119,637	6,817,780	7,097,431	9,300,198

Customs Revenues United States, 1858-1902, Inclusive.

Year ended June 30.	Revenue.	Year ended June 30.	Revenue.	Year ended June 30.	Revenue.
1858	$41,789,620.96	1873	$188,089,522.70	1888	$219,091,178.63
1859	49,565,824.38	1874	163,103,833 69	1889	223,832,741.69
1860	53,187,511.87	1875	157,167,722.35	1890	229,668,584.57
1861	39,582,125.64	1876	148,071,984.61	1891	219,522,205.23
1862	49,056,397.62	1877	130,956,493.07	1892	177,452,964.15
1863	69,059,642 40	1878	130,170,080.20	1893	203,355,016.73
1864	102,316,152.99	1879	137,250,047.70	1894	131,818,530.62
1865	84,928,260.00	1880	186,522,064.60	1895	152,158,617.45
1866	179,046,651.58	1881	198,159,676.02	1896	160,021,751 67
1867	176,417,810.88	1882	220,410,730.25	1897	176,554,126.65
1868	164,464,599.56	1883	214,706,496.93	1898	149,575,062.35
1869	180,048,426.63	1884	195,067,489.76	1899	206,128,481.75
1870	194,538,374.44	1885	181,471,939 34	1900	233,164,871.16
1871	206,270,408.05	1886	192,905,023.44	1901	238,585,455.99
1872	216,370,286.77	1887	217,286,893.13	1902	254,444,708.19

Internal Revenue Collectors.

The following list of internal revenue collectors and the districts to which they have been assigned was prepared for The American Almanac by the Collector of Internal Revenue:

District.	Name of Collector	Address.	District.	Name of Collector	Address.
Alabama	Jos. O. Thompson	Birmingham.	Montana	E. H. Callister	Salt Lake City, Ut'h
Arkansas	F. W. Tucker	Little Rock.	Nebraska	E. B. Stephenson.	Omaha.
1st California	J. C. Lynch	San Francisco.	New Hampshire	J. A. Wood	Portsmouth.
4th California	H. C. Bell	Sacramento.	1st New Jersey	Isaac Moffett	Camden.
Colorado	F. W. Howbert	Denver.	5th New Jersey	H. C. H. Herold.	Newark.
Connecticut	W. F. Kinney	Hartford.	New Mexico	A. L. Morrison	Santa Fe.
Dakota	H. Ellerman	Aberdeen, South (North and South)	1st New York	E. B. Jordan	Brooklyn.
Florida	J. E. Lee	Jacksonville.	2d New York	C. H. Treat	New York, N. Y.
Georgia	H. A. Rucker	Atlanta.	3d New York	F. Eidman	New York, N. Y.
Hawaii	R. H. Chamberlin	Honolulu.	14th New York	J. G. Ward	Albany.
1st Illinois	H. L. Hertz	Chicago.	21st New York	C. C. Cole	Syracuse.
5th Illinois	P. G. Rennick	Peoria.	28th New York	A. D. Sanders	Rochester.
8th Illinois	I. R. Mills	Springfield.	4th North Carolina	E. C. Duncan	Raleigh.
13th Illinois	W. H. Powell	East St. Louis.	5th North Carolina	H. S. Harkins	Asheville.
6th Indiana	A. E. Nowlin	Lawrenceburg.	1st Ohio	B. Bettmann	Cincinnati.
7th Indiana	J. R. Bonnell	Terre Haute.	10th Ohio	G. P. Waldorf	Toledo.
3d Iowa	J. U. Sammis	Dubuque.	11th Ohio	J. C. Entrekin	Chillicothe.
4th Iowa	H. O. Weaver	Burlington.	18th Ohio	F. McCord	Cleveland.
Kansas	J. M. Simpson	Leavenworth.	Oregon	D. M. Dunne	Portland.
2d Kentucky	E. T. Franks	Owensboro.	1st Pennsylvania	William McCoach.	Philadelphia.
5th Kentucky	J. A. Craft	Louisville.	9th Pennsylvania	H. L. Hershey	Lancaster.
6th Kentucky	G. W. Lieberth	Covington.	12th Pennsylvania	T. F. Penman	Scranton.
7th Kentucky	S. J. Roberts	Lexington.	23d Pennsylvania	D. B. Heiner	Pittsburg.
8th Kentucky	James Denton	Danville.	South Carolina	M. J. Jenkins	Columbia.
Louisiana	William E. Howell	New Orleans.	2d Tennessee	A. J. Tyler	Bristol.
Maryland	P. L. Goldsborough	Baltimore.	5th Tennesee	J. E. McCall	Nashville.
3d Massachusetts	J. D. Gill	Boston.	36 Texas	Webster Flanagan	Austin.
1st Michigan	Charles Wright	Detroit.	4th Texas	P. B. Hunt	Dallas.
4th Michigan	S. M. Lemon	Grand Rapids.	2d Virginia	Asa Rogers	Richmond.
Minnesota	F. Von Baumbach.	St. Paul.	6th Virginia	Park Agnew	Alexandria.
1st Missouri	Ben Westhus	St. Louis.	West Virginia	T. E. Davis	Parkerburg.
6th Missouri	F. D. Roberts	Kansas City.	1st Wisconsin	Henry Fink	Milwaukee.
			2d Wisconsin	J. G. Monahan	Madison.

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Internal Revenue Statistics.

RECEIPTS BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1902.

States and Territories.	Aggregate collections.	States and Territories.	Aggregate collections.
Alabama	$402,515.47	Montana (g)	$792,657.23
Arkansas	154,093.73	Nebraska	2,859,789.02
California (a)	3,785,926.74	New Hampshire (h)	964,528.68
Colorado (b)	975,429.33	New Jersey	8,035,946 35
Connecticut (c)	3,062,808.61	New Mexico (i)	76,730.18
Florida	611,534.09	New York	38,694,831.27
Georgia	601,806.54	North Carolina	5,618,659.50
Hawaii	70,235.22	North and South Dakota	157,927.87
Illinois	54,029,115.36	Ohio	22,073,559.51
Indiana	25,178,552.61	Oregon (k)	1,092,016.89
Iowa	1,251,166.64	Pennsylvania	22,841,669.22
Kansas (d)	750,476.32	South Carolina	458,075.29
Kentucky	21,969,013.30	Tennessee	1,940,477.37
Louisiana (e)	2,453,925.47	Texas	1,143,982.58
Maryland (f)	7,410,911.17	Virginia	4,097,788.94
Massachusetts	5,956,538 74	West Virginia	1,401,375.66
Michigan	4,550,595.42	Wisconsin	10,029,943.22
Minnesota	2,161,062.84		
Missouri	14,212,323,87	Total	$271,867,990.25

a Including the State of Nevada. b Including the State of Wyoming. c Including the State of Rhode Island. d Including the Indian Territory and the Territory of Oklahoma. e Including the State of Mississippi. f Including the State of Delaware, District of Columbia and two counties of Virginia. g Including the States of Idaho and Utah. h Including the States of Maine and Vermont. i Including the Territory of Arizona. k Including the State of Washington and the Territory of Alaska.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Receipts for each fiscal year from 1863 to 1902, inclusive:

Year ended June 30.	Revenue.	Year ended June 30.	Revenue.	Year ended June 30.	Revenue.
1863	$37,640,787.95	1877	$118,630,407.83	1891	$145,686,249.44
1864	109,741,134.10	1878	110,581,624.74	1892	153,971,072.57
1865	209,461,215.25	1879	113,561,610.58	1893	161,027,623.93
1866	309,226,813.42	1880	124,009,373.92	1894	147,111,232.81
1867	266,027,537 43	1881	135,264,385.51	1895	143,421,672.02
1868	191,087,589.41	1882	146,497,595.45	1896	146,762,864.74
1869	158,356,460.86	1883	144,720,368.98	1897	146,688,574.29
1870	184,899,756.49	1884	121,586,072.51	1898	170,900,641.49
1871	143,098,153.63	1885	112,498,725.54	1899	273,437,161 51
1872	130,642,177.72	1886	116,805,936.48	1900	295,327,926.76
1873	113,729,314.14	1887	118,823,391.22	1901	306,871,669.42
1874	102,409,784.90	1888	124,296,871.98	1902	271,867,990.25
1875	110,007,493.58	1889	130,881,513 92		
1876	116,700,732.03	1890	142,606,705.81		

WITHDRAWALS FOR CONSUMPTION.

The quantities of distilled spirits, fermented liquors, manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, cigarettes, oleomargarine and filled cheese on which tax was paid during the last two fiscal years are as follows:

Article taxed.	Fiscal years ended June 30.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1901.	1902.		
Spirits distilled from apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, prunes, figs and cherries....galls..	1,509,271	1,403,204	.....	106,067
Spirits distilled from materials other than apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, prunes, figs and cherries.....galls..	99,267,732	103,401,447	4,133,715	.....
Fermented liquors.....bbls..	40,517,078	44,478,832	3,961,754	.....
Cigars, weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand.....no..	5,770,934,369	6,103,567,265	332,632,896	.....
Cigars, weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand..no..	684,504,050	760,932,370	76,428,320	.....
Cigarettes, weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand..no..	2,271,622,626	2,642,961,944	371,339,318	.....
Cigarettes, weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand....no..	5,447,192	8,656,853	3,209,661	.....
Snuff.....lbs..	16,691,844	17,671,136	979,292	.....
Tobacco, chewing and smoking.....lbs..	294,101,715	298,048,339	3,946,624	.....
Oleomargarine.....lbs..	101,646,333	123,133,853	21,487,520	.....
Filled cheese.....lbs..	1,305,597	.....	.....	1,305,597

Note.—The quantity of mixed flour withdrawn cannot be stated, owing to the variable number of pounds taxed.

PRODUCTION OF FERMENTED LIQUORS, 1886 TO 1902.

Fiscal years ended June 30.	Rates of tax at which collections were made.	Aggregate collections at each rate.	Aggregate quantities at each rate.	Aggregate collections for each fiscal year.	Aggregate quantities in barrels and their equivalent in gallons for each fiscal year.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Barrels.	Dollars.	Barrels.	Gallons.
1886	1.00	19,157,612.87	20,710,933	19,157,612.87	20,710,933	642,038,923
1887	1.00	21,387,411.79	23,121,526	21,387,411.79	23,121,526	716,767,306
1888	1.00	22,829,202.90	24,680,219	22,829,202.90	24,680,219	765,086,789
1889	1.00	23,235,863.94	25,119,853	23,235,863.94	25,119,853	778,715,443
1890	1.00	25,494,798.50	27,561,944	25,494,798.50	27,561,944	854,420,264
1891	1.00	28,192,327.69	30,478,192	28,192,327.69	30,478,192	944,823,952
1892	1.00	29,431,498.06	31,817,836	29,431,498.06	31,817,836	986,352,916
1893	1.00	31,962,743.15	34,554,317	31,962,743.15	34,554,317	1,071,183,827
1894	1.00	30,834,674.01	33,334,783	30,834,674.01	33,334,783	1,033,378,273
1895	1.00	31,044,304.84	33,561,411	31,044,304.84	33,561,411	1,040,403,741
1896	1.00	33,139,141.10	35,826,098	33,139,141.10	35,826,098	1,110,609,038
1897	1.00	31,941,362.40	34,423,094	31,841,362.40	34,423,094	1,067,115,914
1898	{1.00	34,480,524.23	35,112,426	38,885,151 63	37,493,306	1,162,292,486
	{2.00	4,404,627.40	2,380,880			
1899	{1.00	2,070.31	2,070	67,673,301.31	36,581,114	1,134,014,534
	{2.00	67,671,231.00	36,579,044			
1900	2.00	72,762,010.56	39,330,849	72,762,070.56	39,330,849	1,219,256,319
1901	2.00	74,956,593.87	40,517,078	74,956,593.87	40,517,078	1,256,029,418
1902	{2.00	4,294.68	2,321			
	{1.00	76,162,416.97	44,476,511	71,166,711.65	44,478,832	1,378,843,792

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MATERIAL USED IN PRODUCTION OF SPIRITS, 1892 TO 1902.

Calendar Year.	Grain used.	Spirits produced from grain.	Molasses used to produce spirits.	Spirits produced from molasses.	Molasses used to produce rum.	Rum produced.
	Bushels.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
1892	26,489,827	112,812,723	.....	.....	2,550,759	1,956,318
1893	29,030,409	126,545,017	.....	.....	2,775,752	2,106,765
1894	19,716,818	87,340,897	.....	.....	2,598,409	1,846,595
1895	18,057,107	78,172,512	.....	.....	2,219,547	1,777,083
1896	18,630,618	82,456,153	3,507,609	2,642,322	1,891,356	1,490,228
1897	13,131,891	59,154,877	4,441,482	3,310,771	1,711,860	1,294,157
1898	17,260,246	77,443,199	2,591,382	1,978,468	1,772,113	1,340,546
1899	21,580,468	96,295,933	943,355	768,654	1,977,305	1,494,379
1900	23,114,262	103,151,104	888,416	719,082	2,018,229	1,614,514
1901	27,278,847	121,948,299	1,020,746	847,718	2,144,644	1,724,582
1902	27,487,351	123,847,304	9,788,297	2,574,051	2,696,979	2,202,047

TOBACCO AND SNUFF MANUFACTURED.

Calendar year.	Manufactured tobacco.	Snuff.	Calendar year.	Manufactured tobacco.	Snuff.
1891	259,855,085	10,674,241	1897	283,320,857	13,768,455
1892	264,412,767	11,426,927	1898	261,532,298	13,607,631
1893	238,587,702	11,952,736	1899	279,911,822	14,723,392
1894	257,050,444	11,582,838	1900	286,901,878	13,805,311
1895	263,404,840	10,887,709	1901	296,378,074	17,513,317
1896	248,708,581	12,708,919			

CIGARS AND CIGARETTES MANUFACTURED.

Calendar year.	Cigars.	Cigarettes.	Calendar year.	Cigars.	Cigarettes.
1891	4,422,024,212	3,137,318,596	1897	4,431,050,509	4,631,820,620
1892	4,674,708,260	3,282,001,283	1898	4,915,663,350	4,385,783,897
1893	4,341,240,981	3,660,755,959	1899	5,531,885,085	3,744,975,403
1894	4,163,641,327	3,620,666,804	1900	6,176,596,421	3,258,716,305
1895	4,099,137,855	4,237,754,453	1901	6,914,639,012	2,728,153,697
1896	4,048,463,306	4,967,444,232			

LEAF TOBACCO USED BY MANUFACTURERS, 1891 TO 1902.

Year.				Year.			
1891.	Cigars and Cigarettes.	94,551,738	332,511,067	1898..	Cigars (large)	83,460,874	349,877,737
	Tobacco and snuff	237,959,329			Cigars (small)	1,977,100	
1892.	Cigars	90,875,830	339,012,619		Cigarettes	17,081,349	
	Cigarettes	9,907,222			Tobacco and snuff	247,358,414	
	Tobacco and snuff	238,229,567		1899..	Cigars (large)	90,972,441	367,139,310
1893.	Cigars	84,428,797	312,907,679		Cigars (small)	2,774,237	
	Cigarettes	12,497,183			Cigarettes	14,416,947	
	Tobacco and snuff	215,981,699			Tobacco and snuff	258,975,685	
1894..	Cigars	77,359,405	317,640,403	1900..	Cigars (large)	102,561,373	379,162,884
	Cigarettes	12,614,409			Cigars (small)	2,833,816	
	Tobacco and snuff	227,666,589			Cigarettes	13,084,037	
	Cigars	77,499,875			Tobacco and snuff	260,683,658	
1895.	Cigarettes	6,094,338	323,656,332	1901.	Cigars (large)	112,889,751	398,039,646
	Tobacco and snuff	230,062,119			Cigars (small)	3,498,511	
1896..	Cigars	75,938,866	308,398,583		Cigarettes	11,079,704	
	Cigarettes	19,114,190			Tobacco and snuff	270,571,680	
	Tobacco and snuff	213,345,527					
1897..	Cigars (large)	77,452,711	357,171,033				
	Cigars (small)	1,283,360					
	Cigarettes	17,477,402					
	Tobacco and snuff	260,957,560					

United States Secret Service.

John E. Wilkie, Chief of the United States Service, has reported to the Secretary of the Treasury that the number of arrests made by the duly qualified agents of his department at the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1902, were 573. Of the persons arrested, 253 were convicted, 106 were awaiting the action of the United States Grand Jury, 55 were acquitted, 58 were ignored by the Grand Jury, 19 were nolled, 19 were discharged by the United States Commissioner, and 3 were released on their own recognizance.

The crimes for which arrests were made were as follows:

Manufacturing, having in possession, dealing in, passing, and attempting to pass counterfeit paper money	64
Altering obligations of the United States, passing, or attempting to pass altered obligations	62
Manufacturing, passing, and having in possession and passing counterfeit coin	411
Passing $20 State of Missouri defense bond	1
Impersonating United States officer	11
Intimidating Government witnesses	2
Wrecking the Le Mars National Bank of Le Mars, Iowa	1
Larceny from United States Government	3
Having in possession and trying to sell washed internal-revenue stamps	1
Using the United States mail to defraud	2
Conspiracy to alter and forge signature on United States money order and passing same	1
Having in possession stolen United States property	2
For obtaining fraudulent naturalization papers	1
Violating Section No. 5508, United States Revised Statutes	1
Violating Section No. 3708, United States Revised Statutes	2
Violating Section No. 5459, United States Revised Statutes	2
Conspiracy	2
Perjury	2
Presenting false claims against the United States Government	2
Total	573

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United States Immigration Statistics.

(Compiled from reports of the Immigration Bureau.)

ARRIVAL OF IMMIGRANTS, 1901 AND 1902.

Countries Whence Arrived.	June.						Twelve months ending June.					
	1901.			1902			1901.			1902		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Austria-Hungary	8,088	3,792	11,880	11,249	5,409	16,658	78,725	34,665	113,390	127,136	44,853	171,989
Belgium	109	41	150	166	67	233	1,040	539	1,579	1,759	818	2,577
Denmark	189	176	365	404	247	651	2,148	1,507	3,655	3,681	1,979	5,660
France	90	52	142	158	92	250	1,998	1,154	3,150	2,007	1,110	3,117
German Empire	1,100	790	1,890	2,014	1,019	3,033	12,673	8,978	21,651	18,018	10,286	28,304
Greece	428	16	444	1,098	25	1,123	5,742	168	5,910	7,867	237	8,104
Italy	13,076	3,376	16,452	15,635	3,961	19,596	106,306	29,690	135,996	145,729	32,643	178,372
Netherlands	88	56	144	105	74	179	1,617	732	2,349	1,474	813	2,287
Norway	972	643	1,615	1,863	899	2,762	7,899	4,349	12,248	12,348	5,136	17,484
Portugal, etc	55	5	60	496	463	959	2,231	1,934	4,165	3,123	2,184	5,307
Roumania	184	268	452	433	448	881	3,981	3,174	7,155	3,656	3,540	7,196
Russia	6,136	3,594	9,730	11,149	5,283	16,432	54,070	31,187	85,257	71,864	35,483	107,347
Servia, Bulgaria, etc.	39	1	40	108	1	109	551	106	657	765	86	851
Spain	50	6	56	64	12	76	508	84	592	869	106	975
Sweden	1,466	1,115	2,581	2,796	1,470	4,266	12,875	10,456	23,331	19,424	11,470	30,894
Switzerland	123	54	177	73	51	124	1,572	629	2,201	1,656	688	2,344
Turkey in Europe	16	.....	16	17	7	24	341	46	387	157	30	187
United Kingdom:												
England	748	501	1,249	847	529	1,376	7,336	4,878	12,214	8,107	5,468	13,575
Ireland	1,304	1,544	2,848	1,242	1,344	2,586	12,894	17,667	30,561	12,936	16,202	29,138
Scotland	144	99	243	178	125	303	1,237	833	2,070	1,582	978	2,560
Wales	49	23	72	56	24	80	411	290	701	471	292	763
Europe, not specified.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	7	11	18	36	1	37
Total Europe	34,454	16,152	50,606	50,151	21,551	71,702	316,160	153,077	469,237	444,665	174,403	619,068
Chinese Empire	508	13	611	290	7	297	2,417	42	2,459	1,596	53	1,649
Japan	255	55	310	1,469	733	2,202	4,902	367	5,269	10,414	3,856	14,270
India	2	.....	2	10	3	13	20	2	22	87	6	93
Turkey in Asia	382	174	556	632	237	869	4,070	1,712	5,782	4,209	2,014	6,223
Other Asia	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	58	3	61	33	3	36
Total Asia	1,237	242	1,479	2,407	980	3,387	11,467	2,126	13,593	16,339	5,932	22,271
Africa	62	9	71	2	.....	2	154	19	173	32	5	37
Australia, Tasmania, etc	27	5	32	27	29	56	232	93	325	231	153	384
Hawaii	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6	7	2	9
Philippine Islands	74	33	107	13	.....	13	107	33	140	126	.....	126
Pacific Islands not pacified	3	.....	3	12	2	14	22	5	27	44	12	56
British N. America	29	14	43	33	18	51	352	188	540	463	173	636
Central America	5	3	8	12	14	26	101	49	150	208	97	305
Mexico	19	19	38	32	31	63	215	132	347	531	178	709
South America	8	1	9	25	12	37	150	53	203	235	102	337
West Indies	149	54	203	137	65	202	2,090	1,086	3,176	3,397	1,314	4,711
Other countries	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	1	.....	1	91	3	94
Grand total	36,067	16,532	52,599	52,858	22,702	75,560	331,055	156,863	487,918	466,369	182,374	648,743
Ports where arrived.												
Baltimore	875	340	1,215	3,521	1,213	4,734	13,223	3,993	17,216	32,193	7,486	39,679
Boston	1,471	1,390	2,861	2,952	1,931	4,883	12,676	12,940	25,616	24,295	15,170	39,465
New York	28,978	12,761	41,739	39,305	16,406	55,711	265,818	123,113	388,931	355,414	137,848	493,262
Philadelphia	1,072	744	1,816	1,694	798	2,492	7,876	5,360	13,236	11,360	5,815	17,175
San Francisco	385	125	510	476	118	594	2,914	741	3,655	4,389	882	5,271
Quebec and St. John, Halifax, Canada	2,115	879	2,991	2,934	1,290	4,224	14,726	6,948	21,674	19,010	7,399	26,409
Vancouver, B. C	161	3	164	302	25	327	3,435	111	3,546	2,665	125	2,790
All other ports (U. S.)	1,010	290	1,300	1,674	921	2,595	10,387	3,657	14,044	17,043	7,649	24,692
Total	36,067	16,532	52,599	52,858	22,702	75,560	331,055	156,863	487,918	466,369	182,374	648,743

Note.—These tables include immigrants and non-immigrants arrived at the ports of Quebec, Halifax, St. Johns and Vancouver, Dominion of Canada, destined for the United States.

ARRIVAL OF IMMIGRANTS, BY PORTS, JUNE 30, 1901 AND 1902.

Ports.	1901.			1902.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Baltimore, Md	13,223	3,993	17,216	32,193	7,486	39,679
Boston, Mass	12,676	12,940	25,616	24,295	15,170	39,465
Galveston, Tex	330	238	568	610	481	1,091
Honolulu, H. T	1,550	224	1,774	6,139	3,731	9,870
Key West, Fla	1,908	1,010	2,918	2,938	1,131	4,069
Miami and Tampa, Fla	.....	.....	.....	69	13	82
New Bedford, Mass	440	197	637	266	60	326
New London, Conn	....	....	....	30	14	44
Newport News, Va	....	....	....	5	2	7
New Orleans, La	2,404	1,045	3,449	3,158	1,253	4,411
New York, N. Y	265,818	123,113	388,931	355,414	137,848	493,262
Philadelphia, Pa	7,876	5,360	13,236	11,360	5,815	17,175
Portland, Me	2,099	856	2,955	1,001	633	1,634
Portland, Ore	32	1	33	76	2	78
Port Townsend, Wash	1,592	66	1,658	2,145	86	2,231
Providence, R. I	29	23	52	38	19	57
San Francisco, Cal	2,914	741	3,655	4,389	882	5,271
San Juan, P. R	.....	.....	.....	568	224	792
Total United States	312,891	149,807	462,698	444,694	174,850	619,544

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ANNUAL REPORT OF IMMIGRANTS BY PORTS, JUNE 30, 1901 AND 1902.—Continued.

Ports.	1901.			1902.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Through Canada, via—						
Quebec and Point Levis	10,783	5,114	15,897	12,598	5,630	18,228
St. John and Halifax	3,943	1,834	5,777	6,412	1,769	8,181
Vancouver and Victoria	3,435	111	3,546	2,665	125	2,790
Total Canada	18,161	7,059	25,220	21,675	7,524	29,199
Grand total	331,052	156,866	487,918	466,369	182,374	648,743

Alien arrivals are reported at the following ports, which in 1901 received no immigration: Miami and Tampa, Fla.; New London, Conn.; Newport News, Va., and San Juan, Porto Rico. Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, shows 9,870 arrivals, as compared with 1,774 for the year 1901, or a net increase of 8,096.

IMMIGRANTS REFUSED ADMISSION AT DIFFERENT SEAPORTS FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1902.

Ports.	Debarred.										Returned in one year after landing.
	Idiots.	Insane persons.	Paupers or likely to become public charges.	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.	Convicts.	Polygamists.	Assisted immigrants.	Women for immoral purposes.	Contract laborers.	Total debarred.	
Baltimore, Md.	....	....	73	19	....	....	....	....	3	95	10
Boston, Mass.	4	3	109	14	....	....	....	....	10	140	22
Galveston, Tex.	....	....	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	1
Honolulu, Hawaii	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	26	27	....
Key West, Fla.	....	1	47	....	....	....	....	....	22	70	3
New Bedford, Mass.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
New Orleans, La.	....	....	49	....	1	....	....	....	1	51	1
New York, N. Y.	2	18	3,422	566	7	....	....	....	194	4,203	391
Philadelphia, Pa.	....	....	80	26	1	....	....	....	....	107	36
Portland, Me.	....	1	10	2	....	....	....	....	....	13	....
Portland, Ore.	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....
Port Townsend, Wash.	....	....	19	7	....	....	....	3	....	29	....
Providence, R. I.	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....
San Francisco, Cal.	....	....	60	22	....	....	....	....	8	90	....
San Juan, P. R.	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	2	10	....
Quebec and St. John, Canada	1	4	40	56	....	....	....	....	....	101	....
Vancouver, B. C.	....	....	8	2	....	....	....	....	9	19	....
Totals	7	27	3,944	709	9	....	....	3	275	4,974	465

IMMIGRANTS REFUSED ADMISSION FROM FOREIGN CONTIGUOUS TERRITORY TO THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1902.

Ports.	Debarred.									
	Idiots.	Insane persons.	Paupers or likely to become public charges.	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.	Convicts.	Assisted immigrants.	Women for immoral purposes.	Contract laborers.	Without certificate	Total.
Buffalo, N. Y.	....	....	30	9	....	....	3	49	11	102
Brockville, Ontario	....	....	33	....	....	....	....	....	21	54
Cornwall, Ontario	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	47	47
Detroit, Mich.	....	....	21	6	....	2	....	16	....	45
Eastport, Me.	....	....	14	1	....	....	....	3	....	18
Houlton, Me.	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Huntington, Quebec	....	....	6	3	....	....	....	....	....	9
Kingston, Ontario	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	9
Lowelltown, Me.	....	....	46	....	....	....	....	15	....	61
Megantic, Quebec	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Montreal, Quebec	1	....	250	388	....	3	....	95	....	737
Navan Junction, Quebec	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Newport, Vt.	1	....	41	10	....	....	....	....	30	82
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	....	....	22	51	1	....	....	6	....	80
North Stratford, N. H.	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	3
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	....	....	43	....	....	....	....	27	34	104
Port Huron, Mich.	....	1	26	....	1	....	....	42	....	70
Port Hope, Ontario	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Quebec, Quebec	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	3
Rouses Point, N. Y.	....	1	19	5	....	....	....	....	14	39
St. Albans, Vt.	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	17	21
St. Johns, Quebec	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	20
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	....	....	18	14	....	....	....	61	6	99
Vanceboro, Me.	6	6	230	6	3	10	....	96	38	395
Pembina, N. Dak.	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	6	....	9
Eagle Pass, Tex.	2	4	201	8	....	....	1	202	....	418
El Paso, Tex.	....	1	2,814	1	....	....	....	122	....	2,938
Laredo, Tex.	....	....	9	11	....	....	6	14	....	40
Nogales, Ariz.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25	....	25
Totals	10	15	3,837	516	5	15	10	788	241	5,437

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IMMIGRANTS ARRIVING IN THE UNITED STATES EACH YEAR FROM 1820 TO 1902.

Period.	Immigrants arrived.	Period.	Immigrants arrived.	Period.	Immigrants arrived.
Year ending September 30—		1847	234,968	1874	313,339
1820	8,385	1848	226,527	1875	227,498
1821	9,127	1849	297,024	1876	169,986
1822	6,911	1850	310,004	1877	141,857
1823	6,354	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1850	59,976	1878	138,469
1824	7,912	Year ending December 31—		1879	177,826
1825	10,199	1851	379,466	1880	457,257
1826	10,837	1852	371,603	1881	669,431
1827	18,875	1853	368,645	1882	788,992
1828	27,382	1854	427,833	1883	603,322
1829	22,520	1855	200,877	1884	518,592
1830	23,322	1856	195,857	1885	395,346
1831	22,633	1857	112,123	1886	334,203
Oct. 1, 1831 to Dec. 31, 1832	9,482	Year ending June 30—		1887	490,109
Year ending December 31—		1858	121,282	1888	546,889
1833	58,640	1859	120,774	1889	444,427
1834	65,365	1860	153,640	1890	455,302
1835	45,374	1861	142,877	1891	560,319
1836	76,242	1862	91,985	1892	579,663
1837	79,340	1863	176,282	1893	439,730
1838	38,914	1864	193,418	1894	285,631
1839	68,069	1865	248,120	1895	258,536
1840	84,066	1866	318,568	1896	343,267
1841	80,289	1867	315,722	1897	230,832
1842	104,565	1868	138,840	1898	229,299
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1843	52,496	1869	352,768	1899	311,715
Year ending September 30—		1870	387,203	1900	448,572
1844	78,615	1871	321,350	1901	487,918
1845	114,371	1872	404,044	1902	648,743
1846	154,416	1873	459,803		

Pension Bureau Statistics.

As a result of the various wars in which it has been engaged, the United States Government has at the present time a list of nearly one million persons to whom it pays annual pensions. This army of pensioners includes survivors of all the wars excepting the War of the Revolution, soldiers and sailors who are in receipt of service pensions granted for service rendered prior to 1858, together with the widows of soldiers and sailors, for whom provision is made under certain conditions. The exact number is 966,446, of which number 4,635 reside outside of the United States. The total expenditure in pensions during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, was $137,449,742.17. Since the pension system was established it has cost the Government a total of $2,992,569,019.27, exclusive of the cost of establishing Soldiers' Homes. The Bureau employs a force of 1,741 employés, which, with the employés of the agencies, 432 in number, makes a total of 2,173. The total cost of administration for the year 1901-1902 was $3,358,525.12. More than one-half of the pensions paid are $10 per year or less; the average value of all the pensions allowed is $132.23. The number of applications for pensions examined during the year was 188,217.

THE BUREAU OF PENSIONS.

The fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, shows the following gain in the number of persons listed on the pension roll:

By act of the Bureau	43,661
By special act of Congress	291
	43,952

The removals from the roll were for the following causes:

By death	37,145
By remarriage	969
By legal limitation	1,369
By failure to claim	1,635
Other causes	1,123
	42,241

THE PENSION ROLLS.

The number of pensioners upon the rolls July 1, 1902, and for the four preceding years, respectively, is as follows:

Wars.	1902.	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.
War, Revolutionary—					
Widows	4	4	4	4	5
Daughters	4	5	7	7	7
War 1812—					
Survivors	1	1	1	1	3
Widows	1,317	1,527	1,742	1,998	2,407
Indian wars—					
Survivors	903	1,086	1,370	1,656	2,019
Widows	3,320	3,479	3,739	3,999	4,067
Mexican war—					
Survivors	6,528	7,568	8,332	9,204	10,012
Widows	8,017	8,109	8,151	8,175	8,143
Service after March 4, 1861—					
General laws—					
Army invalids	277,965	293,186	305,980	316,834	327,080
Army widows	87,046	86,544	88,463	90,597	92,545
Navy invalids	4,360	4,449	4,622	4,721	4,833
Navy widows	2,293	2,293	2,314	2,293	2,309
Army nurses	634	650	646	653	655
Act June 27, 1890—					
Army invalids	426,188	422,481	415,265	405,987	399,366
Army widows	148,201	138,480	129,412	124,127	119,785
Navy invalids	15,953	15,693	15,392	14,925	14,543
Navy widows	6,977	6,621	6,314	6,139	5,944
War with Spain—					
General laws—					
Army invalids	6,282	3,344	822	117	.....
Army widows	2,727	1,981	845	165	.....
Navy invalids	329	211	80	6	.....
Navy widows	127	68	28	11	.....
Total	999,446	997,735	993,529	991,519	993,714

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COST OF THE UNITED STATES PENSION SYSTEM.

Year.	Annual value of roll.	Total first payments.	Cost of maintenance.	Loss to the roll.	Paid for pensions, total.
1902	$132,152,800	$8,677,548	$3,831,379	$6,284,532	$137,504,268
1901	131,568,216	9,934,764	3,868,795	6,270,521	138,531,484
1900	131,534,544	9,828,525	3,841,707	6,512,262	138,462,131
1899	131,617,961	9,247,958	4,147,518	5,890,949	138,355,053
1898	130,968,465	15,542,914	4,114,091	6,541,490	144,651,880

NUMBER OF PENSIONERS ON THE ROLLS, 1861 TO 1902.

	Invalids.	Widows etc.	Total.	Total disbursements.		Invalids.	Widows etc.	Total.	Total disbursements.
1861	4,337	4,299	8,636	$1,072,461.55	1882	182,633	103,064	285,697	$54,296,280.54
1862	4,341	3,818	8,159	790,384.76	1883	206,042	97,616	303,658	60,431,972.85
1863	7,821	6,970	14,791	1,025,139.91	1884	225,470	97,286	323,756	57,273,536.74
1864	23,479	27,656	51,135	4,504,616.92	1885	247,146	97,979	345,125	65,693,706.72
1865	35,880	50,106	85,986	8,525,153.11	1886	270,346	95,437	365,783	64,584,270.45
1866	55,652	71,070	126,722	13,459,996.43	1887	306,298	99,709	406,007	74,815,486.85
1867	69,565	83,618	153,183	18,619,956.46	1888	343,701	108,856	452,557	79,646,146.37
1868	75,957	93,686	169,643	24,010,981.99	1889	373,699	116,026	489,725	89,131,968.44
1869	82,859	105,104	187,963	28,422,884.08	1890	415,654	122,290	537,944	106,493,890.19
1870	87,521	111,165	198,686	27,780,811.81	1891	536,821	139,339	676,160	118,548,959.71
1871	93,394	114,101	207,495	33,077,383.63	1892	703,242	172,826	876,068	141,086,948.84
1872	113,954	118,275	232,299	30,169,341.00	1893	759,706	206,306	966,012	158,155,342.51
1873	119,500	118,911	238,411	29,185,289.62	1894	754,382	215,162	969,544	140,772,163.78
1874	121,628	114,613	236,241	30,593,749.56	1895	751,456	219,068	970,524	140,959,361.37
1875	122,989	111,832	234,821	29,683,116.63	1896	748,514	222,164	970,678	139,280,078.15
1876	124,239	107,898	232,137	28,351,599.69	1897	747,492	228,522	976,014	139,949,717.35
1877	128,723	103,381	232,104	28,580,157.04	1898	758,511	235,203	993,714	144,651,879.80
1878	131,649	92,349	223,998	26,844,415.18	1899	754,104	237,415	991,519	138,355,052.95
1879	138,615	104,140	242,755	33,780,526.19	1900	752,510	241,019	993,529	138,462,130.65
1880	145,410	105,392	250,802	57,240,540.14	1901	748,649	249,086	997,735	138,531,483.84
1881	164,110	104,720	268,830	50,626,538.51	1902	731,077	268,369	999,446	137,504,267.99

PENSION CLAIMS ALLOWED, 1864 TO 1902.

Year.	Under General Law.		Under Act of 1890.		War of 1812.		War with Mexico.		Indian Wars, 1832-1842.		War with Spain.		Army Nurses.	Total number applications filed.	Total number claims allowed
	Invalids.	Widows, etc.	Invalids.	Widows, etc.	Survivors.	Widows.	Survivors.	Widows.	Survivors.	Widows.	Invalids.	Widows, etc.			
1864	17,041	22,446	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53,599	39,487
1865	15,212	24,959	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72,684	40,171
1866	22,883	27,294	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65,256	50,177
1867	16,589	19,893	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,753	36,482
1868	9,460	19,461	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,768	28,921
1869	7,292	15,904	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,066	23,196
1870	5,721	12,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,851	18,221
1871	7,934	8,399	.....	.....	198	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,909	16,562
1872	6,468	7,244	.....	.....	17,504	3,117	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,391	34,333
1873	6,551	4,073	.....	.....	3,186	2,242	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,303	16,052
1874	5,937	3,152	.....	.....	563	810	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,734	10,462
1875	5,760	4,736	.....	.....	240	416	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,704	11,152
1876	5,360	4,376	.....	.....	73	168	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,523	9,977
1877	7,282	3,861	.....	.....	57	126	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,715	11,326
1878	7,414	3,550	.....	.....	817	181	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,587	11,962
1879	7,242	3,379	.....	.....	2,548	18,177	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57,118	31,346
1880	10,176	4,455	.....	.....	284	4,630	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	141,466	19,545
1881	21,394	5,920	.....	.....	115	1,965	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,116	27,394
1882	22,946	3,999	.....	.....	26	693	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,939	27,664
1883	32,014	5,303	.....	.....	23	822	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,776	38,162
1884	27,414	6,366	.....	.....	24	388	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,785	34,192
1885	27,580	7,743	.....	.....	18	426	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,918	35,767
1886	31,937	8,610	.....	.....	5	305	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,895	40,857
1887	35,283	11,217	.....	.....	8	231	7,552	903	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72,465	55,194
1888	35,843	10,816	.....	.....	2	251	9,048	4,202	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75,726	60,252
1889	36,830	11,924	.....	.....	8	181	1,772	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81,220	51,921
1890	50,395	14,658	.....	.....	4	108	794	678	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105,044	66,637
1891	41,381	11,914	88,611	13,776	4	79	336	385	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	696,941	156,486
1892	17,876	7,287	162,896	34,974	2	46	416	550	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	246,638	224,047
1893	10,232	7,295	62,291	36,917	2	16	205	440	2,599	1,347	.....	.....	286	119,361	121,630
1894	6,129	4,225	8,810	16,026	.....	26	174	702	858	1,998	.....	.....	137	57,141	39,085
1895	5,415	3,627	17,440	11,002	1	16	96	520	189	795	.....	.....	84	45,361	39,185
1896	3,864	3,912	18,989	12,372	.....	8	64	522	85	507	.....	.....	51	42,244	40,374
1897	3,726	4,612	23,848	16,951	.....	8	48	466	49	339	.....	.....	54	50,585	50,101
1898	3,741	4,339	28,776	14,971	1	7	46	502	17	211	.....	.....	37	48,732	52,648
1899	1,975	3,460	18,525	12,100	.....	5	26	427	13	227	125	178	16	53,881	37,077
1900	1,690	3,308	21,345	12,173	.....	1	21	420	10	144	801	710	22	51,964	40,645
1901	1,126	3,244	19,319	16,610	.....	3	15	352	7	132	2,795	1,240	25	58,373	44,868
1902	445	2,921	14,822	17,155	.....	1	9	362	4	116	3,441	884	14	47,965	40,173

Tables have been arranged from information furnished in the latest report of the Commissioner of Pensions.

PENSION AGENTS AND AGENCY DISTRICTS.

(Prepared for The American Almanac by the Bureau of Pensions.)

District.	Comprises.	Name and Agent.	Quarterly Payments.
Augusta, Me.	State of Maine. Navy pensions paid at Boston	Selden Connor	March 4, June 4, Sept. 4, Dec. 4.
Boston, Mass.	States of Mass., Conn. and R. I., and navy pensioners from Augusta and Concord	Augustus J. Hoitt	Same as Augusta, Me.

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PENSION AGENTS AND AGENCY DISTRICTS.—Continued.

District.	Comprises.	Name of Agent.	Quarterly Payments
Buffalo, N. Y.	Counties in New York State, not in N. Y. City district. Navy pensioners paid in N. Y. City	Charles A. Orr	Jan. 4, April 4, July 4, Oct. 4.
Chicago, Ill.	State of Illinois, and all navy pensioners in Columbus, Des Moines, Detroit, Indianapolis, Louisville, Milwaukee and Topeka districts,	Jonathan Merriam	Same as Buffalo, N. Y.
Columbus, Ohio	State of Ohio. Navy pensioners paid at Chicago	Joseph W. Jones	Same as Augusta, Me.
Concord, N. H.	States of New Hampshire and Vermont. Navy pensioners paid at Boston	Hugh Henry	Same as Buffalo, N. Y.
Des Moines, Iowa	States of Iowa and Nebraska. Navy pensioners paid at Chicago	Emery F. Sperry	Same as Buffalo, N. Y.
Detroit, Mich.	State of Michigan. Navy pensioners paid at Chicago	Oscar A. Jones	Same as Buffalo, N. Y.
Indianapolis, Ind.	State of Indiana. Navy pensioners paid at Chicago	Albert O. Marsh	Feb. 4, May 4, Aug. 4, Nov. 4.
Knoxville, Tenn.	States of North Carolina, Tennessee, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas. Navy pensioners paid at Washington, D. C.	John T. Wilder	Same as Indianapolis, Ind.
Louisville, Ky.	State of Kentucky. Navy pensioners paid at Chicago	Leslie Combs	Same as Indianapolis, Ind.
Milwaukee, Wis.	States of Wisconsin, Minnesota and North and South Dakota. Navy pensioners paid at Chicago	Edwin D. Coe	Same as Buffalo, N. Y.
New York, N. Y.	Counties of Albany, Clinton, Columbia, Delaware, Dutchess, Essex, Greene, Kings, Queens, New York, Orange, Putnam, Richmond, Rensselaer, Rockland, Saratoga, Schenectady, Sullivan, Suffolk, Ulster, Warren, Washington and Westchester, all in New York State; also all navy pensioners, and, in New Jersey, the counties of Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, Union and Warren.	Michael Kerwin	Same as Indianapolis, Ind.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Counties of Berks, Bradford, Bucks, Carbon, Chester, Columbia, Dauphin, Delaware, Lackawanna, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh, Luzerne, Monroe, Montgomery, Montour, Northampton, Northumberland, Philadelphia, Pike, Schuylkill, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Wayne, Wyoming and York in Pennsylvania; all navy pensioners in the State, and, in New Jersey the counties of Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Mercer, Ocean and Salem	St. C. A. Mulholland	Same as Indianapolis, Ind.
Pittsburg, Pa.	All counties in Pennsylvania not in Philadelphia district	John W. Nesbit	Same as Buffalo, N. Y.
San Francisco, Cal.	States of California, Nevada, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming; all navy pensioners, and Territories of Alaska and Arizona	Jesse B. Fuller	Same as Augusta, Me.
Topeka, Kan.	States of Missouri, Kan. and Colo., and Territories of New Mex., Okla. and Indian Ter. Navy pensioners paid at Chicago	Wilder S. Metcalf	Same as Indianapolis, Ind.
Washington, D. C.	States of Delaware, Virginia, Maryland, West Virginia, the District of Columbia; pensioners residing in foreign countries, and all navy pensioners in this and Knoxville district	Sidney L. Willson	Same as Augusta, Me.

The Limits of the Port of New York.

Both banks of the Hudson River and both banks of the East River, as far north as the boundary line of New York City; all the shore of Staten Island; all the Kill von Kull; all the lower bay outside of a line drawn from about Hoffman's Island to the ship channel off Sandy Hook Point, and the city of Yonkers, N. Y.

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Patent Office Statistics.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The receipts of the Patent Office during the year ending December 31, 1901, amounted to $1,449,398.16; the expenditures were $1,297,385.64, leaving a surplus of $152,012.52.

Summarized, the Patent Office business was as follows:

No. of applications for patents for inventions.	43,973	No. of patents issued, including designs.....	27,292
No. of applications for patents for designs..	2,361	No. of patents reissued.....	81
No. of applications for reissues of patents..	115	Total	27,373
No. of caveats filed	1,842	No. of trade-marks registered.....	1,928
No. of applications for registration of trade-marks	2,410	No. of labels registered.....	878
No. of applications for registration of labels..	1,064	No. of prints registered.....	159
No. of applications for registration of prints.	233	Total	2,965
No. of disclaimers filed.....	4	No. of patents expired during the year.....	19,147
No. of appeals on the merits.....	910	No. of patents withheld for non-payment of final fees	4,111
Total No. of applications, etc., requiring investigation and action.....	52,912	No. of applications allowed awaiting final fees	8,369

Both in the matter of patents issued and in trade marks registered the number during 1901 represented the largest annual issue in the history of the office.

In proportion to population more patents were issued to citizens of Connecticut than to those of any other State—1 to every 1,198. Next in order are the following: District of Columbia, 1 to every 1,296; Massachusetts, 1 to every 1,472; New Jersey, 1 to every 1,572; Rhode Island, 1 to every 1,581; Colorado, 1 to every 1,718; New York, 1 to every 1,773; California, 1 to every 1,959; Illinois, 1 to every 1,984; Pennsylvania, 1 to every 2,221; Ohio, 1 to every 2,417; Washington, 1 to every 3,012; Michigan, 1 to every 3,198; Delaware, 1 to every 3,298; Oregon, 1 to every 3,308; New Hampshire, 1 to every 3,776; Indiana, 1 to every 3,812; Missouri, 1 to every 3,840; Wisconsin, 1 to every 3,903; Iowa, 1 to every 3,908; Maryland, 1 to every 4,013; Montana, 1 to every 4,055; Minnesota, 1 to every 4,199; Maine, 1 to every 4,480; Vermont, 1 to every 4,707; Utah, 1 to every 5,031; Nebraska, 1 to every 5,151; Idaho, 1 to every 5,578; Kansas, 1 to every 5,905; Nevada, 1 to every 6,047; Arizona Territory, 1 to every 6,470; Wyoming, 1 to every 6,609; North Dakota, 1 to every 7,092; West Virginia, 1 to every 8,125; Oklahoma Territory, 1 to every 8,298; New Mexico Territory, 1 to every 8,491; Texas, 1 to every 8,993; South Dakota, 1 to every 9,338; Virginia, 1 to every 9,657; Kentucky, 1 to every 9,849; Florida, 1 to every 9,972; Tennessee, 1 to every 10,415. The fewest patents granted in proportion to the number of inhabitants were in the following States and Territories: Alaska Territory, 1 to every 31,796; South Carolina, 1 to every 28,517; Alabama, 1 to every 22,300; North Carolina, 1 to every 18,386; Mississippi, 1 to every 18,038; Indian Territory, 1 to every 17,820; Georgia, 1 to every 14,874.

As to foreign patents 1,045 were granted to residents of Germany; 986 to those of England; 374 to those of Canada; 306 to those of France; 156 to those of Austria-Hungary; 56 to those of Switzerland; 55 to those of Scotland; 54 to those of Belgium; 53 to those of Sweden; 37 to those of Italy; 35 to those of Victoria; 30 to those of Denmark; 29 to those of Russia; Ireland and New Zealand, 25 each; New South Wales and Norway, 20 each; 19 to those of Netherlands; 11 to those of Mexico; 9 to those of South African Republic; 8 to those of South Australia; Argentina and Queensland, 5 each; Cuba and India, 4 each; Colombia, Egypt, Roumania and Western Australia, 3 each; Cape Colony and China, 2 each, and Algeria, Bermuda, Brazil, Jamaica, Japan, Java, Jersey, Peru, San Salvador, South Africa, Spain, Turkey and Turkey in Asia, 1 each.

PATENTS ISSUED TO CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES, EACH CENSUS YEAR, 1840-1900.

State.*	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870	1880.	1890.	1900.
District of Columbia	3	11	49	174	116	235	251
Connecticut	24	57	237	739	610	937	755
Massachusetts	77	141	472	1,448	1,339	2,096	1,745
Rhode Island	8	14	77	197	205	273	264
New Jersey	6	24	135	474	518	1,112	1,020
New York	129	300	1,278	2,962	2,802	4,585	3,788
Colorado	...	...	.....	18	24	184	278
Illinois	1	16	226	835	943	2,152	2,439
California	...	...	54	216	349	640	732
Ohio	31	90	340	982	917	1,762	1,718
Pennsylvania	78	152	513	1,481	1,324	2,641	2,564
Michigan	3	3	75	401	450	980	733
Washington	...	...	.....	1	6	64	163
Montana	...	...	.....	1	3	53	76
Maryland	25	25	64	206	229	297	318
New Hampshire	10	22	58	111	111	172	107
Nevada	...	...	.....	9	24	12	11
Iowa	...	1	52	208	285	437	561
Oregon	...	...	.....	22	22	82	103
Indiana	...	21	111	452	359	670	625
Wisconsin	...	3	62	228	276	634	508
Missouri	3	6	75	210	337	809	750
Minnesota	...	...	7	70	114	379	417
Utah	...	...	.....	1	10	30	58
Idaho	...	...	.....	.....	2	12	33
Vermont	11	12	67	123	76	101	69
Maine	10	12	73	139	101	192	134
Nebraska	...	...	2	16	31	225	202
Kansas	...	...	1	46	98	352	276
Wyoming	...	...	.....	1	3	8	17
Delaware	2	4	5	39	23	61	30
Oklahoma	...	...	.....	.....	.....	4	64
North Dakota	...	...	.....	.....	.....	40	48
Arizona	...	...	.....	.....	2	14	18
South Dakota	...	...	.....	.....	.....	59	96
West Virginia	...	...	.....	47	52	95	121
Florida	...	1	13	5	15	51	66
Texas	...	2	21	48	147	308	373
Kentucky	6	8	39	143	170	252	235
Virginia	7	19	101	110	99	177	200
Louisiana	1	6	57	111	66	137	140
Tennessee	4	7	46	109	82	180	203
Georgia	2	5	73	81	77	165	172

*States are arranged according to ratio of patents granted to population in 1900. † Includes three patents granted to U. S. Army. ‡ Includes seven patents to U. S. Army, one to U. S. Navy, and seventeen to citizens residing abroad. § Includes six patents to U. S. Army, three to U. S. Navy and eight to citizens of Dakota. ‖ Includes nine patents to U. S. Army and nine to U. S. Navy. ** Includes ten patents to U. S. Army and eight to U. S. Navy.

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PATENTS ISSUED TO CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.—Continued.

States.*	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.
Arkansas	...	1	6	11	44	95	99
Alaska	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Alabama	3	2	24	36	62	103	95
Mississippi	...	2	42	50	39	55	74
New Mexico	...	...	.....	2	2	16	9
Indian Territory	...	...	.....	.....	1	8	18
Hawaii	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
North Carolina	2	3	26	54	36	74	82
South Carolina	3	4	26	35	39	75	47
	449	973	4,510†	12,677‡	12,655§	24,103‖	22,935**

*States are arranged according to ratio of patents granted to population in 1900. † Includes three patents granted to U. S. Army. ‡ Includes seven patents to U. S. Army, one to U. S. Navy, and seventeen to citizens residing abroad. § Includes six patents to U. S. Army, three to U. S. Navy and eight to citizens of Dakota. ‖ Includes nine patents to U. S. Army and nine to U. S. Navy. ** Includes ten patents to U. S. Army and eight to U. S. Navy.

Forestry.

By Act of March 2, 1891, the President is authorized to make public forest reservations by setting aside public timbered lands. Under this law there are now fifty-four forest reserves created by Presidential proclamation. These reserves are located in Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Washington, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming, and, according to the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office for the fiscal year 1902, now aggregate 60,175,765 acres. These reservations show an increase over those reported in 1901, of 13,765,556 acres. The total acreage of the States within which these reservations are located, and the total estimated area of forest reservations are as follows:

States and Territories.	Estimated area of forest reserves.	Area of State or Territory.	States and Territories.	Estimated area of forest reserves.	Area of State or Territory.
	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.
Alaska	4,909,880	383,645,440	New Mexico	3,258,080	78,519,680
Arizona	6,740,410	72,876,800	Oklahoma	57,120	24,933,120
California	8,784,009	101,269,120	Oregon	4,596,760	61,976,320
Colorado	3,113,180	66,540,160	South Dakota	1,177,120	49,651,200
Idaho	4,147,200	53,649,920	Utah	1,029,760	54,353,920
Montana	7,427,320	94,119,040	Washington	7,036,000	45,167,360
Nebraska	208,902	49,619,840	Wyoming	7,690,024	62,641,920

The Pennsylvania Legislature during the year passed an act raising the division of forestry of the State's agricultural department to the position of a department of forestry. The department consists of a Commissioner of Forestry and four others, who constitute the State Forest Reservation Commission, and are empowered to buy lands for the State forest preserve and to control the same. During the year a number of additions were made to the State forest preserves by purchase, and they now contain about 400,000 acres.

Forest improvement and extension is being taken up in a practical manner by the State of Connecticut. The Legislature has passed an act authorizing the appointment of a State Forester by the Board of Control of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station. This act, entitled "An act concerning the reforestation of barren lands," also provides for the purchase of lands suitable for the growth of oak, pine, or chestnut timber, such land to be used as a State park. The annual appropriation for this purpose is small, but the move is one that will greatly increase interest in the forest conditions of the State.

In Indiana a State Board of Forestry was created by an act of the Legislature. In Michigan at the last session of the Legislature a tract of about 70,000 acres was set apart for a State forest reserve, and the State Forest Commission is exerting itself to greatly increase this area. The State university, too, has established a course of instruction in forestry.

The campaign to preserve the redwood forests of the Big Basin, in the Santa Cruz Mountains of California, has met with success. The Legislature of that State in March, 1901, appropriated $250,000 for their purchase. This act not only did a great service to the cause of forestry in the United States, but also gave the State a superb park.

The Minnesota Legislature enacted a law that sets aside as a part of the State forest reserves all lands unfit for agricultural purposes that reverted to the State through delinquent taxes prior to 1891.

Thorough preparations are being made to establish an effective forest service in the Philippine Islands. According to the report of the Taft Philippine Commission the public forests of the Philippines cover about 40,000,000 acres—nearly as great an area as the combined national forest reserves in this country. They contain over 385 species of trees, many of which produce valuable gums, rubber, gutta-percha, drugs, or essential oils. Among them are seventeen distinct dyewoods.

Arbor Day was proposed by Hon. J. Sterling Morton, ex-Secretary of Agriculture, and was first observed in Nebraska, where it was officially recognized in 1872. It was first associated with school-ground planting in Cincinnati, in 1882, in connection with a meeting of the American Forestry Association. Since then it has been best known by its observance in the schools. All the States have followed the example of Nebraska in establishing Arbor Day, and the movement has now spread into many foreign countries. Great Britain, France, Spain, Japan, and New Zealand all celebrate their Arbor Days.

On July 1, 1901, the Division of Forestry became a bureau, and the first report under the organization was issued in December, 1902. The work of the Bureau of Forestry is organized along four lines: Forest management, forest investigation, records and tree planting. During the first year field work engaged 162 men and was carried on in 42 States and Territories. In 1898 the Division of Forestry offered to give assistance and advice to forest owners desirous of introducing conservative management, and during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, 37 applications were received by the Bureau, asking advice for the management of nearly 2,000,000 acres of forest land.

Several of the more important problems partly solved by the Bureau during the past year consisted of the management of a Southern Appalachian forest, with particular attention to fire protection; management in connection with coal mining of a tract of mixed softwoods and hardwoods; management of tracts of longleaf pine in South Carolina, with a view to protect the forests from fire, lumbering and turpentine orcharding; management of a tract of fine hardwoods at Grand Island, Mich., and the management of a tract of second growth hardwoods near Arden, N. Y. All of these were worked with a view to increasing the commercial value of the forests. The Bureau also did considerable work toward providing plans for the preservation of national forest reserves, under the control of the Department of the Interior.

During the last fiscal year the Bureau created the first reserves for forest planting on Government lands in a region that is now unproductive of timber. Measures were successfully initiated for the control by means of planted forests, of the shifting sand dunes on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Co-operative tree planting was encouraged, and much advice given private owners. As a result of the Bureau's work, thriving tree plantations now exist in the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma, which will assure the farmers of those regions cheap fuel and fencing. In New England particular attention was given to the possibility of planting cheap land with white pine. So encouraging was the outcome of the Bureau's examination of this question that many owners of denuded lands are restocking them with white pine. Altogether, tree planting plans were made for 172 localities in 29 States and Territories.

Investigations were carried on regarding commercial trees in several States, and in the industrial rela-

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tions of the forests to the people. In co-operation with the Bureau of Chemistry investigations were undertaken of native tan extracts and their comparative values in tanning, of Philippine gum products and possibly additions to the present list of native woods suitable for the production of paper pulp. A Co-operative study of insects which injure forests was begun with the Division of Entomology. Successful efforts were made to discover a less injurious method of turpentine orcharding than that hitherto employed, and the Bureau predicted a general introduction of an improved method which will be of notable value in maintaining the source of the turpentine industry.

The Secretary of Agriculture, in his report for the year ending June 30, 1902, made an earnest plea for the proposed Appalachian Forest Preserve. He stated that the water power, at an aggregate annual value of $20,000,000, is being gradually destroyed through increasing irregularity in the flow; that the soils washed down from the mountain slopes are rendering annually less navigable the Ohio, Tennessee and Mississippi and other rivers. These are the results of the deforestation of these mountain slopes. He stated that the rate of land erosion on these slopes from which the forest cover has been removed is as great now in a single year as during ten centuries when covered with primeval forests.

The National and State Forestry Associations are as follows:

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

American Forestry Association.—President, Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture; Secretary (corresponding), F. H. Newell, United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

Society of American Foresters.—President, Gifford Pinchot, Washington, D. C.; Secretary, George B. Sudworth, Washington, D. C.

STATE ORGANIZATIONS.

Name of Organization.	Secretary.	Post Office.
California Water and Forest Association	T. C. Friedlander	San Francisco.
(California) Sierra Club	W. R. Dudley	Stanford University.
Forest and Water Society of South'n California	William H. Knight	Los Angeles.
Salt River Valley (California) Water Supply Protective Association	H. M. Chapman	
Colorado Forestry Association	D. W. Working	Denver.
Connecticut Forestry Association	Miss Mary Winslow	Weatogue.
Massachusetts Forestry Association	Edwin A. Start	Medford.
Michigan Forest, Game, and Fish Protective Association	E. P. Alden	Saginaw East.
Minnesota State Forestry Association	George W. Strand	Taylors Falls.
Nebraska Forestry Association	E. T. Hartley	Lincoln.
Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests	J. T. Walker	Concord.
New York State Fish, Game and Forest League	E. G. Gould	Seneca Falls.
(New York) Association for the Protection of the Adirondacks	Henry S. Harper	Tribune Bldg., New York.
North Carolina Forestry Association	W. W. Ashe	Chapelhill.
North Dakota State Sylvaton Society	Miss Mary G Buck	Lakota.
Oregon Forestry Association	Martin W. Gorman	Portland.
Mazamas, The	Albert J. Capron	Portland, Ore.
Pennsylvania Forestry Association	Mrs. John P. Lundy	245 S. 18th st. Philadelphia.
Franklin Forestry Society	W. G. Bowers	Chambersburg, Pa.
Utah Forestry Association	A. C. Nelson	Salt Lake City.
Washington Forestry Association	Albert Bryan	

United States Postal Statistics.

THE DEPARTMENT REPORT.

(Prepared from the latest reports of the Postmaster-General and from special information supplied by the Department.)

At the close of the fiscal year 1902 there were 1,350 lines of travelling post offices, covering 178,796 miles in length. The number of clerks employed was 9,731, annual travel by them in cars 221,589,999 miles. To accomplish this, 3,785 cars and apartments were used on the steam roads, beside 24 cars on the electric lines under the supervision of the Railway Mail Service, and 83 apartments on steamboats. It is estimated that these clerks handled 15,062,830,640 pieces of ordinary mail and 24,174,174 packages and cases of registered mail. The errors by clerks in handling the mail as reported indicate but 1 error made for every 11,502 pieces correctly distributed.

There were 286 casualties to mail cars last year, in which either mail or clerks were injured. Nine clerks were killed and 88 seriously and 302 slightly injured.

The postal receipts from the principal post offices in the country for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, were as follows:

Office.	Amount.	Office.	Amount.	Office.	Amount.
New York, N. Y.	$11,670,877.10	St. Paul, Minn.	$626,545 30	Syracuse, N. Y.	$314,071.03
Chicago, Ill.	8,576,457.75	Denver, Col.	567,952.41	Hartford, Conn.	300,389.46
Philadelphia, Pa.	4,151,809.22	Indianapolis, Ind.	556,799.53	Albany, N. Y.	296,737.16
Boston, Mass.	3,608,342.15	Louisville, Ky.	553,673.12	Jersey City, N. J.	279,728.84
St. Louis, Mo.	2,408,770.67	New Orleans, La.	538,325.52	Dayton, Ohio	278,394.94
Brooklyn, N. Y.	1,612,878.82	Rochester, N. Y.	531,824.16	Memphis, Tenn.	273,791.49
Cincinnati, Ohio.	1,480,849.06	Newark, N. J.	525,396.43	Worcester, Mass.	272,615.16
Baltimore, Md.	1,329,954.88	Columbus, Ohio.	483,929.61	Grand Rapids, Mich.	269,095.07
Pittsburg, Pa.	1,214,018.28	Providence, R. I.	447,400.92	Nashville, Tenn.	261,119.74
San Francisco, Cal.	1,201,840.01	Omaha, Neb.	438,711.72	Portland, Ore.	258,465.69
Cleveland, Ohio.	1,137,190.97	Atlanta, Ga.	415,392.04	Dallas, Tex.	246,795.91
Buffalo, N. Y.	1,030,645.40	Des Moines, Ia.	386,436.74	Seattle, Wash.	244,222.12
Detroit, Mich.	942,560.28	Toledo, Ohio.	382,442.17	Springfield, Mass.	243,274.19
Kansas City, Mo.	926,108.17	Los Angeles, Cal.	352,183.73	Scranton, Pa.	232,879.43
Minneapolis, Minn.	893,109.41	New Haven, Conn.	318,116.85	Racine, Wis.	218,672.60
Washington, D. C.	820,980.48	Richmond, Va.	316,797.22	Allegheny, Pa.	213,022.19
Milwaukee, Wis.	780,218.80				

GROWTH OF RURAL FREE DELIVERY—1894 TO 1902.

Fiscal year.	Appropriation.	Services in operation.	Fiscal year.	Appropriation.	Services in operation.
1894	$10,000	(1)	1899	$150,000	391
1895	10,000	(1)	1900	450,000	1,276
1896	10,000	(1)	1901	1,750,000	4,301
1897	40,000	44	1902	3,993,740	8,466
1898	50,000	148			

[1]Not used.

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POST OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES—1790 TO 1902.

Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
1790	75	1813	.....	1836	11,091	1859	28,539	1882	46,231		
1791	80	1814	2,670	1837	11,767	1860	28,498	1883	46,820		
1792	195	1815	3,000	1838	12,519	1861	28,586	1884	48,434		
1793	209	1816	3,260	1839	12,780	1862	28,875	1885	51,252		
1794	450	1817	3,459	1840	13,468	1863	29,047	1886	53,614		
1795	453	1818	3,618	1841	13,778	1864	28,878	1887	56,157		
1796	468	1819	4,000	1842	13,733	1865	20,550	1888	57,376		
1797	554	1820	4,500	1843	13,814	1866	23,828	1889	58,999		
1798	639	1821	4,650	1844	14,103	1867	25,163	1890	62,401		
1799	677	1822	4,709	1845	14,183	1868	26,481	1891	64,329		
1800	903	1823	4,043	1846	14,601	1869	27,106	1892	67,119		
1801	1,025	1824	5,182	1847	15,146	1870	28,492	1893	68,403		
1802	1,114	1825	5,677	1848	16,159	1871	30,045	1894	69,805		
1803	1,258	1826	6,150	1849	16,749	1872	31,963	1895	70,064		
1804	1,405	1827	7,300	1850	18,417	1873	33,244	1896	70,360		
1805	1,558	1828	7,530	1851	19,796	1874	34,294	1897	71,022		
1806	1,710	1829	8,004	1852	20,901	1875	35,547	1898	73,570		
1807	1,848	1830	8,450	1853	22,320	1876	36,383	1899	75,000		
1808	1,944	1831	8,686	1854	23,548	1877	37,345	1900	76,688		
1809	2,012	1832	9,205	1855	24,410	1878	38,253	1901	76,945		
1810	2,300	1833	10,127	1856	25,565	1879	40,588	1902	75,924		
1811	2,403	1834	10,693	1857	26,586	1880	42,989				
1812	2,610	1835	10,770	1858	27,977	1881	44,512				

FREE DELIVERY IN THE UNITED STATES—1863 TO 1902.

Year.	Number of offices.	Increase.	Number of carriers.	Increase.	Gross receipts.	Increase.	Cost of service.	Increase.	Cost to gross receipts.	Ratio of cost per carrier.
				Per ct.		Per c.		Per ct.	Per ct.	
1863-64	66	.....	665	.....	.....	.....	$317,003.20	.....	.....	$462.86
1864-65	45	.....	757	.....	.....	.....	445,664.51	.....	.....	592.68
1865-66	46	.....	803	.....	.....	.....	589,236.41	.....	.....	682.77
1866-67	47	.....	843	.....	.....	.....	699,934.34	.....	.....	742.24
1867-68	48	.....	1,198	.....	.....	.....	995,034.59	.....	.....	831.53
1868-69	49	.....	1,246	.....	.....	.....	1,183,915.31	.....	.....	950.17
1869-70	51	.....	1,266	.....	.....	.....	1,290,079.85	.....	.....	963.14
1870-71	.....	.....	1,410	.....	.....	.....	1,353,953.23	.....	.....	954.14
1871-72	.....	.....	1,443	.....	.....	.....	1,375,995.76	.....	.....	970.43
1872-73	.....	.....	1,498	.....	.....	.....	1,42 455.48	.....	.....	949.59
1873-74	35	.....	1,049	.....	.....	.....	1,802,696.41	.....	.....	879.29
1874-75	.....	.....	1,195	.....	.....	.....	1,880,041.99	.....	.....	856.51
1875-76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,991,186.51	.....	.....	873.15
1876-77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,893,619.85	.....	.....	836.03
1877-78	.....	9.4	.....	.....	$12,117,820.24	.....	1,824,166.96	.....	15.06	901.84
1878-79	1	3.6	.....	.....	13,066,470.76	7.8	1,947,706.61	6	14.90	925.89
1879-80	104	13.9	.....	.....	15,082,105.55	15.4	2,360,083.14	21.4	15.65	879.21
1880-81	109	5	.....	6.4	16,887,256.25	11.9	2,488,911.54	5.7	13.61	873.72
1881-82	112	3	.....	8.8	19,414,772.65	14.9	2,625,262.74	4.9	13.51	842.45
1882-83	134	42	.....	18.1	22,317,462.24	14.9	3,178,286.51	20.9	14.21	880.31
1883-84	139	3	.....	5.7	23,506,629.35	5.3	3,504,772.70	10.4	16.12	891.82
1884-85	178	12	.....	12	24,940,169.68	1.6	3,965,970.70	13.4	18.15	914.62
1885-86	178	.....	.....	11	26,029,063.85	3.1	4,322,350.70	9	19.05	890.58
1886-87	178	.....	.....	9.6	28,014,356.60	10.5	4,611,276.70	6.7	17.46	859.45
1887-88	178	13	.....	13.3	29,647,358.36	13.4	5,036,911.36	17.4	17.3	844.45
1888-89	178	.....	.....	30.1	32,411,911.36	9.3	5,911,911.36	22.3	18.24	842.57
1889-90	178	.....	.....	9.2	34,647,358.36	6.9	6,911,911.36	14.6	19.94	842.57
1890-91	178	10	.....	11.7	36,911,358.36	10.5	7,911,911.36	13.7	21.44	842.57
1891-92	178	.....	.....	.....	38,911,358.36	5.4	8,911,911.36	9.9	22.90	842.57
1892-93	178	.....	.....	.....	40,911,358.36	5.1	9,911,911.36	11.2	24.22	842.57
1893-94	178	.....	.....	.....	42,911,358.36	4.9	10,911,911.36	10.1	25.43	842.57
1894-95	178	.....	.....	.....	44,911,358.36	4.7	11,911,911.36	9.1	26.52	842.57
1895-96	178	.....	.....	.....	46,911,358.36	4.4	12,911,911.36	8.4	27.52	842.57
1896-97	178	.....	.....	.....	48,911,358.36	4.3	13,911,911.36	7.7	28.44	842.57
1897-98	178	.....	.....	.....	50,911,358.36	4.1	14,911,911.36	7.2	29.28	842.57
1898-99	178	.....	.....	.....	52,911,358.36	3.9	15,911,911.36	6.7	30.07	842.57
1899-1900	178	.....	.....	.....	54,911,358.36	3.8	16,911,911.36	6.3	30.80	842.57
1900-1901	178	.....	.....	.....	56,911,358.36	3.6	17,911,911.36	5.9	31.48	842.57
1901-1902	178	.....	.....	.....	58,911,358.36	3.5	18,911,911.36	5.6	32.11	842.57

[1]Decrease.

DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDERS ISSUED IN THE DIFFERENT STATES AND TERRITORIES IN 1902.

States and Territories.	Domestic	International.	States and Territories.	Domestic	International.
	Amount.	Amount.		Amount.	Amount.
Alabama	$4,[illegible]	$64,[illegible]	Maryland	$2,[illegible]	[illegible]
Alaska	[illegible]	[illegible]	Massachusetts	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arizona	[illegible]	155,[illegible]	Michigan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arkansas	[illegible]	[illegible]	Minnesota	[illegible]	[illegible]
California	[illegible]	1,545,[illegible]	Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colorado	[illegible]	[illegible]	Missouri	[illegible]	[illegible]
Connecticut	[illegible]	[illegible]	Montana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nebraska	[illegible]	[illegible]
District of Columbia	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nevada	[illegible]	[illegible]
Florida	[illegible]	[illegible]	New Hampshire	[illegible]	[illegible]
Georgia	[illegible]	[illegible]	New Jersey	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hawaii	[illegible]	[illegible]	New Mexico	[illegible]	[illegible]
Idaho	[illegible]	[illegible]	New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]	North Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	North Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indian Territory	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oklahoma	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oregon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kentucky	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pennsylvania	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	Porto Rico	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maine	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rhode Island	[illegible]	[illegible]

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DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDERS.—Continued.

States and Territories.	Domestic. Amount.	International. Amount.	States and Territories.	Domestic. Amount.	International. Amount.
South Carolina	$1,933,907.32	$31,415.32	Wisconsin	$9,516,058.39	$377,058.24
South Dakota	3,049,419.47	71,512.40	Wyoming	1,322,703.35	92,623.99
Tennessee	2,712,516.00	76,611.22	Tutuila	8,415.76	.....
Texas	14,227,684.33	187,327.71	U. S. Postal Agency, Shanghai	2,868.79	.....
Utah	2,015,311.24	179,933.53	Supt. M. O. system	201,753.16	.....
Vermont	1,627,525.19	87,979.84			
Virginia	3,286,408.09	99,738.78	Total	$313,551,279.88	$22,974,473.11
Washington	8,455,468 35	777,244.74			
West Virginia	2,753,195.40	38,658.79			

The number of domestic orders issued during the year was 40,474,327; the number of international money orders, 1,811,111.

GENERAL POST OFFICE STATISTICS, 1870-1902.

Fiscal years.	Number of Postoffices.	Extent of post routes in miles.	Revenue of the department.	Expenditure of the department.	Account paid for: Salaries of Postmasters.	Account paid for: Transportation of the mail.
1870	28,492	231,232	$19,772,221	$23,998,837	$4,673,466	$10,884,653
1875	35,547	277,873	26,791,360	33,611,309	7,049,936	18,777,201
1876	36,383	281,798	27,895,908	33,263,488	7,397,397	18,361,048
1877	37,345	292,820	27,408,323	33,486,322	7,295,251	18,529,238
1878	39,258	301,966	29,277,517	34,165,084	7,977,852	19,262,421
1879	40,855	316,711	30,041,983	33,449,899	7,185,540	20,012,872
1880	42,989	343,888	33,315,479	36,542,804	7,701,418	22,255,981
1881	44,512	344,006	36,785,398	39,251,738	8,298,743	23,196,032
1882	46,231	343,618	41,876,410	40,039,655	8,964,677	22,846,112
1883	47,863	353,166	45,508,693	42,816,709	10,319,441	23,067,323
1884	50,017	359,530	43,338,127	46,404,960	11,283,851	25,359,816
1885	51,252	365,251	42,560,844	49,533,150	11,431,305	27,765,124
1886	53,614	366,667	43,948,423	50,839,435	11,348,178	27,553,239
1887	55,157	373,142	48,837,610	52,391,678	11,929,481	28,135,769
1888	57,281	403,977	52,695,176	55,795,358	12,600,186	29,151,168
1889	58,999	416,159	56,175,611	61,376,847	13,171,382	31,893,359
1890	62,401	427,991	60,882,097	65,930,717	13,753,096	33,885,978
1891	64,329	439,027	65,931,786	71,662,463	14,527,000	36,805,621
1892	67,119	447,591	70,930,475	76,323,762	15,249,565	38,837,236
1893	68,403	453,832	75,896,933	81,074,104	15,862,621	41,179,054
1894	69,805	454,746	75,080,479	84,324,414	15,899,709	45,175,539
1895	70,064	456,026	76,983,128	86,790,172	16,079,568	46,336,326
1896	70,360	463,313	82,499,208	90,626,296	16,576,674	47,993,067
1897	71,022	470,032	82,665,462	94,077,242	16,917,621	49,862,074
1898	73,570	480,462	89,012,618	98,033,523	17,460,621	51,780,283
1899	75,000	496,948	95,021,384	101,632,160	18,223,506	53,331,557
1900	76,688	500,982	102,354,579	107,740,268	19,112,097	55,772,881
1901	76,945	511,808	111,631,193	115,554,920	19,949,514	58,610,976
1902	75,924	507,540	121,848,047	124,785,697	20,784,115	61,364,671

Of the whole number of post offices at the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1902, 4,731 were Presidential, showing an increase over the previous year of 206; 71,193 were fourth-class, showing a decrease of 1,286, due to the extension of rural free delivery.

In the year 1790 there were 75 post offices in operation. At that time the population of the thirteen States which then constituted the Union was, in round numbers, 3,930,000 people, served by 75 post offices, an average of 1 office to 52,400 people. Since that time the offices have been multiplied over 1,000 times, while the population has multiplied over 20 times.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES AND MILEAGE—1875 TO 1902.

Year ending June 30.	Receipts and Expenditures: Post-offices.	Extent of post-routes.	Revenue of the Department.	Expenditure of the Department.	Mileage: Railroads upon which mail was carried.	Annual transportation of mail by railroads.	Annual cost railroad transportation.	Annual cost railroad mail service.
	Number.	Miles.			Miles.	Miles.		
1875	35,547	277,873	$26,791,361	$33,611,309	70,083	75,154,910	$9,216,518	$2,410,490
1876	36,383	281,798	28,644,198	33,263,488	72,348	77,714,172	9,543,134	2,504,140
1877	37,345	292,820	27,531,585	33,486,322	74,546	85,358,710	8,053,936	2,484,846
1878	39,258	301,966	29,277,517	34,165,084	77,120	92,120,395	9,566,595	2,579,013
1879	40,855	316,711	30,041,983	33,419,899	79,991	93,092,992	9,792,589	2,624,890
1880	42,989	343,888	33,315,479	36,542,804	85,320	96,497,463	10,648,986	2,850,980
1881	44,512	344,006	36,785,398	39,592,566	91,569	103,521,229	11,063,117	3,108,801
1882	46,231	343,618	41,876,410	40,482,021	100,563	113,995,318	13,127,715	3,486,779
1883	47,858	353,166	45,508,693	43,282,944	110,208	129,198,641	13,887,800	3,972,071
1884	50,017	359,530	43,335,958	47,224,560	117,160	142,541,392	15,012,603	3,688,032
1885	51,252	365,251	42,560,843	50,046,235	121,032	151,910,845	16,627,983	4,246,210
1886	53,614	366,667	43,948,423	51,094,744	123,033	165,699,389	17,336,512	4,467,717
1887	55,157	373,142	48,837,610	53,000,194	130,949	169,689,866	18,056,272	4,694,562
1888	57,276	403,977	52,695,177	56,408,315	143,713	185,485,783	19,524,059	4,981,366
1889	58,999	416,159	56,175,611	61,376,847	150,381	204,102,489	21,630,613	5,250,838
1890	62,401	427,990	60,882,097	65,930,717	154,779	215,715,680	23,395,232	5,562,844
1891	64,329	439,027	65,931,786	71,662,463	159,518	228,719,900	25,183,714	5,904,381
1892	67,119	447,591	70,930,476	76,323,762	162,576	239,731,509	27,126,529	6,480,684
1893	68,403	453,833	75,896,933	81,074,104	166,952	252,750,574	28,910,105	6,733,410
1894	69,805	454,746	75,080,479	84,324,414	169,768	264,717,595	30,358,190	6,989,449
1895	70,064	456,026	76,983,128	86,790,173	171,212	267,117,737	31,205,342	7,194,220
1896	70,360	463,313	82,499,208	90,626,297	172,704	268,800,324	32,445,797	7,594,377
1897	71,022	470,032	82,665,463	94,077,242	173,475	273,190,356	33,876,521	7,782,547
1898	73,570	480,461	89,012,619	98,033,524	174,777	281,585,612	34,703,847	8,222,504
1899	75,000	496,949	95,021,384	101,632,161	176,727	287,591,269	36,117,875	8,610,732
1900	76,688	500,990	102,354,579	107,740,267	179,982	297,256,303	37,793,982	8,946,424
1901	76,945	511,808	111,631,193	115,554,920	183,359	302,613,225	38,519,624	9,079,037
1902	75,924	507,541	121,848,047	124,809,217	187,130	312,521,479	39,953,608	10,264,588

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United States Land Office Statistics.

(The report for 1902 prepared for The American Almanac by the United States Land Office.)
May 20, 1862, to June 30, 1902.)

The receipts of the General Land Office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, were: From disposal of public lands, $5,880,088.65; from disposal of Indian lands, $288,666.68; from depredations on public lands, $41,415.97; from sales of timber under acts of 1891 and 1897, $27,478.70; from sales of Government property, $1,014.45; for furnishing copies of records and plots, $23,262.73; total, $6,261,927.18. This is an increase over 1901 of $1,289,766.39.

HOMESTEADS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Table showing the number and area of final homestead entries made from the passage of the Homestead Act, May 20, 1862, to June 30, 1902.)

Fiscal year ending June 30.	Number.	Acres.	Fiscal year ending June 30.	Number.	Acres.
1881	177,314	21,193,368.82	1893	24,204	3,477,231.63
1882	17,174	2,219,427.10	1894	20,544	2,929,947.41
1883	18,998	2,504,414.51	1895	20,922	2,980,809.30
1884	21,843	2,945,574.73	1896	20,099	2,790,242.55
1885	22,066	3,032,679.11	1897	20,115	2,778,404.20
1886	19,356	2,663,531.83	1898	22,281	3,095,017.75
1887	19,866	2,749,037.48	1899	22,812	3,134,149.44
1888	22,413	3,175,400.64	1900	25,286	3,477,812.71
1889	25,549	3,681,708.80	1901	37,568	5,241,120.76
1890	28,080	4,000,592.77	1902	31,627	4,342,747.70
1891	27,686	3,954,587.77			
1892	22,822	3,259,897.07	Total	668,625	89,687,704.08

AREA OF PUBLIC LANDS UNAPPROPRIATED AND UNRESERVED, SUBJECT TO ENTRY AND SETTLEMENT IN STATES AND TERRITORIES, JULY 1, 1902.

State or Territory.	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.	State or Territory.	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Alaska	(a)	367,983,506	367,983,506	Mississippi	152,540	.....	152,540
Arizona	11,156,346	36,137,316	47,293,662	Missouri	269,541	.....	269,541
Arkansas	3,008,215	.....	3,008,215	Montana	17,454,210	43,985,304	61,439,514
California	33,601,480	7,950,954	41,552,434	Nebraska	8,980,857	.....	8,980,857
Colorado	34,130,115	4,294,297	38,424,412	Nevada	30,154,755	31,145,063	61,299,818
Florida	1,275,244	160,070	1,435,314	New Mexico	40,821,541	14,335,575	55,157,116
Idaho	12,375,308	29,027,351	42,302,659	North Dakota	10,121,977	4,949,500	15,071,477
Illinois	.....	.....	.....	Ohio	.....	.....	.....
Indiana	.....	.....	.....	Oklahoma	3,789,976	.....	3,789,976
Indian Territory	.....	.....	.....	Oregon	23,597,960	8,275,711	31,873,671
Iowa	.....	.....	.....	South Dakota	10,985,547	397,866	11,383,413
Kansas	979,608	.....	979,608	Utah	10,865,862	31,242,617	42,108,479
Louisiana	145,055	65,018	210,073	Washington	4,945,116	6,128,145	11,073,261
Michigan	386,170	.....	386,170	Wisconsin	139,244	.....	139,244
Minnesota	1,533,635	2,019,508	3,553,143	Wyoming	40,804,945	2,978,368	43,783,313
				Grand total	301,979,307	591,976,169	893,955,476

(a) The unreserved lands in Alaska are mostly unsurveyed and unappropriated.

The following statement shows the land area, expressed in square miles and acres in States and Territories having public lands; the total of public lands surveyed up to June 30, 1902, and the total area of public lands remaining unsurveyed within each State:

Land States and Territories.	In acres.	In square miles.	Total up to June 30, 1902.	Total area of public and Indian lands remaining unsurveyed, including the area of private land claims surveyed up to June 30, 1902.
Alabama	32,657,920	51,028	32,657,920	.....
Arkansas	33,543,680	52,412	33,543,680	.....
California	99,969,920	156,203	76,777,988	23,191,932
Colorado	66,348,160	103,669	62,204,698	4,143,462
Florida	35,072,640	54,801	30,838,608	4,234,032
Illinois	35,842,560	56,004	35,842,560	.....
Indiana	22,950,400	35,860	22,950,400	.....
Iowa	35,646,080	55,697	35,646,080	.....
Idaho	53,293,440	83,271	20,518,716	32,774,724
Kansas	52,382,720	81,848	52,382,720	.....
Louisiana	29,055,360	45,399	27,175,212	1,880,148
Michigan	36,819,200	57,530	36,819,200	.....
Minnesota	51,198,080	79,997	48,008,020	3,190,060
Mississippi	29,685,120	46,383	29,685,120	.....
Missouri	43,795,840	68,431	43,795,840	.....
Montana	93,593,600	146,240	35,830,096	57,763,504
Nebraska	49,139,280	76,777	*49,087,856	49,424
Nevada	70,336,640	109,901	37,454,761	32,881,879
North Dakota	44,910,080	70,172	38,576,146	6,333,934
Ohio	26,062,720	40,723	26,062,720	.....
Oregon	61,277,440	95,746	46,852,518	14,424,922
South Dakota	49,206,400	76,885	45,516,114	3,690,286
Utah	52,541,440	82,096	19,878,608	32,662,832
Wisconsin	35,274,880	55,117	35,274,880	.....
Washington	42,746,880	66,792	27,802,980	14,943,900
Wyoming	62,433,280	97,552	54,768,664	7,664,616
Alaska	368,103,680	575,162	3,369	368,100,311
Arizona	72,792,320	113,738	18,502,317	54,290,003
Indian Territory	19,658,880	30,717	19,658,880	.....
New Mexico	78,428,800	122,545	51,098,593	27,330,207
Oklahoma	24,774,400	38,710	24,695,192	79,208
Total	1,809,539,840	2,827,406	1,119,910,456	†689,629,384

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*There were 91,212 acres resurveyed in Cheyenne and Cherry counties, Neb., not counted in this column.

†This estimate is of a very general nature and affords no index to the disposal volume of land remaining, nor the amount available for agricultural purposes. It includes Indian and other public reservations, unsurveyed private land claims, as well as surveyed private land claims in the districts of Arizona, California, Colorado and New Mexico; the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections reserved for common schools; unsurveyed lands embraced in railroad, swamp lands and other grants; the great mountain areas; the areas of unsurveyed rivers and lakes, and large areas wholly unproductive and unavailable for ordinary purposes.

TABLE SHOWING THE LAND AND WATER AREA OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

State or Territory.	Land surface.		Water surface.		Total areas.	
	Square miles.	Acres.	Square miles.	Acres.	Square miles.	Acres.
Alabama	51,028	32,657,920	728	465,920	51,756	33,123,840
Alaska	575,162	368,103,680	24,284	15,541,760	599,446	383,645,440
Arizona	113,738	72,792,320	132	84,480	113,870	72,876,800
Arkansas	52,412	33,543,680	816	522,240	53,228	34,065,920
California	156,203	99,969,920	2,030	1,299,200	158,233	101,269,120
Colorado	103,669	66,348,160	300	192,000	103,969	66,540,160
Connecticut	4,794	3,068,160	818	523,520	5,612	3,591,680
Delaware	1,969	1,260,160	411	263,040	2,380	1,523,200
District of Columbia	59	37,760	10	6,400	69	44,160
Florida	54,801	35,072,640	4,183	2,677,120	58,984	37,749,760
Georgia	58,850	37,664,000	586	375,040	59,436	38,039,040
Idaho	83,271	53,293,440	557	356,480	83,828	53,649,920
Illinois	56,004	35,842,560	2,350	1,504,000	(a)58,354	37,346,560
Indiana	35,809	22,950,400	727	465,280	(b)36,587	23,415,680
Indian Territory	30,717	19,658,880	437	279,680	31,154	19,938,560
Iowa	55,697	35,646,080	573	366,720	56,270	36,112,800
Kansas	81,848	52,382,720	388	248,320	82,236	52,631,040
Kentucky	39,898	25,534,720	434	277,760	40,332	25,812,480
Louisiana	45,399	29,055,360	4,227	2,705,280	49,626	31,760,640
Maine	29,894	19,132,160	3,145	2,012,800	33,039	21,144,960
Maryland	9,875	6,320,000	2,422	1,550,080	12,297	7,870,080
Massachusetts	8,038	5,144,320	508	325,120	8,546	5,469,440
*Michigan	57,530	36,819,200	40,460	25,894,400	(c)97,990	62,713,600
Minnesota	79,997	51,198,080	6,338	4,056,320	(d)85,335	55,254,400
Mississippi	46,383	29,685,120	536	343,040	46,919	30,028,160
Missouri	68,431	43,795,840	706	451,840	69,137	44,247,680
Montana	146,240	93,593,600	821	525,440	147,061	94,119,040
Nebraska	76,777	49,137,280	754	482,560	77,531	49,619,840
Nevada	109,901	70,336,640	778	497,920	110,679	70,834,560
New Hampshire	9,056	5,795,840	321	205,440	9,377	6,001,280
New Jersey	7,454	4,770,560	719	460,160	8,173	5,230,720
New Mexico	122,545	78,428,800	142	90,880	122,687	78,519,680
New York	47,687	30,519,680	6,032	3,860,480	(e)53,719	34,380,160
North Carolina	48,972	31,342,080	3,702	2,369,280	52,674	33,711,360
North Dakota	70,172	44,910,080	707	452,480	70,879	45,362,560
Ohio	40,723	26,062,720	3,741	2,394,240	(f)44,464	28,456,960
Oklahoma	38,710	24,774,400	248	158,720	38,958	24,933,120
Oregon	95,746	61,277,440	1,092	698,880	96,838	61,976,320
Pennsylvania	44,679	28,594,560	1,249	799,360	(g)45,928	29,393,920
Rhode Island	1,081	691,840	166	106,240	1,247	798,080
South Carolina	30,460	19,494,400	588	376,320	31,048	19,870,720
South Dakota	76,885	49,206,400	695	444,800	77,580	49,651,200
Tennessee	41,686	26,679,040	370	236,800	42,056	26,915,840
Texas	262,506	168,003,840	3,505	2,243,200	266,011	170,247,040
Utah	82,096	52,541,440	2,832	1,812,480	84,928	54,353,920
Vermont	9,114	5,832,960	449	287,360	9,563	6,120,320
Virginia	39,925	25,552,000	2,405	1,539,200	42,330	27,091,200
Washington	66,792	42,746,880	3,782	2,420,480	70,574	45,167,360
West Virginia	24,343	15,579,520	161	103,040	24,504	15,682,560
Wisconsin	55,117	35,274,880	10,688	6,840,320	(h)65,805	42,115,200
Wyoming	97,552	62,433,280	326	208,640	97,878	62,641,920
Total	3,547,746	2,270,557,440	144,379	92,402,560	3,692,125	2,362,960,000

(a) 674 square miles of Lake Michigan included. (b) 230 square miles of Lake Michigan included. (c) 16,653 square miles of Lake Superior, 12,292 square miles of Lake Michigan, 9,925 square miles of Lake Huron, and 460 square miles of Lakes Erie and St. Clair included. (d) 2,514 square miles of Lake Superior included. (e) 3,140 square miles of Lake Ontario and Lake Erie included. (f) 3,443 square miles of Lake Erie included. (g) 891 square miles of Lake Erie included. (h) 2,378 square miles of Lake Superior and 7,500 square miles of Lake Michigan included.

The area of Lake Michigan is included in the table, and so much of the areas of Lakes Superior, Huron, St. Clair, Erie, and Ontario as is within the jurisdiction of the United States.

For the States bordering the oceans the general shore line is taken as boundary, thus including the areas of bays, inlets, etc.

NEW ACQUISITIONS (APPROXIMATED).

Philippine Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	143,000	91,520,000
Hawaiian Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,740	4,313,600
Porto Rico	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,600	2,304,000
Pine Island, W. I.	.....	.....	.....	.....	882	564,480
Guam Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	175	112,000
Tutuila Group of the Samoan Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	46,720
Total new acquisitions	.....	.....	.....	.....	154,470	98,860,800
Grand total	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,846,595	2,461,820,800

LAND OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES.

OFFICES OF U. S. SURVEYORS-GENERAL.

State or Territory.	Land office.	State or Territory.	Land office.	State or Territory.	Land office.
Alaska	Sitka.	Louisiana	New Orleans.	Oregon	Portland.
Arizona	Phœnix.	Minnesota	St. Paul.	South Dakota	Huron.
California	San Francisco.	Montana	Helena.	Utah	Salt Lake City.
Colorado	Denver.	Nevada	Reno.	Washington	Olympia.
Florida	Tallahassee.	New Mexico	Santa Fe.	Wyoming	Cheyenne.
Idaho	Boise.	North Dakota	Bismarck.		

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LOCAL LAND OFFICES.

State or Territory.	Land office.	State or Territory.	Land office.	State or Territory.	Land office.
Alabama	Huntsville,	Kansas	Colby,	Oklahoma	Alva,
	Montgomery,		Dodge City,		Elreno,
Alaska	Juneau,		Topeka,		Guthrie,
Arizona	Prescott,		Wa-Keeney,		Kingfisher,
	Tucson,	Louisiana	Natchitoches,		Lawton,
Arkansas	Camden,		New Orleans,		Mangum,
	Dardanelle,	Michigan	Marquette,		Oklahoma,
	Harrison,	Minnesota	Crookston,		Woodward,
	Little Rock,		Duluth,	Oregon	Burns,
California	Eureka,		Marshall,		La Grande,
	Independence,		St. Cloud,		Lakeview,
	Los Angeles,	Mississippi	Jackson,		Oregon City,
	Marysville,	Missouri	Boonville,		Roseburg,
	Redding,		Ironton,		The Dalles,
	Sacramento,		Springfield,	South Dakota	Aberdeen,
	San Francisco,	Montana	Bozeman,		Chamberlain,
	Stockton,		Great Falls,		Huron,
	Susanville,		Helena,		Mitchell,
	Visalia,		Kalispell,		Pierre,
Colorado	Akron,		Lewistown,		Rapid City,
	Del Norte,		Miles City,		Watertown,
	Denver,		Missoula,	Utah	Salt Lake City,
	Durango,	Nebraska	Alliance,	Washington	North Yakima,
	Glenwood Springs		Broken Bow,		Olympia,
	Gunnison,		Lincoln,		Seattle,
	Hugo,		McCook,		Spokane,
	Lamar,		North Platte,		Vancouver,
	Leadville,		O'Neill,		Walla Walla,
	Montrose,		Sidney,		Waterville,
	Pueblo,		Valentine,	Wisconsin	Ashland,
	Sterling,	Nevada	Carson City,		Eau Claire,
Florida	Gainesville,	New Mexico	Clayton,		Wausau,
Idaho	Blackfoot,		Las Cruces,	Wyoming	Buffalo,
	Boise,		Roswell,		Cheyenne,
	Coeur d'Alene,		Santa Fe,		Douglas,
	Hailey,	North Dakota	Bismarck,		Evanston,
	Lewiston,		Devils Lake,		Lander,
Iowa	Des Moines,		Fargo,		Sundance,
			Grand Forks,		
			Minot,		

Failures in the United States, 1902.

(Reported by the Mercantile Agency of R. G. Dun & Co.)

Manufacturers.	Number.		Liabilities.		Year.	Failures.	Liabilities.
	*1902.	*1901.	*1902.	*1901.			
Iron, foundries and nails	42	38	$1,098,908	$2,252,258	1857	4,932	$291,750,000
Machinery and tools	144	133	2,681,538	3,166,272	1858	4,225	95,749,000
Woollens, carpets and knit goods	32	36	1,933,247	4,180,552	1859	3,913	64,394,000
Cottons, lace and hosiery	20	16	773,695	1,555,414	1860	3,676	79,807,000
Lumber, carpenters' and coopers'	305	319	5,040,245	7,488,885	1861	6,993	207,210,000
Clothing and millinery	437	398	5,615,172	4,851,086	1862	1,652	23,049,000
Hats, gloves and furs	33	40	274,594	686,910	1863	495	7,899,000
Chemicals, drugs and paints	33	43	940,075	1,526,366	1864	520	8,579,000
Printing and engraving	150	130	2,895,436	1,529,856	1865	530	17,625,000
Milling and bakery	172	173	864,349	913,859	1866	1,505	53,783,000
Leather, shoes and harness	120	119	2,556,957	2,627,476	1867	2,780	96,666,000
Liquors and tobacco	114	111	2,631,521	2,113,591	1868	2,608	63,694,000
Glass, earthenware and bricks	21	33	477,034	1,002,655	1869	2,799	75,054,054
All other	1,016	895	18,898,525	14,309,120	1870	3,546	83,242,000
					1871	2,915	88,242,000
Total manufacturing	2,739	2,484	$46,683,695	$48,204,173	1872	4,069	121,056,000
					1873	5,183	183,239,000
					1874	5,830	226,343,000
					1875	7,740	201,060,000
					1876	9,092	191,117,000
Traders.					1877	8,872	190,669,000
					1878	10,478	234,383,132
					1879	6,658	98,149,000
					1880	4,735	65,752,000
					1881	5,582	81,155,932
					1882	6,738	101,000,000
					1883	9,184	172,874,132
					1884	10,968	226,343,000
					1885	10,637	124,220,132
					1886	9,834	114,644,719
					1887	10,679	167,560,000
					1888	10,882	125,130,214
					1889	12,038	148,784,000
					1890	10,907	189,856,000
					1891	12,273	189,868,000
					1892	10,344	114,044,000
					1893	15,242	346,779,889
					1894	13,885	172,992,000
					1895	13,197	173,196,000
					1896	15,088	226,096,000
					1897	13,351	154,332,000
					1898	12,186	130,662,000
					1899	9,337	90,879,000
					1900	10,774	138,434,435
					1901	11,002	113,093,033
					1902	11,452	117,071,000
Total, trading	8,351	8,151	$56,360,282	$52,481,824			
Brokers and transporters	4,390	3,371	14,854,765	14,[illegible]1,441			
					1903	9,[illegible]	[illegible]
Total commercial	11,741	11,212	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	1904	12,[illegible]	[illegible]
Banking	61	75	31,[illegible]	20,[illegible]	1905	11,[illegible]	[illegible]

*Report covers twelve months from December 1 to November 30; all other figures for calendar year. During the civil war period very incomplete.

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The American Indian.

The annual reports of the agents of the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs in 1901 showed that the Indian population, exclusive of Alaska, was 269,388, distributed in the several States as follows:

Arizona	41,139	Kansas	1,211	New York	5,232	Utah	2,026
California	15,371	Michigan	6,355	North Carolina	1,455	Washington	9,960
Colorado	941	Minnesota	8,136	North Dakota	8,201	Wisconsin	10,383
Florida	358	Montana	10,367	Oklahoma	13,672	Wyoming	1,626
Idaho	3,508	Nebraska	3,871	Oregon	3,871	Miscellaneous	1,528
Indian Territory	86,039	Nevada	5,216	South Dakota	19,109		
Iowa	378	New Mexico	9,264	Texas	470	Total	269,388

The expenditures of the United States on account of the Indians in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, was $10,049,584. The expenditures from 1789 to 1902, inclusive, have been $389,282,360.

The five civilized tribes, Indians and colored—Cherokees, 31,000; Chickasaws, 6,000; Choctaws, 16,000; Creeks, 10,000; Seminoles, 2,757; total, 65,757; total colored Indian citizens and claimants, 18,750; grand total	84,507
Pueblos of New Mexico	7,985
Six Nations, Saint Regis, and other Indians of New York	5,232
Eastern Cherokees of North Carolina	1,395

INDIAN AGENCIES AND SCHOOLS.

The following table contains a list of the Indian agencies and schools, with the names and addresses of the agent or superintendent in charge:

Agency or School.	State or Territory.	Character of Station.	Agent or Superintendent.	Address.
Absentee Shawnee	Okla.	Training school	F. A. Thackeray	Shawnee, Okla.
Albuquerque	N. Mex.	Training school	Ralph P. Collins	Albuquerque, N. M.
Blackfeet	Mont.	Agency	James A. Monteath	Browning, Mont.
Carlisle	Pa.	Training school	Lt.-Col. R. H. Pratt, U. S. A.	Carlisle, Pa.
Carson	Nev.	Training school	James K. Allen	Carson City, Nev.
Chamberlain	S. D.	Training school	John Flinn	Chamberlain, S. D.
Cherokee	N. C.	School agency	Henry W. Spray	Cherokee, N. C.
Cheyenne and Arapahoe	S. D.	Agency	Maj. G. W. H. Stouch, U. S. A.	Darlington, Okla.
Cheyenne River	S. D.	Agency	Ira A. Hatch	Cheyenne, S. D.
Chilocco	Okla.	Training school	G. W. Goodman	Chilocco, Okla.
Colorado River	Ariz.	Agency	Jesse C Moore	Parker, Ariz.
Colville	Wash.	Agency	Albert M. Anderson	Miles, Wash.
Crow	Mont.	Agency	J. E. Edwards	Crow Agency, Mont.
Crowcreek	S. D.	Agency	H. D. Chamberlain	Crowcreek, S. D.
Devil's Lake	N. D.	Agency	Fred. O. Getchell	Fort Totten, N. D.
Flathead	Mont.	Agency	W. H. Smead	Jocko, Mont.
Fort Apache	Ariz.	Agency	C. W. Crouse	White River, Ariz.
Fort Belknap	Mont.	Agency	M. L. Bridgeman	Harlem, Mont.
Fort Berthold	N. D.	Agency	Thomas Richards	Ellsworth, N. D.
Fort Bidwell	Cal.	Training school	Horton H. Miller	Fort Bidwell, Cal.
Fort Hall	Idaho	Agency	A. F. Caldwell	Rossfork, Idaho.
Fort Lapwai	Idaho	Training school	Frank D. Voorhies	Lapwai, Idaho.
Fort Lewis	Col.	Training school	Thomas H. Breen	Breen, Col.
Fort Mohave	Ariz.	Training school	John J. McKoin	Mohave City, Ariz.
Fort Peck	Mont.	Agency	C. R. A. Scobey	Poplar, Mont.
Fort Shaw	Mont.	Training school	F. C. Campbell	Sun River, Mont.
Fort Totten	N. D.	Training school	Charles L. Davis	Fort Totten, N. D.
Fort Yuma	Ariz.	Training school	John S. Spear	Yuma, Ariz.
Genoa	Neb.	Training school	William H. Winslow	Genoa, Neb.
Grand Junction	Col.	Training school	T. G. Lemmon	Grand Junction, Col.
Grande Ronde	Ore.	School agency	Dr. Andrew Kershaw	Grande Ronde, Ore.
Green Bay	Wis.	Agency	D. H. George	Keshena, W. s.
Greenville	Cal.	Training school	Charles E. Shell	Greenville, Cal.
Harkell Institute	Kan.	Training school	H. B. Pears	Lawrence, Kan.
Hoopa Valley	Cal.	School agency	Frank Kyselka	Hooper, Cal.
Jicarilla	N. Mex.	Agency	N. S. Walpole	Dulce, N. M.
Kiowa	Okla.	Agency	Colonel J. F. Randlett	Anadarko, Okla.
Klamath	Ore.	Agency	O. C. Applegate	Klamath Agency, Ore.
La Pointe	Wis.	Agency	S. W. Campbell	Ashland, Wis.
Leech Lake	Minn.	Agency	Captain W. A. Mercer	Onigum, Minn.
Lemhi	Idaho	Agency	E. M. Yearlan	Lemhi Agency, Idaho.
Lower Brule	S. D.	Agency	R. H. Somers	Lower Brule, S. D.
Mescalero	N. Mex.	School agency	James A. Carroll	Mescalero, N. M.
Mission Tule River	Cal.	Agency	Lucius A. Wright	San Jacinto, Cal.
Moqui	Ariz.	Training school	C. E. Burton	Keams Canon, Ariz.
Morris	Minn.	Training school	J. B. Brown	Morris, Minn.
Mt. Pleasant	Mich.	Training school	E. C. Nardin	Mt. Pleasant, Mich.
Nevada	Nev.	School agency	F. B. Spriggs	Wadsworth, Nev.
Omaha and Winnebago	Neb.	Agency	C. P. Mathewson	Winnebago, Neb.
Oneida	Wis.	Training school	Joseph C. Hart	Oneida, Wis.
Osage	Okla.	Agency	O. A. Mitscher	Pawhuska, Okla.
Pawnee	Okla.	School agency	George L. Harvey	Pawnee, Okla.
Perris	Cal.	Training school	Harwood Hall	Perris, Cal.
Phoenix	Ariz.	Training school	S. M. McCowan	Phoenix, Ariz.
Pierre	S. D.	Training school	W. H. Cox	Pierre, S. D.
Pima	Ariz.	Agency	Elwood Hadley	Sacaton, Ariz.
Pine Ridge	S. D.	Agency	J. R. Brennan	Pine Ridge, S. D.
Pipestone	Minn.	Training school	D. S. Harris	Pipestone, Minn.
Ponca, Otoe and Oakland	Okla.	Agency	John Jensen	White Eagle, Okla.
Pottawatomie & Gt. Nemaha	Kan.	Agency	W. R. Honnell	Nadlau, Kan.
Puyallup	Wash.	School agency	Frank Terry	Tacoma, Wash.
Quapaw	Ind. T.	School agency	H. B. Durant	Wyandotte, Ind. T.
Rapid City	S. D.	Training school	S. B. Davis	Rapid City, S. D.
Rice Station	Ariz.	Training school	R. A. Cochran	Talklai, Ariz.
Riggs's Institute	S. D.	Training school	C. F. Pierce	Flandreau, S. D.
Rosebud	S. D.	Agency	C. E. McChesney	Rosebud, S. D.
Round Valley	Cal.	School agency	H. F. Liston	Covelo, Cal.
Sac and Fox	Iowa	Agency	W. G. Malin	Toledo, Iowa.
Sac and Fox	Okla.	Agency	Lee Patrick	Sac and Fox Agency, Okla.
Salem	Ore.	Training school	T. W. Potter	Chemawa, Ore.
Santa Fe	N. Mex.	Training school	C. J. Crandall	Santa Fe, N. M.
Santee	Neb.	Agency	H. C. Baird	Santee Agency, Neb.
Seger	Okla.	Training school	J. H. Segar	Colony, Okla.
Shebit	Utah	Training school	Laura B. Work	St. George, Utah.
Shoshone	Wyo.	Agency	H. G. Nickerson	Shoshone Agency, Wyo.

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INDIAN AGENCIES AND SCHOOLS.—Continued.

Agency or School.	State or Territory.	Character of Station.	Agent or Superintendent.	Address.
Siletz	Ore.	School agency	D. D. McArthur	Siletz, Ore.
Sisseton	S. D.	School agency	E. T. McArthur	Sisseton Agency, S. D.
Southern Ute	Col.	Agency	J. O. Smith	Ignacio, Col.
Standing Rock	N. D.	Agency	G. H. Bingenheimer	Fort Yates, N. D.
Tomah	Wis.	Training school	L. M. Compton	Tomah, Wis.
Tongue River	Mont.	Agency	J. C. Clifford	Lamedeer, Mont.
Truxton Canon	Ariz.	Training school	J. S. Perkins	Truxton, Ariz.
Tulalip	Wash.	School agency	Dr. C. M. Buchanan	Tulalip, Wash.
Uintah and Ouray	Utah	Agency	H. P. Myton	White Rocks, Utah.
Umatilla	Ore.	Agency	Charles Wilkins	Pendleton, Ore.
Union	Ind. T.	Agency	J. B. Schoenfelt	Muskogee, Ind. T.
Vermillion Lake	Minn.	Training school	O. H. Gates	Towes, Minn.
Warm Spring	Ore.	School agency	J. E. Kirk	Warm Spring, Ore.
Western Navajo	Ariz.	Training school	M. J. Needham	Algert, Ariz.
Western Shoshone	Nev.	School agency	Calvin Ashbury	Owykee, Nev.
White Earth	Minn.	Agency	Simon Michelet	White Earth, Minn.
Wittenberg	Wis.	Training school	Axel Jacobson	Wittenberg, Wis.
Yakima	Wash.	Agency	Jerry Lynch	Fort Simcoe, Wash.
Yankton	S. D.	Agency	James Staley	Greenwood, S. D.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

The Indian question has always been one of great difficulty to the Government. They are a little understood people, and the efforts to govern them from Washington have often been futile and mistaken. The Commissioner of Indian affairs has at last discovered, what every man who has been among them has known for years, that the indiscriminate issue of rations has been an effectual barrier to civilization; that the periodical distribution of large sums of money was demoralizing in the extreme, and that the general leasing of allotments, instead of benefiting the Indians, as originally intended, has only contributed to their demoralization. The present Indian educational system, taken as a whole, is not calculated to produce the results so earnestly claimed for it and so hopefully anticipated when it was begun. In the last twenty years fully $45,000,000 has been spent by the Government alone for the education of Indians, and it is a liberal estimate to put the number of those so educated at 20,000. His education having cost him nothing, he does not appreciate it. He does not know how to value it and in consequence, on his return to the ignorance and bigotry of his tribe, he almost invariably relapses into barbarism. The Commissioner contends, and with reason, that it is time to make a move toward terminating the guardianship which has so long been exercised over the Indian and putting him upon an equal footing with the white man, so far as his relations with the Government are concerned. The function of the State is to see that the Indian has the opportunity of self-support, and that he is afforded the same protection of his person and property that is given to others. That being done, he should be thrown upon his resources. It then becomes entirely at his own option whether he will become a useful member of the community or not. Whatever the condition of the Indian, he should be removed from a state of dependence to one of independence. The way to do this is to take away those things that encourage him to lead an idle life, and, after giving him a fair start, leave him to take care of himself.

The Department in June last issued an order to the great Sioux agencies directing the agents to erase from the ration roll all those Indians who had become self-supporting, and, further, to issue rations to other Indians only in accord with their actual needs, and to inaugurate, whenever possible, the policy of giving rations only in return for labor performed, either for themselves or for the benefit of the tribe. At first the order caused considerable dissatisfaction among those affected, as was natural, but it was well received by the majority of Indians.

Statistical information indicates that the present system of industrial education, supplemented by a common school curriculum, is making steady inroads upon the inherited tendencies of these people. The Indian school system, which is a simple one, has prepared and will continue to prepare the Indian youths of our land for the duties and responsibilities of American citizenship.

There were fifty-seven Indian agencies in 1893, which were increased the next year to fifty-eight, dropping the succeeding year to fifty-seven again, since which time there has been no increase in the number allowed by Congress. In 1896 the number was fifty-seven, and for each of the succeeding years, including 1900, there were fifty-six. A material reduction was made in 1901, and a further one of four for 1902, leaving at present forty-nine agencies appropriated for.

The ultimate result of all Indian educational processes should be the preparation of the younger elements of the tribes for the duties and responsibilities of American citizenship. By education they should be made superior to their fellows in the tribes who have not taken advantage of the opportunities presented by the Government. The results of the experiments so far made show that the average Indian girl or boy is doing as well in his environment as the same type of the American. The danger attending the education of the Indian lies in the Government's holding out places of profit in political life to those who graduate from the schools. But the general public is not justly called upon to support either Indians or whites under such circumstances. The schools, therefore, seek persistently to teach them to earn wages for themselves independently; to seek outside opportunities for work, and not wait for gifts of life to be handed to them unsought or not labored for. That they have been successful in this is shown by the fact that hundreds of Indians have left the reservations and are mingling with the whites in the eager struggle for existence.

The National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

The National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers is established for the care of volunteer soldiers who became permanently disabled while in the service of the United States. The branches are located as follows: Central Branch, Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio; Northwestern Branch, Milwaukee, Wis.; Eastern Branch, Togus, Me.; Southern Branch, Hampton, Va.; Western Branch, Leavenworth, Kan.; Pacific Branch, Santa Monica, Cal.; Marion Branch, Marion, Ind.; Danville Branch, Danville, Ill.; Mountain Branch, Johnson City, Tenn.; Sanitarium, Hot Springs, South Dakota, for which appropriations were made at the last session of Congress.

State homes are at Youngville, Cal.; Monte Vista, Col.; Noroton Heights, Conn.; Boise, Idaho; Quincy, Ill.; Lafayette, Ind.; Marshalltown, Ia.; Fort Dodge, Kan.; Chelsea, Mass.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Minnehaha, Minn.; St. James, Mo.; Columbia Falls, Mont.; Grand Island, Neb.; Milford, Neb.; Kearny, N. J.; Vineland, N. J.; Bath, N. Y.; Oxford, N. Y.; Lisbon, N. D.; Sandusky, Ohio; Roseburg, Ore.; Erie, Pa.; Bristol, R. I.; Hot Springs, S. D.; Bennington, Vt.; Orting, Wash.; Waupaca, Wis.; Cheyenne, Wyo. The United States gives to each State maintaining a home for disabled soldiers and sailors $100 a year for each soldier and sailor cared for in a home.

The managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers are the President of the United States, the Chief Justice and the Secretary of War, ex-officio; General Martin T. McMahon, President, New York City; General Alfred L. Pearson, Pittsburg, Pa., Colonel John L. Mitchell, Milwaukee, Wis., Vice-Presidents; Colonel George W. Steele, Marion, Ind., Secretary; Colonel E. F. Brown, New York City, Inspector-General; General Charles M. Anderson, Greenville, Ohio; Colonel Sidney G. Cooke, Herington, Kan.; General Thomas J. Henderson, Princeton, Ill.; General J. Marshall Brown, Portland, Me.; Major William H. Bonsall, Los Angeles, Cal.; Captain Henry Palmer, Omaha, Neb.; Colonel Walter P. Brown, Jonesboro, Tenn.

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Labor Legislation.

Revised by G. WALLACE W. HANGER.
Chief Clerk United States Department of Labor.

Boycotting is prohibited by law in Colorado, Illinois and Wisconsin.

Blacklisting is prohibited by law in Alabama, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington and Wisconsin.

Laws which may be construed as prohibiting boycotting exist in Alabama, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont and Wisconsin.

Laws which may be construed as prohibiting blacklisting exist in Georgia, Michigan, New Hampshire, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island and South Dakota.

In California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Indiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin it is unlawful for an employer to exact an agreement either written or verbal from an employe not to join or become a member of any labor organization as a condition of employment.

Arkansas—Eight hours constitute a day's labor on public roads, highways and bridges.

California—Unless otherwise expressly stipulated by the parties to a contract eight hours constitute a days labor. On any public works of or work done for the State or any political sub-division thereof eight hours constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics. A stipulation that neither of the above-mentioned classes shall be required or permitted to work more than eight hours a day must be contained in every contract to which the State or any of its political sub-divisions is a party. Twelve hours constitute a day's work for drivers, conductors and gripmen of street cars. Employment for more than nine hours in any one day is forbidden for those under eighteen years of age, except when it is necessary to make repairs to prevent the interruption of the ordinary running of machinery, or when a different apportionment of the hours of labor is made for the purpose of making a shorter day's work for one day in the week. In no case must the hours of labor for such persons exceed fifty-four in one week. This does not apply to those engaged in vinicultural or horticultural pursuits or in domestic or household occupations.

Colorado—For all workmen employed by the State or any sub-division thereof eight hours constitute a day's work.

Connecticut—Unless otherwise agreed eight hours constitute a lawful day's work.

District of Columbia—For all laborers or mechanics employed by or in behalf of the District eight hours is a day's work.

Idaho—On all State, county and municipal work eight hours constitute a day.

Illinois—Except on farms and when otherwise agreed eight hours is a day's work in all mechanical employments. This does not apply to service by the day, week or month.

Indiana—For all classes of mechanics, workingmen and laborers, except those engaged in agriculture or domestic labor eight hours constitute a day's work. Overwork by agreement and for extra pay is permitted. More than eight hours a day work is absolutely prohibited for persons under fourteen years of age.

Kansas—For all laborers, mechanics or other persons employed by the State or any political sub-division thereof eight hours constitute a day's work.

Maryland—No mechanic or laborer employed by or on behalf of the city of Baltimore shall be required to work more than eight hours a day, except employes of the Fire Department, Bay View Asylum or the city jail.

Massachusetts—For all laborers, workmen and mechanics employed by or in behalf of any city or town in the commonwealth eight hours shall constitute a day's work. Employment of minors under eighteen and women in mercantile establishments for more than fifty-eight hours in any one week is prohibited, but this does not apply in the month of December of each year to persons employed in shops for the sale of goods at retail.

Minnesota—Laborers, workmen and mechanics on public works are restricted to eight hours' labor on any calendar day.

Missouri—A legal day's work consists of eight hours. This, however, may be modified by agreement, and does not apply to those engaged in agriculture.

Montana—A legal day's work consists of eight hours for persons engaged to operate or handle any first-motion or direct-acting hoisting engine or any geared or indirect-acting hoisting engine at any mine employing fifteen or more men underground, when the duties of firemen are performed by the person so engaged, also for any engineer operating a stationary engine developing fifty or more horse power when such engineer has charge or control of a boiler or boilers in addition to his other duties. The law applies only to such steam plants as are in continuous operation or are operated twenty or more hours in each twenty-four, and does not apply to persons running any engine more than eight hours in each twenty-four for the purpose of relieving another employe in case of sickness or other unforeseen cause.

Nebraska—For all classes of mechanics, servants and laborers, except such as are engaged in farm or domestic labor, eight hours constitute a day's work.

New Jersey—On any day when a municipal or general election is held eight hours constitute a day's work.

New Mexico—Eight hours constitute a day's labor on the public highways.

New York—For all classes of employes, except in farm or domestic work, eight hours constitute a day, except on work for or by the State or a municipal corporation. Overwork for extra pay is permitted. The law applies to those employed by or for the State or a municipality, and every contract to which either of these are a party must contain a stipulation that no workman, laborer or mechanic shall be permitted or required to work more than eight hours in any one day, except in cases of extraordinary emergency.

Ohio—In all engagements to labor in any mechanical, manufacturing or mining business, unless otherwise expressly stipulated, eight hours constitute a day's work, except in case of conductors, engineers, firemen and trainmen of railroads, where it is ten. The service of all laborers, workmen and mechanics employed upon any public work of or work done for the State or for any political sub-division thereof is restricted to eight hours a day.

Pennsylvania—In all cases of service by the day, unless there is an agreement to the contrary, eight hours shall constitute a day's work. In cases of farm work and labor in factories, laundries, renovating establishments and street railways this does not apply. In penitentiaries and public reformatory institutions, also all public works, eight hours constitute a day's work.

Tennessee—Upon the highways eight hours is a day's work, whether by convicts or free-road hands.

Utah—On all public works and in all underground mines or workings, smelters and all other institutions for the refining or reducing of ores eight hours is a day's work.

Washington—On all public works eight hours make a day, except that in cases of emergency overtime may be worked for extra pay.

West Virginia—In the case of all laborers, workmen and mechanics employed by or for the State eight hours constitute a day's work.

Wisconsin—Where there is no agreement to the contrary a day's work shall consist of eight hours in all engagements to labor in any manufacturing or mechanical business. In the above lines no woman can be employed over eight hours a day. No person under the age of sixteen can be employed more than ten hours a day.

Wyoming—In all mines and public works eight hours constitute a day's work.

United States—All laborers, workmen and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the national government are required to work but eight hours a day.

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Legislation by Fifty-seventh Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

The legislation adopted by the Fifty-seventh Congress, during the session which ended July 1, 1902, was more important in character than has been enacted during a similar period in many years. The aftermath of the Spanish-American war was naturally responsible for many of the important measures passed, and the commercial interests of the country were contributory causes to the character of many other laws that were added to the National statute books. In both foreign and domestic measures the session was notable.

Isthmian Canal Measure.—The French Isthmian Canal Company, which controls the canal route across the Isthmus at Panama, offered to sell all its rights and titles to the United States for the sum of $40,000,000, and Congress passed a law authorizing the President to purchase these rights, etc., if the company should be able to produce a clear title to its property. If this condition is complied with the President is then authorized to obtain from the Republic of Colombia perpetual control of a strip of territory six miles wide extending from the Caribbean Sea to the Pacific Ocean whereon to construct the Panama Canal, and, if that territory is not sufficient for all requirements, the President is authorized to secure as much additional territory as may be needed. On the other hand, if the Panama Canal Company is unable to comply with every requirement regarding title, etc., the President is instructed to acquire as much territory as may be needed from Nicaragua and Costa Rica in order that he may proceed with the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, and Congress appropriated, in addition to the $40,000,000 for the purchase of the Panama route, $10,000,000, to be expended in survey and constructive work. In the event of the selection of the Panama route there is available for construction $135,000,000 more, but if the Nicaragua route should finally be selected the law appropriates $180,000,000 additional; the total sum appropriated for the Panama route being $185,000,000; for the Nicaragua route, $230,000,000. The money for the enterprise is to be raised by popular loan, for which purpose the United States Treasury is to issue bonds of small denominations to the amount of $130,000,000 at 2 per cent.

Philippine Legislation.—A law of utmost importance to the Philippines was that providing tariff regulations for the island. This law provides that while the tariff laws enacted by the Philippine Commission are to remain effective, a reduction of 25 per cent is allowed on all imports from the islands to the United States which are the product of the Philippines, and foreign vessels may trade among the Philippine ports. All duties and taxes to be collected under the act are to be held as a separate fund to be paid into the Philippine Islands treasury to be applied to the welfare of the islands.

Chinese Exclusion Indefinitely Extended.—The Chinese Exclusion Act in its original shape will remain in force for an indefinite period. The time limit for that act was about to expire, but the demand from the Pacific Coast for its extension was so general that Congress was obliged to retain it on the statutes. The exclusion laws are also to apply to the new possessions of the United States, with the exception of the territory of Hawaii, and every Chinese laborer now in those islands, except such as have complied with the law, must obtain a certificate of residence within a year, or submit to deportation to China.

National Irrigation Law.—Congress, in compliance with the suggestions of the President and others interested in the development of the western States and Territories, passed a law authorizing the Department of the Interior to set aside moneys realized from the sale of public lands in those States and Territories for a reclamation fund to be used in irrigating arid and semi-arid lands in order that they may be opened up for settlement. The law applies to the States and Territories of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. Settlers are to occupy such land when irrigated, but the title to the irrigation works and reservoirs is to remain with the Government until Congress directs otherwise.

War Taxes Repealed.—The War Revenue Repeal Bill disposed of all taxes imposed on commerce on account of the Spanish-American war, with the exception of mixed flour duties and the import tax on tea of 10 per cent. The latter expired January 1, 1903.

Oleomargarine Taxes Increased.—The revenue taxes on substitutes for butter were increased by an act approved May 9. Any person who now sells oleomargarine or similar imitations of butter is held to be a manufacturer of it, and wholesale dealers must pay a revenue tax of $200; retail dealers, $6 per year. Wholesale dealers in adulterated butter are compelled to pay a tax of $480; retailers, $48, and a stamp tax of 10 cents per pound is also imposed on all such butter.

Barracks at Manila.—The need for suitable army barracks in Manila was recognized by Congress and $3,000,000 was appropriated to build habitable quarters for American troops stationed there.

New Buildings for West Point.—Congress appropriated $5,000,000 for the new buildings at West Point, which were declared to be badly needed. These buildings are to be of most modern construction and will supersede the antiquated structures now at the Point. The latter will probably be removed, though several buildings of special historical interest may be preserved.

Naval Increase.—The effort to keep this country in effective fighting trim was supported by the Naval Appropriation bill, which provided for additional cruisers and battleships. One battleship is to be constructed in one of the United States Navy Yards instead of by private contract.

For Forts and Batteries.—The Fortifications bill provides for an expenditure of $2,000,000 for new gun batteries; $1,237,000 for rapid fire guns; $334,733 for large guns, and $90,058 for artillery practice.

Postal Improvements.—The Post Office bill appropriated $500,000 for pneumatic tubes for transportation of postal matter, and $7,529,400 for the extension of the rural free delivery service. Of this sum $7,000,000 will be paid to carriers and the balance will be paid to clerks and special agents called into service by reason of the extension of the free delivery. The pay of such carriers is not to exceed $600 per year.

The President's Message.

President Roosevelt delivered his second message to the Fifty-seventh Congress on December 2. An abstract follows:

We still continue in a period of unbounded prosperity. This prosperity is not the creature of law, but undoubtedly the laws under which we work have been instrumental in creating the conditions which made it possible, and by unwise legislation it would be easy enough to destroy it.

As a people we have played a large part in the world, and we are bent upon making our future even larger than the past. In particular, the events of the last four years have definitely decided that, for woe or for weal, our place must be great among the nations. We may either fail greatly or succeed greatly; but we cannot avoid the endeavor from which either great failure or great success must come.

We do not shrink from the struggle before us. There are many problems for us to face at the outset of the twentieth century—grave problems abroad and still graver at home; but we know that we can solve them and will solve them.

No country has ever occupied a higher plane of material well-being than ours at the present moment. Never before has material well-being been so widely diffused among our people. Great fortunes have been accumulated, and yet in the aggregate these fortunes are small, indeed, when compared to the wealth of the people as a whole. There are more deposits in the savings banks, more owners of farms, more well-paid wage workers in this country now than ever before in our history.

Of course, when the conditions have favored the growth of so much that was good, they have also favored somewhat the growth of what was evil. It is eminently necessary that we should endeavor to cut out this evil, but let us keep a due sense of proportion, let us not in fixing our gaze upon the lesser evil forget the greater good. The evils are real and some of them are menacing, but they are the outgrowth, not of misery or decadence, but of the progress of our gigantic industrial development. This industrial development must not be checked, but side by side with it should go such progressive regulation as will diminish the evils. We should fail in our duty if we did not try to remedy the evils, but we shall succeed only if we proceed patiently, with practical common sense as well as resolution, separating the good from the bad and holding on to the former while endeavoring to get rid of the latter.

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The Regulation of Trusts.—In my message to the present Congress at its first session I discussed at length the question of the regulation of those big corporations commonly doing an inter-State business, often with some tendency to monopoly, which are popularly known as trusts. The experience of the past year has emphasized, in my opinion, the desirability of the steps I then proposed.

Corporations, and especially combinations of corporations, should be managed under public regulation. Experience has shown that under our system of government the necessary supervision cannot be obtained by State action. It must, therefore, be achieved by National action. Our aim is not to do away with corporations; on the contrary, these big aggregations are an inevitable development of modern industrialism, and the effort to destroy them would be futile unless accomplished in ways that would work the utmost mischief to the entire body politic. We can do nothing of good in the way of regulating and supervising these corporations until we fix clearly in our minds that we are not attacking the corporations, but endeavoring to do away with any evil in them. We draw the line against misconduct, not against wealth. The capitalist who, alone or in conjunction with his fellows, performs some great industrial feat, by which he wins money, is a well-doer, not a wrongdoer, provided only he works in proper and legitimate lines. We wish to favor such a man when he does well. Publicity can do no harm to the honest corporation, and we need not be overtender about sparing the dishonest corporation.

In curbing and regulating the combinations of capital which are or may become injurious to the public we must be careful not to stop the great enterprises which have legitimately reduced the cost of production, not to abandon the place which our country has won in the leadership of the international industrial world, not to strike down wealth with the result of closing factories and mines, of turning the wage-worker idle in the streets and leaving the farmer without a market for what he grows. Insistence upon the impossible means delay in achieving the possible, exactly as, on the other hand, the stubborn defense alike of what is good and what is bad in the existing system, the resolute effort to obstruct any attempt at betterment, betrays blindness to the historic truth that wise evolution is the sure safeguard against revolution.

The Powers of Congress.—No more important subject can come before the Congress than this of the regulation of inter-state business. This country cannot afford to sit supine on the plea that under our system of Government we are helpless in the presence of the new conditions, and unable to grapple with them or to cut out whatever of evil has arisen in connection with them. The power of the Congress to regulate inter-state commerce is an absolute and unqualified grant, and without limitations other than those prescribed by the Constitution. The Congress has Constitutional authority to make all laws necessary and proper for executing this power, and I am satisfied that this power has not been exhausted by any legislation now on the statute books. It is evident, therefore, that evils restrictive of commercial freedom and entailing restraint upon National commerce fall within the regulative power of the Congress, and that a wise and reasonable law would be a necessary and proper exercise of Congressional authority to the end that such evils should be eradicated.

I believe that monopolies, unjust discriminations, which prevent or cripple competition, fraudulent overcapitalization, and other evils in trust organizations and practices which injuriously affect inter-state trade can be prevented under the power of the Congress to "regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States" through regulations and requirements operating directly upon such commerce, the instrumentalities thereof, and those engaged therein.

I earnestly recommend this subject to the consideration of the Congress with a view to the passage of a law reasonable in its provisions and effective in its operations, upon which the questions can be finally adjudicated that now raise doubts as to the necessity of constitutional amendment. If it prove impossible to accomplish the purposes above set forth by such a law, then, assuredly, we should not shrink from amending the Constitution so as to secure beyond peradventure the power sought.

The Congress has not heretofore made any appropriation for the better enforcement of the anti-trust law as it now stands. Very much has been done by the Department of Justice in securing the enforcement of this law, but much more could be done if Congress would make a special appropriation for this purpose, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General.

One proposition advocated has been the reduction of the tariff as a means of reaching the evils of the trusts which fall within the category I have described. Not merely would this be wholly ineffective, but the diversion of our efforts in such a direction would mean the abandonment of an intelligent attempt to do away with these evils. Many of the largest corporations, many of those which should certainly be included in any proper scheme of regulation, would not be affected in the slightest degree by a change in the tariff, save as such change interfered with the general prosperity of the country. to remove the tariff as a punitive measure directed against trusts would inevitably result in ruin to the weaker competitors who are struggling against them.

Revision of the Tariff.—Stability of economic policy must always be the prime economic need of this country. This stability should not be fossilization. The country has acquiesced in the wisdom of the protective tariff principle. It is exceedingly undesirable that this system should be destroyed or that there should be violent and radical changes therein. Our past experience shows that great prosperity in this country has always come under a protective tariff, and that the country cannot prosper under fitful tariff changes at short intervals. Moreover, if the tariff laws as a whole work well, and if business has prospered under them and is prospering, it is better to endure for a time slight inconveniences and inequalities in some schedules than to upset business by too quick and too radical changes. It is most earnestly to be wished that we could treat the tariff from the standpoint solely of our business needs. It is, perhaps, too much to hope that partisanship may be entirely excluded from consideration of the subject, but at least it can be made secondary to the business interests of the country—that is, to the interests of our people as a whole. Unquestionably, these business interests will best be served if together with fixity of principle as regards the tariff we combine a system which will permit us from time to time to make the necessary reapplication of the principle to the shifting National needs.

One way in which the readjustment sought can be reached is by reciprocity treaties. It is greatly to be desired that such treaties may be adopted. They can be used to widen our markets and to give a greater field for the activities of our producers on the one hand, and on the other hand to secure in practical shape the lowering of duties when they are no longer needed for protection among our own people, or when the minimum of damage done may be disregarded for the sake of the maximum of good accomplished. If it prove impossible to ratify the pending treaties, and if there seem to be no warrant for the endeavor to execute others, or to amend the pending treaties so that they can be ratified, then the same end—to secure reciprocity—should be met by direct legislation. Wherever the tariff conditions are such that a needed change cannot with advantage be made by the application of the reciprocity idea, then it can be made outright by a lowering of duties on a given product. The unhurried and unbiased report of a tariff commission would show what changes should be made in the various schedules and how far these changes could go without also changing the great prosperity which this country is now enjoying, or upsetting its fixed economic policy.

The cases in which the tariff can produce a monopoly are so few as to constitute an inconsiderable factor in the question; but of course if in any case it be found that a given rate of duty does promote a monopoly which works ill, no protectionist would object to such reduction of the duty as would equalize competition.

In my judgment the tariff on anthracite coal should be removed, and anthracite put actually where it now is nominally, on the free list. This would have no effect at all save in crises; but in crises it might be of service to the people.

Financial Legislation.—Interest rates are a potent factor in business activity, and in order that these rates may be equalized to meet the varying needs of the seasons and of widely separated communities, and to prevent the recurrence of financial stringencies which injuriously affect legitimate business, it is necessary that there should be an element of elasticity in our monetary system. Banks are the natural servants of commerce, and upon them should be placed, as far as practicable, the burden of furnishing and maintaining a circulation adequate to supply the needs of our diversified industries and of our domestic and foreign commerce, and the issue of this should be so regulated that a sufficient supply should be always available for the business interests of the country.

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It would be both unwise and unnecessary at this time to attempt to reconstruct our financial system, which has been the growth of a century, but some additional legislation is, I think, desirable. It is suggested that all future legislation on the subject should be with the view of encouraging the use of such instrumentalities as will automatically supply every legitimate demand of productive industries and of commerce, not only in the amount, but in the character of circulation, and of making all kinds of money interchangeable, and, at the will of the holder, convertible into the established gold standard.

Labor and Capital.—This is an era of federation and combination. Exactly as business men find they must often work through corporations, and as it is a constant tendency of these corporations to grow larger, so it is often necessary for laboring men to work in federations, and these have become important factors of modern industrial life. Both kinds of federation, capitalistic and labor, can do much good, and as a necessary corollary they can both do evil. Each must refrain from arbitrary or tryannous interference with the rights of others. Organized capital and organized labor alike should remember that in the long run the interest of each must be brought into harmony with the interest of the general public, and the conduct of each must conform to the fundamental rules of obedience to the law, of individual freedom and of justice and fair dealing toward all. It is of the highest importance that employer and employe alike should endeavor to appreciate each the viewpoint of the other and the sure disaster that will come upon both in the long run if either grows to take as habitual an attitude of sour hostility and distrust toward the other. Few people deserve better of the country than those representatives both of capital and labor—and there are many such—who work continually to bring about a good understanding of this kind, based upon wisdom and upon broad and kindly sympathy between employers and employed. Above all, we need to remember that any kind of class animosity in the political world is, if possible, even more wicked, even more destructive to national welfare, than sectional, race or religious animosity. We can get good government only upon condition that we keep true to the principles upon which this nation was founded, and judge each man not as a part of a class, but upon his individual merits.

It is earnestly hoped that a Secretary of Commerce may be created, with a seat in the Cabinet. The rapid multiplication of questions affecting labor and capital, the growth and complexity of the organizations through which both labor and capital now find expression, the steady tendency toward the employment of capital in huge corporations, and the wonderful strides of this country toward leadership in the international business world justify an urgent demand for the creation of such a position. Substantially all the leading commercial bodies in this country have united in requesting its creation. The creation of such a department would in itself be an advance toward dealing with and exercising supervision over the whole subject of the great corporations doing an interstate business, and with this end in view the Congress should endow the department with large powers, which could be increased as experience might show the need.

Reciprocity with Cuba.—I hope soon to submit to the Senate a reciprocity treaty with Cuba. On May 20 last the United States kept its promise to the island by formally vacating Cuban soil and turning Cuba over to those whom her own people had chosen as the first officials of the new Republic.

Cuba lies at our doors, and whatever affects her for good or for ill affects us also. So much have our people felt this that in the Platt amendment we definitely took the ground that Cuba must hereafter have closer political relations with us than with any other power. Thus in a sense Cuba has become a part of our international political system. This makes it necessary that in return she should be given some of the benefits of becoming part of our economic system.

A convention with Great Britain has been concluded, which will be at once laid before the Senate for ratification, providing for reciprocal trade arrangements between the United States and Newfoundland on substantially the lines of the convention formerly negotiated by the Secretary of State, Mr. Blaine.

The formation of the international tribunal which sits at The Hague is an event of good omen from which great consequences for the welfare of all mankind may flow. It is far better, where possible, to invoke such a permanent tribunal than to create special arbitrators for a given purpose.

It is a matter of sincere congratulation to our country that the United States and Mexico should have been the first to use the good offices of The Hague court.

I commend to the favorable consideration of the Congress the Hawaiian fire claims, which were the subject of careful investigation during the last session.

The Isthmian Canal.—The Congress has wisely provided that we shall build at once an isthmian canal, if possible at Panama. The Attorney-General reports that we can undoubtedly acquire good title from the French Panama Canal Company. Negotiations are now pending with Colombia to secure her assent to our building the canal. This canal will be one of the greatest engineering feats of the twentieth century; a greater engineering feat than has yet been accomplished during the history of mankind. The work should be carried out as a continuing policy without regard to change of administration; and it should be begun under circumstances which will make it a matter of pride for all administrations to continue the policy.

During the Fall of 1901 a communication was addressed to the Secretary of State asking whether permission would be granted by the President to a corporation to lay a cable from a point on the California coast to the Philippine Islands by way of Hawaii. A statement of conditions or terms upon which such corporation would undertake to lay and operate a cable was volunteered.

In consequence of this solicitation of the cable company certain conditions were formulated, upon which the President was willing to allow access to certain soundings and to consent to the landing and laying of the cable, subject to any alterations or additions thereto imposed by the Congress.

Among the conditions is one reserving the power of the Congress to modify or repeal any or all of them.

Of Porto Rico it is only necessary to say that the prosperity of the island and the wisdom with which it has been governed have been such as to make it serve as an example of all that is best in insular administration.

Policy of Irrigation.—It is to be hoped that the Congress will make liberal appropriations for the continuance of the service already established and for its further extension.

Legislation should be provided for the protection of the game, and the wild creatures generally, on the forest reserves.

In the Philippines.—On July 4 last, on the one hundred and twenty-sixth anniversary of the Declaration of our Independence, peace and amnesty were promulgated in the Philippine Islands. Some trouble has since from time to time threatened with the Mohammedan Moros, but with the late insurrectionary Filipinos the war has entirely ceased. Civil government has now been introduced. Not only does each Filipino enjoy such rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness as he has never before known during the recorded history of the islands, but the people, taken as a whole, now enjoy a measure of self-government greater than that granted to any other Orientals by any foreign power and greater than that enjoyed by any other Orientals under their own governments, save the Japanese alone. No policy ever entered into by the American people has vindicated itself in more signal manner than the policy of holding the Philippines. Taking the work of the army and the civil authorities together, it may be questioned whether anywhere else in modern times the world has seen a better example of real constructive statesmanship than our people have given in the Philippine Islands. High praise should also be given those Filipinos, in the aggregate very numerous, who have accepted the new conditions and joined with our representatives to work with hearty good will for the welfare of the islands.

Needs of the Army and Navy.—The army has been reduced to the minimum allowed by law. It is very small for the size of the nation, and most certainly should be kept at the highest point of efficiency.

For the first time in our history naval manoeuvres on a large scale are being held under the immediate command of the Admiral of the navy. Constantly increasing attention is being paid to the gunnery of the navy, but it is yet far from what it should be. I earnestly urge that the increase asked for by the Secretary of the Navy in the appropriation for improving the marksmanship be granted.

Affairs of Alaska.—I especially urge upon the Congress the need of wise legislation for Alaska. It is not to our credit as a nation that Alaska, which has been ours for thirty-five years, should still have as poor a system of laws as is the case. No country has a more valuable possession—in mineral wealth, in fisheries, furs, forests, and also in land available for certain kinds of farming and stock growing. It is a territory of great size and varied resources, well fitted to support a large permanent population. Alaska needs a good land law and such provision for homesteads and pre-emptions as will encourage permanent settlement.

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Stocks, Produce and Commodities.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

The new home of the New York Stock Exchange in Wall and Broad streets will be one of the finest buildings in the financial section of the city. It is being erected at the cost of about $1,500,000, and in its construction a number of difficult engineering problems are being solved, to be of use in the construction of other buildings in that part of town.

The structure is four stories high, built largely of white marble, and architecturally beautiful outside and in. The main entrance is on Broad street, from which the board room and all the rooms more commonly used will be reached.

The building is to be lighted by electricity, generated by the Exchange's own plant, and a complete system of refrigeration, for keeping the interior air at an even temperature in Summer, will be installed.

During the work on the new building the Exchange has met in the Produce Exchange Building.

Prices of seats in the Stock Exchange took an upward tendency during 1902. The highest amount ever given for a seat on 'Change was $80,000, paid on December 26, 1901. Between September, 1901, and May, 1902, the prices have ranged as follows: September 12, $62,000; September 20, $65,000; December 5, $71,000; December 22, $75,000; December 26, $80,000; February 14, 1902, $70,000; March 2, $60,000; April 30, $70,000. The original cost of a seat was $400. The initiation fee on the Exchange is $1,000.

In 1902 the Listing Committee of the Stock Exchange admitted to the list the 4 per cent certificates of rente of the Imperial Russian Government, taking in this way the first step toward establishing a foreign bond department. The issue is 2,310,000,000 roubles, equivalent to $1,188,495,000. The Listing Committee ruled that for the purpose of dealing in these bonds two roubles should be considered the equivalent of one dollar.

The following table, showing the highest and lowest prices of active stocks for the year ending December 1, 1902, was compiled for The American Almanac by the Wall Street Journal.

Stock.	High. Date.	High. Price.	Low. Date.	Low. Price.
Amalgamated Copper	Feb. 1	79	Nov. 12	53
Am. Car & Foundry	Oct. 3	37⅝	Apr. 11	28¼
Am. Car & Foundry prf.	Oct. 31	93⅜	Jan. 14	85¼
Am. Cotton Oil	Apr. 28	57¾	Jan. 10	30½
Am. Cotton Oil prf.	Apr. 23	99½	Feb. 3	86
Am. Express	Aug. 28	265	Jan. 13	210
Am. Ice	Jan. 2	31⅞	July 11	9½
Am. Ice prf.	Jan. 3	67	July 10	32
Am. Linseed	Apr. 30	28	Jan. 14	15
Am. Malt	May 26	7½	Jan. 20	5
Am. Malt prf.	Sept. 5	29	Jan. 20	21
Am. Smelting & Ref.	May 26	49⅝	Nov. 28	37
Am. Smelting & Ref. prf.	June 23	100⅛	Nov. 28	87½
Am. Sugar Ref.	Mar. 31	135½	Nov. 11	113
Am. Sugar Ref. prf.	Aug. 26	122	Jan. 2	115
Anaconda C. M. Co.	Feb. 1	146	Nov. 10	83
Ann Arbor	May 16	48¾	Feb. 20	33
Ann Arbor prf.	May 15	77⅛	Jan. 9	63
Atch., T. & S. F.	Sept. 9	96⅝	Jan. 27	74¼
Atch., T. & S. F. prf.	Sept. 2	106⅝	Jan. 27	95½
Baltimore & Ohio	Sept. 10	118½	Nov. 14	95½
Baltimore & Ohio prf.	Sept. 19	99	Sept. 26	92½
Brooklyn Union Gas	Aug. 28	253	Jan. 4	210
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	July 21	72⅜	Nov. 14	54¾
Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts.	Aug. 26	128	Apr. 4	110
Canadian Pacific	Sept. 3	145¼	Jan. 28	112¼
Canada Southern	Nov. 19	76	Nov. 19	76
Chesapeake & Ohio	Sept. 3	57½	Nov. 14	43
Chicago & Alton	July 16	45⅜	Nov. 10	30
Chicago & Alton prf.	July 17	79	Nov. 12	68
Corn Products	Mar. 24	38⅜	July 15	27
Corn Products prf.	Mar. 25	90	Nov. 14	80
Chi. & Eastern Illinois	July 30	220¾	Jan. 21	122¾
Chi. Great West	Aug. 20	35	Jan. 25	43
Chi. Great West. prf. A.	Apr. 17	90	Nov. 14	82
Chi. Great West. prf. B.	Aug. 20	51¾	Nov. 14	38
Chi., Ind. & Louisville	Aug. 19	91¼	Jan. 16	41¼
Chi., Ind. & L. prf.	Aug. 19	91¼	Jan. 27	54½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	Sept. 20	198¾	Jan. 27	160
Chi., Mil. & St. P. prf.	Sept. 20	200¾	Jan. 14	186½
Chi. & Northwestern	Apr. 29	271	Jan. 14	204⅛
Chi. & Northwestern prf.	Apr. 29	274½	Jan. 18	230
Chi., St. P., M. & O.	Apr. 30	170½	Feb. 6	140
Chi. Terminal Transit	Aug. 19	24⅞	Feb. 21	15¼
Chi. Term. Transit prf.	Sept. 10	44	Feb. 20	30½
Chi. Union Traction	Apr. 29	23	Jan. 8	10¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	Aug. 8	108⅜	Nov. 10	93
Colorado Fuel & Iron	Apr. 24	110½	Aug. 22	73¾
Consolidated Gas	Apr. 25	230¾	Nov. 14	211
Delaware & Hudson	Jan. 7	184½	Nov. 14	153½
Del., Lack. & Western	Feb. 4	297	Nov. 14	231
Denver & Rio Grande	Aug. 21	51⅞	Nov. 28	38⅞
Denver & Rio G. prf.	Aug. 21	96⅝	Nov. 12	88
Erie	Jan. 2	44⅝	Nov. 14	32¾
Erie 1st prf.	Jan. 2	75⅜	Nov. 14	63½
Erie 2d prf.	Jan. 2	63¾	Nov. 28	44½
Evansville & Terre Haute.	Mar. 7	74⅜	Mar. 26	70
General Electric	Apr. 9	324	Oct. 13	170¼
Geo. A. Fuller Co.	July 24	64	May 17	40
Great Northern prf.	Sept. 4	202¼	Mar. 5	181½
Hocking Valley	Aug. 8	106	Mar. 15	66
Hocking Valley prf.	Aug. 7	97¼	Jan. 14	81½
Illinois Central	Aug. 27	173½	Jan. 14	187
International Paper	Mar. 20	23⅝	Nov. 10	17½
International Paper prf.	Jan. 7	77¼	Oct. 7	70½
Iowa Central	Aug. 21	51¾	Jan. 15	37½
Iowa Central prf.	Apr. 28	90⅜	Nov. 14	65
Lake Erie & Western	Jan. 23	71½	Nov. 12	50
Lake Erie & Western prf.	Feb. 6	138	Oct. 8	120
Long Island	May 2	91⅞	Nov. 18	72½
Louisville & Nashville	Aug. 20	159½	Jan. 27	102⅝
Manhattan Elevated	Nov. 24	158	Mar. 12	128
Metropolitan Street Ry.	Feb. 5	174	Oct. 13	135
Mexican National ctfs.	Sept. 4	21¾	Jan. 15	14⅛
Minn. & St. Louis	Apr. 19	115	Jan. 27	105
Minn. & St. Louis prf.	Apr. 28	127¾	Jan. 22	118½
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	Oct. 20	83	Jan. 2	36½
M., St. P. & S. S. M. prf.	Sept. 12	139	Jan. 14	90
Missouri, Kan. & Tex.	Sept. 10	35¾	Mar. 5	24
Missouri, Kan. & Tex. prf.	Sept. 10	69¾	Jan. 13	51
Missouri Pacific	Sept. 10	125½	Mar. 11	96¾
National Biscuit	Mar. 20	53¼	Nov. 12	40
National Lead	Sept. 26	32	Jan. 18	15½
National Lead prf.	Oct. 2	96	Jan. 16	78½
New Jersey Central	Jan. 6	198	Nov. 20	165
N. Y. Air Brake	Apr. 21	196	Mar. 17	148
N. Y. Central	Jan. 2	168⅞	Nov. 20	165
N. Y. C. & St. L.	Aug. 8	57⅜	Nov. 14	40
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st prf.	Jan. 27	124½	Nov. 15	110½
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d prf.	Aug. 7	106	Nov. 15	180
N. Y., N. H. & H.	Apr. 28	255	Jan. 10	209½
N. Y. Ont. & Western	Sept. 8	37⅝	Nov. 19	28¾
Norfolk & Western com.	Oct. 17	80¾	Jan. 14	58
Norfolk & Western prf.	July 23	98	Feb. 21	90
North American new	Sept. 3	134	Jan. 28	88
Pacific Coast	Sept. 9	80¾	June 23	67¼
Pacific Coast 1st prf.	Mar. 25	106	Jan. 6	100½
Pacific Coast 2d prf.	Sept. 8	84¾	Nov. 11	74½
Pacific Mail	Mar. 10	49⅜	Nov. 15	37
Pennsylvania	Sept. 4	170	Jan. 14	147
P., C., C. & St. L.	Sept. 4	105½	Jan. 7	80½
People's Gas	Sept. 5	109½	Jan. 15	98⅛
Pere Marquette	Sept. 10	85½	Feb. 15	71⅞
Pressed Steel Car	Oct. 3	63½	Jan. 14	39
Pressed Steel Car prf.	Oct. 25	96½	Feb. 4	82¼
Pullman Palace Car	Apr. 29	250	Jan. 13	215
Reading	Sept. 3	78½	Mar. 10	52¼
Reading 1st prf.	Sept. 10	90¼	Mar. 10	79⅞
Reading 2d prf.	Sept. 11	80⅞	Jan. 14	60
Republic Iron & Steel	Sept. 8	24¾	Jan. 2	15⅝
Republic Iron & Steel prf.	Aug. 22	78⅜	Jan. 16	68
Rock Island Co	Nov. 12	48¾	Nov. 14	41
Rock Island Co. prf.	Nov. 26	85¼	Nov. 14	71
St. J. & G. I. 1st prf.	Sept. 19	81½	Feb. 6	62
St. J. & G. I. 2d prf.	Sept. 2	42	Jan. 7	27
St. L. & S. F. 1st prf.	Jan. 30	90	Nov. 12	81
St. L. & S. F. 2d prf.	July 30	80⅜	Nov. 12	70
St. Louis Southwestern	Aug. 13	39	Mar. 6	24⅜
St. Louis Southwestern prf	Sept. 9	80	Mar. 5	55¼
Southern Pacific	Sept. 10	81¼	Jan. 27	58
Southern Railway	Apr. 15	40½	Nov. 19	31
Southern Railway prf.	Apr. 15	98½	Nov. 10	91
Tennessee Coal & Iron	Apr. 24	74⅝	Nov. 14	54⅜
Texas Pacific	Sept. 3	54⅝	Jan. 15	37⅛
Third Avenue	Feb. 7	134	Jan. 8	122
Union Bag & Paper	Apr. 3	18¼	Nov. 10	11½
Union Bag & Paper prf.	Apr. 4	83⅜	Jan. 16	72
Union Pacific	Aug. 26	113¼	Nov. 19	98⅛
Union Pacific prf.	Aug. 29	95	Mar. 6	86⅝
U. S. Leather	Sept. 22	15¼	Feb. 20	11⅞
U. S. Leather prf.	Sept. 22	91¼	Jan. 21	79⅞
U. S. Rubber	Oct. 1	19⅝	Jan. 2	14
U. S. Rubber prf.	Mar. 24	64	Jan. 14	50½
U. S. Steel	Jan. 7	46¾	Nov. 12	35⅝
U. S. Steel prf.	Jan. 7	97¾	Nov. 12	82⅝
Wabash	Sept. 10	38⅝	Jan. 14	21½
Wabash prf.	Sept. 10	54½	Jan. 13	41⅜
Western Union Telegraph.	Aug. 22	95⅜	July 10	84⅛
Wheeling & Lake Erie	Sept. 9	30¼	Jan. 27	17⅜
Wheeling & L. E. 1st prf.	Apr. 29	66	Jan. 27	49
Wisconsin Central	Aug. 20	31	Jan. 30	81
Wisconsin Central prf.	Aug. 29	57⅜	Jan. 24	39½
Wells-Fargo Co.	Aug. 28	255	Jan. 24	951⅛

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HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES OF STOCKS FROM 1896 TO 1901.

(Compiled by the Hulgirt & Fraser Co.)

The following tables show the range of prices for produce and the more active speculative stocks in the Chicago and New York markets for a term of years.

Stocks.	Par.	1896.		1897.		1898.		1899.		1900.		1901.	
Adams Express Co.	100	Low..	125 Aug.	147¾s	Feb.	97¼x	Ap.	109s	Jan.	111	Jan.	145s	Jan.
do	100	High.	154 Nov.	165s	Oct.	180s	Feb.	119s	Feb.	159	Nov.	202s	Dec.
Albany & Susquehanna	100	Low..	170 July	170s	Feb.	183s	Feb.	206½	May	204	July		
do	100	High.	183¼ May	177½s	Apr.	186	Feb.	210	Oct.	205	Dec.		
Amalgamated Copper	100	Low..								89¾	Dec.	60½	Dec.
do	100	High.								99½	Nov.	130	June
Am. Car & Foundry	100	Low..								103	Oct.	122	Jan.
do	100	High.								121¾	May	135¾	Nov.
do Pref.	100	Low..								81	Oct.	97¾	June
do	100	High.								68⅝	Sept.	72	Dec.
American Cotton Oil	100	Low..	8 July	9½	May	15½	Mar.	30	Dec.	30	June	24	Mar.
do	100	High.	19 Jan.	26⅝	Sept.	39¾	Aug.	46	Nov.	37¾	Aug.	35½	June
do Pref.	100	Low..	37 Aug.	52¾	Feb.	66	Mar.	88¼	Jan.	88¾	Sept.	85	Apr.
do	100	High.	69 Feb.	80½	Sept.	90⅜	Aug.	97	Oct.	100	Apr.	91½	Jan.
Am. District Telegraph	100	Low..	30 Apr.	21½	Dec.	22	May	30	Oct.	24¾	Jan.	32	Oct.
do	100	High.	39 Sept.	27	July	30	Sept.	52½	Mar.	37	Nov.	40	May
American Express Co.	100	Low..	105 Aug.	109½s	Jan.	116s	Jan.	153s	June	142	Mar.	168s	Jan.
do	100	High.	116 May	119½s	Nov.	153s	Nov.	160½s	Aug.	159	Dec.	210	Nov.
American Ice	100	Low..						31	Dec.	27½	June	25¾	Oct.
do	100	High.						41¼	Sept.	49½	Apr.	41⅝	Mar.
do Pref.	100	Low..						72⅝	Dec.	69½	June	62	Oct.
do	100	High.						85	Sept.	78½	Feb.	77⅞	Mar.
American Linseed	100	Low..						8⅜	June	6	Nov.	5⅜	Jan.
do	100	High.						16⅝	Nov.	16¼	Feb.	20⅝	July
do Pref.	100	Low..						44¼	June	34½	Dec.	31	Jan.
do	100	High.						61	Dec.	60	Feb.	66	July
American Locomotive	100	Low..										22½	Aug.
do	100	High.										33⅝	Nov.
do Pref.	100	Low..										83⅜	Oct.
do	100	High.										91⅝	Nov.
American Malting	100	Low..				24	July	6½	Dec.	3	June	4½	Feb.
do	100	High.				38	Aug.	37½	Jan.	7⅝	Jan.	8	June
do Pref.	100	Low..				76½	July	24	Dec.	18¾	June	22½	Dec.
do	100	High.				88	Dec.	87¼	Jan.	31½	Jan.	30	June
Am. Smelting & Refining	100	Low..						39	Dec.	34½	June	38½	Oct.
do	100	High.						59	Apr.	56½	Dec.	69	Apr.
do Pref.	100	Low..						77½	Dec.	85	June	88	Feb.
do	100	High.						94½	Apr.	99	Nov.	104⅞	June
Am. Spirits Mfg. Co.	100	Low..	4½ Aug.	6¼	Nov.	6½	Jan.	3	Dec.	1½	Sept.	2	Jan.
do	100	High.	14⅞ Nov.	15⅞	Aug.	15⅜	June	15½	Mar.	4	Feb.	2½	Mar.
do Pref.	100	Low..	15¼ Oct	15	Dec.	16	Mar.	29½	June	14	Sept.		
do	100	High.	33¼ Nov.	36	Aug.	41⅜	Aug.	41¼	Mar.	14	Sept.		
American Steel Hoop	100	Low..						24	May	17	June	22	Jan.
do	100	High.						48⅜	Nov.	50½	Feb.	49	Apr.
do Pref.	100	Low..						70	May	64½	Sept.	69	Jan.
do	100	High.						86¾	Sept.	86	Feb.	97½	Apr.
American Steel & Wire	100	Low..						32	Dec.	28½	June	38	Mar.
do	100	High.						72	May	59⅞	Apr.	53¼	Feb.
do Pref.	100	Low..						84	Dec.	69½	June	83¾	Jan.
do	100	High.						106¾	Mar.	95	Feb.	112⅛	Apr.
American Sugar Ref'g Co.	100	Low..	93 Aug.	109¼	Mar.	107½	Mar.	114½	Dec.	95¼	Mar.	103⅛	Dec.
do	100	High.	129⅝ Apr.	139½	Sept.	146⅜	Aug.	182	Mar.	149	Dec.	153	June
do Pref.	100	Low..	92⅛ Aug.			103	Mar.	110	Jan.	107	Mar.	111	Dec.
do	100	High.	105½ June	100½	Jan.	116	Jan.	123	Mar.	118	July	130	July
American Tel. & Tel. Co.	100	Low..		121½	Sept.							157⅛	Nov.
do	100	High.										161	Sept.
American Tin Plate	100	Low..						29	Dec.	18	June	55	Jan.
do	100	High.						52¾	Apr.	57½	Dec.	80	Apr.
do Pref.	100	Low..						74	Dec.	70¾	June	87	Jan.
do	100	High.						93½	Feb.	92	Dec.	121	Apr.
American Tobacco Co.	50	Low..	51 Aug.	67½	Feb.	83⅜	Jan.	78½x	Dec.	84½	June	99	May
do	50	High.	95 Apr.	96⅝	Aug.	153¾	Sept.	229½	Apr.	115	Oct.	146½	Oct.
do Pref.	100	Low..	95 Aug.	100	Feb.	112¼	Mar.	121	Dec.	128	May	137	Jan.
do	100	High.	105 Nov.	115	Aug.	135½	Aug.	150	Mar.	140	Feb.	157	July
American Tel. & Cable	100	Low..	78 Aug.	85½s	Jan.	88s	Mar.	94s	Dec.	87	Sept.	94s	Jan.
do	100	High.	97 May	94s	June	98½s	Dec.	105	Apr.	98¼	Jan.	100	Apr.
American Woolen Co.	100	Low..								21½	Dec.	13¼	Mar.
do	100	High.								22½	Dec.	21⅝	Jan.
do Pref.	100	Low..								76	Dec.	70	Mar.
do	100	High.								76⅜	Dec.	82¾	July
Anaconda Mining	25	Low..						31¼	Dec.	37⅞	June	25⅛	Dec.
do	25	High.						70	Apr.	54⅝	Apr.	64⅛x	Apr.
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	Low..	8¼ Aug.	9¼	Apr.	10¼	Apr.	17	May	18⅝	Jan.	42½	Jan.
do	100	High.	18 Nov.	17	Sept.	19⅝	Dec.	24⅞	Feb.	48⅝	Dec.	91	June
do Pref.	100	Low..	14½ Aug.	17	Apr.	22⅞	Mar.	50⅝	Jan.	58½	Jan.	70	May
do	100	High.	28⅛ Feb.	35½	Sept.	52½	Dec.	68¼	Aug.	89⅛	Dec.	108	May
Baltimore & Ohio	100	Low..	10½ Sept.	9	July	12⅝	Jan.	43⅞v	Jun.	55¼	Jan.	81⅝	May
do	100	High.	44 Jan.	21¼	Sept.	72¾*	Dec.	61¼v	Apr.	89⅞	Jan.	113	May
do Pref.	100	Low..						67½v	Jun.	72⅝	Jan.	83⅜	Feb.
do	100	High.						85½v	Nov	90	Apr.	97	June
Boston & Alby. (Bost. Ex.)	100	Low..	200 Aug.	209	Jan.	211½	Mar.	238	Dec.	238	Mar.	251	Jan.
do	100	High.	217 Jan.	220	Aug.	262½	Sept.	280	June	255	Dec.	265	Apr.
Bost. & Lowell (Bost. Ex.)	100	Low..	200 Aug.	205	Jan.	215	Apr.	227	Jan.	241	Jan.	238	July
do	100	High.	209 June	220	Dec.	227¼	Dec.	250	Nov.	249	Apr.	248	Apr.
Boston & Me. (Boston Ex.)	100	Low..	149 Aug.	157	June	160	Mar.	170	Jan.	187	Apr.	189	Dec.
do	100	High.	171 Feb.	170	Sept.	172	Dec.	210	Oct.	202½	Jan.	200	Apr.
Boston & Prov. (Bost. Ex.)	100	Low..	248 Aug.	261	Jan.	268	Jan.	283¼	Jan.	297	Jan.	297	May
do	100	High.	267 Mar.	268	Dec.	283¼	Nov.	308	Oct.	305	Mar.	307	Apr.
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	100	Low..	18 Aug.	18⅝	Jan.	35	Mar	61	Dec.	47½	Sept	55⅞	Oct.
do	100	High.	25¼ Apr.	37⅝	Dec.	78⅝	Dec.	137	Apr.	88⅝	Dec.	88⅛	Nov.
Brooklyn Union Gas	100	Low..	73½ Aug.	85	Jan.	106	Mar.	130	Dec.	140	Jan.	115	Jan.
do	100	High.	98 Nov.	137	Sept.	140¼	Dec.	160	Mar.	183	Dec.	228	Apr.
Brunswick Dock & C. I.	100	Low..				7½	Oct.	9¼	May	6¼	June	8⅜	Jan.
do	100	High.				14	June	20⅝	Aug	16⅝	Jan.	14⅝	Mar.
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts.	100	Low..	10 Jan.	16⅝	Mar	25	Mar.	30¼	Mar.	52	Feb.	17	Mar.
do	100	High.	28 May	31	Dec.	44	Sept.	59	Nov	85	Dec.	123	Nov.
do Pref.	100	Low..	51 May	54½s	Jly.	62	May	89	May	92	Jan	116	Mar.
do	100	High.	62½ May	66¾	Dec.	76½	Sept.	103	Dec.	125	Dec.	146	Nov.
Burlington, C. R. & N.	100	Low..	70 Mar.	68s	Apr.	65s	Mar.	100	Jan.	119	Jan.	120	Feb.
do	100	High.	70½ Dec.	76s	Aug.	89s	Dec.	110	Jan.	130½	Oct.	136	Sept.

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HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES OF STOCKS, 1896-1901.—Continued.

Stocks.	Par.	1896.		1897.		1898.		1899.		1900.		1901.	
Canada Southern Ry.	100 Low	40¾	Aug.	44½	Jan	44½	Mar.	46¼	Dec.	47⅝	Feb.	54⅛	Jan.
do	100 High	51¾	Feb.	62½	Sept.	58	Dec.	70	Jan.	61¾	Dec.	80	Nov.
Canadian Pacific Ry.	100 Low	52	Jan.	46½	Mar.	72	Apr.	84⅝	Mar.	84¾	Sept.	87	May
do	100 High	62¾	May	82	Dec.	90½	Jan.	99½	May	99¾	Feb.	117⅛	May
Central R. R. of N. J.	100 Low	87½	Aug.	68¼	May	84½	Nov.	97	Jan.	115	Jan.	145⅝	Jan.
do	100 High	110	Nov.	103¼	Jan.	99	Dec.	126⅜	Nov.	150½	Dec.	196⅜	Dec.
Chesapeake & Ohio.	100 Low	11	Aug.	15⅝	Mar.	17¼	Mar.	23¾	May	24	June	29	May
do	100 High	18½	Nov.	27½	Aug.	26⅜	Dec.	31⅞	Dec.	42¾	Dec.	52⅝	May
Chicago & Alton.	100 Low	146	Aug.	147s	July	150s	Mar.	168	Jan.	31	Oct.	27	May
do	100 High	164	Nov.	170s	Mar.	172	Dec.	175½	Mar.	42	Dec.	50½	Apr.
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy.	100 Low	53	Aug.	69⅜	Jan.	85⅞	Mar.	114¼	Dec.	119½	Jan.	138¼	Jan.
do	100 High	83¾	Nov.	102¼	Sept.	125¼	Dec	149½	Feb	144	Dec.	199¾	Apr.
Chicago & East. Illinois.	100 Low	37½	Aug.	37¼	June	49	Apr.	59¾	Jan.	88	Jan.	91	Jan.
do	100 High	43	Jan.	61	Sept.	66	June	100¼	Sept.	109	Mar.	140	Nov.
do Pref.	100 Low	90	Aug.	95	Nov.	102	Jan.	112¾	Jan.	119½	Jan.	120½	Jan.
do do	100 High	100½	Mar.	103	Sept.	113½	Feb.	132⅝	Sept.	125	Aug.	136	Apr.
Chicago & Great Western.	100 Low	4	Oct.	3⅝	June	9¼	Feb.	10⅜	Dec.	9⅞	Sept.	16	Jan.
do	100 High	10⅜	June	20⅝	Aug.	18	Aug.	20⅝	Jan.	18	Dec.	27	Nov.
do 4 p. c. deb.	100 Low	.....		71½	Oct.	71¼	July	82	Dec.	81	June	90	July
do do	100 High	.....		76s	Dec.	85	Dec.	103½	Aug.	94¼	Dec.	94¾	Mar.
do 5 p. c. pref. A.	100 Low	.....		31½	Aug.	28	Mar.	59¾	Jan.	68½	Aug.	75	May
do do	100 High	.....		43	Sept.	54	Dec.	85½	Aug.	82	Dec.	90½	June
do 4 p. c. pref. B	100 Low	.....		19	Aug.	20	Apr.	28	June	30	June	41	Dec.
do do	100 High	.....		33⅛	Sept.	32	Nov.	44⅝	Sept.	45	Dec.	56	Mar.
Chicago, Ind. & Louisville.	100 Low	.....		8	Oct.	7	Feb.	7¾	Jan.	14	Jan.	3	Jan.
do	100 High	.....		13	Aug.	11	July	19	Nov.	29	Apr.	52⅞	Dec.
do Pref.	100 Low	.....		26	Nov.	23	Apr	31	Jan.	45¼	Jan.	58¾	Jan.
do do	100 High	59⅞	Aug.	38¼	Sept	38½	July	52½	Nov.	64	Dec.	77¾	Sept.
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul.	100 Low	80	Nov.	69¾	Apr.	83¼	Apr.	112	Dec.	108½	June	134	May
do	100 High	117½	Aug.	102	Sept.	120¾	Dec.	136⅛	Sept.	148¼	Dec.	188	May
do Pref.	100 Low	131	Dec.	130½	May	140	Apr.	165	Dec.	169½	Jan.	175	May
do do	100 High	85½	Aug.	146	Sept.	166½	Dec.	179	Sept.	187½	Dec.	200	May
Chicago & Northwestern.	100 Low	106¾	Apr.	101¾	Apr.	113¼	Mar.	141¼	Jan.	150½	June	168⅛	Jan.
do	100 High	140¾	Aug.	132½	Sept.	143¼	Dec.	173	Sept.	173¾	Dec.	215	May
do Pref.	100 Low	152	Dec.	153	Jan.	163	Jan.	188	Jan.	195⅛	May	207	Mar.
do do	100 High	49¼	Aug.	165½	Sept.	191½	Nov.	210⅞	Sept.	220	Dec.	248	Apr.
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific.	100 Low	74⅞	Feb.	60¼	Apr.	80	Mar.	100	Dec.	102	June	116⅞	Jan.
do	100 High	30½	Aug.	97¼	Sept.	114⅞	Dec.	122⅛	Jan.	122⅛	Dec.	175¼	June
Chicago, St. P., M. & O.	100 Low	49⅝	Dec.	47	Jan.	65	Mar.	91	Feb.	110	Oct.	125	Mar.
do	100 High	117	Jan.	89½	Sept.	94	Dec	126½	Sept.	126	Nov.	146¾	Nov.
do Pref.	100 Low	133	Dec.	133½	Jan.	148s	Jan	170	Jan.	172	Feb.	180	Mar.
do do	100 High	.....		150⅝	Dec.	170	Nov.	185	Sept.	175	Mar.	201	Apr.
Chicago Term. Tran. R. R.	100 Low	.....		.....		4½	Jan.	7½	Jan.	8¼	Oct	10½	Jan.
do	100 High	.....		.....		9⅝	Mar.	25¼	Mar	14⅞	Dec.	31	Apr.
do Pref.	100 Low	.....		.....		22½	Jan.	31¼	Dec.	26½	Oct.	28¾	Dec.
do do	100 High	.....		.....		37½	Aug.	56½	Mar.	39¾	Apr.	57½	Apr.
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	100 Low	19½	Aug.	21¼	June	25	Mar.	42⅞	Jan.	55	June	73	May
do	100 High	39½	Feb.	41½	Sept.	47½	Aug.	64⅜	Nov.	76	Dec.	101	Nov
do Pref.	100 Low	73	Aug.	63	June	77½	Mar.	94	May	103½	June	115¾	Jan.
do do	100 High	90½	Feb.	86½	Sept.	97	Dec.	108	Dec.	118	Dec.	124	Nov.
Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling.	100 Low	36	Aug.	39	Nov.	43	Nov.	9	July	14½	Jan.	27⅝	Jan.
do	100 High	54½	May	49¼	Dec.	53½	Sept	16¾	Jan.	30	Nov.	42½	Nov.
Cleveland & Pitts., Guar.	100 Low	155	Jan.	161s	Apr.	169½s	June	184⅝	Mar.	46	Jan.	189s	June
do	100 High	162	May	168½s	Sep.	174s	Aug.	190s	Sept	72	Apr.	195s	May
Columbus Hock. C. & I.	100 Low	⅜*	July	3¼	June	4½*	July	6½	Feb.	185½	July	12⅛	Oct.
do	100 High	6	Dec.	7¾	Aug.	9¾	Dec.	21¼	Sept	187⅛	Dec.	25½	June
Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100 Low	14⅝	Aug.	15 ¼	June	17	Mar.	30½	Feb.	29¼	Sept.	41¾	Jan.
do	100 High	34¼	Feb.	27⅞	Sept.	32⅞	Dec.	64	Sept.	56½	Dec.	136½	June
Colorado Southern.	100 Low	.....		.....		6¾	Nov.	4⅜	Sept.	5	Sept.	6⅝	Jan.
do	100 High	.....		.....		8⅜	Dec.	8⅞	Jan.	8¾	Dec	18	Apr.
do 1st pref.	100 Low	.....		.....		43⅝	Nov.	35	Dec.	36	Sept.	40x	Jan.
do do	100 High	.....		.....		59¾	Dec.	58½	Mar.	47½	Mar.	60	Dec.
do .. 2d pref.	100 Low	.....		.....		14¾	Nov.	12½	Dec.	13	Sept.	60¼	Jan.
do do	100 High	.....		.....		20	Dec.	25	Mar.	20½	Mar.	28¾	Apr.
Commercial Cable Co.	100 Low	162¼	Apr.	162½s	May	180	July	189	Jan.	158	June	184½	Feb.
do	100 High	163	Dec.	162½s	May	180	July	195s	Nov.	183	Jan.	189	May
Consol. Gas. (N. Y.)	100 Low	133	Aug.	136½	Jan.	164	Oct.	163	June	164	Sept.	187	Jan.
do	100 High	168	Nov.	241½	Sept.	205½	June	223¼	Mar.	201	Nov.	238	Apr.
Continental Tobacco.	100 Low	.....		.....		.....		20	Dec.	21½	May	38¾	Jan.
do	100 High	.....		.....		.....		85⅝	Apr.	40¼	Dec	71¼	June
do Pref.	100 Low	.....		.....		.....		71	Dec	70	May	93¼	Jan.
do do	100 High	.....		.....		.....		103¾	Aug.	95	Nov.	124	June
Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	100 Low	114½	Aug.	99⅝	Apr.	93	Nov	106½	Jan.	106½	Sept.	105	May
do	100 High	129⅞	Feb.	123	Sept.	114½	Feb.	125¾	Apr.	134½	Dec.	185½	Apr.
Del., Lack. & Western.	50 Low	138	Aug.	146½	May	140	Oct.	157	Jan.	171½	Sept.	188¼x	Jan
do	50 High	166	June	164	Aug.	159	Feb.	194½	Oct.	194¾	Dec.	258	Dec.
Denver & Rio Grande.	100 Low	10	Aug	9⅛	Apr.	10	Apr.	15⅞	Dec.	16⅞	Jan.	29½	Jan.
do	100 High	14	Feb.	14¾	Aug.	21½	Dec.	25⅜	Apr.	34½	Dec.	53½	May
do Pref.	100 Low	37	Aug.	36	Apr.	40	Apr.	63	Dec.	64½	June	80	Jan.
do do	100 High	51	Feb.	50½	Aug.	71⅜	Dec.	80	Apr.	87	Dec	103¼	June
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge.	100 Low	5	Aug.	7	Apr.	8⅞	Apr.	12¼	Dec.	12	June	18	Jan.
do	100 High	9½	June	14¾	Aug.	23½	Dec.	23½	Jan.	21	Dec.	45	June
Duluth, So Shore & At.	100 Low	2¾	July	3	Apr.	2⅝	Aug.	3	Apr.	4	June	4½	Feb.
do	100 High	6	Jan.	6¾	Nov.	3½	Dec.	8	Nov.	6¼	Mar.	12½	June
Erie Railroad.	100 Low	10¼	Aug.	11½	Apr.	11	Apr	10	Dec.	10½	Sept.	24½	May
do	100 High	17¾	Nov.	19	Sept.	16¼	Feb.	16¼	Jan.	27¼	Dec.	45½	June
do 1st pref.	100 Low	27	July	27	Apr.	29¼	Apr.	27⅞	Dec.	30¾	Sept.	59¾	Jan.
do do	100 High	41¾	Mar.	46⅝	Sept.	43⅝	Feb.	42	Jan.	63½	Dec	75	Dec.
do 2d pref.	100 Low	13	Aug.	15½	May	15½	Apr.	15½	Dec.	15	Sept	39¼	Jan.
do do	100 High	25	Mar.	25⅝	Aug.	22⅞	Feb.	22½	Jan.	43¼	Dec.	62¾	Dec.
Federal Steel.	100 Low	.....		.....		29	Oct.	39¾	Dec.	28¾	June	41	Jan.
do	100 High	.....		.....		52	Dec.	75	Apr.	58½	Dec.	59	Jan.
do Pref.	100 Low	.....		.....		69¾	Oct.	67	Dec.	60¾	June	68	Jan.
do do	100 High	.....		.....		85¼	Dec.	93½	Apr.	79½	Dec.	105¼	Apr.
General Electric Co.	100 Low	20	July	28¾	May	29¼	Mar.	95⅜	Jan.	120	Jan.	183½	Jan.
do	100 High	39½	Mar.	41⅜	Sept	50½	Sept.	132	Nov.	200	Dec.	289¾	Dec.
Glucose Sugar Refining.	100 Low	.....		.....		65	Dec.	37	Dec	44	May	37	Oct.
do	100 High	.....		.....		72½	Dec.	76¾	Mar.	60	Nov.	65	May
do Pref.	100 Low	.....		.....		107½	Dec.	95	Dec.	92	Dec.	93¾	Mar.
do do	100 High	.....		.....		109¾	Dec.	110	Jan.	103	Nov.	107	Aug.
Great Northern, pref.	100 Low	108¾	Mar.	120	Jan.	122x¶	July	142¼	Jan.	144¾	June	167½	May
do	100 High	122	Nov.	141	Sept.	180	June	195	Mar.	191½	Dec	208	Mar.
Green Bay & Western.	100 Low	.....		27½s	Apr.	30s	Jan.	30s	Mar.	40	Nov.	50	Feb.
do	100 High	.....		40	Aug.	32½	Feb.	45s	Nov.	49⅞	Dec.	59½	Apr.

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HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES OF STOCKS, 1896-1901.—Continued.

Stocks.	Par.	1896.		1897.		1898.		1899.		1900.		1901.	
Hocking Valley	100 Low							22	July	30½	Jan.	40½	May
do	100 High							37⅝	Sept.	42⅞	Dec.	75½	Dec.
do Pref.	100 Low							53½	Dec.	58	Jan.	69¾	Jan.
do do	100 High							68¼	Sept.	74⅝	Dec.	88½	Dec
Illinois Central	100 Low	84⅛	Aug.	91½	Apr.	96	Apr.	105½	Dec.	110	June	124	May
do	100 High	98	Jan	110¾	Aug.	115⅜	Dec.	122	Jan.	132¾	Dec	154¾	June
International Paper	100 Low					48	Sept.	17	Dec.	14½	Mar.	18½	May
do	100 High					67	Dec.	68½	Jan.	26⅞	Nov.	28	Mar.
do Pref.	100 Low					85	Sept.	62¼	Dec.	58	Mar.	69	Jan.
do do	100 High					95	Dec.	95	Jan.	75	Nov.	81¼	Sept.
Iowa Central	100 Low	5½	Aug.	6	Apr.	7¼	Mar	10¼	Mar.	11⅞	Jan.	21	Jan.
do	100 High	10¼	Feb.	13½	Sept.	11½	Dec.	15¾	Aug.	27⅜	Dec.	43¾	June
do Pref.	100 Low	19	Aug.	23	June	25	Apr.	40	Dec.	39	Sept	48	Jan.
do do	100 High	38	Apr.	41¾	Sept.	42½	Dec.	62¼	Aug.	58	Mar.	87½	July
Laclede Gas Light Co	100 Low	17	July	22	May	37½	Mar.	51	Mar.	65	May	70	Jan.
do	100 High	30	Apr.	49¾	Aug.	54⅜	Aug.	85	Dec.	80	Jan	95¼	July
Lake Erie & Western	100 Low	12⅛	Aug.	13	May	12	Oct.	14⅜	June	20⅛	Mar.	39⅜	Jan.
do	100 High	[illegible]	Feb.	22½	Sept.	23½	Aug.	24	Dec.	52	Dec.	76½	Nov.
do Pref.	100 Low	55½	Aug.	58¾	Apr.	53	Oct.	60	Jan	83¼	Feb.	108¼	Jan.
do do	100 High	75	Feb.	79⅞	Sept.	83	Aug.	85	Dec.	115	Dec.	135½	Sept.
Lake Shore & Mich So	100 Low	134¾	Jan.	152	Jan.	170¾	Jan.	196½	Jan.	197	Jan	230s	Apr.
do	100 High	156	Dec.	181	Sept.	215	Dec.	208	Jan.	240	Dec.	355s	Nov.
Lehigh Valley (Phila. Ex.)	50 Low	27⅞	Aug	29⅛	Feb.			22¼	Dec.	21⅞	Sept.	28½	Jan.
do	50 High	38½	Jan.	32¾	July			30	Mar.	30½	Dec.	39⅜	May
Long Island R. R	50 Low	40½	Dec.	38	Dec.	40	Jan	196½	Jan.	47½	Jan.	67	Jan.
do	50 High	84	Jan.	55	Jan	59½	Aug.	208	Jan.	89½	Dec.	90	Dec.
Louisville & Nashville	100 Low	37½	Aug.	40¼	Apr.	44	Apr.	63	Mar	68¾	Sept.	76	May
do	100 High	55⅝	Feb.	63⅞	Sept.	65¼	Dec.	88¾	Oct.	89	Dec	111¾	June
Maine Central (Bost. Ex.)	100 Low	129	July	118	Feb.	122	Apr.	148	Jan.	156½	Sept.	166	Jan.
do	100 High	136½	Jan.	130	Oct,	140	Dec.	175	Oct.	170	Jan.	173	Nov.
Manhattan Elevated	100 Low	73¼	Aug.	81¾	May	90	Oct.	85¼	Dec.	84	June	83	May
do	100 High	113½	Feb.	113	Sept.	120¼	Jan.	133¾	Apr.	116⅞	Dec.	145	Dec.
Metropolitan Street	100 Low			99¾	Oct,	125¼	Mar.	147	Dec.	144¾	Sept.	150	May
do	100 High			133½	Dec.	194¾	Dec.	269	Mar.	182	Feb.	177	June
Mexican Central (Bost. Ex.)	100 Low	6½	Aug.	5	Aug.	4¾	Apr.	5⅞	Jan	10¼	Jan.	12¾	Jan.
do	100 High	12⅜	Feb.	9¼	June	7	Dec	17¾	Apr.	17⅜	Dec	30	May
Mexican National Ctfs	100 Low	¾	May	1	Nov.	⅞	Dec.	1	Jan.	2⅜	Sept.	3⅝	Jan.
do	100 High	2⅛	Feb.	2¾	Aug	1½	May	6¼	Sept.	5	Mar.	15¼	Oct.
Michigan Central	100 Low	89	Aug	90	Jan.	99½	Mar.	110	Oct.	104	Jan.	107¾	Mar.
do	100 High	97⅞	Feb.	111⅞	Sept.	118	Dec.	116	Jan.	115	June	180	Nov.
Minneapolis & St. L. new	100 Low	12	Aug.	10	May	24	Mar.	35¼	Jan.	45½	June	67¾	Jan.
do	100 High	21¾	Feb.	31½	Sept.	38¾	Dec.	78	Aug.	71½	Dec.	111¾	July
Minneapolis & St. L. 2d pf	100 Low	30	Aug.	46	Feb.	46	Mar.	73¼	Jan	87½	June	103¾	Jan.
do	100 High	53½	Apr.	62¾	Sept.	78½	Dec.	99½	Nov.	104¾	Nov.	124½	Oct
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	100 Low	9¾	Aug.	10	Apr.	10	Apr.	9¼	Dec.	9	Sept.	15	Jan.
do	100 High	14¾	Nov.	16⅞	Sept.	14½	Jan.	14¾	Jan.	17¼	Dec.	35⅜	Apr.
do Pref.	100 Low	16	July	24¾	Apr.	28¾	Mar.	28¾	Dec.	25⅝	Sept.	37	May
do do	100 High	31½	Feb	42	Sept.	41	Jan.	45¼	Aug.	47½	Dec	65⅝	Apr.
Missouri Pacific	100 Low	15	Aug.	10	May	22	Mar	33	Dec.	38¾	Jan.	69	Jan.
do	100 High	29¾	Apr.	40¼	Sept.	46¼	Dec.	52½	Apr	72½	Dec	124½	June
Mobile & Ohio	100 Low	14	Aug.	18	June	24	Nov.	32	Jan.	35	June	44	Jan.
do	100 High	25	Jan	32	Aug	32½	Feb.	52	Aug.	49	Dec.	80	Feb.
Morris & Essex	50 Low	150	Aug.	162½	June	167½s	Jan.	176	Jan.	125⅝	June	191½s	Jan
do	50 High	166¾	Feb.	173½s	Dec.	180	Dec.	187s	Nov.	145¾	Dec	197¼	Apr.
National Biscuit	100 Low					30⅝	Aug.	31	Dec.	23	June	37	Jan
do	100 High					52½	Dec.	62	Jan.	40¼	Nov.	46	May
do Pref.	100 Low					94⅛	Aug.	89	Dec.	79½	June	92	Jan.
do do	100 High					106	Dec.	107½	Jan.	96	Feb	103⅝	Nov.
National Lead	100 Low	16	Aug.	21⅞	Feb.	26¼	Mar.	22½	Dec.	15¾	Aug.	15	Mar.
do	100 High	28⅝	Apr.	44	Sept	39⅝	Aug.	40½	Jan.	28¼	Feb	25½	June
do Pref.	100 Low	75	Aug.	88¾	Feb.	99	Apr	103½	Dec.	83	Aug	74¾	Dec.
do do	100 High	92¾	Nov.	109¾	Sept.	114½	Dec.	115	Jan.	106½	Feb.	93⅞	June
National Steel	100 Low							31¾	Dec.	20	June	37	Jan.
do	100 High							63	Apr.	53½	Feb.	60½	Apr.
do Pref.	100 Low							85	May	79¾	June	90	Jan.
do do	100 High							99¾	Aug.	97	Feb.	120	Apr
New York Air Brake	100 Low			22	Dec.	14	Apr.	110	Dec	112	Sept.	133	July
do	100 High			31½	Aug.	120	Sept.	230	July	175	Nov.	175	Apr.
N. Y. Cent. & Hud. River	100 Low	88	Aug.	92½	Feb.	105	Mar.	120	Dec.	125⅝	June	139¾	Jan.
do	100 High	99¼	Feb.	115½	Sept.	124⅞	Dec.	144⅝	Mar.	145⅝	Dec.	174½	Nov.
N. Y., Chicago & St. L	100 Low	9	Aug.	11	Feb.	11⅜	Apr.	11½	Dec.	11	June	16	May
do	100 High	15	Jan.	17⅜	Sept	15⅝	Jan.	19⅜	Jan.	24½	Dec.	37⅝	Sept.
do 1st pref.	100 Low	67¼	July	67⅜	Feb.	73	Feb.	65	Mar.	75	June	100	Feb.
do do	100 High	80	Jan.	81½	Sept.	76	Jan.	85	Oct.	110	Dec	120	Sept.
do 2d pref.	100 Low	20	Aug	24	Feb.	28	Mar.	29	Dec.	29	June	47	Mar.
do do	100 High	35⅝	Apr.	43¼	Sept.	40¼	Jan.	41	Jun	58¼	Dec	95	Sept
N. Y. & Harlem	50 Low	285	Feb.	295s	Feb.	320s	Jan.	360s	Jan.	400	May	409s	Nov.
do	50 High	300	Feb.	325	Dec.	352s	Oct.	390s	Mar.	420	July	420	Apr.
N. Y., Lack. & Western	100 Low	100¼	Aug.	119s	Jan.	120s	Apr.	129¼	Jan.	130	Jan.	134½s	Jan
do	100 High	120	Jan.	122s	Mar.	128s	Nov	138½s	Mar	135	Mar.	139	Feb.
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	100 Low	160	July	160	Feb.	178¼s	Jan.	198s	Jan	207⅜	Sept.	206½s	Feb
do	100 High	186	Feb.	185½	Sept.	201	Dec.	222	Apr.	215⅜	Jan.	217	June
N. Y., Ontario & Western	100 Low	11¼	Aug.	12⅜	Apr	13⅜	Apr.	18⅜	Jan.	18½	June	24	May
do	100 High	16⅝	Nov.	20½	Sept.	19¼	Dec.	27⅞	Mar	32¼	Dec.	40½	May
North American Co	100 Low	3½	Aug.	3⅝	Apr.	4½	Jan.	6⅞	Jan.	13⅝	Jan.	19⅛	Jan.
do	100 High	6¼	Feb	6¼	Aug.	7¾	Dec.	17⅜	Nov	22⅜	Dec.	25	Feb.
do New	100 Low											73½	Feb.
do	100 High											109	June
Norfolk & Western	100 Low	¾	Apr.	9	Apr.	11½	Apr.	17⅜	Mar.	22⅝	Jan.	42	Jan.
do	100 High	12¾*	Nov.	17¼	Sept.	19⅜	Dec.	28⅝	Aug.	45⅜	Dec.	61⅜	Nov.
do Pref.	100 Low	4½	May	22½	May	42½	Mar	61⅜	Jan.	67	Jan.	82	Feb.
do do	100 High	19¾*	Nov.	48½	Dec.	63⅞	Dec.	74¼	Aug	83	Dec	92¼	Nov.
Northern Pacific	100 Low	12¾	Dec.	11	Apr.	35½xr	Jan	42⅜	Jan.	45⅜	Sept.	77¼	Jan.
do	100 High	14⅜	Dec.	22⅜	Dec.	61½xr	Aug	57½	Aug.	86½	Dec	100⅜	May
do Pref.	100 Low	30½	Dec.	32½	Jan.	65½xr	Mar	68	Dec.	67	Sept	84¾	Jan.
do do	100 High	36	Nov.	61⅝	Dec	78xr	Nov.	81½	Jan.	91½	Dec.	113¼	May
Old Colony R.R. (Bost. Ex.)	100 Low	170	Sept.	176¾	May	185⅜	Mar	198	Jan.	200¼	Dec.	205	Jan.
do	100 High	180	Nov.	187½	Dec.	199	Dec.	212	May	209¼	May	212½	Apr.
Pacific Coast Co	100 Low					34⅜	June	38	May	46	May	52	Feb.
do	100 High					45½	Sept.	54	Nov.	62	Nov.	78	Dec
do 1st pref.	100 Low					79	Dec.	84½	Apr.	82½	Sept.	89	Feb.
do do	100 High					91	June	90	Feb	90¾	Dec.	103½	Dec.
do 2d pref.	100 Low					57	Nov.	58¼	July	57	May	62	Jan.
do do	100 High					69	Sept.	68¾	Nov.	69½	Oct.	83	Nov.

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HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES OF STOCKS, 1896-1901.—Continued.

Stocks.	Par.	1896.		1897.		1900.		1898.		1899.		1901.	
Pacific Mail S. S. Co.....	100 Low..	15¼	Aug.	24	Jan.	21	Apr.	35	Dec.	25¾	June	30½	May
do	100 High..	31	Feb.	39¼	Sept.	46	Dec.	55	Jan.	57	Nov.	49½	Nov.
Penn. R. R Co. (Phil. Ex.)	50 Low ..	49¾	Aug	51⅝	May	55⅜	Apr.	61	Jan.	124⅜	Sept.	137x	May
do	50 High..	54¾	Apr.	59⅜	Sept.	61⅞	Dec	70	Jan.	140½	Dec	161½	Apr.
People's G.L. & C.Co.(Chi).	100 Low ..	.....		91	Nov.	86½	Mar.	90½	Dec.	81⅝	Oct.	95¾	Jan.
do	100 High..	.....		97⅞	Dec.	112	Nov.	129½	Apr.	111½	Apr.	120½	June
Peoria & Eastern.....	100 Low ..	3	Jan.	5	Apr.	3½	Oct.	4	May	5	June	14⅞	Jan.
do	100 High..	7½	Nov.	8⅝	Aug.	5¼	Feb.	7⅞	Nov.	18	Dec.	50	Sept.
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L..	100 Low ..	11	Aug.	11½	Mar.	38¾	Jan.	43	May	49¾	Sept.	57	Jan.
do	100 High..	18¼	Feb.	39½	Dec.	63⅞	Dec.	88	Jan.	80½	Jan.	81	Dec.
do Pref.	100 Low ..	40⅛	Aug.	44¼	June	57	Mar.	80	Feb.	78	June	88x	Jan.
do do	100 High..	59	Feb.	70½	Oct.	84½	Dec.	100	Aug.	94	Jan.	113	Dec.
Pitts.. Ft W. & Chi. Guar.	100 Low ..	150	Aug.	150s	May	168s	Feb.	180	Jan	183	Nov.	188½s	June
do	100 High..	160	Dec.	172½s	Aug.	176¼s	Dec.	190	Aug.	185⅝	June	195s	Nov.
Pressed Steel Car.....	100 Low ..	.....		.....		.....		44¾	June	72½	Sept.	30	Mar.
do	100 High..	.....		.....		.....		61	Aug.	58¾	Jan.	54	Jan.
do Pref.	100 Low ..	.....		.....		.....		75	Dec.	70¾	Sept.	72½	Mar.
do do	100 High..	.....		.....		.....		91	Sept.	89⅛	Nov.	89	Apr.
Pullman Palace Car Co....	100 Low ..	138	Aug.	152	Jan.	132	Nov.	156	Jan	176	June	195½	Jan.
do	100 High..	164	Feb	185	Sept.	216	July	207¾	Oct.	204	Dec.	225	Oct.
Reading Co.....	50 Low ..	2⅜	Jan.	16¾	Apr.	15½	Mar	15½	Dec.	15	Sept.	24½	Jan.
do	50 High..	31¾*	Nov.	29¼	Sept.	23⅝	Jan.	25	Jan.	26	Dec.	58	Dec.
do 1st pref.	50 Low..	.....		38½	Apr.	36	Mar.	42¼	Dec.	49	Jan.	65	May
do do	50 High..	.....		57¾	Sept.	54⅜	Dec.	68½	Apr.	71⅞	Dec.	82⅞	Dec.
do 2d pref.	50 Low..	.....		22½	Apr.	17¾	Oct.	22¼	Dec.	23⅝	Sept.	38	Jan.
do do	50 High.	.....		35⅞	Sept.	29	Jan.	38¼	Mar	39½	Dec.	64½	Dec.
Rensselaer & Saratoga.....	100 Low ..	180	Dec.	175s	Oct	182	Jan.	186s	Jan.	193	Aug.	215	Oct.
do	100 High.	183	Dec.	185	Jan.	186s	Oct.	200¼s	Dec	200	Dec.	215	Oct.
Republic Iron & Steel.....	100 Low ..	.....		.....		.....		16½	Dec.	8¾	June	11¾	Sept.
do	100 High.	.....		.....		.....		33⅞	Sept.	27½	Feb.	24	June
do Pref.	100 Low ..	.....		.....		.....		60⅛	Dec	49	Aug.	55¼	Jan.
do do	100 High.	.....		.....		.....		79	Aug.	70¾	Feb	82	Apr.
Rio Grande & Western....	100 Low ..	16	Feb.	14¾	Jan.	23	Feb.	25½	Jan.	43¼	Jan.	65	Feb.
do	100 High..	18½	Feb.	25½	Sept.	32	Aug.	44	Nov.	80	Dec.	85	Mar.
do Pref.	100 Low ..	39	Jan.	25s	May	50¼	Mar.	66	Jan.	80	Jan.	93	Feb.
do do	100 High.	46¼	Feb.	61½	Dec.	69¾	Aug.	90½	Nov.	95¼	Dec.	108	June
Rome, Watertown & Ogd..	100 Low ..	108	Sept.	116s	Mar.	116¼s	Mar	128½s	Jan.	130	Feb.	135	Jan.
do	100 High.	118	Jan.	122½	Dec.	128½	Dec	135s	Nov.	136	May	140	Apr.
Silver Bullion Certificates.	100 Low ..	62½	Nov.	51¾	Aug.	56	May	58⅝	Dec.	59½	Jan.	59¾	Mar.
do	100 High.	70	Feb	65½	Jan.	60⅜	Sept.	65	Apr.	66	Dec.	65½	Jan.
St. Joseph & Grand Island.	100 Low ..	½	Apr.	3½	June	5¼†	Dec.	3¾	June	5	May	7⅞	Jan.
do 1st pref.	100 High..	½	Feb.	9⅝	Sept.	8¾†	Feb.	7½	Dec.	8⅞	Dec.	15¼	June
do	100 Low ..	.....		37¾	June	45†	Feb.	38½	May	38¼	May	55	Oct.
do do	100 High..	.....		54½	Dec.	63†	June	55	Jan	64½	Dec.	78½	June
do 2d pref.	100 Low ..	.....		10½	July	13†	Dec.	9	June	11⅝	June	17	Dec.
do do	100 High..	.....		20½	Sept.	23¼†	Jun.	18	Oct.	21¼	Dec.	36	June
St. Louis & San Francisco.	100 Low ..	4	Dec.	4	Apr.	6†	Mar.	8¼	Dec.	8⅝	June	21½	Jan.
do	100 High..	6½	Dec.	9	Aug.	9¼†	Nov	14⅞	Feb.	24¼	Dec.	56½	Dec
do 1st pref.	100 Low ..	34¼	Dec.	37	June	52½†	Mar	64	May	64	Sept.	75	July
do do	100 High..	37	Dec.	50⅜	Dec.	70†	Nov.	75¼	Jan.	78	Dec	88	Mar.
do 2d pref.	100 Low ..	12	Dec.	12	Apr.	22½†	Feb	28½	Dec.	31¼	June	53¼	Jan.
do do	100 High..	14½	Dec.	27½	Dec.	35†	Nov.	44⅞	Jan.	55	Dec.	76¼	June
St. Louis & Southwestern.	100 Low ..	2⅞	Aug.	1	Apr.	3¾	Jan.	6⅜	Jan.	8¾	June	16	May
do	100 High..	5¾	Feb.	7	Aug.	7⅝	Dec	18¼	Aug.	18½	Dec.	39½	Apr.
do Pref.	100 Low ..	6½	Aug	3½	Apr.	7⅜	Mar.	17	Jan.	21⅞	June	41½	Jan.
do do	100 High..	13	Feb.	14⅜	Sept.	18	Dec.	40⅜	Aug.	45½	Dec.	71	June
Standard Rope & Twine Co.	100 Low ..	8⅛	Dec.	2⅝	Dec.	3¼	Jan.	6½	Sept	4½	Mar.	3½	Mar.
do	100 High..	12½	Nov.	11¾	Jan.	10⅛	Aug.	15¼	Nov.	10¼	Jan.	8½	June
Southern Pacific Co.....	100 Low ..	14	Nov.	13½	Jan.	12	Apr.	27	May	30⅜	June	29	May
do	100 High..	22¼	Jan.	23⅛	Sept	35	Dec.	44¼	Nov.	45¾	Dec.	63⅝	June
Southern Railway Co.....	100 Low ..	6½†	Aug.	7	Apr.	†	Apr.	10	May	10⅝	June	18	Jan.
do	100 High..	11⅜	Nov.	12¼	Sept.	10⅝†	Dec.	14¼	Oct.	23⅜	Dec.	35¾	June
do Pref.	100 Low ..	15½†	Aug.	22½	Apr.	23⅜†	Mar	40⅞	Jan.	49¼	June	67¼	Jan.
do do	100 High..	33¼	Feb.	38⅞	Sept.	43⅜†	Dec.	58⅝	Nov.	73¼	Dec.	94⅝	Nov.
Tennessee Coal & Iron....	100 Low ..	13	July	17	May	17	Mar.	36	Jan.	49	Oct.	49¾	Mar.
do	100 High..	34¾	Feb.	35½	Sept.	38¾	Dec.	126	Sept.	104	Feb	76⅝	June
do Pref.	100 Low ..	.....		65s	Apr.	80s	Aug.	111	Jan.	155	Jan.	.....	
do do	100 High..	.....		80s	July	105	Dec	150	Aug.	160	Feb.	.....	
Texas & Pacific.....	100 Low ..	5	Aug	8	Apr.	8⅞	Mar.	12¼	Dec.	13¼	Jan.	23½	Jan.
do	100 High..	12	Nov.	15	Aug.	20¼	Dec.	25¾	Mar	26¾	Dec.	52¼	May
Third Avenue (N. Y.)....	100 Low ..	160	Nov.	146	May	145	Oct.	177¾	Dec.	45½	Mar.	117	May
do	100 High..	181	Feb.	173	Dec	194½	Feb.	242	Feb.	135¼	Jan.	129½	Jan.
Twin City Rapid Transit..	100 Low ..	.....		9¼	Dec.	16½	Jan.	38	Jan.	61½	July	65¾	Jan.
do	100 High..	.....		14¾	Dec.	36½	Dec.	73	Apr.	70¼	Dec.	109⅞	Dec.
Union Bag & Paper.....	100 Low ..	.....		.....		.....		17¼	Dec.	10	June	12	Apr
do	100 High..	.....		.....		.....		45	Mar.	25	Feb.	19¾	June
do Pref.	100 Low ..	.....		.....		.....		71	Dec.	56¼	May	65	Apr.
do do	100 High.	.....		.....		.....		89	Mar.	77¾	Feb.	76¾	Dec.
Union Pacific.....	100 Low ..	3½	Jan.	4½*	Apr.	23*	Mar.	38¼	June	44¾	Jan.	76	May
do	100 High.	12½	Nov.	27¾*	Oct.	36½*	Feb.	51¼	Dec	81⅜	Dec	133	May
do Pref.	100 Low ..	.....		.....		45¾	Mar.	66¼	Dec.	70½	June	81⅝	Jan.
do do	100 High.	.....		.....		74⅜	Mar.	84½	Jan	85⅜	Dec.	99½	May
United States Express Co..	100 Low ..	35	Aug.	37s	Feb.	38s	Apr.	45s	Dec.	45	Mar.	53s	Jan.
do	100 High.	48	Apr.	48s	July	58¼s	Dec	60	Jan.	59¾	Dec.	100	Apr.
United States Leather.....	100 Low ..	5½	July	6¼	May	5¼	Apr.	5¾	June	7¾	June	7¾	Mar.
do	100 High.	11⅞	Feb.	10	Aug.	8¾	May	40⅞	Nov	19	Jan.	16⅝	May
do Pref.	100 Low ..	41½	Aug.	50	Apr.	53⅜	Mar.	64¼	Dec.	65	June	69½	May
do do	100 High.	69⅛	Feb.	72	Sept	75½	Dec.	84¼	Nov.	79¼	Nov.	83¾	Aug.
United States Rubber.....	100 Low ..	14½	Aug	10	June	14¼	Mar.	37¾	Dec.	21	July	12½	Oct.
do	100 High.	20	Jan.	25¼	Jan.	48½	Aug.	57	Apr.	44	Jan.	34	Jan.
do Pref.	100 Low ..	65	Oct.	50	July	60	Mar.	99¾	Dec.	74½	Dec.	47	Oct.
do do	100 High.	89	Jan.	76⅞	Jan.	113¼	Dec.	121	July	104¾	Jan.	85	Jan.
United States Steel.....	100 Low ..	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		24	May
do	100 High.	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		55	Apr
do Pref.	100 Low ..	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		69	May
do do	100 High.	.....		.....		.....		.....		6½	Mar.	101¾	Apr.
Wabash Railroad.....	100 Low ..	4½	Aug.	4⅝	Mar	6¼	Mar.	6¼	Dec.	14	Dec.	11⅞	Jan.
do	100 High.	8	Nov.	9¾	Sept.	9¼	Aug.	8⅞	Jan.	.....		26	June
do Pref.	100 Low ..	11	Aug.	11½	Apr.	14¼	Mar	19	May	16	Sept.	23¾	Jan.
do do	100 High.	19¾	Feb.	24⅝	Sept.	24½	Aug.	25½	Apr.	27	Dec	46¼	June
Wells, Fargo & Co.....	100 Low ..	80	Aug.	97s	Jan.	112½s	May	120	Dec.	120	June	130s	Jan.
do	100 High.	101	Feb.	120s	Jan.	131¼	Dec.	135½	Sept.	140	Dec.	199¾s	Dec
Western Union Tel. Co....	100 Low ..	72¾	Aug	75¾	May	82¼	Mar.	82	Dec.	77½	June	81	Jan.
do	100 High..	90¼	Nov.	96¾	Sept.	95⅞	Aug.	98¼	Jan.	88½	Jan.	100¼	May

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HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES OF STOCKS, 1896-1901.—Continued.

Stocks.	Par.	1896.		1897.		1898.		1899.		1900.		1901.	
Wheeling & Lake Erie....	100	Low..	5½ Aug.	½ June		⅜a July		7¾n Dec		8 June		11⅜ Jan.	
do	100	High..	13¼ Feb.	6½ Jan.		6¾d Dec		13n Aug.		13½ Dec.		22 June	
do pref.	100	Low..	20⅝ Aug.	2⅝ Apr.		8a July		45n Dec.		44½ Sept.		45 May	
do do	100	High..	40¾ Feb.	29a Jan		30¾d Dec		64n Jan.		58½ Apr.		60¾ Mar.	
do 2d pref.	100	Low..	.....	.....		.....		21¼ Dec.		21⅞ June		24 May	
do do	100	High..	.....	.....		.....		32⅞ Sept.		33⅛ Mar.		38 Mar.	
Wisconsin Central.....	100	Low..	1½ June	1 June		1 Jan.		13½* May		10 Sept		14½ Jan.	
do	100	High..	4½ Feb.	4⅜ Aug.		3¾ Jan.		21 Nov.		20¾ Mar.		26 June	
do pref.	100	Low..	.....	1⅜ Apr.		3 Jan.		44* Dec.		30 Sept.		38½ Jan.	
do do	100	High..	.....	8 Sept.		6¾ Jan.		50 Aug.		57 Apr.		49¾ Apr.	

*All assessments paid. (a) First assessment paid. (b) Second assessment paid. (c) Third assessment paid. (d) Fourth assessment paid. (e) Fifth assessment paid. † Trust certificates. § Trust. ¶ Ex-rights. ‡ Reorganization certificates. (v) Voting trust certificates. (c) Company. ‖ Assented. (n) New stock. (x) Ex-dividend. (s) Small lots. (l) Stock cornered.

The Produce Market.

PRICES OF MESS PORK FOR 34 YEARS.

The following table shows the lowest and highest cash prices for Mess Pork in the Chicago market for the past 34 years, and the months in which extreme prices were reached:

Years.	Months the lowest prices were reached.	Range for the entire year.		Months the highest prices were reached	Years.	Months the lowest prices were reached.	Range for the entire year.		Months the highest prices were reached.
1868	January.....	$19.62	$30.00	October.	1885	Oct. and Nov...	$8.00	$13.25	February.
1869	January.....	27.00	34.00	June and Aug.	1886	May.....	8.20	12.20	December.
1870	December.....	18.00	30.50	July.	1887	January.....	11.60	24.00	May.
1871	August.....	12.00	23.00	January.	1888	December.....	12.90	16.00	October.
1872	March.....	11.05	16.00	July	1889	December.....	8.35	13.37½	January.
1873	November.....	11.00	18.00	April and May.	1890	December.....	7.50	13.62½	April.
1874	Jan. Feb. March	13.75	24.75	August.	1891	December.....	7.45	13.00	May.
1875	January.....	17.70	23.50	October.	1892	April.....	9.25	15.05	December.
1876	October.....	15.20	22.75	April.	1893	August.....	10.25	21.80	May.
1877	December.....	11.40	17.95	January.	1894	March.....	10.07½	14.57½	September.
1878	December.....	6.02½	11.35	January.	1895	December.....	7.50	12.87½	May.
1879	January.....	7.27½	13.75	December.	1896	August.....	5.50	10.85	January.
1880	April.....	9.37½	19.00	October.	1897	December.....	7.15	9.00	September.
1881	January.....	12.40	20.00	September.	1898	December.....	7.75	12.70	May.
1882	March.....	16.00	24.75	October.	1899	May and Oct....	7.85	10.45	January.
1883	Sept. and Oct...	10.20	20.15	May	1900	February.....	10.10	16.00	October.
1884	December.....	10.55	19.50	May, June, July.	1901	July.....	13.60	17.35	December.

PRICES OF LARD FOR 34 YEARS.

The following table shows the lowest and highest cash prices for prime steamed Lard in the Chicago market for the past 34 years, and the month in which the extreme prices were reached:

Years.	Months the lowest prices were reached.	Range for the entire year.		Months the highest prices were reached.	Years.	Months the lowest prices were reached.	Range for the entire year.		Months the highest prices were reached.
1868	January.....	$11.75	$19.50	May and Sept.	1885	October.....	$5.82½	$7.10	Feb. and April
1869	Octo. and Nov...	16.25	20.75	February.	1886	May.....	5.82½	7.50	September.
1870	December.....	11.00	17.25	January.	1887	June and Oct....	6.20	7.92½	December.
1871	Nov. and Dec...	8.37½	13.00	February.	1888	January.....	7.25	11.20	October.
1872	December.....	7.00	11.00	July.	1889	December.....	5.75	7.55	January.
1873	November.....	6.50	9.37	April.	1890	December.....	5.50	6.52½	April.
1874	January.....	8.20	15.50	October.	1891	February.....	5.47½	7.05	September.
1875	November.....	11.80	15.75	April and May.	1892	January.....	6.05	10.60	December.
1876	September.....	9.55	13.85	March and April	1893	August.....	6.00	13.20	March.
1877	December.....	7.55	11.55	January	1894	March.....	6.45	9.05	September.
1878	December.....	5.32½	7.80	August.	1895	December.....	5.15	7.17½	March.
1879	August.....	5.30	7.75	December.	1896	July.....	3.95	5.85	January.
1880	June.....	6.35	7.85	November.	1897	June.....	3.42½	4.90	September.
1881	February.....	9.20	13.00	July	1898	January.....	4.50	7.00	May
1882	March.....	10.05	13.10	October.	1899	May and June...	4.90	5.77½	January.
1883	October.....	7.15	12.10	May.	1900	February.....	5.65	7.40	October.
1884	December.....	6.45	10.10	February.	1901	March.....	7.37	9.95	December.

PRICES OF CORN FOR 34 YEARS.

The following table shows the lowest and highest prices for No. 2 Corn in the Chicago market for the past 34 years, and the months in which extreme prices were reached:

Years.	Months the lowest prices were reached.	Range for the entire year.		Months the highest prices were reached.	Years.	Months the lowest prices were reached.	Range for the entire year.		Months the highest prices were reached.
1868	December.....	$0.52	$1.02½	August.	1885	January.....	$0.34½	$0.49	April and May.
1869	January.....	.44	.97½	August.	1886	October.....	.33⅜	.45	July.
1870	December.....	.45	.94½	May.	1887	February.....	.33	.51⅜	December.
1871	December.....	.39½	.56½	March and May.	1888	December.....	.33½	.60	May.
1872	October.....	.29½	.48⅝	May.	1889	December.....	.29¼	.61	November.
1873	June.....	.27	.54¼	December.	1890	February.....	.27½	.53¾	November.
1874	January.....	.49	.86	September.	1891	December.....	.39⅜	.75½	April.
1875	December.....	.45½	.70½	May and July.	1892	March.....	.36½	1.00	May.
1876	February.....	.38⅝	.49	May.	1893	December.....	.34½	.44¾	January.
1877	March.....	.37⅝	.58	April.	1894	Jan. and Feb...	.34	.59½	August.
1878	December.....	.29⅞	.43⅝	March.	1895	December.....	.25	.55½	May.
1879	January.....	.29⅜	.49	October.	1896	September.....	.19¼	.30⅝	April.
1880	April.....	.31½	.43¾	November.	1897	January.....	.21⅜	.32⅜	August.
1881	February.....	.35¾	.76⅝	October.	1898	January.....	.26	.38	December.
1882	December.....	.49¼	.81½	July.	1899	December.....	.30	.38¼	January.
1883	October.....	.46	.70	January.	1900	January.....	.30¼	.44¾	July.
1884	December.....	.34½	.87	September.	1901	February.....	.38⅜	.69¼	December.

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PRICES OF OATS FOR 34 YEARS

The following table shows the lowest and highest prices of Oats for the past 34 years, and the months in which the extreme prices were reached:

Years.	Months the lowest prices were reached.	Range for the entire year.		Months the highest prices were reached.	Years.	Months the lowest prices were reached.	Range for the entire year.		Months the highest prices were reached.
1868	October	$0.41½	$0.74	May.	1885	September	$0.24¼	$0.36½	April.
1869	October	.35⅛	.71	July.	1886	October	.22⅞	.35	January.
1870	September	.32½	.53½	May.	1887	March and April	.23½	.31¼	December.
1871	August	.27	.51½	March and April	1888	September	.23¾	.37¾	May.
1872	Oct. and Nov.	.20¼	.43¾	June.	1889	October	.17¾	.26⅜	February.
1873	April	.23⅝	.40⅝	December.	1890	February	.19¼	.45	November.
1874	August	.37⅞	.71	July.	1891	October	.20¼	.57¾	April.
1875	December	.29½	.64½	May.	1892	March	.27	.35½	June.
1876	July	.27	.35	September.	1893	August	.22	.32	Jan., Feb., May.
1877	August	.22	.45¾	May.	1894	January	.27	.60	June.
1878	October	.18	.27½	July.	1895	December	.16⅞	.31½	June.
1879	January	.19½	.36⅝	December.	1896	September	.14⅝	.20¼	February.
1880	August	.22⅛	.35	Jan. and May.	1897	February	.15⅝	.23⅞	December.
1881	February	.29⅞	.47⅝	October.	1898	July	.19	.30⅝	April.
1882	September	.30½	.62	July.	1899	August	.19¼	.28⅞	February.
1883	September	.25	.43½	March.	1900	August	.21	.28¼	June.
1884	December	.23	.34⅞	April.	1901	February	.21⅝	.46⅝	December.

PRICES OF WHEAT FOR 34 YEARS.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices for No. 2 Spring Wheat in the Chicago market for the past 34 years, and the months in which extreme prices were reached:

Years.	Months the lowest prices were reached.	Range for the entire year.		Months the were reached. highest prices	Years.	Months the lowest prices were reached.	Range for the entire year.		Months the highest prices were reached.
1868	November	$1.04½	$2.20	July.	1885	March	$0.73¾	$0.91¾	April.
1869	December	.76½	2.47	August.	1886	October	.69¾	.84¾	January.
1870	April	.73¼	1.31½	July.	1887	August	.66⅝	.94¾	June.
1871	August	.90½	1 32	Feb., April, Sept	1888	April	.71⅛	2 00	September.
1872	November	1.01	1.61	August.	1889	June	.75	1.08¾	February.
1873	September	.89	1.46	July.	1890	February	.74¼	1.08¼	August.
1874	October	.81½	1.28	April.	1891	July	.85	1.16	April.
1875	February	.83¼	1.30½	August.	1892	October	.69⅛	.91⅝	February.
1876	July	.83	1.26¾	December.	1893	July	.54	.88	April.
1877	August	1.01½	1 76½	May.	1894	September	.50	.65¼	April.
1878	October	.77	1.14	April.	1895	January	.48¾	.85⅝	May.
1879	January	.81⅝	1.33½	December.	1896	August	.53	.94⅜	November.
1880	August	.86½	1.32	January.	1897	April	.64⅛	1.09	December.
1881	January	.95⅜	1.43¼	October.	1898	October	.62	1.85	May.
1882	December	.91⅛	1.40	April and May.	1899	December	.64	.79½	May.
1883	October	.90	1.13½	June.	1900	January	.61½	.87½	June.
1884	December	.69½	.96	February.	1901	July	.63¼	.88⅜	December.

THE WORLD'S WHEAT CALENDAR.

With Amount of Wheat Harvested Per Month Throughout the Year.

The harvest of the wheat crop of the world is going on constantly.

It changes its location with the changing seasons. The following presents briefly its course of travel, with approximately the total amount of wheat, in bushels, produced by the countries named, based on returns for 1901:

May—Morocco, ——; Algiers, 25,000,000; Tunis, 6,400,000; Tripoli, ——; Central Asia, 9,645,000; China, ——; Japan, 20,000,000; Texas, 6,062,021.

June—California, 34,743,111; Spain, 108,000,000; Portugal, 8,000,000; Italy, 147,560,000; Greece, 3,000,000; Oregon, 17,158,065; Alabama, 1,155,256; Georgia, 3,042,167; Kansas, 99,079,304; Colorado, 7,531,756; Missouri, 31,137,097.

July—France, 304,210,000; Austria-Hungary, 184,216,000; Roumania, 72,386,000; Southern Russia, 401,722,000; Nebraska, 42,006,885; Minnesota, 80,102,627; New England, 209,889; Upper Canada, 22,194,000.

August—England and Ireland, 55,581,000; Belgium, 12,920,000; German, 91,817,000; Holland, 4,300,000; Denmark, 3,000,000; Poland, 14,409,000. Manitoba, 52,094,000; Lower Canada, 16,000,000; British Columbia, ——.

September—Scotland, ——; Sweden, 4,310,000; Norway, 300,000.

October—Northern Russia (the whole European Russian crop is given with Southern Russia); Siberia, 16,504,000.

November—Peru, ——; Southern Africa, 2,000,000.

December—Burmah, ——; New Zealand, 6,733,000; Chile, 9,000,000.

January—Australia, 56,610,000; Argentina, 74,753,000.

February—India, 245,751,000.

March—Upper Egypt (the whole Egyptian crop is given under Lower Egypt).

April—Lower Egypt, 12,000,000; Mexico, 9,000,000; Turkey, 22,000,000; Persia, 15,200,000; Asia Minor, 30,000,000.

ACREAGE AND CHICAGO CASH PRICE OF WHEAT OF THE UNITED STATES, 1866-1901.

Year.	Acreage.	Chicago cash price per bushel. December.		May of following year.		Year.	Acreage.	Chicago cash price per bushel. December.		May of following year.	
		Low.	High.	Low.	High			Low.	High.	Low.	High
	Acres.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.		Acres.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
1866	15,424,496	129	145	185	211	1884	39,475,885	69½	76⅝	85⅜	90¾
1867	18,321,561	126	140	134	161	1885	34,189,246	82⅞	89	72⅛	79
1868	18,460,132	80	88	87	96	1886	36,806,184	75⅛	79½	80¾	88¾
1869	19,181,004	63	76	79	92	1887	37,641,783	75⅛	79¼	81¼	89⅞
1870	18,992,591	91	98	113	120	1888	37,336,138	96⅝	105½	77⅛	95½
1871	19,943,893	107	111	120	143	1889	38,123,850	76¾	80½	89¾	100
1872	20,858,359	97	108	112	122	1890	36,087,154	87½	92¾	98⅞	108
1873	22,171,676	96	106	105	114	1891	39,916,897	89⅜	93¼	80	85⅝
1874	24,967,027	78	83	78	94	1892	38,554,430	69½	73	68¼	76¼
1875	26,381,512	82	91	89	100	1893	34,629,418	59½	64½	52⅛	60⅛
1876	27,627,021	104	117	130	172	1894	34,882,436	52¾	63⅝	60¾	85⅝
1877	26,277,546	103	108	98	113	1895	34,047,332	53¾	64¾	57½	67⅝
1878	32,108,560	81	84	91	102	1896	34,618,646	74⅝	93⅛	68¾	97⅞
1879	32,545,950	122	133½	112½	119	1897	39,465,066	92	109	117	185
1880	37,986,717	93½	109¾	101	112⅝	1898	44,055,278	62¾	70	68⅝	79½
1881	37,709,020	124¾	129	123	140	1899	44,592,516	64	69½	63⅛	67½
1882	37,067,194	91⅛	94¾	108	113⅜	1900	42,495,385	69¼	75⅝	70	75¼
1883	36,455,593	94⅝	94¼	85	94⅝	1901	49,895,514	73	79½	....	....

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GRAIN PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

(From Department of Agriculture Statistics, 1866-1901.)

Year.	Indian Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Buckwheat.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1866	867,946,295	151,999,906	268,141,078	11,283,807	20,864,944	22,791,839
1867	768,320,000	212,441,400	278,698,000	25,727,000	23,184,000	21,359,000
1868	906,527,000	224,036,600	254,960,800	22,896,100	22,504,800	19,863,700
1869	874,320,000	260,146,900	288,334,000	28,652,200	22,527,900	17,431,100
1870	1,094,255,000	235,884,700	247,277,400	26,295,400	15,473,600	9,841,500
1871	991,898,000	230,722,400	255,743,000	26,718,500	15,365,500	8,328,700
1872	1,092,719,000	249,997,100	271,747,000	26,846,400	14,888,600	8,133,500
1873	932,274,000	281,254,700	270,340,000	32,044,491	15,142,000	7,837,700
1874	850,148,500	308,102,700	240,369,000	32,552,500	14,990,900	8,016,600
1875	1,321,069,000	292,136,000	354,317,500	36,908,600	17,722,100	10,082,100
1876	1,283,827,500	289,356,500	320,884,000	38,710,500	20,374,800	9,668,800
1877	1,342,558,000	364,194,146	406,394,000	34,441,400	21,170,100	10,177,000
1878	1388,218,750	420,122,400	413,578,560	42,245,630	25,842,790	12,246,820
1879	1,547,901,790	448,756,630	363,761,320	40,283,100	23,639,460	13,140,000
1880	1,717,434,543	498,549,868	417,885,380	45,165,346	24,540,829	14,617,535
1881	1,194,916,000	383,280,090	416,481,000	41,161,330	20,704,950	9,486,200
1882	1,617,025,100	504,185,470	488,250,610	48,953,926	29,960,037	11,019,353
1883	1,551,066,895	421,086,160	571,302,400	50,136,097	28,058,582	7,668,954
1884	1,795,528,000	512,765,000	583,628,000	61,203,000	28,640,000	11,116,000
1885	1,936,176,000	357,112,000	629,409,000	58,360,000	21,756,000	12,626,000
1886	1,665,441,000	457,218,000	624,134,000	59,428,000	24,489,000	11,869,000
1887	1,456,161,000	456,329,000	659,618,000	56,812,000	20,693,000	10,844,000
1888	1,987,790,000	415,868,000	701,735,000	63,884,000	28,415,000	12,050,000
1889	2,112,892,000	490,560,000	751,515,000	78,332,979	28,420,299	12,110,329
1890	1,489,970,000	399,262,000	523,621,000	67,168,344	25,807,472	12,432,831
1891	2,060,154,000	611,780,000	738,394,000	86,839,153	31,751,868	12,760,932
1892	1,628,464,000	515,949,000	661,035,000	80,096,762	27,978,824	12,143,185
1893	1,619,496,131	396,131,725	638,854,850	69,869,495	26,555,446	12,132,311
1894	1,212,770,052	460,267,416	662,036,928	61,400,465	26,727,615	12,668,200
1895	2,151,138,589	467,102,947	824,443,537	87,072,744	27,210,070	15,341,399
1896	2,283,875,165	427,684,346	707,346,404	69,695,223	24,369,047	14,089,783
1897	1,902,967,933	530,149,168	698,767,809	66,685,127	27,363,324	14,997,451
1898	1,924,184,660	675,148,705	730,906,643	55,792,257	25,657,522	11,721,927
1899	2,078,143,933	547,303,846	796,177,713	73,381,563	23,961,741	11,091,473
1900	2,105,102,516	522,229,505	809,125,989	58,925,833	23,995,927	9,566,966
1901	1,522,519,891	748,460,218	736,808,724	109,932,924	30,344,830	15,125,939

WHEAT CROP OF THE WORLD, 1897-1901—IN BUSHELS.

(From the Agriculture Department Annual Year Book.)

Countries.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
United States	530,149,000	675,149,000	547,304,000	522,230,000	748,460,000
Total Canada	56,102,000	68,154,000	59,960,000	51,701,000	90,288,000
Mexico	9,700,000	8,789,000	9,287,000	15,000,000	9,000,000
Chili	10,500,000	14,000,000	13,000,000	12,000,000	9,000,000
Argentina	31,600,000	53,389,000	104,977,000	101,655,000	74,753,000
Uruguay	3,600,000	6,000,000	7,164,000	6,891,000	3,664,000
United Kingdom	58,027,000	77,186,000	69,380,000	55,981,000	55,581,000
Norway	300,000	300,000	260,000	300,000	300,000
Sweden	4,678,000	4,542,000	4,430,000	5,249,000	4,310,000
Denmark	3,474,000	2,991,000	3,654,000	3,604,000	3,000,000
Netherlands	4,290,000	5,406,000	5,096,000	5,000,000	4,300,000
Belgium	11,592,000	13,211,000	11,319,000	13,788,000	12,920,000
France	246,596,000	363,498,000	364,414,000	326,083,000	304,210,000
Spain	93,194,000	123,865,000	100,759,000	92,424,000	108,000,000
Portugal	8,200,000	7,800,000	6,400,000	8,000,000	8,000,000
Italy	86,919,000	137,345,000	137,912,000	127,696,000	147,560,000
Switzerland	4,300,000	4,500,000	4,200,000	4,200,000	4,400,000
Germany	119,903,000	132,557,000	141,369,000	141,139,000	91,817,000
Austria-Hungary	123,196,000	188,822,000	202,508,000	194,935,000	184,216,000
Roumania	36,448,000	58,457,000	26,064,000	56,663,000	72,386,000
Bulgaria	30,739,000	33,993,000	21,630,000	27,000,000	24,000,000
Servia	13,392,000	11,000,000	10,000,000	9,000,000	10,000,000
Montenegro	200,000	220,000	200,000	220,000	200,000
Turkey in Europe	17,800,000	25,000,000	15,000,000	20,000,000	22,000,000
Greece	3,200,000	4,000,000	2,500,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Russia in Europe	286,338,000	408,288,000	393,823,000	395,953,000	401,722,000
Russia in Asia	93,922,000	91,101,000	93,411,000	62,131,000	61,149,000
Turkey in Asia	48,000,000	44,000,000	35,200,000	30,000,000	30,000,000
Cyprus	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,000,000	2,400,000	2,000,000
Persia	20,000,000	17,600,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	15,200,000
British India	191,257,000	259,670,000	236,679,000	181,803,000	245,751,000
Japan	19,509,000	21,407,000	20,771,000	21,688,000	20,000,000
Algeria	19,891,000	27,114,000	22,282,000	23,000,000	25,000,000
Tunis	5,000,000	6,500,000	4,800,000	5,600,000	6,400,000
Egypt	12,000,000	13,000,000	13,000,000	13,000,000	12,000,000
Cape Colony	2,200,000	2,012,000	2,201,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Australasia	27,652,000	34,980,000	56,202,000	50,111,000	56,610,000

RECAPITULATION BY CONTINENTS.

North America	595,951,000	752,092,000	616,551,000	588,931,000	847,748,000
South America	45,700,000	73,389,000	125,141,000	120,546,000	87,417,000
Europe	1,152,786,000	1,602,981,000	1,520,918,000	1,490,235,000	1,461,922,000
Asia	375,088,000	436,178,000	404,061,000	314,022,000	374,100,000
Africa	39,091,000	48,626,000	42,373,000	43,600,000	45,400,000
Australasia	27,652,000	34,980,000	56,202,000	50,111,000	56,610,000
Total	2,236,268,000	2,948,246,000	2,765,246,000	2,607,445,000	2,873,197,000

The corn crop of the world for 1900 was 2,822,900,000 bushels.
The oat crop of the world for 1901 was 2,777,119,000 bushels.
The barley crop of the world for 1901 was 995,468,000 bushels.
The rye crop of the world for 1901 was 1,448,072,000 bushels.
The buckwheat crop of the United States for 1901 was 15,125,989 bushels.

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Cotton.

By GEORGE W. AVERY.

The cotton plant had been found growing in a wild state by the first settlers of the southwestern portion of this country, but 1621 is generally regarded as the first year of cotton culture in the United States. Its cultivation was for a long time limited to small patches for domestic uses. In 1733 cotton seed was brought into Carolina, and in 1734 cotton was planted in Georgia from seed sent to the trustees from England. About 1770 Southern planters began turning their attention to the cultivation of cotton as a staple crop. In 1775 the first manufactory for cotton was established in Philadelphia. It also manufactured goods from flax and wool. In 1787 the first regular cotton factory in the United States was built at Beverly, Mass. The Legislature made a grant of $500 to assist the new enterprise. The year 1793 was made memorable by Eli Whitney's invention of the saw-gin. In 1795 the second cotton mill in the United States was erected in Rhode Island. From that time the business increased, having its centre in New England, and within the past few years the South has entered largely into manufacturing, many mills having been built in the various States, most of which are now in successful operation.

THE COTTON SUPPLY.

CROPS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THIRTY-SEVEN YEARS.

Year.	Bales.	Year.	Bales.	Year.	Bales.	Year.	Bales.
1866	2,193,987	1876	4,669,288	1886	6,550,215	1896	7,162,473
1867	2,019,774	1877	4,485,423	1887	6,513,624	1897	8,714,011
1868	2,593,993	1878	4,811,265	1888	7,017,707	1898	11,180,060
1869	2,439,039	1879	5,073,531	1889	6,935,082	1899	11,235,383
1870	3,154,946	1880	5,757,397	1890	7,313,726	1900	9,439,559
1871	4,352,317	1881	6,589,329	1891	8,655,518	1901	10,425,141
1872	2,974,351	1882	5,435,845	1892	9,038,707	1902	10,701,453
1873	3,930,508	1883	6,992,234	1893	6,717,142		
1874	4,170,388	1884	5,714,062	1894	7,527,211		
1875	3,832,991	1885	5,669,021	1895	9,892,766		

The returns are for the year ending September 1. The average net weight per bale for 1902 is 483 pounds.

COTTON CONSUMPTION OF THE WORLD, IN BALES OF 500 POUNDS.

Year.	Continent.	Great Britain.	India.	United States.	All Others.	World's Total.
1890-91	3,631,000	3,384,000	924,000	2,367,000	150,000	10,456,000
1891-92	3,640,000	3,181,000	914,000	2,576,000	160,000	10,471,000
1892-93	3,692,000	2,866,000	918,000	2,551,000	220,000	10,247,000
1893-94	3,848,000	3,233,000	959,000	2,264,000	250,000	10,554,000
1894-95	4,030,000	3,250,000	1,074,000	2,743,000	300,000	11,397,000
1895-96	4,160,000	3,276,000	1,105,000	2,572,000	419,000	11,532,000
1896-97	4,368,000	3,224,000	1,104,000	2,738,000	546,000	11,880,000
1897-98	4,628,000	3,432,000	1,141,000	2,962,000	726,000	12,889,000
1898-99	4,784,000	3,519,000	1,314,000	3,553,000	845,000	14,015,000
1899-1900	4,576,000	3,334,000	1,140,000	3,856,000	867,000	13,773,000
1900-1901	4,576,000	3,258,000	1,254,000	3,727,000	778,000	13,593,000
1901-1902	4,732,000	3,352,000	1,322,000	4,037,000	908,000	14,351,000

AN APPROXIMATE ESTIMATE OF THE COTTON CROP OF EACH OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SEASONS NAMED, IN THOUSANDS OF BALES.

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1900-01.	1901-02.
North Carolina	420	470	380	485	615	600	545	515	525
South Carolina	670	770	640	760	950	950	900	825	880
Georgia	1,050	1,230	1,025	1,270	1,614	1,570	1,335	1,300	1,530
Florida	55	65	50	60	70	60	55	50	55
Alabama	840	950	800	1,000	1,150	1,130	1,070	1,000	1,200
Mississippi	1,080	1,200	950	1,220	1,600	1,500	1,275	975	1,350
Louisiana	490	650	480	570	725	600	590	675	875
Texas, Indian Ter. and Oklahoma	1,925	3,219	1,881	2,267	3,189	3,650	2,600	3,915	3,208
Arkansas	700	880	660	730	930	860	770	800	850
Tennessee	272	350	250	300	325	300	255	250	250
Virginia, Missouri, Kentucky, etc.	30	53	31	44	48	36	27	34	45
Total commercial crop of the United States	7,532	9,837	7,147	8,706	11,216	11,256	9,422	10,339	10,768

HIGHEST AND LOWEST SALES IN NEW YORK OF COTTON FOR FUTURE DELIVERY.

Month of delivery.	1901-02.		1900-01.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1897-98.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
September	8.95	7.00	10.55	6.81	6.44	5.38	6.42	5.17	7.80	6.20
October	8.37	6.92	10.60	6.70	7.16	5.39	6.43	5.09	7.57	5.88
November	8.20	6.90	10.31	6.66	7.55	5.60	6.45	4.98	7.18	5.54
December	8.26	6.90	10.22	6.66	7.60	5.65	6.45	5.06	7.20	5.54
January	8.25	6.93	12.75	7.37	7.72	5.69	6.47	5.10	7.23	5.58
February	8.62	6.94	10.15	7.50	8.90	5.72	6.42	5.14	7.22	5.60
March	9.08	7.10	10.18	7.52	9.62	5.75	6.46	5.18	7.30	5.63
April	9.67	7.18	10.10	7.59	9.65	5.84	6.40	5.23	7.30	5.67
May	9.70	7.26	10.18	7.39	9.72	5.83	6.36	5.26	7.34	5.70
June	9.68	7.31	10.17	7.41	9.75	6.00	6.33	5.30	6.76	5.74
July	9.65	7.25	10.17	7.15	10.21	6.29	6.34	5.33	6.78	5.78
August	9.40	7.12	9.98	7.01	9.87	6.44	6.37	5.37	6.60	5.47

WORLD'S SPINDLES IN OPERATION.

Countries.	1902.	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.
Continent	33,500,000	33,350,000	33,000,000	32,500,000	32,500,000
East Indies	5,300,000	5,006,936	4,728,333	4,945,783	4,728,333
Great Britain	46,700,000	46,100,000	45,600,000	45,400,000	44,900,000
United States	21,559,000	20,869,835	19,008,352	18,277,735	18,277,735
Japan, Canada, etc.	3,290,000	3,130,000	3,020,000	2,929,212	2,804,068
Total	110,349,000	108,456,771	105,656,685	104,052,730	103,410,137

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COTTON CROP OF THE UNITED STATES, IN BALES, BY STATES.

States.	1901-02.	1900-01.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1895-96.
Alabama	1,200,000	1,078,000	1,136,000	1,161,000	1,147,000	996,000	810,000
Arkansas	820,000	819,000	665,000	921,000	905,000	771,000	630,000
Florida	54,000	55,000	57,000	54,000	65,000	65,000	50,000
Georgia	1,325,000	1,196,000	1,226,000	1,448,000	1,445,000	1,300,000	1,060,000
Louisiana	880,000	698,000	651,000	577,000	660,000	547,000	375,000
Mississippi	1,555,000	1,115,000	1,340,000	1,776,000	1,808,000	110,000	900,000
North Carolina	530,000	425,000	400,000	480,000	476,000	400,000	350,000
South Carolina	905,000	802,000	874,000	960,000	956,000	776,000	670,000
Tennessee	259,000	275,000	240,000	381,000	360,000	337,000	60,000
Texas	2,903,000	3,350,000	2,575,000	3,143,000	3,008,000	2,220,000	1,900,000
All others	380,000	412,000	267,000	334,000	351,000	183,000	157,000
Total crop	10,701,000	10,425,000	9,440,000	11,233,000	11,181,000	8,714,000	7,162,000

ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF COTTON IN COTTON MILLS IN BALES OF 500 POUNDS NET.

Seasons.	Great Britain.	Continental Europe.	Northern States of United States.	Southern States of United States.	Total in United States.	India.
1891-92	3,181,000	3,640,000	1,815,000	616,000	2,431,000	933,000
1892-93	2,866,000	3,692,000	1,762,000	660,000	2,422,000	937,000
1893-94	3,237,000	3,848,000	1,648,000	639,000	2,287,000	978,000
1894-95	3,250,000	4,050,000	1,813,000	806,000	2,619,000	1,074,000
1895-96	3,276,000	4,160,000	1,650,000	840,000	2,470,000	1,127,000
1896-97	3,224,000	4,368,000	1,771,000	946,000	2,717,000	1,041,000
1897-98	3,432,000	4,628,000	1,771,000	1,151,000	2,922,000	1,185,000
1898-99	3,519,000	4,784,000	2,218,000	1,364,000	3,582,000	1,340,000
1899-1900	3,334,000	4,576,000	2,763,000	1,324,000	3,087,000	1,162,000
1900-1901	3,269,000	4,576,000	1,900,000	1,526,000	3,435,000	1,087,000
1901-1902	3,253,000	4,784,000	1,996,000	1,912,000	3,908,000	1,120,000
Actual increase since 1892	72,000	1,144,000	181,000	1,296,000	1,477,000	187,000
Percentage of increase since 1892	2 1-4	31 2-5%	10%	210 2-5%	60 3-4%	20%

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES IN NEW YORK FOR MIDDLING UPLAND COTTON, FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, OF THE YEARS NAMED.

Year.	High-est.	Low-est.	Year.	High-est.	Low-est.	Year.	High-est.	Low-est.	Year.	High-est.	Low-est.
1826	14	9	1846	10	6	1866	52	32	1886	9 9-16	8 13-16
1827	12	8	1847	12	7	1867	36	15½	1887	11 7-16	9 7-16
1828	13	9	1848	8	5	1868	33	16	1888	11⅜	9⅜
1829	11	8	1849	11	6	1869	35	25	1889	11½	9¾
1830	13	8	1850	14	11	1870	25¾	15	1890	12¾	9 3-16
1831	11	7	1851	14	8	1871	21¼	14⅜	1891	9½	7⅜
1832	12	7	1852	10	8	1872	27¾	18⅝	1892	10	6 11-16
1833	17	9	1853	11	10	1873	21⅝	13⅞	1893	9 15-16	7⅛
1834	16	10	1854	10	8	1874	18⅞	14¾	1894	8 5-16	5 9-16
1835	25	15	1855	12	8	1875	17⅛	13 1-16	1895	9⅜	5 9-16
1836	29	12	1856	13	9	1876	13⅜	10⅞	1896	8⅞	7 1-16
1837	17	7	1857	15⅞	9	1877	13 5-16	10 15-16	1897	8¼	5 13-16
1838	12	9	1858	13¼	8⅞	1878	12 3-16	8 13-16	1898	6 9-16	5 5-16
1839	16	11	1859	12¾	10⅝	1879	13¾	9¾	1899	7 13-16	5⅝
1840	10	8	1860	11⅝	10	1880	13¾	10 15-16	1900	11	7 9-16
1841	11	9	1861	38	11¼	1881	13	10 7-16	1901	12	7 13-16
1842	9	7	1862	60½	20	1882	13 1-16	10¼	1902*	9⅞	8 3-16
1843	8	5	1863	93	51	1883	11¾	10			
1844	9	5	1864	190	72	1884	11 15-16	9⅜			
1845	8⅝	5	1865	120	35	1885	11½	9 3-16			

* To Sept. 30.

SOURCE OF COTTON SUPPLY FOR FIVE YEARS IN BALES OF 500 POUNDS.

The following shows the estimate of J. S. Bache & Co., 66 Exchange place, New York, for 1902-03, and the total actual sales for the four years preceding:

	1902-03.	1901-02.	1900-01.	1899-1900.	1898-99.
America (growth)	10,450,000	10,380,000	10,218,000	9,137,000	11,078,000
East Indies†	2,400,000	2,300,000	2,200,205	1,532,071	2,403,790
Egypt	1,125,000	1,225,000	1,063,758	1,300,930	1,114,948
Brazil, etc.‡	220,000	245,000	150,000	259,896	176,196
Total in 500-pound bales	14,195,000	14,150,000	13,631,963	12,229,897	14,722,934
Consumption	14,9.0,000	14,351,156	13,402,916	13,772,772	14,014,728
Surplus from year's crop	*715,000	*200,776	229,047	*1,542,875	758,206
Average weekly consumption	286,730	275,983	257,748	264,261	269,514
Visible and invisible stock:					
September 1 beginning year	2,484,760	2,685,536	2,456,489	3,999,364	3,241,158
September 1 ending year	.....	2,484,760	2,685,536	2,456,489	3,999,364

†Includes India's exports to Europe, America and Japan, and mill consumption in India and excess of stock at Bombay. ‡Receipts into Europe from Brazil, Smyrna, Peru, West Indies, etc., and Japan native cotton used in Japan mills. *Deficiency in the year's new supply.

THE WORLD'S ANNUAL COTTON CONSUMPTION IN BALES.

Countries.	1901-02	1900-01.	1899-00.	1898-99.	Countries.	1901-02.	1900-01.	1899-00.	1898-99.
Gt. Britain	3,352,000	3,256,000	3,334,000	3,519,000	Canada	119,600	99,822	105,020	98,363
Continent	4,732,000	4,576,000	4,576,000	4,784,000	Mexico	30,700	31,147	18,379	29,490
Tot. Europe	8,084,000	7,832,000	7,910,000	8,303,000	Tot. In., etc.	6,200,300	1,822,461	1,974,327	2,144,963
U. S. north.	2,207,175	2,150,000	2,355,065	2,244,380					
U. S. south.	1,830,157	1,576,671	1,500,730	1,308,870	Oth. c'ntries.	29,524	21,715	32,650	13,515
Total U. S.	4,037,332	3,726,740	3,855,795	3,553,250	Tot. world.	14,351,156	13,402,916	13,722,772	14,014,728
East Indies	1,322,000	1,059,764	1,139,428	1,313,549	Ave. weekly.	275,983	257,748	264,261	269,514
Japan	728,000	631,728	711,491	703,461					

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ANNUAL TAKINGS OF AMERICAN COTTON.

Visible September 1, 1897	769,561	Visible September 1, 1900 (American)	569,759
Crop 1897-1898	11,200,000	Outgo, year ending September 1, 1900	10,829,321
Supply	11,969,561		
Visible September 1, 1898	1,434,611	Visible September 1, 1900	569,759
Outgo, year ending September 1, 1898	10,534,950	Crop 1900-1901	10,383,422
		Supply	10,953,181
Visible September 1, 1898 (American)	1,434,611	Visible September 1, 1901 (American)	943,388
Crop 1898-1899	11,274,840	Outgo, year ending September 1, 1901	10,009,793
Supply	12,709,451		
Visible September 1, 1899 (American)	1,962,664	Visible September 1, 1901	943,388
Outgo, year ending September 1, 1899	10,746,787	Crop 1901-1902	10,680,080
		Supply	11,624,068
Visible September 1, 1899	1,962,664	Visible August 29, 1902 (American)	800,468
Crop 1899-1900	9,436,416		
Supply	11,399,080	Outgo, year ending September 1, 1902	10,823,600

NUMBER OF SPINDLES IN THE WORLD.

Countries.	1902.	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.
Great Britain	46,700,000	46,100,000	45,600,000	45,400,000	44,900,000
Continent	33,500,000	33,350,000	33,000,000	32,500,000	31,350,000
Total Europe	80,200,000	79,450,000	78,600,000	77,900,000	76,250,000
United States, North	15,150,000	15,050,000	14,467,837	14,290,000	13,900,000
United States, South	6,408,974	5,819,835	4,540,515	3,987,735	3,670,290
Total United States	21,558,974	20,869,835	19,008,352	18,277,735	17,570,290
East Indies	5,300,000	5,006,936	4,945,783	4,728,333	4,259,720
Japan	1,500,000	1,350,000	1,250,000	1,200,000	1,146,749
China	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	565,000
Total India, etc	7,400,000	6,956,936	6,795,783	6,528,333	5,971,469
Canada	690,000	680,000	670,000	638,212	632,320
Mexico	500,000	500,000	500,000	491,000	460,000
Total other	1,190,000	1,180,000	1,170,000	1,129,212	1,092,320
Total world	110,348,974	108,856,771	105,574,135	103,835,180	104,884,079

VALUE OF TOTAL COTTON CROP FOR TWENTY YEARS.

Year.	Exported bales.	Value of exports.	Total crop bales.	Value of total crop.
1882-83	4,660,642	$245,666,440	6,949,756	$370,352,497
1883-84	3,873,139	195,854,531	5,713,200	288,916,524
1884-85	3,950,923	200,276,823	5,706,165	289,245,503
1885-86	4,270,314	203,909,617	6,575,491	313,989,245
1886-87	4,477,583	204,423,785	6,505,087	296,957,221
1887-88	4,676,524	221,343,932	7,046,833	333,520,605
1888-89	4,854,573	236,383,775	6,938,290	337,825,340
1889-90	4,996,543	248,688,675	7,311,722	363,884,495
1890-91	5,783,101	287,649,930	8,652,597	430,380,174
1891-92	5,868,545	256,869,777	9,035,379	395,478,538
1892-93	4,410,524	187,012,689	6,700,365	284,095,476
1893-94	5,360,318	207,964,384	7,549,817	292,935,899
1894-95	6,926,025	202,118,351	9,901,251	288,918,504
1895-96	4,751,384	193,987,816	7,157,346	292,234,437
1896-97	6,088,521	227,728,459	8,757,964	327,547,854
1897-98	7,674,065	232,316,326	11,199,994	338,432,458
1898-99	7,452,116	212,155,662	11,274,840	282,772,987
1899-1900	6,055,874	245,652,268	9,436,416	363,713,836
1900-1901	6,639,931	317,816,429	10,383,422	494,567,549
1901-1902	6,715,793	284,779,190	10,680,680	452,113,184
Total	109,435,417	$4,612,098,289	163,476,415	$6,837,945,325

COTTON MANUFACTURING IN EUROPE, THE UNITED STATES AND INDIA.

The following table gives the estimated number of spindles in the cotton mills of the United States, Europe and India, at the end of the seasons named:

Number of Spindles in Cotton Mills.

Season of	Great Britain.	Continental Europe.	Northern States of United States.	Southern States of United States.	Total in United States.	India.
1891-92	43,350,000	26,405,000	13,250,000	1,950,000	15,200,000	3,402,000
1892-93	45,270,000	26,850,000	13,450,000	2,100,000	15,500,000	3,576,000
1893-94	45,190,000	27,350,000	13,500,000	2,200,000	15,700,000	3,650,000
1894-95	45,400,000	28,250,000	13,700,000	2,400,000	16,100,000	3,810,000
1895-96	44,900,000	29,350,000	13,800,000	2,850,000	16,650,000	3,933,000
1896-97	44,500,000	30,350,000	13,900,000	3,250,000	17,150,000	4,066,000
1897-98	44,900,000	31,350,000	13,900,000	3,550,000	17,450,000	4,260,000
1898-99	45,600,000	32,500,000	14,150,000	3,950,000	18,100,000	4,728,000
1899-00	45,600,000	33,000,000	14,400,000	4,700,000	19,100,000	4,945,000
1900-01	46,100,000	33,350,000	14,700,000	5,500,000	20,200,000	5,008,000
1901-02	47,000,000	33,900,000	15,000,000	6,400,000	21,400,000	5,200,000
Actual increase since 1892	1,650,000	7,495,000	1,750,000	4,450,000	6,200,000	1,798,000
Percentage of increase since 1892	3 3-5%	28 2-5%	13 1-5%	228 1-5%	40 4-5%	52 4-5%

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UNITED STATES COTTON CROPS.

Season.	Acres planted	Crop, pounds (net).	Net pounds per acre.	Bales in crop.	Net weight per bale.	Bales per acre.
1885-86	18,379,444	3,044,544,933	165	6,575,691	463	0.36
1886-87	18,581,012	3,018,360,368	162	6,505,087	464	0.35
1887-88	18,961,897	3,290,871,011	173	7,046,833	467	0.37
1888-89	19,362,073	3,260,996,300	168	6,938,290	470	0.36
1889-90	20,171,896	3,472,861,786	172	7,311,322	471	0.36
1890-91	20,809,053	4,092,678,381	196	8,652,597	473	0.41
1891-92	20,714,937	4,273,734,267	206	9,035,379	473	0.43
1892-93	18,067,924	3,182,673,375	176	6,700,365	475	0.37
1893-94	19,684,000	3,578,613,258	182	7,549,817	474	0.38
1894-95	21,454,000	4,792,205,484	223	9,901,251	484	0.46
1895-96	18,882,000	3,414,054,042	181	7,157,346	477	0.38
1896-97	22,341,000	4,177,548,828	187	8,757,964	477	0.39
1897-98	24,071,000	5,398,397,108	224	11,199,994	482	0.47
1898-99	23,572,000	5,513,396,760	232	11,274,840	489	0.48
1899-1900	22,583,055	4,757,062,942	210	9,436,416	479	0.44
1900-1901	23,805,629	5,035,959,670	211	10,383,422	485	0.43
1901-1902	27,587,534	5,438,768,440	196	10,680,680	483	0.39

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC COTTON MANUFACTURES.

Exports.	1901-02.	1900-01.	1899-00.	1898-99.	Exports.	1901-02.	1900-01.	1899-00.	1898-99.
Europe	2,447,845	2,725,506	2,012,641	1,544,363	All others..	4,114,026	3,735,951	5,163,132	3,860,169
Canada	2,820,781	2,566,536	2,691,992	2,759,164					
Cent. Am. & W. Indies	3,160,012	3,301,933	3,250,753	2,858,686	Total year	32,108,302	20,272,418	24,003,087	23,560,914
South Am..	3,070,045	3,321,494	2,079,791	2,693,967	1st 6 mos...	14,340,749	8,570,412	11,850,740	10,558,725
Chinese Em.	16,495,248	4,620,998	8,804,778	9,844,565	2d 6 mos...	17,767,613	11,702,006	12,152,347	13,002,189

Wool.

The only States which show any considerable actual increase in the number of sheep since 1901 are Montana and Wyoming. In the former the increase is 555,000 and in the latter 1,036,000. The number of sheep east of the Mississippi continues to steadily decline. Most of the territorial States have reached the limit of their production. The situation offers little encouragement that we are likely to have a domestic supply of wool equal to the domestic requirements.

STATISTICS OF WOOL IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Prepared for The American Almanac by W. J. Battison, of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, Boston, Mass.)

Year ending June 30.	Production.*	Imports.	Total production and imports.	Domestic Wool Exported.	Foreign Wool Exported.	Total Wool Exported.	Retained for home consumption.	Per cent imported.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds	Pounds.	Pounds.	
1870	162,000,000	49,230,199	211,230,199	152,892	1,710,053	1,862,945	209,367,254	23.3
1880	232,500,000	128,131,747	360,631,747	191,551	3,648,520	3,840,071	356,791,676	35.5
1883	290,000,000	70,575,478	360,575,478	64,474	4,010,043	4,074,517	356,500,961	19.7
1884	300,000,000	78,350,651	378,350,651	10,393	2,304,701	2,315,093	306,035,558	20.8
1885	308,000,000	70,596,170	378,596,170	88,000	3,115,339	3,203,345	375,392,825	18.8
1886	302,000,000	129,084,958	431,084,958	2,138,080	6,534,426	8,672,506	422,412,452	30.6
1887	285,000,000	114,038,030	399,038,030	257,940	6,728,292	6,986,232	392,051,998	29.1
1888	269,000,000	113,558,753	382,558,753	22,164	4,359,731	4,381,895	378,176,858	30.0
1889	265,000,000	126,487,929	391,487,729	141,576	3,263,094	3,404,670	388,083,059	31.7
1890	276,000,000	105,431,285	381,431,285	231,042	3,288,467	3,519,509	377,911,776	28.4
1891	285,000,000	129,303,648	405,303,648	292,922	2,638,123	2,931,045	402,372,603	31.8
1892	294,000,000	148,760,652	442,670,652	202,456	3,007,563	3,210,019	439,460,633	33.6
1893	303,000,000	172,435,838	475,433,838	91,858	4,218,637	4,310,495	471,123,343	36.2
1894	298,000,000	55,152,558	353,152,558	520,217	5,977,407	6,494,654	346,654,904	15.6
1895	310,000,000	206,033,906	516,633,906	4,279,109	2,343,081	6,622,190	509,411,716	39.8
1896	273,000,000	230,911,473	503,911,473	6,945,981	6,028,236	12,972,217	490,939,256	46.0
1897†	259,153,251	350,852,026	610,005,277	5,271,535	3,429,063	8,700,598	601,304,679	57.8
1898†	266,720,684	132,795,302	399,515,986	121,139	2,504,832	2,625,971	396,890,015	32.8
1899†	272,191,330	76,736,209	348,927,539	1,683,419	12,411,916	14,095,335	334,832,204	19.2
1900†	288,636,621	155,918,455	444,555,076	2,200,309	5,712,248	7,912,557	436,642,519	34.4
1901†	302,502,328	103,583,505	406,085,833	199,565	3,590,502	3,790,067	402,295,766	24.8
1902†	316,341,032	166,261,990	482,603,022	123,278	3,104,663	3,227,941	479,375,081	34 0

*Estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture. †Estimated by the United States Association of Wool Manufacturers.

FLEECE AND PULLED WOOL WASHED AND IN THE GREASE, IN POUNDS.

The estimates of wool production for fifteen years have been as follows, together with the scoured wool equivalents for the same period:

Year.	Product.	Decrease.	Increase	Year.	Product.	Decrease.	Increase
1888	301,876,121	293,829		1896	272,474,706	21,822,018	
1889	295,779,479	6,096,642		1897	259,153,251	13,321,457	
1890	309,474,856		13,699,377	1898	266,720,684		7,567,433
1891	307,401,507	2,073,349		1899	272,191,330		5,470,646
1892	333,018,405		25,606,898	1900	288,636,621		16,445,291
1893	348,538,138		15,519,733	1901	302,502,382		13,865,707
1894	325,210,712	23,327,426		1902	316,341,032		13,838,650
1895	294,296,726	30,913,986					

SCOURED WOOL.

Year.	Product.	Decrease.	Increase	Year.	Product.	Decrease.	Increase.
1888	136,591,955	3,964,730		1896	115,284,579	10,434,111	
1889	134,795,350	1,796,605		1897	111,365,987	3,918,592	
1890	139,628,220		4,832,870	1898	111,661,581		295,594
1891	139,326,703	301,517		1899	113,958,468		2,296,887
1892	145,300,318		5,973,615	1900	118,223,120		4,264,652
1893	151,103,776		5,803,458	1901	126,814,690		8,591,570
1894	140,292,268	10,811,508		1902	137,912,085		11,097,395
1895	125,718,690	14,573,578					

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WOOL SUPPLY, 1888-1902.—DOMESTIC PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS LESS EXPORTS, IN POUNDS.

Fiscal year ending June 30	All Wools.	Fine Wools.
1888-1892—Five years, total	2,122,407,842	1,686,818,840
Annual average	424,481,568	337,363,768
1893-1897—Five years, total	2,549,920,592	2,070,423,829
Annual average	509,984,118	414,084,766
1898-1902—Five years, total	1,988,771,621	1,582,374,537
Annual average	397,554,309	316,479,907

From January 1, 1902, to October 31 there were shipped from Boston 235,579,718 pounds of wool.

RECEIPTS OF WOOL IN BOSTON, IN BALES, 1899-1902.

	1899.		1900.		1901.		1902.	
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.
January	21,194	6,794	29,029	10,465	23,529	5,669	52,668	7,204
February	25,605	11,494	22,954	14,337	22,139	6,517	43,728	10,263
March	27,446	5,700	21,566	22,084	38,085	21,618	43,050	23,104
April	23,344	8,925	15,973	32,853	37,859	10,353	36,165	31,165
May	52,899	6,664	22,010	15,027	56,863	26,828	59,881	15,478
June	105,888	7,961	39,055	8,322	69,174	7,215	93,828	5,437
July	137,673	3,552	61,837	7,891	116,869	9,746	146,729	10,796
August	109,002	6,791	69,721	5,450	112,354	13,438	125,821	16,596
September	46,246	9,699	35,482	6,707	66,892	5,279	61,484	9,103
October	49,731	10,953	25,208	5,206	34,839	8,467	.....	.....
November	51,455	11,799	14,132	11,473	51,505	9,063	.....	.....
December	50,720	14,605	20,848	5,773	49,099	6,485	.....	.....
Total	701,203	104,348	377,815	145,588	679,207	130,678	663,354	129,146
							9 mos.	9 mos.

The figures in the following table, showing the number of pounds of wool imported into Boston, New York and Philadelphia, represent about 98.5 per cent of the total quantity imported into all ports of the United States.

	Russia.	Turkey.	United Kingdom.	Argentina.	Uruguay.	Chinese Empire.	British Australasia.	All other countries.	Total.
1896	13,150,509	17,987,753	14,229,068	32,281,341	9,048,350	26,084,232	72,995,090	40,161,949	225,938,322
1897	19,706,449	20,239,717	27,759,419	64,969,556	15,004,257	21,461,478	100,912,851	53,441,315	332,495,042
1898	16,999,224	9,282,762	12,434,332	16,734,279	1,309,974	20,369,294	31,877,252	21,075,895	130,083,012
1899	13,373,350	5,697,377	9,156,621	7,957,657	149,573	14,276,124	7,249,740	17,638,191	75,498,636
1900	18,869,252	9,577,147	20,393,063	20,064,279	1,072,307	30,998,289	23,121,394	28,568,141	152,663,872
1901	13,720,814	8,355,941	16,919,793	14,358,218	783,075	9,181,105	22,570,030	15,629,545	101,518,521
1902	16,322,231	12,215,316	21,737,509	45,287,370	533,634	18,843,396	29,559,531	20,744,123	162,243,110

The Beet Sugar Industry.

Some idea of the extent of the beet sugar industry in the United States may be gained by a study of the following tables, which give the locations of the factories and the capacity of each, in tons. With the extension of irrigation in the West hitherto unproductive land will very likely be used almost entirely for the cultivation of sugar beets and within a few years the number of factories in this country will be doubled. The beet sugar industry had its origin in the Western States and its development has been largely in that section. Sugar beets can be grown in almost any sort of soil, except where the subsoil is hard. The cost of production is from $30 to $40 an acre, and the beets should sell at about $4 a ton at the factories.

	Full capacity in tons.
CALIFORNIA.	
Alameda Sugar Company, Alvarado	800
Union Sugar Company, Santa Maria	600
Spreckels Sugar Company, Watsonville	1,000
Spreckels Sugar Company, Spreckels	3,000
American Beet Sugar Company, Chino	1,000
American Beet Sugar Company, Oxnard	2,200
Los Alamitos Sugar Company, Los Alamitos	700
California and Hawaiian Sugar Refining Company, Crockett (also Hawaiian cane sugar)	1,200
OREGON.	
Oregon Sugar Company, La Grande	350
WASHINGTON.	
Washington State Sugar Company, Waverly	350
COLORADO.	
American Beet Sugar Company, Rocky Ford	1,000
Colorado Sugar Mfg. Co., Grand Junction	350
National Beet Sugar Company, Sugar City	500
Eaton Sugar Company, Eaton	600
Greeley Sugar Company, Greeley	800
Western Construction Company, Loveland	1,000
UTAH.	
Logan Sugar Company, Logan	400
Ogden Sugar Company, Ogden	350
Utah Sugar Company, Lehi	350
Utah Sugar Company (R. Sta.), Springville	350
Utah Sugar Co. (R. Sta.), Bingham Junction	350
Utah Sugar Company (R. Star), Provo	350
NEBRASKA.	
American Beet Sugar Company, Grand Island	350
American Beet Sugar Company, Norfolk	350
Standard Beet Sugar Company, Ames	500
MIDDLE WEST.	
Minnesota Beet Sugar Company, St. Louis Park	350
Continental Sugar Company, Fremont, O	350
Wisconsin Sugar Co., Menominee Falls, Wis	500
Central Sugar Company, Shelby, Ind	500
Illinois Sugar Refining Company, Pekin, Ill	700
MICHIGAN.	
Michigan Sugar Company, Bay City	500
Bay City Sugar Company, Bay City	600
Detroit Sugar Company, Rochester	500
Wolverine Sugar Company, Benton Harbor	350
Peninsula Sugar Refining Company, Cairo	600
West Bay City Sugar Company, West Bay City	750
Alma Sugar Company, Alma	600
Holland Sugar Company, Holland	350
Kalamazoo Beet Sugar Company, Kalamazoo	500
Marine Sugar Company, Marine City	350
Lansing Sugar Company, Lansing	600
Saginaw Sugar Company, Saginaw	600
German-American Co-operative Beet Sugar Company, Salzburg	400
Sebewaing Sugar Company, Sebewaing	600
Valley Sugar Company, Carrollton	600
Macomb Sugar Company, Mt. Clemens	600
Sanilac Sugar Refining Company, Crosswell	600
EASTERN.	
Binghamton Beet Sugar Company, Binghamton, New York	600
Empire State Sugar Company, Lyons, N. Y.	600
Total daily capacity	33,050

The following are in Canada:

Wallaceburg Sugar Company, Wallaceburg	600
Wiarton Beet Sugar Mfg. Company, Wiarton	350
Dresden Sugar Company, Dresden	350

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World's Sugar Production.

The following table, compiled by the Agricultural Department, shows the world's production for the periods named:

Years.	Cane.	Beet.	Total.	Years.	Cane.	Beet.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1897-1898	2,862,255	4,872,172	7,734,427	1900-1901	3,507,598	6,144,853	9,652,451
1898-1899	2,995,438	5,014,472	8,009,910	1901-1902	3,774,630	6,988,126	10,762,756
1899-1900	2,878,904	5,590,992	8,469,896				

PRODUCTION OF SUGAR FOR YEAR 1901-1902 BY THE PRINCIPAL SUGAR PRODUCING COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

PRODUCTION OF SUGAR.—TABLE NO. 1.

Countries.	Cane sugar.	Countries.	Cane sugar.	Countries.	Cane sugar.
	Tons.		Tons.		Tons.
Louisiana	275,000	Mexico	100,000	Asia	859,130
Porto Rico	100,000	British Guiana	95,000	Australia	161,500
Hawaiian Islands	310,000	Peru	105,000	Africa	280,000
Cuba	800,000	Argentine Republic	115,000	Europe (Spain)	33,000
British West Indies	165,000	Brazil	215,000	United States	163,126

PRODUCTION OF SUGAR.—TABLE NO. 2.

Countries.	Beet sugar.	Countries.	Beet sugar.	Countries.	Beet sugar.
	Tons.		Tons.		Tons.
Germany	2,295,000	Russia	1,060,000	Europe (all other)	400,000
Austria	1,320,000	Belgium	350,000		
France	1,200,000	Holland	200,000		

IMPORTS OF SUGAR, COFFEE AND TEA INTO THE UNITED STATES FROM 1830 TO 1902, INCLUSIVE, AND THE PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF EACH.

Years.	Sugar.			Coffee.			Tea.		
	Imports.		Consumption per capita	Imports.		Consumption per capita	Imports.		Consumption per capita
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.
1830	86,490,113	4,630,922	12.1	51,488,248	4,227,027	2.98	8,669,415	2,425,018	0.53
1840	120,940,747	5,581,078	14.1	94,996,095	8,540,222	5.06	20,006,595	5,127,010	.99
1850	218,430,764	7,555,603	23.1	145,275,487	11,234,835	5.60	29,872,654	4,719,232	1.22
1851	380,402,289	13,841,471	27.2	152,519,743	12,851,070	6.21	17,461,114	4,798,005	.56
1852	457,511,093	14,712,848	30.8	193,906,353	14,474,990	7.29	29,437,296	7,285,817	1.03
1853	404,402,286	14,987,831	24.1	199,408,045	15,545,986	7.26	22,721,745	8,224,853	.75
1854	455,928,585	13,702,781	33.3	162,255,993	14,549,718	5.68	24,417,712	6,729,447	.78
1855	473,800,847	14,676,345	30.0	191,478,657	16,940,400	6.43	25,333,097	6,973,999	.78
1856	545,220,430	22,534,414	29.1	235,865,268	21,573,558	7.96	22,889,850	6,933,214	.65
1857	776,084,282	42,774,614	27.7	240,676,227	22,426,758	7.49	26,367,824	5,775,175	.57
1858	519,200,387	23,434,508	30.4	189,211,300	18,369,840	5.86	32,995,021	7,261,815	.97
1859	655,846,302	30,577,335	32.2	264,430,534	25,086,029	8.07	29,268,757	7,388,741	.76
1860	694,858,197	31,078,970	30.5	202,144,783	21,883,797	5.79	31,696,657	8,915,327	.84
1861	809,749,958	30,637,897	34.3	184,499,655	20,568,297	5.55	26,117,956	6,977,283	.66
1862	557,738,382	20,357,090	23.5	122,799,311	14,192,195	3.46	24,868,421	6,545,064	.71
1863	518,594,861	19,082,017	17.8	80,461,614	10,395,860	2.24	29,761,037	8,013,772	.80
1864	632,230,247	29,666,076	18.1	131,622,782	16,221,586	3.76	27,229,176	10,549,880	1.04
1865	651,938,494	27,325,897	21.5	100,463,062	11,241,706	2.43	19,568,318	4,956,730	.49
1866	1,000,055,024	40,669,172	26.6	181,413,192	20,531,764	4.36	42,992,738	11,123,241	1.17
1867	849,054,006	35,941,253	28.1	187,236,580	20,686,259	5.01	39,892,658	12,415,037	1.09
1868	1,121,189,415	49,495,102	29.3	248,983,900	25,288,451	6.52	37,843,612	11,111,560	.96
1869	1,247,833,430	60,407,202	32.2	254,160,993	24,531,743	6.45	43,754,354	13,687,750	1.08
1870	1,196,773,569	56,923,745	35.3	235,256,574	24,234,879	6.00	47,408,481	13,863,273	1.10
1871	1,277,473,653	64,621,239	37.6	317,992,048	30,992,889	7.91	51,364,919	17,254,617	1.14
1872	1,509,185,674	81,213,001	39.1	298,805,946	37,942,225	7.28	63,811,003	22,943,575	1.46
1873	1,568,304,592	82,716,953	40.2	293,297,271	44,109,671	6.87	64,815,136	24,466,170	1.53
1874	1,701,297,889	81,887,463	41.0	285,171,512	55,048,967	6.59	55,811,665	21,112,234	1.27
1875	1,797,509,990	73,330,556	40.3	317,970,965	50,591,488	7.08	64,856,899	22,673,705	1.44
1876	1,493,977,472	58,120,583	38 5	339,789,246	56,788,997	7.33	62,887,153	19,524,166	1.35
1877	1,654,556,831	84,978,182	46.1	331,639,723	53,634,991	6.94	58,347,112	16,181,467	1.23
1878	1,537,451,934	73,090,958	38.6	309,882,540	51,914,605	6.24	65,366,704	15,660,168	1.33
1879	1,834,365,836	72,078,688	40.7	377,848,473	47,356,819	7.42	60,194,673	14,577,618	1.21
1880	1,829,291,684	80,087,720	42.9	446,850,727	60,360,769	8.78	72,162,936	19,782,631	1.39
1881	1,946,745,205	86,670,624	44.2	455,189,534	56,784,391	8.25	81,843,988	21,004,813	1.54
1882	1,990,152,374	90,439,675	48.4	459,922,768	46,041,690	8.30	78,769,060	19,392,102	1.47
1883	2,137,667,665	91,637,992	51.1	515,878,515	42,050,513	8.91	73,479,164	17,302,849	1.30
1884	2,756,416,896	98,264,607	53.4	534,785,542	49,686,705	9.26	67,665,910	13,036,053	1.09
1885	2,717,884,653	72,519,514	51.8	572,599,552	46,723,318	9.60	72,104,956	14,047,583	1.18
1886	2,689,881,765	80,773,744	50.9	564,707,533	42,672,937	9.36	81,887,998	16,020,383	1.37
1887	3,136,443,240	78,411,224	52.7	526,109,170	55,347,609	8.53	89,831,221	16,771,802	1.49
1888	2,700,284,282	74,245,206	50 7	423,645,794	60,507,639	6.81	84,627,870	13,360,655	1.40
1889	2,762,202,967	88,543,971	51.8	578,397,454	74,724,882	9 16	79,575,984	12,654,640	1.29
1890	2,934,011,560	96,094,532	52.8	499,159,120	78,267,432	7.83	83,886,829	12,317,493	1.33
1891	3,483,477,222	105,728,216	66.3	519,528,432	96,125,777	8.00	83,453,339	13,828,993	1.29
1892	3,556,500,165	104,408,813	63.8	640,210,788	128,041,930	9.67	90,079,039	14,373,222	1.38
1893	3,766,445,347	116,255,784	64.4	563,469,068	80,485,558	8.31	89,061,287	13,857,482	1.33
1894	4,345,193,881	126,871,889	66.7	550,934,337	90,314,676	8.30	93,518,717	14,144,243	1.36
1895	3,574,510,454	76,462,836	63.4	652,208,975	96,130,717	9.33	97,253,458	13,171,379	1.40
1896	3,896,338,557	89,219,773	62.5	580,597,915	84,793,124	8.11	93,998,372	12,704,440	1.33
1897	4,918,905,733	99,066,181	64.8	737,045,670	81,544,384	10.12	113,347,175	14,855,862	1.58
1898	2,689,920,851	60,472,749	61.5	870,514,455	95,957,131	11 68	70,957,715	10,054,283	.93
1899	3,980,250,569	94,964,122	62.6	831,827,063	87,275,470	10.79	74,089,899	9,675,081	.88
1900	4,018,086,530	100,250,974	65 2	787,991,911	82,467,943	9.81	84,845,107	10,558,110	1.09
1901	3,975,005,840	90,487,800	68.4	854,871,310	92,861,799	10 60	89,806,453	11,017,876	1.14
1902	3,024,915,875	55,061,097	....	1,091,004,252	70,982,155	....	75,579,125	9,390,128	....

Note.—The coffee quotations may be found on Page 646.

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The Census in a Nutshell.

The following tables, embracing all the important features of the 1900 census, have been specially prepared for The American Almanac from the statistics collected by the United States Census Bureau:

POPULATION TABLE NO. 1—SEX, GENERAL NATIVITY AND COLOR.

State or Territory.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	White.	Negro [1]	Chinese.	Japanese.	Indian.
Alabama	1,828,697	916,764	911,933	1,814,105	14,592	1,001,152	827,307	58	3	177
Alaska	63,592	45,827	17,720	50,931	12,661	30,507	168	3,116	265	[2]29,536
Arizona	122,931	71,795	51,136	98,698	24,233	92,903	1,848	1,419	281	26,480
Arkansas	1,311,564	675,312	636,252	1,297,275	14,289	944,580	366,856	62	....	66
California	1,485,053	820,551	664,502	1,117,813	367,240	1,402,727	11,045	45,753	10,151	15,377
Colorado	539,700	295,372	244,368	448,545	91,155	529,046	5,570	599	48	1,437
Connecticut	908,420	454,294	454,126	670,210	238,210	892,424	15,226	599	18	153
Delaware	184,735	94,158	90,577	170,925	13,810	153,977	30,697	51	1	9
Dis. of Columbia	278,718	132,004	146,714	258,599	20,119	191,532	86,702	455	7	22
Florida	528,542	275,246	253,296	504,710	23,832	297,333	230,730	120	1	358
Georgia	2,216,331	1,103,201	1,113,130	2,203,928	12,403	1,181,294	1,034,813	204	1	19
Hawaii	154,001	106,369	47,623	63,221	90,780	66,890	233	25,767	61,111	.....
Idaho	161,722	93,367	68,405	137,168	24,604	154,495	295	1,467	1,291	4,226
Illinois	4,821,550	2,472,782	2,348,768	3,854,803	966,747	4,734,873	85,078	1,503	80	16
Indiana	2,516,462	1,285,404	1,231,058	2,374,341	142,121	2,458,502	57,505	207	5	243
Indian Territory	392,060	208,952	183,108	387,202	4,858	302,680	36,853	27	....	52,500
Iowa	2,231,853	1,156,849	1,075,004	1,925,933	305,920	2,218,667	12,693	104	7	382
Kansas	1,470,495	768,716	701,779	1,343,810	126,685	1,416,319	52,003	39	4	2,130
Kentucky	2,147,174	1,090,227	1,056,947	2,096,925	50,249	1,862,309	284,706	57	....	102
Louisiana	1,381,625	694,733	686,892	1,328,722	52,903	729,612	650,804	599	17	593
Maine	694,466	350,905	343,471	601,136	93,330	692,226	1,319	119	4	798
Maryland	1,188,044	589,275	598,769	1,094,110	93,934	952,422	235,064	544	9	3
Massachusetts	2,805,346	1,367,474	1,437,872	1,959,022	846,324	2,769,764	31,974	2,968	53	587
Michigan	2,420,982	1,248,905	1,172,077	1,879,329	541,653	2,398,563	15,816	240	9	6,354
Minnesota	1,751,394	932,490	818,904	1,246,076	505,318	1,737,036	4,959	166	51	9,182
Mississippi	1,551,270	781,451	769,819	1,543,289	7,981	641,200	907,630	237	....	2,203
Missouri	3,106,665	1,595,710	1,510,955	2,890,286	216,379	2,944,843	161,234	449	9	130
Montana	243,329	149,842	93,487	176,262	67,067	226,283	1,523	1,739	2,441	11,343
Nebraska	1,066,300	564,592	501,708	888,953	177,347	1,056,526	6,269	180	3	3,322
Nevada	42,335	25,603	16,732	32,242	10,093	35,405	134	1,352	228	5,216
New Hampshire	411,588	205,379	206,209	323,481	88,107	410,791	662	112	1	22
New Jersey	1,883,669	941,760	941,909	1,451,785	431,884	69,844	1,393	52	63	....
New Mexico	195,310	104,228	91,082	181,685	13,625	180,207	1,610	341	8	13,144
New York	7,268,894	3,614,780	3,654,114	5,368,469	1,900,425	7,156,885	99,232	7,170	354	5,257
North Carolina	1,893,810	938,677	955,133	1,889,318	4,492	1,263,603	624,469	51	....	5,687
North Dakota	319,146	177,493	141,653	206,055	113,091	311,712	286	32	148	6,968
Ohio	4,157,545	2,102,655	2,054,890	3,698,811	458,734	4,060,201	96,901	371	27	42
Oklahoma	398,331	214,359	183,927	382,651	15,680	367,524	18,851	31	....	11,945
Oregon	413,536	232,985	180,551	347,788	65,748	394,582	1,105	10,397	2,501	4,951
Pennsylvania	6,302,115	3,204,541	3,097,574	5,316,865	985,250	6,141,664	156,845	1,927	40	1,639
Rhode Island	428,556	210,516	218,040	294,037	134,519	419,050	9,092	366	13	35
South Carolina	1,340,316	661,895	675,421	1,334,788	5,528	557,807	728,321	67	....	121
South Dakota	401,570	216,164	185,406	313,062	88,508	380,714	465	165	1	20,225
Tennessee	2,020,616	1,021,224	999,392	2,002,890	17,746	1,540,186	480,243	75	4	108
Texas	3,048,710	1,578,900	1,469,810	2,869,353	179,357	2,426,669	620,722	836	13	470
Utah	276,749	141,687	135,062	222,972	53,777	272,465	672	572	417	2,623
Vermont	343,641	175,138	168,503	298,894	44,747	342,77	826	39	....	5
Virginia	1,854,184	925,897	928,287	1,834,723	19,461	1,192,855	660,722	243	10	354
Washington	518,103	304,178	213,925	406,739	111,364	496,304	2,514	3,629	5,617	10,039
West Virginia	958,800	499,242	459,598	936,349	22,451	915,234	43,499	56	....	12
Wisconsin	2,069,042	1,067,562	1,001,480	1,553,071	515,971	2,057,911	2,542	212	5	8,372
Wyoming	92,531	58,184	34,347	75,116	17,415	89,051	940	461	393	1,686
In United States [3]	76,303,387	39,059,242	37,244,145	65,843,302	10,460,085	66,990,802	8,840,789	119,050	85,986	266,760

[1] Includes all persons of negro descent.
[2] Includes 2,499 persons of mixed parentage, that is, of native Indian and Russian parentage
[3] Includes all persons in the military and naval service of the United States (civilian employes, etc.), stationed abroad, not credited to any State or Territory.

POPULATION TABLE NO. 2—AGE AND EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

States and Territories	School Age, 5-20.		Military Age.		Literate (Males).			Illiterate (Males).		
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	Native.	Foreign.	Colored.	Native.	For'gn.	Colored.
Alabama	394,152	339,070	187,043	141,906	193,246	7,434	73,533	30,966	648	108,035
Alaska	1,718	9,690	13,329	6,374	17,898	7,471	1,852	103	481	10,151
Arizona	28,371	10,497	27,427	6,804	21,733	8,402	3,413	1,017	3,759	5,757
Arkansas	380,815	148,560	181,266	69,114	195,324	7,750	48,147	22,995	528	39,092
California	405,868	14,213	342,856	36,021	305,750	165,619	39,210	3,501	14,675	15,332
Colorado	157,752	2,779	139,020	3,116	127,259	47,510	3,250	3,195	3,652	842
Connecticut	252,760	4,341	203,722	3,974	167,020	89,841	4,495	1,703	16,562	719
Delaware	48,782	10,853	33,361	6,668	36,086	5,561	4,833	2,759	1,186	3,593
Dist. of Columb.	51,212	26,079	43,957	19,024	50,252	9,122	17,397	466	478	6,108
Florida	110,537	87,063	60,777	53,723	62,571	8,833	37,348	5,666	892	24,291
Georgia	457,958	427,767	224,172	185,014	238,707	6,331	97,467	32,082	376	125,789
Hawaii	23,827	9,947	14,553	58,043	12,176	4,065	36,003	700	2,635	24,028
Idaho	53,261	1,703	39,316	2,467	36,442	12,721	1,833	395	770	1,771
Illinois	1,565,606	24,309	1,065,605	25,867	878,065	430,515	25,365	24,991	36,608	5,882
Indiana	825,394	18,491	516,250	14,365	600,793	66,065	13,332	27,881	7,022	5,113
Indian Territory	121,420	37,705	65,880	16,372	66,938	2,450	12,491	7,984	493	7,005
Iowa	702,785	4,085	472,240	3,520	465,024	149,660	3,553	7,735	8,246	1,980
Kansas	507,611	19,949	293,199	11,240	326,077	62,629	10,866	5,537	4,509	4,368
Kentucky	693,455	104,572	368,932	59,690	380,719	22,970	37,779	63,348	2,169	37,011
Louisiana	276,563	261,704	145,839	122,900	126,737	19,102	57,466	25,801	6,238	90,599
Maine	198,519	634	141,616	559	172,832	30,202	587	5,569	8,223	220
Maryland	318,052	84,974	195,596	48,180	207,771	37,530	36,250	11,197	4,481	24,674
Massachusetts	769,710	8,400	621,270	11,099	482,178	296,086	11,507	4,349	47,436	1,909
Michigan	783,220	7,055	511,594	5,208	440,011	234,722	5,515	10,819	26,693	1,718
Minnesota	608,547	4,443	396,315	3,419	239,128	244,033	2,848	2,503	16,720	1,562
Mississippi	253,153	379,873	121,989	167,610	133,969	4,208	92,883	11,846	447	105,764

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POPULATION TABLE NO. 2.—Continued.

States and Territories.	School Age, 5-20.		Military Age.		Literate (Males).			Illiterate (Males).		
	White.	Colored.	White	Colored.	Native.	Foreign.	Colored.	Native.	For'gn	Colored.
Missouri	1,049,414	55,844	624,616	38,312	659,570	104,817	31,970	37,744	7,666	14,917
Montana	61,032	4,839	77,798	5,776	54,467	37,308	4,256	423	2,675	2,802
Nebraska	383,229	3,155	232,839	2,733	204,728	86,248	2,727	2,164	4,677	547
Nevada	9,703	1,696	9,852	1,744	8,786	5,391	1,262	69	406	1,796
New Hampshire	110,708	187	87,890	259	93,984	26,436	272	1,895	8,333	67
New Jersey	553,230	19,693	403,873	18,885	328,497	170,298	18,508	7,655	26,300	4,350
New Mexico	64,137	5,575	38,126	3,338	33,293	5,007	1,182	10,260	2,244	3,081
New York	2,119,156	27,608	1,605,024	33,771	1,292,142	728,698	34,121	23,441	100,776	5,787
North Carolina	490,782	263,044	226,576	99,626	232,478	2,311	60,131	54,334	140	68,184
North Dakota	110,193	2,596	78,700	1,491	37,306	52,051	702	373	3,507	1,278
Ohio	1,308,510	29,835	869,316	24,011	924,747	204,083	24,695	30,164	21,605	6,929
Oklahoma	135,960	11,696	80,412	5,472	90,406	8,057	4,249	2,540	540	3,399
Oregon	129,875	3,012	96,427	9,201	98,696	30,405	8,367	1,079	1,081	4,818
Pennsylvania	1,986,430	44,741	1,359,532	46,384	1,246,387	386,901	43,969	32,292	97,902	9,788
Rhode Island	122,223	2,423	93,277	2,460	68,842	43,973	2,654	1,391	9,795	489
South Carolina	218,323	342,450	106,406	130,361	111,685	2,825	69,299	15,711	154	83,651
South Dakota	140,461	6,704	83,694	3,811	61,429	43,231	2,579	478	2,215	2,749
Tennessee	589,451	190,970	294,721	89,523	313,849	8,779	58,901	51,688	730	53,433
Texas	955,906	259,728	485,221	114,000	484,171	64,000	75,814	30,017	21,773	61,993
Utah	105,378	1,135	52,262	1,493	40,309	23,277	1,116	490	1,129	851
Vermont	98,357	257	70,015	235	83,564	15,984	264	3,617	4,862	65
Virginia	435,612	269,159	229,857	116,173	254,967	9,919	69,576	35,327	1,166	76,860
Washing'on	153,180	5,065	140,131	9,455	121,625	59,332	7,980	629	2,413	3,593
West Virginia	341,637	14,834	186,833	13,670	196,674	9,983	9,247	23,577	2,895	5,594
Wisconsin	726,950	3,735	423,339	2,486	304,143	233,411	2,025	5,766	23,893	1,477
Wyoming	26,607	893	31,621	1,367	25,439	9,783	1,040	212	828	596
Totals	22,490,211	3,620,577	14,495,395	1,864,968	13,414,869	4,366,987	1,221,668	688,750	565,537	1,072,008

POPULATION TABLE NO. 3—FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION BY STATES, TERRITORIES, AND COUNTRIES OF BIRTH.

The following table shows the number of foreign-born persons in the United States, by States and Territories and country of birth. This is one of the most interesting tables in the vital statistics department of the census. It shows at a glance the countries from which the largest number of immigrants to this country come, and the sections of the United States to which they go. It will be noticed that the men from the countries where skilled labor is common, or where farming is an important occupation, seek the States of smaller cities, or agricultural sections, while those from the south of Europe seem to center in the greater cities.

States and Territories.	Austria.	Bohemia.	Canada.	Denmark	England.	France.	Germany.	Holland.	Hungary	Ireland.
Alabama	341	31	706	96	2,347	539	3,634	42	332	1,792
Arizona	298	16	1,269	199	1,561	253	1,245	23	22	1,159
Arkansas	451	281	1,093	135	1,394	387	5,971	69	97	1,345
California	5,356	504	29,818	9,040	35,746	12,256	72,449	1,015	799	44,476
Colorado	6,024	330	9,797	2,050	13,575	1,162	14,606	260	574	10,132
Connecticut	5,330	493	27,045	2,249	21,569	2,427	31 892	993	926	249,916
Delaware	117	4	298	43	1,506	148	2,332	69	86	5,044
Dist. of Col.	187	12	906	88	2,209	389	5,857	42	48	6,220
Florida	91	20	1,202	204	2,231	262	1,812	52	37	797
Georgia	203	23	759	88	1,514	249	3,407	88	166	2,293
Idaho	294	81	2,923	1,626	3,943	194	2,974	50	37	1,633
Illinois	18,212	38,570	50,595	15,686	64,390	7,787	332,169	21,916	6,734	114,563
Indiana	2,089	526	5,934	783	10,874	2,984	73,546	1,678	1,379	16,306
Indian Territory	203	24	380	53	779	216	842	12	20	397
Iowa	2,309	10,809	15,687	17,102	21,027	1,905	123,162	9,388	453	28,321
Kansas	3,517	3,039	8,538	2,914	13,283	2,012	39,501	875	650	11,516
Kentucky	475	52	1,208	77	3,256	983	27,555	136	146	9,874
Louisiana	765	10	1,034	216	2,068	6,500	11,839	78	148	6,436
Maine	165	16	67,077	886	4,793	180	1,356	22	29	10,159
Maryland	1,756	2,813	1,230	177	5,299	534	44,990	220	323	13,874
Massachusetts	3,955	810	293,179	2,470	82,346	3,905	31,395	993	926	249,916
Michigan	6,049	2,160	184,398	6,390	43,857	2,590	125,074	30,406	835	29,182
Minnesota	8,872	11,147	47,578	16,299	12,022	1,449	117,007	2,717	2,182	22,428
Mississippi	246	13	420	86	798	365	1,926	41	40	1,264
Missouri	4,458	3,453	8,616	1,510	15,666	3,288	109,282	812	902	31,832
Montana	3,575	177	13,826	1,041	8,077	539	7,162	316	274	9,436
Nebraska	3,893	16,138	9,049	12,531	9,757	876	65,506	885	461	11,127
Nevada	96	5	1,032	339	1,167	303	1,179	3	3	1,425
New Hampshire	201	11	58,967	75	5,100	211	2,006	21	84	13,547
New Jersey	14,728	1,063	7,132	3,890	45,428	5,543	119,598	10,261	14,913	94,844
New Mexico	352	15	764	57	968	298	1,360	99	41	692
New York	78,491	16,347	117,535	8,746	135,685	20,008	480,026	9,414	37,168	425,553
North Carolina	28	3	480	36	904	95	1,191	17	8	371
North Dakota	1,131	1,445	28,186	3,953	2,909	251	11,546	317	1,327	2,670
Ohio	11,575	15,131	22,767	1,468	44,745	5,604	204,160	1,719	16,403	55,018
Oklahoma	485	1,168	1,427	226	1,121	300	5,112	73	158	987
Oregon	893	231	7,508	1,663	5,663	775	13,292	324	156	4,210
Pennsylvania	67,492	3,368	14,760	2,531	114,831	9,158	212,453	637	47,393	205,909
Rhode Island	578	41	39,277	268	22,832	679	4,300	69	69	35,501
South Carolina	77	14	204	55	474	84	2,075	6	19	1,131
South Dakota	926	2,320	7,044	5,038	3,862	262	17,873	1,566	421	3,298
Tennessee	284	16	1,045	117	2,207	332	4,569	52	296	3,372
Texas	6,870	9,204	2,949	1,089	8,213	2,025	48,295	262	593	6,173
Utah	240	13	1,331	9,132	18,879	220	2,360	523	33	1,516
Vermont	237	27	25,540	225	2,447	171	882	20	128	7,453
Virginia	259	271	1,130	128	3,425	316	4,504	72	607	3,534
Washington	2,343	396	20,284	3,626	10,481	1,065	16,686	632	222	7,262
West Virginia	1,025	27	711	60	2,622	298	6,537	22	810	3,342
Wisconsin	7,319	14,145	33,951	16,171	17,995	1,637	212,777	6,496	1,123	23,544
Wyoming	1,046	58	1,248	884	2,596	183	2,146	18	287	1,591
Totals	276,249	156,991	1,181,255	154,284	824,078	104,341	2,666,990	105,049	145,802	1,618,567

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POPULATION TABLE NO. 3.—Continued.

States and Territories.	Italy.	Mexico.	Norway.	Poland.	Russia.	Scotland.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	Wales.	Other Countries
Alabama	862	43	159	133	468	1,223	488	200	306	850
Arizona	699	14,172	123	22	107	390	342	199	136	1,989
Arkansas	576	68	54	315	276	342	355	679	113	288
California	22,777	8,086	5,060	1,320	3,421	9,467	14,549	10,974	1,949	78,178
Colorado	6,818	274	1,149	620	2,938	4,069	10,765	1,479	1,995	2,578
Connecticut	19,105	22	709	10,698	11,404	6,175	16,164	1,499	650	3,940
Delaware	1,122	2	49	1,527	380	841	302	59	43	338
Dist. of Col.	930	38	101	132	807	574	234	244	82	929
Florida	1,707	84	235	22	220	434	561	113	169	13,579
Georgia	218	14	155	169	1,232	417	204	180	65	1,009
Idaho	779	28	1,173	46	124	796	2,822	1,017	732	3,332
Illinois	23,523	156	29,979	7,949	28,707	20,021	99,147	9,033	4,364	13,246
Illinois	23,523	156	29,979	66,067	1,215	2,805	4,673	3,472	2,083	3,953
Indian Territory	573	64	31	199	200	404	88	63	175	155
Iowa	1,198	29	25,634	751	1,998	6,425	29,876	4,342	3,091	2,414
Kansas	987	71	1,477	751	11,019	4,219	15,144	3,337	2,005	1,830
Kentucky	679	19	34	668	1,076	793	222	1,929	337	730
Louisiana	17,431	488	198	168	692	399	359	522	126	3,414
Maine	1,334	3	506	443	1,021	2,127	1,935	45	199	1,031
Maryland	2,449	26	246	3,861	11,301	2,128	347	320	674	1,546
Massachusetts	28,785	41	3,335	21,503	26,963	24,332	32,192	1,277	1,680	36,331
Michigan	6,178	56	7,582	28,286	4,138	10,343	26,956	6,617	838	23,736
Minnesota	2,222	24	104,895	11,361	5,907	4,810	115,476	3,258	1,288	14,376
Mississippi	845	48	74	90	414	196	303	83	30	399
Missouri	4,345	102	350	3,680	6,672	3,878	5,692	6,819	1,613	3,169
Montana	2,199	47	3,354	213	394	2,422	5,346	796	935	6,938
Nebraska	752	27	2,883	3,094	8,083	2,773	24,693	2,340	922	1,557
Nevada	1,296	98	50	25	27	247	278	344	128	2,048
New Hampshire	947	3	295	864	722	2,019	2,032	96	68	838
New Jersey	41,865	55	2,296	14,357	19,745	14,211	7,337	6,570	1,195	6,844
New Mexico	661	6,649	33	55	99	427	244	123	105	583
New York	182,248	353	12,601	69,755	165,610	33,862	42,708	13,678	7,304	43,333
North Carolina	201	4	21	45	253	320	68	77	20	350
North Dakota	700	1	30,206	1,027	14,979	1,800	8,419	374	147	1,696
Ohio	11,321	53	639	13,822	8,203	9,327	3,951	12,007	11,481	6,280
Oklahoma	28	70	118	153	2,649	333	494	361	94	320
Oregon	1,014	53	2,789	313	1,753	2,283	4,555	2,677	401	15,195
Pennsylvania	66,655	110	1,393	76,358	50,959	30,386	24,130	6,707	35,453	14,567
Rhode Island	8,972	4	342	1,862	2,429	5,455	6,072	166	256	5,347
South Carolina	180	2	49	103	316	239	65	36	8	391
South Dakota	360	13	19,788	472	12,365	1,153	8,647	585	549	1,966
Tennessee	1,222	29	141	322	927	544	337	1,004	300	630
Texas	3,942	71,062	1,356	3,348	2,259	1,952	4,388	1,709	313	3,355
Utah	1,062	41	2,128	65	119	3,143	7,025	1,469	2,141	2,337
Vermont	2,154	3	54	369	377	2,049	1,020	98	1,056	437
Virginia	781	18	123	147	1,242	1,162	218	229	267	1,028
Washington	2,124	73	9,891	506	2,462	3,623	13,737	1,825	1,509	13,617
West Virginia	2,921	7	19	633	721	855	132	696	482	531
Wisconsin	2,172	499	61,575	31,789	4,243	4,569	26,196	7,666	3,356	8,748
Wyoming	781	58	378	69	90	1,253	1,727	199	393	2,400
Totals	484,207	103,410	336,985	383,510	424,096	233,977	573,040	115,851	93,682	356,280

POPULATION TABLE NO. 4—NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS TO THE UNITED STATES, 1821.

Country of Birth.	1891-1900	1881-1890	1871-1880	1861-1870	1851-1860	1821-1850.
Austria-Hungary	592,707	353,719	72,969	7,800		
Canada and Newfoundland	3,004	392,802	383,269	153,871	59,303	57,624
Germany	505,152	1,452,970	718,182	787,468	951,667	593,841
Great Britain	207,019	807,357	548,043	606,896	423,974	367,933
Ireland	390,179	655,482	436,871	435,778	914,119	1,038,824
Italy	651,899	307,309	55,759	11,728	9,231	4,531
Norway, Sweden and Denmark	371,512	656,494	243,016	126 392	24,680	16,966
Russia and Poland	602,010	265,088	52,254	4,536	1,621	1,393
All other countries	301,022	355,302	301,828	180,355	213,613	374,703
Total	3,687,564	5,246,613	2,812,191	2,314,824	2,598,214	2,455,815

POPULATION TABLE NO. 5—EACH CENSUS FROM 1790-1900.

Census Year.	States and Territories.	Indian Territory and Reservations.	Alaska.	Hawaii.	Increase excluding Hawaii, Alaska and Indian Territory.	
					Number.	P C.
1900	75,568,686	517,108	63,592	154,001	12,946,436	20.7
1890	62,622,250	325,464	32,052	89,990	12,466,467	24.9
1880	50,155,783	.....	33,426	.....	11,597,412	30.1
1870	38,558,371	.....	.....	.....	7,115,050	22.6
1860	31,443,321	.....	.....	.....	8,251,445	35.6
1850	23,191,876	.....	.....	.....	6,122,423	35.9
1840	17,069,453	.....	.....	.....	4,203,433	32.7
1830	12,866,020	.....	.....	.....	3,227,567	33.5
1820	9,638,453	.....	.....	.....	2,398,572	33.1
1810	7,239,881	.....	.....	.....	1,931,398	36.4
1800	5,308,483	.....	.....	.....	1,397,269	35.1
1790	3,926,214	.....	.....	.....	.....	....

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POPULATION TABLE NO. 6—POPULATION OF CITIES HAVING 25,000 OR MORE IN 1900, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO POPULATION IN 1900 AND 1890.

Cities.	Population.				Increase from 1890-1900.		Manufacturing Establishments.
	Pos.	1900.	Pos.	1890	Number.	Per cent.	Number.
New York, N. Y.	1	3,437,202	1	1,515,301	1,921,901	126.8	27,168
Chicago, Ill.	2	1,689,575	2	1,099,850	598,725	54.4	19,203
Philadelphia, Pa.	3	1,293,697	3	1,046,964	246,733	23.6	15,887
St. Louis, Mo.	4	575,238	4	451,770	123,468	27.3	6,732
Boston, Mass.	5	560,892	5	448,477	112,415	25.1	7,247
Baltimore, Md.	6	508,957	6	434,439	74,518	17.2	6,359
Cleveland, Ohio	7	381,768	9	261,353	120,415	46.1	2,927
Buffalo, N. Y.	8	352,387	10	255,664	96,723	37.8	3,902
San Francisco, Cal.	9	342,782	7	298,997	43,785	14.6	4,002
Cincinnati, Ohio	10	325,902	8	296,906	29,994	9.8	5,127
Pittsburg, Pa.	11	321,616	12	238,617	82,999	34.8	1,938
New Orleans, La.	12	287,104	11	242,039	45,065	18.6	1,524
Detroit, Mich.	13	285,704	14	205,876	79,828	38.8	2,847
Milwaukee, Wis.	14	285,315	15	204,468	80,847	39.5	3,342
Washington, D. C.	15	278,718	13	230,392	48,326	21.0	2,754
Newark, N. J.	16	246,070	16	181,830	64,240	35.3	3,339
Jersey City, N. J.	17	206,433	18	163,003	43,430	26.6	965
Louisville, Ky.	18	204,731	19	161,129	43,602	27.1	2,307
Minneapolis, Minn.	19	202,718	17	164,738	37,890	23.1	2,368
Providence, R. I.	20	175,597	24	132,146	43,451	32.9	1,933
Indianapolis, Ind.	21	169,164	26	105,436	63,728	60.4	2,368
Kansas City, Mo.	22	163,752	23	132,716	31,036	23.4	1,797
St. Paul, Minn.	23	163,065	22	133,156	29,909	22.5	1,591
Rochester, N. Y.	24	162,608	21	133,896	28,712	21.4	2,616
Denver, Col.	25	133,859	25	106,713	27,146	25.4	1,474
Toledo, Ohio	26	131,822	32	81,434	50,388	61.9	1,050
Alleghany, Pa.	27	129,896	27	105,287	24,609	23.4	893
Columbus, Ohio	28	125,560	29	88,150	37,410	42.4	914
Worcester, Mass.	29	118,421	31	84,655	33,766	39.9	1,071
Syracuse, N. Y.	30	108,374	30	88,143	20,231	23.0	1,383
New Haven, Conn.	31	108,027	34	81,298	26,729	32.9	1,236
Paterson, N. J.	32	105,171	35	78,347	26,824	34.2	995
Fall River, Mass.	33	104,863	39	74,398	30,465	40.9	785
St. Joseph, Mo.	34	102,979	54	52,324	50,655	96.8	440
Omaha, Neb.	35	102,555	20	140,452	37,897	27.0	838
Los Angeles, Cal.	36	102,479	56	50,395	52,084	103.4	1,415
Memphis, Tenn.	37	102,320	42	64,495	37,825	56.8	659
Scranton, Pa.	38	102,026	38	75,215	26,811	35 6	710
Lowell, Mass.	39	94,969	36	77,696	17,273	22.2	981
Albany, N. Y.	40	94,151	28	94,923	772	0.8	1,566
Cambridge, Mass.	41	91,886	40	70,028	21,858	31.2	782
Portland, Ore.	42	90,426	60	46,385	44,041	94.9	1,064
Atlanta, Ga.	43	89,872	41	65,533	24,339	37.1	390
Grand Rapids, Mich.	44	87,565	46	60,278	27,287	45.3	824
Dayton, Ohio	45	85,333	44	61,220	24,113	39.4	1,096
Richmond, Va.	46	85,050	33	81,388	3,662	4,5	763
Nashville, Tenn.	47	80,865	37	76,168	4,697	6.2	489
Seattle, Wash.	48	80,671	69	42,837	37,834	88.3	953
Hartford, Conn.	49	79,850	53	53,230	26,620	50.0	888
Reading, Pa.	50	78,961	47	58,661	20,300	34.6	843
Wilmington, Del.	51	76,508	43	61,431	15,077	24,5	759
Camden, N. J.	52	75,925	48	58,313	17,622	30.2	817
Trenton, N. J.	53	73,307	49	57,458	15,849	27.6	570
Bridgeport, Conn.	54	70,996	58	48,866	22,130	45.3	832
Lynn, Mass.	55	78,961	47	58,661	20,300	34 6	776
Oakland, Cal.	56	66,960	59	48,682	18,278	37,5	752
Lawrence, Mass.	57	62,559	63	44,654	17,905	40.1	546
New Bedford, Mass.	58	62,442	71	40,733	21,709	53.3	618
Des Moines, Iowa	59	62,139	57	50,093	12,046	24.0	494
Springfield, Mass.	60	62,059	64	44,179	17,880	40.5	817
Somerville, Mass.	61	61,643	73	40,152	21,491	53.5	378
Troy, N. Y.	62	60,651	45	60,956	305	0.5	662
Hoboken, N. J.	63	59,364	67	43,648	15,716	36 0	399
Evansville, Ind.	64	59,007	55	50,756	8,251	16,3	705
Manchester, N. H.	65	56,987	65	44,126	12,861	29.1	577
Utica, N. Y.	66	56,383	66	44,007	12,376	28.1	733
Peoria, Ill.	67	56,100	70	41,024	15,076	36.7	871
Charleston, S. C.	68	55,807	52	54,955	825	1.6	364
Savannah, Ga.	69	54,244	68	43,189	11,055	25.6	155
Salt Lake City, Utah	70	53,531	62	44,843	8,688	19,4	432
San Antonio, Texas	71	53,321	80	37,673	15,684	41.5	312
Duluth, Minn.	72	52,969	91	33,115	19,854	60 0	433
Erie, Pa.	73	52,733	72	40,634	12,099	29.8	644
Elizabeth, N. J.	74	52,130	78	37,764	14,366	38.0	419
Wilkesbarre, Pa.	75	51,721	79	37,718	14,003	37.1	438
Kansas City, Kan.	76	51,418	75	38,316	13,102	34.2	492
Harrisburg, Pa.	77	50,167	74	39,385	10,782	27.4	446
Portland, Me.	78	50,145	82	36,425	13,720	37.7	639
Yonkers, N. Y.	79	47,931	92	32,033	15,898	49.6	387
Norfolk, Va.	80	46,624	87	34,871	11,753	33.7	445
Waterbury, Conn.	81	45,859	105	28,646	17,213	60.1	404
Holyoke, Mass.	82	45,712	84	35,637	10,075	28.3	433
Fort Wayne, Ind.	83	45,115	85	35,393	9,722	27.5	397
Youngstown, Ohio	84	44,885	90	33,220	11,665	35.1	260
Houston, Texas	85	44,633	110	27,557	17,076	62.0	509
Covington, Ky.	86	42,938	81	37,371	5,567	14.9	404
Akron, Ohio	87	42,728	109	27,601	15,127	54.8	431
Dallas, Texas	88	42,638	76	38,067	4,571	12.0	373
Saginaw, Mich.	89	42,345	61	46,322	*3,977	*8.6	480
Lancaster, Pa.	90	41,459	93	32,011	9,448	29.5	738
Lincoln, Neb.	91	40,169	51	55,154	*14,985	*27.2	250
Brockton, Mass.	92	40,036	112	27,294	12,769	46.8	428

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POPULATION TABLE NO. 6.—Continued.

Cities.	Pos.	Population.			Increase from 1890-1900.		Manufacturing Establishments.
		1900.	Pos.	1890	Number.	Per cent.	Number.
Binghamton, N. Y.	93	39,647	86	35,005	4,642	13.3	594
Augusta, Ga.	94	39,441	89	33,300	6,141	18.4	383
Honolulu, Hawaii	95	39,306	132	22,907	16,399	71.6	119
Pawtucket, R. I.	96	39,231	108	27,633	11,598	42.0	534
Altoona, Pa.	97	38,973	100	30,377	8,636	28.5	230
Wheeling, W. Va.	98	38,878	88	34,522	4,356	12.6	406
Mobile, Ala.	99	38,469	96	31,076	7,393	23.8	222
Birmingham, Ala.	100	38,415	117	26,178	12,237	46.7	283
Little Rock, Ark.	101	38,307	118	25,874	12,433	48.1	171
Springfield, Ohio	102	38,253	94	31,895	6,358	19.9	305
Galveston, Texas	103	37,789	104	29,084	8,705	29.9	295
Tacoma, Wash.	104	37,714	83	36,006	1,708	4.7	381
Haverhill, Mass.	105	37,175	111	27,412	9,763	35.6	685
Spokane, Wash.	106	36,848	147	19,922	16,926	85.0	213
Terre Haute, Ind.	107	36,673	102	30,217	6,456	21.4	429
Dubuque, Iowa	108	36,297	101	30,311	5,986	19.7	460
Quincy, Ill.	109	36,252	95	31,494	4,758	15.1	421
South Bend, Ind.	110	35,999	137	21,819	14,180	65.0	302
Salem, Mass.	111	35,956	99	30,801	5,155	16.7	446
Johnstown, Pa.	112	35,936	138	21,805	14,131	64.8	248
Elmira, N. Y.	113	35,672	98	30,893	4,779	15.5	362
Allentown, Pa.	114	35,416	121	25,228	10,188	40.4	491
Davenport, Iowa	115	35,254	114	26,872	8,382	31.2	416
McKeesport, Pa.	116	34,227	145	20,741	13,486	65.0	180
Springfield, Ill.	117	34,159	123	24,936	9,196	36.8	320
Chelsea, Mass.	118	30,072	106	27,909	6,136	22.1	308
Chester, Pa.	119	33,988	146	20,226	13,762	68.0	315
York, Pa.	120	33,807	144	20,793	12,915	62.1	464
Malden, Mass.	121	33,664	131	23,031	10,633	46.2	242
Topeka, Kan.	122	33,608	97	31,007	2,601	8.4	399
Newton, Mass.	123	33,587	127	24,379	9,208	37.8	297
Sioux City, Iowa	124	33,111	77	37,806	*4,695	*12.4	329
Bayonne, N. J.	125	32,722	149	19,033	13,689	71.9	225
Knoxville, Tenn.	126	32,637	134	22,535	10,102	44.8	218
Schenectady, N. Y.	127	31,682	148	19,902	11,780	59.2	388
Fitchburg, Mass.	128	31,531	135	22,037	9,494	43.1	308
Superior, Wis.	129	31,091	157	11,983	19,108	159.5	185
Rockford, Ill.	130	31,051	128	23,584	7,467	31.7	450
Taunton, Mass.	131	31,036	120	25,448	5,588	22.0	284
Canton, Ohio	132	30,667	116	26,189	4,478	17.1	502
Butte, Mont.	133	30,470	159	10,723	19,747	184.2	212
Montgomery, Ala.	134	30,346	136	21,883	8,463	38.7	163
Auburn, N. Y.	135	30,345	119	25,858	4,487	17.4	316
Chattanooga, Tenn.	136	30,154	103	29,100	1,054	3.6	332
East St. Louis, Ill.	137	29,655	153	15,169	14,486	95.5	183
Joliet, Ill.	138	29,353	129	23,264	6,089	26.2	455
Sacramento, Cal.	139	29,282	115	26,386	2,896	11.0	275
Racine, Wis.	140	29,102	141	21,014	8,088	38.5	252
La Crosse, Wis.	141	28,895	122	25,090	3,805	15.2	255
Williamsport, Pa.	142	28,757	113	27,132	1,625	6.0	396
Jacksonville, Fla.	143	28,429	151	17,201	11,228	65.3	195
Newcastle, Pa.	144	28,339	158	11,600	16,739	144.3	216
Newport, Ky.	145	28,301	124	24,918	3,383	13.6	272
Oshkosh, Wis.	146	28,284	133	22,836	5,448	23.9	285
Woonsocket, R. I.	147	28,204	142	20,830	7,374	35.4	242
Pueblo, Col.	148	28,157	126	24,558	3,599	14.7	241
Atlantic City, N. J.	149	27,838	155	13,055	14,783	113.2	...
Passaic, N. J.	150	27,777	156	13,028	14,749	113.2	185
Bay City, Mich.	151	27,628	107	27,839	*211	*0.8	376
Fort Worth, Tex.	152	26,688	130	23,076	3,612	15.7	209
Lexington, Ky.	153	26,369	139	21,567	4,802	22.3	272
Gloucester, Mass.	154	26,121	125	24,651	1,470	6.0	392
Joplin, Mo.	155	26,023	160	9,943	16,080	161.7	123
South Omaha, Neb.	156	26,001	161	8,062	17,939	225.5	130
New Britain, Conn.	157	25,998	152	16,519	9,479	57.4	226
Council Bluffs, Iowa	158	25,802	140	21,474	4,328	20.3	198
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	159	25,656	150	18,020	7,636	42.4	241
Easton, Pa.	160	25,238	154	14,481	10,757	74.3	285
Jackson, Mich.	161	25,180	143	20,798	4,382	21.1	291

*Decrease.

POPULATION TABLE NO. 7—CENTRE OF POPULATION FROM 1790-1900.

Census Year.	North Latitude.	West Longitude.	Approximate Location.	Movement in Miles.
1790	39° 16.5′	76° 11.2′	23 miles east of Baltimore, Md.	—
1800	39° 16.1′	77° 56.5′	18 miles west of Baltimore, Md.	41
1810	39° 11.5′	77° 37.2′	40 miles southwest by west of Washington, D. C.	36
1820	39° 5.7′	78° 33.0′	16 miles north of Woodstock, Va.	50
1830	38° 57.9′	79° 16.9′	19 miles west southwest of Moorefield, W. Va.	39
1840	39° 2.0′	80° 18.0′	16 miles south of Clarksburg, W. Va.	55
1850	38° 50.0′	81° 19.0′	23 miles southeast of Parkersburg, W. Va.	55
1860	39° 0.4′	82° 48.8′	20 miles south of Chillicothe, Ohio	81
1870	39° 12.0′	83° 35.7′	48 miles east by north of Cincinnati, Ohio.	42
1880	39° 4.1′	84° 39.7′	8 miles west by south of Cincinnati, Ohio.	58
1890	39° 11.9′	85° 32.9′	20 miles east of Columbus, Ind.	48
1900	39° 9.6′	85° 48.9′	6 miles southeast of Columbus, Ind.	14

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POPULATION TABLE NO. 8—INCORPORATED PLACES HAVING 5,000 AND LESS THAN 250,000 INHABITANTS.

Cities.	Population	Cities.	Population.	Cities.	Population.	Cities.	Population.
Adrian, Mich.	9,654	Calais, Me.	7 655	Everett, Mass.	24,336	Jamestown, N. Y.	22,892
Alameda, Cal.	16,464	Cambridge, Md.	5,747	Everett, Wash.	7,838	Janesville, Wis.	13,185
Albuquerque, N. M.	6,238	Cambridge, Ohio.	*8,241	Fairmount, W. Va.	5,655	Jeannette, Pa.	5,885
Alexandria, Ind.	7,221	Canal Dover, Ohio.	5,422	Fargo, N. Dak.	9,589	Jefferson, Mo.	9,664
Alexandria, La.	5,648	Canandaigua, N. Y.	6,151	Faribault, Minn.	7,868	Jeffersonville, Ind.	10,774
Alexandria, Va.	14,528	Canton, Ill.	6,584	Fergus Falls, Minn.	6,072	Johnstown, N. Y.	10,130
Alliance, Ohio.	8,974	Carbondale, Pa.	13,536	Findlay, Ohio.	17,613	Kalamazoo, Mich.	24,404
Alpena, Mich.	11,802	Carlisle, Pa.	9,626	Flint City, Mich.	13,103	Kane, Pa.	5,296
Alton, Ill.	14,210	Carnegie, Pa.	7,330	Florence, Ala.	6,478	Kankakee, Ill.	13,595
Americus, Ga.	7,674	Carthage, Mo.	9,416	Fond du Lac, Wis.	15,110	Kaukauna, Wis.	5,115
Amsterdam, N. Y.	20,929	Catskill, N. Y.	5,484	Fort Dodge, Iowa	12,162	Kearney, Neb.	5,634
Anaconda, Mont.	9,453	Cedar Falls, Iowa.	5,219	Fort Madison, Iowa.	9,278	Kearny, N. J.	10,896
Anderson, Ind.	20,178	Centreville, Iowa.	5,256	Fort Scott, Kan.	10,322	Keene, N. H.	9,165
Anderson, S. C.	5,498	Central Falls, R. I.	18,167	Fort Smith, Ark.	11,587	Kenosha, Wis.	11,606
Annapolis, Md.	8,525	Centralia, Ill.	6,721	Fostoria, Ohio.	7,730	Kenton, Ohio.	6,852
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,509	Chambersburg, Pa.	8,864	Frankfort, Ind.	7,100	Keokuk, Iowa.	14,641
Anniston, Ala.	9,695	Champaign, Ill.	9,098	Frankfort, Ky.	9,487	Kewance, Ill.	8,382
Ausonia, Ct.	12,681	Charleroi, Pa.	5,930	Franklin, N. H.	5,840	Key West Fla.	17,114
Antigo, Wis.	5,145	Charleston, Ill.	5,488	Franklin City, Pa.	7,317	Kingston, N. Y.	24,535
Appleton, Wis.	15,085	Charleston, W. Va.	11,099	Frederick, Md.	9,296	Kirksville, Mo.	5,966
Archbald, Pa.	5,396	Charlotte, N. C.	18,091	Fredericksburg, Va.	5,068	Kokomo, Ind.	10,609
Ardmore, I. T.	5,681	Charlottesville, Va.	6,449	Freeland, Pa.	5,254	Laconia, N. H.	8,042
Argentine, Kan.	5,878	Cheboygan, Mich.	6,489	Freeport, Ill.	13,258	Lafayette, Ind.	18,116
Arkansas City, Kan.	6,140	Cheyenne, Wyo.	14,087	Fremont, Neb.	7,241	Lake Charles, La.	6,680
Asheville, N. C.	14,694	Chicopee, Mass.	19,167	Fremont, Ohio.	8,439	Lancaster, Ohio.	8,991
Ashland, Ky.	6,800	Chicago Heights, Ill.	5,160	Fresno, Cal.	12,470	Lansing, Mich.	16,485
Ashland, Pa.	6 438	Chillicothe, Mo.	6,905	Frostburg, Md.	5,274	Lansingburg, N. Y.	12,595
Ashland, Wis.	13,074	Chillicothe, Ohio.	12,976	Fulton, N. Y.	5,281	Laporte, Ind.	7,113
Ashtabula, Ohio.	12,949	Chippewa Falls, Wis.	8,094	Gainesville, Ga.	7,874	Laramie, Wyo.	8 277
Astoria, Ore.	8,381	Circleville, Ohio.	6,961	Galena, Ill.	5,005	Laredo, Tex.	13,429
Atchison, Kan.	15,722	Clarksville, Tenn.	9,431	Galena, Kan.	10,155	La Salle, Ill.	10,446
Athens, Ga.	10,245	Clearfield, Pa.	5,081	Galesburg, Ill.	18,607	Laurium, Mich.	5,643
Atlantic City, Iowa.	5,046	Cleburne, Tex.	7,493	Galion, Ohio.	7 282	Lawrence, Kan.	10,862
Auburn, Me.	12,951	Clinton, Iowa.	22,698	Gallipolis, Ohio.	5,432	Lead, S. Dak.	6,210
Augusta, Me.	11,683	Clinton, Mo.	5,061	Gardiner, Me.	5,501	Leadville, Col.	12,445
Aurora, Ill.	24,147	Coatesville, Pa.	5,721	Geneva, N. Y.	10,433	Leavenworth, Kan.	20,735
Aurora, Mo.	6,191	Cohoes, N. Y.	23,910	Glens Falls, N. Y.	12,613	Lebanon, Pa.	17,628
Austin, Minn.	5,474	Coldwater, Mich.	6,216	Glenville, Ohio.	5,588	Lewiston, Me.	23,761
Austin, Tex.	22,258	Colo. Springs, Col.	21,085	Gloucester, N. J.	8,840	Lima, Ohio.	21,723
Baker City, Ore.	6,663	Columbia, Mo.	5,651	Gloversville, N. Y.	18,349	Lincoln, Ill.	8,962
Bangor, Me.	21,850	Columbia, Pa.	12,316	Goldsboro, N. C.	5,877	Litchfield, Ill.	5,018
Baraboo, Wis.	5,751	Columbia, S. C.	21,108	Goshen, Ind.	7,810	Little Falls, Minn.	5,774
Barre, Vt.	8,448	Columbia, Tenn.	6,052	Grafton, W. Va.	5,650	Little Falls, N. Y.	10,331
Batavia, N. Y.	9,180	Columbus, Ga.	17,614	Grand Forks, N. D.	7,652	Lock Haven, Pa.	7,210
Bath, Me.	10,477	Columbus, Ind.	8,130	Grand Island, Neb.	7,554	Lockport, N. Y.	16,581
Baton Rouge, La.	11,269	Columbus, Miss.	6,484	Great Falls, Mont.	14,930	Logan, Utah.	5,451
Battle Creek, Mich.	18,563	Concord, N. H.	19,632	Green Bay, Wis.	18,684	Logansport, Ind.	16,204
Beatrice, Neb.	7,875	Concord, N. C.	7,910	Greensboro, N. C.	10,035	Long Branch, N. J.	8,872
Beaumont, Tex.	9,427	Conneaut, Ohio.	7,133	Greensburg, Ind.	5,034	Lorain, Ohio.	16,028
Beaverdam, Wis.	5,128	Connellsville, Pa.	7,160	Greensburg, Pa.	6,508	Louisiana City, Mo.	5,131
Beaver Falls, Pa.	10,654	Connersville, Ind.	6,836	Greenville, Miss.	7,642	Ludington, Mich.	7,166
Bedford, Ind.	6,115	Conshohocken, Pa.	5,762	Greenville, Ohio.	5,501	Lynchburg, Va.	18,891
Bellaire, Ohio.	9,912	Corning, N. Y.	11,961	Greenville, S. C.	11,860	McKee's Rocks, Pa.	6,352
Bellefontaine, Ohio.	6,649	Corry, Pa.	5,369	Greenville, Tex.	6,860	Macomb, Ill.	5,375
Belleville, Ill.	17,484	Corsicana, Tex.	9,313	Griffin, Ga.	6,857	Macon, Ga.	23,272
Bellevue, Ky.	6,332	Cortland, N. Y.	9,014	Guthrie, Okla.	10,006	Madison, Ind.	7,835
Beloit, Wis.	10,436	Coshocton, Ohio.	6,473	Hackensack, N. J.	9,443	Madison, Wis.	19,164
Belvidere, N. J.	6,937	Crawfordsville, Ind.	6,649	Hagerstown, Md.	13,591	Mahanoy, Pa.	13,504
Bennington, Vt.	5,656	Creston, Iowa.	7,752	Hamilton, Ohio.	23,914	Malone, N. Y.	5,985
Benton Harbor, Mich	6,562	Cripple Creek, Col.	10,147	Hammond, Ind.	12,376	Manchester, Va.	9,715
Berkeley, Cal.	13,214	Crookston, Mich.	5,359	Hannibal, Mo.	12,780	Manistee, Mich.	14,260
Berlin, N. H.	8,886	Cumberland, Md.	17,128	Hanover, Pa.	5,302	Manitowoc, Wis.	11,786
Bessemer, Ala.	6,358	Danbury, Ct.	16,537	Harrison, N. J.	10,596	Mankato, Minn.	10,599
Bethlehem, Pa.	7,293	Danville, Ill.	16,354	Hartford, Ind.	5,912	Mansfield, Ohio.	17,640
Beverly, Mass.	13,884	Danville, Pa.	8,042	Harvey, Ill.	5,395	Marietta, Ohio.	13,348
Biddeford, Me.	16,145	Danville, Va.	16,520	Hastings, Neb.	7,188	Marinette, Wis.	13,195
Biloxi, Miss.	5,467	Dayton, Ky.	6,104	Haverstraw, N. Y.	5,935	Marion, Ind.	17,337
Bloomfield, N. J.	9,668	Decatur, Ill.	20,754	Hazleton, Pa.	14,230	Marion, Ohio.	11,862
Bloomington, Ill.	23,286	Defiance, Ohio.	7,579	Helena, Ark.	5,550	Marlboro, Mass.	13,609
Bloomington, Ind.	6,460	De Kalb, Ill.	5,904	Helena, Mont.	10,770	Marquette, Mich.	10,058
Bloomsburg, Pa.	6,170	Delaware, Ohio.	7,940	Henderson, Ky.	10,272	Marshall, Mo.	5,086
Blue Island, Ill.	6,114	Denison, Tex.	11,807	Herkimer, N. Y.	5,555	Marshall, Tex.	7,855
Boise, Idaho.	5,957	Derby, Ct.	7,930	Hillsboro, Tex.	5,346	Marshalltown, Iowa.	11,544
Bonham, Tex.	5,042	De Soto, Mo.	5,611	Holland, Mich.	7,790	Marshfield, Wis.	5,240
Boone, Iowa.	8,880	Dixon, Ill.	7,917	Homestead, Pa.	12,154	Martinsburg, W. Va.	7,564
Boulder, Col.	6,150	Dover, N. H.	13,207	Hoosick Falls, N. Y.	5,671	Martin's Ferry, Ohio.	7,760
Bowling Green, Ky.	8,226	Dover, N. J.	5,938	Hopkinsville, Ky.	7,280	Mason City, Iowa.	6,746
Bowling Green, Ohio	5,067	Dubois, Pa.	9,375	Hornellsville, N. Y.	11,918	Massillon, Ohio.	11,944
Braddock, Pa.	15,654	Dunkirk, N. Y.	11,616	Hot Springs, Ark.	9,973	Matteawan, N. Y.	5,807
Bradford, Pa.	15,029	Dunmore, Pa.	12,583	Hudson, N. Y.	9,528	Mattoon, Ill.	9,622
Brainerd, Minn.	7,524	Duquesne, Pa.	9,036	Huntingdon, Pa.	6,053	Maysville, Ky.	6,423
Brattleboro, Vt.	5,297	Durham, N. C.	6,679	Huntington, Ind.	9,491	Meadville, Pa.	10,291
Brazil, Ind.	7,786	East Liverpool, Ohio	16,485	Huntington, W. Va.	11,923	Medford, Mass.	18,244
Brenham, Tex.	5,968	East Orange, N. J.	21,506	Huntsville, Ala.	8,068	Melrose, Mass.	12,962
Bridgeton, N. J.	13,913	Eastport, Me.	5,311	Hutchinson, Kan.	9,379	Menasha, Wis.	5,589
Bristol, Ct.	6,268	Eau Claire, Wis.	17,517	Ilion, N. Y.	5,138	Menominee, Mich.	12,818
Bristol, Pa.	7,104	Edwardsville, Pa.	5,165	Independence, Mo.	6,974	Menominee, Wis.	5,655
Bristol, Tenn.	5,271	Elgin, Ill.	22,433	Iola, Kan.	5,791	Meriden, Ct.	24,296
Brookfield, Mo.	5,484	Elizabeth, N. C.	6,348	Ionia City, Mich.	5,209	Meridian, Miss.	14,050
Brunswick, Me.	5,210	Elkhart, Ind.	15,184	Iowa City, Iowa.	7,987	Merrill, Wis.	8,537
Bucyrus, Ohio.	6,560	El Paso, Tex.	15,906	Iron Mountain, Mich.	9,242	Mexico, Mo.	5,090
Brownsville, Tex.	6,305	Elwood, Ind.	12,950	Ironton, Ohio.	11,868	Michigan City, Ind.	14,850
Burlington, Vt.	18,640	Elyria, Ohio.	8,791	Ironwood, Mich.	9,703	Middletown, Ct.	9,589
Burlington, Iowa.	23,201	Emporia, Kan.	8,223	Irvington, N. J.	5,255	Middletown, N. Y.	14,522
Burlington, N. J.	7,392	Etna, Pa.	5,384	Ishpeming, Mich.	13,255	Middletown, Ohio.	9,213
Brunswick, Ga.	9,081	Eureka, Cal.	7,327	Ithaca, N. Y.	13,136	Middletown, Pa.	5,908
Butler, Pa.	10,853	Escanaba, Mich.	9,549	Jackson, Miss.	7,816	Millvale, Pa.	6,736
Cadillac, Mich.	5,997	Englewood, N. J.	6,253	Jackson, Tenn.	14,511	Millville, N. J.	10,683
Cairo, Ill.	12,566	Evanston, Ill.	19,259	Jacksonville, Ill.	15,078	Milton, Pa.	6,176

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POPULATION TABLE NO. 8—Continued.

Cities.	Population.	Cities.	Population.	Cities.	Population.	Cities.	Population.
Mishawaka, Ind.	5,560	Oneonta, N. Y.	7,147	Rome, Ga.	7,291	Torrington, Ct.	8 366
Moberly, Mo.	8,012	Orange City, N. J.	24,141	Rome, N. Y.	15,343	Traverse City, Mich.	9,407
Moline, Ill.	17,248	Oskaloosa, Iowa	9 212	Rutland, Vt.	11,499	Trenton, Mo.	5,396
Monmouth, Ill.	7,460	Ossining, N. Y.	7,339	Saco, Me.	6,122	Trinidad, Col.	5,345
Monongahela, Pa.	5,173	Oswego, N. Y.	22,199	St. Albans, Vt.	6,239	Troy, Ohio	5,881
Monroe, La.	5,428	Ottawa, Ill.	10,588	St. Charles, Mo.	7,982	Tucson, Ariz.	7,531
Monroe, Mich.	5,043	Ottawa, Kan.	6,334	St. Cloud, Minn.	8,663	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	5,094
Montclair, N. J.	13,962	Ottumwa, Iowa	18,197	St. Johnsbury, Vt.	5,666	Tyler, Tex.	8,069
Montpelier, Vt.	6,266	Owatonna, Minn.	5,561	St. Joseph, Mich.	5,155	Tyrone, Pa.	5,547
Morristown, N. J.	11,267	Owego, N. Y.	5,039	St. Mary's, Ohio	5,359	Union, N. J.	15,187
Moundsville, W. Va.	5,362	Owensboro, Ky.	13,189	Salem, N. J.	5,811	Union, S. C.	5,400
Mt. Carmel, Pa.	13,179	Owosso, Mich.	8,696	Salem, Ohio	7,582	Uniontown, Pa.	7,344
Mt. Clemens, Mich.	6,579	Paducah, Ky.	19,446	Salina, Kan.	6,074	Urbana, Ill.	5,728
Mt. Vernon, Ill.	5,216	Painesville, Ohio	5,024	Salisbury, N. C.	6,277	Urbana, Ohio	6,808
Mt. Vernon, Ind.	5,132	Palestine, Tex.	8,297	San Bernardino, Cal.	6,150	Valdosta, Ga.	5,673
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	21,228	Pana, Ill.	5,530	San Diago, Cal.	17,700	Vallejo, Cal.	7 965
Mt. Vernon, Ohio	6,633	Paris, Ill.	6,105	Sandusky, Ohio	19,664	Valparaiso, Ind.	6,280
Muncie, Ind.	20,942	Paris, Tex.	9,358	San Jose, Cal.	21,500	Van Wert, Ohio	6,422
Murphysboro, Ill.	6,403	Parkersburg, W. Va.	11,703	Santa Barbara, Cal.	6,587	Vicksburg, Miss.	14,834
Muscatine, Iowa	14,073	Parsons, Kan.	7,982	Santa Cruz, Cal.	5,659	Vincennes, Ind.	10,249
Muskegon, Mich.	20,818	Pasadena, Cal.	9,117	Santa Fe, N. M.	5,603	Wabash, Ind.	8,618
Nanticoke, Pa.	12,116	Peekskill, N. Y.	10,358	Santa Rosa, Cal.	6,673	Waco, Tex.	20,686
Natchez, Miss.	12,210	Pekin, Ill.	8,420	Saratoga Sp's, N. Y.	12,409	Walla Walla, Wash.	10,049
Naugatuck, Ct.	10,541	Pensacola, Fla.	17,747	Sault Ste Marie, M'h	10,598	Wallingford, Ct.	6,737
Nebraska City, Neb.	7,380	Perth Amboy, N. J.	17,699	Sayre, Pa.	5,243	Waltham, Mass.	23,481
Neenah, Wis.	5,951	Peru, Ill.	6,863	Sedalia, Mo.	15,731	Warren, Ohio	8 329
Negaunee, Mich.	6,935	Peru, Ind.	8,463	Selma, Ala.	8,713	Warren, Pa.	8,043
Nelsonville, Ohio	5,421	Petersburg, Va.	21,810	Seneca Falls, N. Y.	6,519	Washington, Ind.	8,531
Nevada, Mo.	7,461	Petoskey, Mich.	5.285	Seymour, Ind.	6,445	Washington, Pa.	7,670
New Albany, Ind.	20,628	Phillipsburg, N. J.	10,052	Shamokin, Pa.	18,202	Washington C. H., O.	5,751
Newark, Ohio	18,157	Phoenix, Ariz.	5,544	Sharon, Pa.	8,916	Waterloo, Iowa	12,580
Newbern, N. C.	9,090	Phoenixville, Pa.	9,136	Sharpsburg, Pa.	6 842	Watertown, N. Y.	21,496
New Brighton, Pa.	6,820	Pine Bluff, Ark.	11,496	Sheboygan, Wis.	22,962	Watertown, Wis.	8,437
N. Brunswick, N. J.	20,006	Piqua, Ohio	12,172	Shelbyville, Ind.	7,169	Waterville, Me.	9,17.
Newburgh, N. Y.	24,943	Pittsburg, Kan.	10,112	Shenandoah, Pa.	20,321	Watervliet, N. Y.	14 321
Newburgh, Ohio	5,909	Pittsfield, Mass.	21,766	Sherman, Tex.	10,243	Waukegan, Ill.	9,426
Newburyport, Mass.	14,478	Pittston, Pa.	12,556	Shreveport, La.	16,013	Waukesha, Wis.	7,419
New Iberia, La.	6,815	Plainfield, N. J.	15,369	Sidney, Ohio	5,688	Wausau, Wis.	12,354
New London, Ct.	17,548	Plattsburg, N. Y.	8,434	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	10,266	Waycross, Ga.	5,919
New Philadelphia, O.	6,213	Plymouth, Pa.	13,649	Somersworth, N. H.	7,923	Waynesboro, Pa.	5 396
Newport, R. I.	22,034	Pomona, Cal.	5,526	South Amboy, N. J.	6,349	Webb City, Mo.	9,201
Newport News, Va.	19,635	Pontiac, Mich.	9,769	S. Bethlehem, Pa.	13,241	Wellston, Ohio	8,045
New Rochelle, N. Y.	14,720	Portage, Wis.	5 459	South Norwalk, Ct.	6,591	Wellsville, Ohio	6,146
Newton, Kan.	6,208	Port Chester, N. Y.	7,440	South Portland, Me.	6,287	W. Bay City, Mich.	13,119
New Ulm, Minn.	5,403	Port Huron, Mich.	19,158	Spartanburg, S. C.	11,395	Westbrook, Me.	7,283
N. Whatcom, Wash.	6,834	Port Jervis, N. Y.	9,385	Springfield, Mo.	23,267	West Chester, Pa.	9 524
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	19,457	Portsmouth, N. H.	10,637	Spring Valley, Ill.	6,214	West Haven, Ct.	5,247
Niles, Ohio	7,468	Portsmouth, Ohio	17,870	Stamford, Ct.	15,997	West Hoboken, N. J.	23,094
Nome, Alaska*	12,488	Portsmouth, Va.	17,427	Staunton, Va.	7,289	West New York, N.J.	5,267
Norristown, Pa.	22,265	Pottstown, Pa.	13,696	Steelton, Pa.	12,786	West Orange, N. J.	6,889
Northampton, Mass.	18,643	Pottsville, Pa.	15,710	Sterling, Ill.	6,309	West Pittston, Pa.	5,846
North Braddock, Pa.	6,535	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	24,029	Steubenville, Ohio	14,349	White Plains, N. Y.	7,899
N'h Plainfield, N. J.	5,009	Princeton, Ind.	6,041	Stevens Point, Wis.	9,524	Wichita, Kan.	24,671
N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	9,069	Provo, Utah	6,185	Stillwater, Minn.	12,318	Wilkinsburg, Pa.	11,883
Norwalk, Ct.	6,125	Putnam, Ct.	6,667	Stockton, Cal.	17,506	Willimantic, Ct.	8,937
Norwalk, Ohio	7,074	Quincy, Mass.	23,899	Streator, Ill.	14,979	Wilmington, N. C.	20,976
Norwich, Ct.	17,251	Rahway, N. J.	7,935	Summit, N. J.	5,302	Winchester, Ky.	5,964
Norwich, N. Y.	5,766	Raleigh, N. C.	13,643	Sumter, S. C.	5,673	Winchester, Va.	5,161
Norwood, Ohio	6,480	Red Bank, N. J.	5,428	Sunbury, Pa.	9,810	Winfield, Kan.	5 554
Oconto, Wis.	5,646	Red Wing, Minn.	7,525	Talladega, Ala.	5,056	Winona, Minn.	19,714
Oelwein, Iowa	5,142	Rensselaer, N. Y.	7,466	Tamaqua, Pa.	7,267	Winsted, Ct.	6,804
Ogden, Utah	16,313	Richmond, Ind.	18,226	Tampa, Fla.	15,839	Winston-Sa'm, N. C.	13,650
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	12,633	Riverside, Cal.	7,973	Tarentum, Pa.	5,472	Woburn, Mass.	14,254
Oil City, Pa.	13,264	Roanoke, Va.	21,495	Temple, Tex.	7,065	Wooster, Ohio	6,063
Oklahoma City, Okla.	10,037	Rochester, Minn.	6,843	Terrell, Tex.	6,330	Wyandotte, Kan.	5,183
Old Forge, Pa.	5,630	Rochester, N. H.	8,466	Texarkana, Tex.	5,256	Xenia, Ohio	8,696
Oldtown, Me.	5,763	Rock Hill, S. C.	5,485	Thomasville, Ga.	5,322	York, Neb.	5,132
Olean, N. Y.	9,462	Rock Island, Ill.	19,493	Tiffin, Ohio	10,585	Ypsilanti, Mich.	7,378
Olyphant, Pa.	6,180	Rockland, Me.	8,150	Titusville, Pa.	8,244	Zanesville, Ohio	23,538
Oneida, N. Y.	6,364	Rockville, Ct.	7,287	Tonawanda, N. Y.	7,421		

*Not incorporated.

Mortality Statistics Table No. 1.

State or Territory.	Total.	Male.	Female	Under 5.	Under 15.	Under 25.	Under 40.	Under 60.	Under 75.	Under 95.	95 or Over.	Unknown.
Alabama	25,699	12,970	12,729	8,852	1,842	3,204	3,514	3,472	2,686	1,728	136	265
Arizona	1,223	750	473	396	130	113	208	220	87	33	2	34
Arkansas	22,518	11,813	10,750	8,064	2,315	3,034	3,146	3,197	1,713	676	42	231
California	22,506	13,998	8,508	3,788	1,030	1,773	3,860	4,962	4,509	2,205	44	235
Colorado	7,428	4,471	2,957	1,949	481	688	1,444	1,521	818	363	5	159
Connecticut	15,422	7,902	7,520	4,262	587	887	1,848	2,012	2,777	2,282	47	120
Delaware	3,075	1,644	1,431	895	212	233	335	493	515	361	5	29
Dist. of Colum.	6,364	3,274	3,090	1,875	324	547	855	1,195	1,010	530	21	7
Florida	6,482	3,520	2,962	2,276	497	657	944	988	577	349	28	68
Georgia	26,941	13,321	13,620	10,000	1,755	3,053	3,641	3,683	2,701	1,690	120	242
Idaho	1,242	762	480	361	133	104	153	215	174	68	6	28
Illinois	61,229	33,641	27,588	18,023	3,798	4,719	8,572	10,592	9,306	5,678	116	425
Indiana	33,586	17,454	16,132	8,970	1,891	3,099	4,270	5,318	669	4,069	69	231
Ind. Territory.	5,286	2,795	2,491	2,467	580	578	616	602	279	107	8	49
Iowa	19,573	10,612	8,961	4,811	1,078	1,630	2,348	2,966	3,722	2,833	40	155
Kansas	16,261	8,978	7,283	4,809	1,107	1,423	1,842	2,590	2,666	1,619	33	232
Kentucky	27,091	13,843	13,248	8,408	1,693	3,038	3,755	4,046	3,482	2,247	77	342
Louisiana	20,955	10,971	9,984	6,530	1,507	2,535	3,310	3,343	2,230	1,221	111	168
Maine	12,148	6,292	5,856	2,754	427	809	1,206	1,868	2,550	2,432	57	45
Maryland	20,422	10,526	9,896	6,249	1,107	1,566	2,477	3,336	3,315	2,026	63	283
Massachusetts	49,756	25,352	24,404	15,356	1,853	2,879	6,128	8,431	8,457	6,402	128	119
Michigan	33,572	18,084	15,488	9,738	1,617	2,430	3,895	5,354	4,968	4,750	85	95
Minnesota	17,005	9,354	7,651	5,059	1,095	1,447	2,271	2,599	2,554	1,857	42	81

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MORTALITY STATISTICS TABLE NO 1.—Continued.

State.	Total.	Male.	F'm'le.	Under 5.	Under 15.	Under 25.	Under 40.	Under 60.	Under 75.	Under 95.	95 or Over.	Unknown
Mississippi ...	20,231	10,299	9,952	6,383	1,856	2,902	2,942	2,643	1,928	1,186	118	193
Missouri	38,084	20,480	17,604	11,472	2,552	3,783	5,393	6,325	5,333	2,920	65	241
Montana	2,188	1,387	801	512	122	195	454	485	222	81	....	127
Nebraska	8,264	4,480	3,784	2,599	559	681	1,045	1,343	1,248	735	14	40
Nevada	438	290	148	79	22	34	46	105	100	44	....	8
New Hampshire	7,400	3,663	3,737	1,981	264	347	647	1,094	1,448	1,446	33	93
New Jersey...	32,735	17,462	15,273	10,870	1,552	1,895	4,295	5,568	5,180	3,249	53	73
New Mexico...	2,674	1,455	1,219	1,112	297	220	317	313	220	115	8	72
New York....	130,268	68,648	61,260	39,381	5,334	7,521	18,266	23,592	21,303	14,394	231	243
North Carolina.	21,068	10,427	10,641	7,219	1,396	2,374	2,536	2,852	2,471	1,863	69	255
North Dakota.	2,287	1,159	1,128	823	251	230	317	305	269	121	1	30
Ohio	53,362	28,648	27,714	13,558	2,517	4,152	6,804	9,045	9,716	7,258	114	298
Oklahoma	3,181	1,741	1,440	1,319	302	327	354	436	277	132	4	130
Oregon	3,396	2,019	1,377	623	256	341	493	642	64	347	8	45
Pennsylvania ..	90,199	49,150	41,049	29,049	5,151	6,378	11,079	14,734	14,168	9,054	144	442
Rhode Island..	8,176	4,132	4,044	2,752	509	465	939	1,422	1,307	919	16	27
South Carolina	17,166	8,461	8,750	6,198	1,276	2,120	2,314	2,358	1,711	999	70	120
South Dakota..	3,088	1,654	1,434	1,024	323	319	328	457	381	224	3	29
Tennessee	30,572	15,354	15,218	9,729	2,303	3,795	4,212	4,509	3,492	2,117	99	316
Texas	34,160	18,045	16,115	9,729	2,303	3,792	4,212	4,509	3,492	2,117	99	316
Utah	3,079	1,821	1,258	934	237	300	459	438	392	263	1	55
Vermont	5,829	2,936	2,893	1,131	213	361	586	911	1,218	1,341	34	34
Virginia	25 252	13,112	12,140	7,748	1,582	2,754	3,094	3,761	3,567	2,319	121	806
Washington ...	4,910	3,148	1,762	1,050	331	507	861	1,105	708	270	6	72
West Virginia.	9,588	5,046	4,542	3,187	604	1,100	1,172	1,304	1,156	870	31	118
Wisconsin	24,928	13,815	11,113	7,241	1,370	1,792	2,743	3,631	4,193	3,743	79	136
Wyoming	767	452	315	232	90	72	160	112	65	18	....	19
Total U. S....	1,039,094	551,611	487,483	317,532	61,248	89,113	136,917	167,475	153,441	103,207	2,721	7,440

Mortality Statistics Table No. 2.

Cause of Death.	1900. Number.	1900. Rate per 100,000.	1890. Number.	1890. Rate per 100,000.	Increase.	Decrease.	Rate per 100,000 in Cities. 1900.	Rate per 100,000 in Cities. 1890.	Rate per 100,000, rural. 1900.	Rate per 100,000, rural. 1890.
Pneumonia	55,296	191.9	36,752	186.9	5.0	....	223.1	234.1	135.9	141.1
Consumption	54,808	190.5	48,236	245.4	....	54.9	208.7	293.5	137.1	181.0
Heart Disease	38,608	134.0	23,939	121.8	12.2	....	133.6	132.0	147.6	130.6
Diarrhoeal disease....	24,509	85.1	20,457	104.1	....	19.0	14.7	35.9	12.2	15.0
Disease of the kidneys..	24,124	83.7	11,736	59.7	24.0	....	6.7	36.8	6.1	15.4
Apoplexy	19,173	66.6	9,631	49.0	17.6	....	73.8	58.2	70.5	54.6
Cancer	17,296	60.0	9,410	47.9	12.1	....	59.8	51.3	63.3	50.3
Old age.....	15,558	54.0	8,823	44.9	9.1	....	38.4	41.0	74.4	68.9
Bronchitis	13,903	48.3	14,632	74.4	....	26.1	61.4	101.7	135.9	141.1
Cholera infantum.....	13,758	47.8	15,659	79.7	....	31.9	57.6	103.5	41.0	51.3
Debility and atrophy....	13,108	45.5	17,427	88.6	....	43.1	55.6	103.1	26.6	54.7
Inflammation of the brain and meningitis.....	12,026	41.8	9,666	40.1	....	7.3	45.7	61.9	29.0	28.7
Diphtheria	10,201	35.4	13,786	70.1	....	34.7	43.1	89.1	15.2	41.1
Typhoid fever.....	9,749	33.8	9,097	46.3	....	12.5	25.3	39.0	25.5	31.4
Premature birth	9,690	33.7	4,948	25.2	8.5	....	40.0	36.2	23.9	13.9
Convulsions	9,522	33.1	11,050	56.3	....	23.2	28.4	51.8	18.9	25.8
Paralysis	9,450	32.8	6,980	35.5	....	2.7	22.2	30.8	45.5	54.5
Inanition	7,859	27.3	5,445	27.7	....	.4	19.1	20.0	13.9	10.5
Influenza	6,882	23.9	1,215	6.2	17.7	....	25.3	3.8	34.6	13.5
Diseases of the liver....	6,544	22.7	4,742	24.2	....	1.5	22.6	26.5	20.4	18.1
Diseases of the stomach.	5,743	20.0	3,565	18.1	1.9	....	4.6	7.0	5.9	8.0
Diseases of the brain....	5,357	18.6	6,055	30.9	....	12.3	15.5	30.6	19.5	20.1
Peritonitis	5,028	17.5	3,419	17.4	.1	....	16.3	19.4	14.9	14.7
Unknown causes	4,849	16.8	4,827	24.6	....	7.8	8.5	13.3	20.3	28.8
Measles	3,801	13.2	2,662	13.5	....	.3	18.2	13.1	9.9	7.0
Railroad accidents	3,792	13.2	2,761	14.0	....	.8	9.2	13.2	11.9	12.0
Whooping cough	3,669	12.7	3,098	15.8	....	3.1	16.4	23.0	10.6	10.7
Suicide	3,400	11.8	2,027	10.3	1.5	....	10.5	9.3	9.0	8.0
Scarlet fever	3,327	11.5	2,682	13.6	....	2.1	13.0	16.0	7.4	8.5
Hydrocephalus	3,173	11.0	3,033	15.4	....	4.4	16.5	23.4	6.9	8.2
Drowning	3,152	11.0	2,543	12.9	....	1.9	10.4	13.7	12.6	12.9
Septicemia	2,867	10.0	1,517	7.7	....	....	8.1	5.7	9.2	6.5
Appendicitis	2,858	9.9	....	....	....	....	9.9	....	7.7	....
Croup	2,830	9.8	5,432	27.6	....	17.8	9.7	32.8	7.0	13.8
Diabetes	2,693	9.4	1,089	5.5	3.9	....	10.1	5.7	11.4	7.3
Burns and scalds.....	2,545	8.8	1,081	5.5	3.3	....	9.0	5.3	6.0	3.6
Malarial fever	2,527	8.8	3,773	19.2	....	10.4	4.9	16.5	5.4	12.1
Cerebro-spinal fever.....	2,039	7.1	1,241	6.3	....	.8	8.4	6.3	7.4	5.0
Dropsy	1,979	6.9	2,034	10.3	....	3.4	2.5	4.9	9.2	13.4
Rheumatism	1,951	6.8	1,587	8.1	....	1.3	6.1	9.3	7.3	7.8
Gunshot wounds.....	1,103	3 8	479	2.4	1.4	....	2.4	1.5	3.3	1.9

RELATIONS OF OCCUPATIONS TO DEATH.

The data available for studying the influence of occupation upon the death rate in various localities or from different causes consist of the returns made by the census enumerators, showing the occupations of the living population, and the registration record of deaths which show, to a certain extent, the occupations of decedents. They are not fully comparable, because the enumerators made their returns of occupations in accordance with definite instructions concerning the manner of stating occupations, while the physicians or others reporting deaths in the registration areas stated occupations according to their individual understanding, and entirely without uniformity.

In many cases the physicians failed to consider certain occupations which the Census Bureau had specifically selected. It was a matter of individual judgment, largely, and often the opinions of several physicians in the same locality differed materially. Another cause which made it difficult to arrive at a definite enumeration was the large per cent of deaths recorded where the men had no stated occupation, though were, at the time of their death, engaged in some particular work. In many cases they were probably included under the occupation in which they were last engaged.

The following table shows the population, deaths and death rates during the census year, by occupations, in comparison with 1890:

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MORTALITY STATISTICS TABLE NO. 3.

Occupation.	Population.	Deaths.	Death Rate 1900.	Death Rate 1890.
Males.				
All occupations	5,575,745	83,815	15.0	13.8
Professional	203,104	3,109	15.3	15.7
Architects, artists and teachers of art, etc.	19,587	229	11.7	12.4
Clergymen	23,485	553	23.5	18.2
Engineers and surveyors	36,539	300	8.2	5.6
Journalists	9,021	135	15.0	16.8
Lawyers	28,597	493	17.2	17.7
Musicians and teachers of music	16,008	243	15.2	16.0
Physicians and surgeons	29,622	589	19.9	21.6
Teachers (school)	20,135	246	12.2	10.4
Others of this class	20,110	321	16.0	....
Clerical and official	424,781	5,716	13.5	9.8
Bookkeepers, clerks and copyists	278,137	3,788	13.6	11.2
Bankers, brokers and officials of companies	43,430	514	11.8	4.7
Collectors, auctioneers and agents	73,958	972	13.1	10.7
Others of this class	29,256	442	15.1	....
Mercantile and trading	493,994	6,000	12.1	12.3
Apothecaries, pharmacists, etc.	14,728	270	18.3	16.2
Commercial travellers	25,989	147	5.7	5.8
Merchants and dealers	228,899	3,764	16.4	14.7
Hucksters and peddlers	33,482	401	12.0	14.1
Others of this class	190,896	1,418	7.4	....
Public entertainment	87,888	1,350	15.4	14.5
Hotel and boarding-house keepers	19,969	445	22.3	14.9
Saloon keepers, liquor dealers, bartenders and restaurant keepers	67,919	905	13.3	14.4
Personal service, police and military	149,164	1,931	12.9	15.4
Barbers and hairdressers	40,007	416	10.4	12.5
Janitors and sextons	19,493	324	16.6	17.2
Policemen, watchmen and detectives	43,145	665	15.4	16.2
Soldiers, sailors and marines (U. S.)	14,851	180	12.1	22.7
Others of this class	31,668	346	10.9	....
Laboring and servant	800,983	16,158	20.2	22.6
Labor (not agricultural)	719,647	14,895	20.7	25.3
Servants	81,336	1,263	15.5	12.9
Manufacturing and mechanical industry	1,796,928	24,769	13.8	13.0
Bakers and confectioners	39,181	483	12.3	14.6
Blacksmiths	56,840	1,041	18.3	15.6
Boot and shoe makers	96,662	909	9.4	15.3
Brewers, distillers and rectifiers	5,840	115	19.7	14.7
Butchers	38,228	614	16.1	14.9
Cabinetmakers and upholsterers	24,787	446	18.0	15.3
Carpenters and joiners	180,110	3,090	17.2	13.8
Cigarmakers and tobacco workers	25,581	479	18.7	16.3
Compositors, printers and pressmen	54,374	658	12.1	11.1
Coopers	11,020	262	23.8	21.5
Engineers and firemen (not locomotive)	71,388	1,119	15.7	13.6
Glass blowers and glass workers	10,219	110	10.8	9.5
Hat and cap makers	12,763	228	17.9	19.5
Iron and steel workers	69,851	748	10.7	9.8
Leather makers	16,697	206	12.3	10.3
Leather workers	12,320	216	17.5	13.3
Machinists	116,918	1,222	10.5	11.4
Marble and stone cutters	26,272	392	14.9	15.8
Masons (brick and stone)	55,117	1,097	19.9	15.6
Mill and factory operatives (textile)	150,783	1,332	8.8	8.1
Millers (flour and grist)	6,044	161	26.6	17.3
Painters, glaziers and varnishers	108,992	1,769	16.2	18.0
Plasterers and whitewashers	8,603	146	17.0	17.3
Plumbers and gas and steam fitters	48,634	442	9.1	9.7
Tailors	83,856	991	11.8	16.5
Tinners and tinware makers	19,708	285	14.5	12.2
Others of this class	446,140	6,208	13.9	....
Agriculture, transportation and other outdoor	1,528,241	24,196	15.8	12.1
Boatmen and canalmen	8,178	154	18.8	20.1
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc.	185,552	2,044	11.0	12.1
Farmers, planters and farm laborers	958,778	16,899	17.6	11.9
Gardeners, florists, nurserymen, vine growers	34,296	591	17.2	14.8
Livery stable keepers and hostlers	32,529	395	12.1	12.0
Lumbermen, raftsmen	13,078	216	16.5	13.1
Miners and quarrymen	38,890	373	9.6	7.8
Sailors, pilots, fishermen and oystermen	47,747	1,321	27.7	22.0
Steam railroad employes	129,472	1,395	10.8	9.0
Stock raisers, herders and drovers	966	31	32.1	19.4
Others of this class	78,755	777	9.9	....
All other occupations	90,662	586	6.5	....
All occupations	1,587,874	13,203	8.3	10.5
Females.				
Musicians and teachers of music	16,566	83	5.0	2.4
Teachers in schools	91,964	541	5.9	4.3
Stenographers and typewriters	33,780	92	2.7	1.8
Bookkeepers, clerks and copyists	72,713	409	5.6	3.2
Hotel and boarding house keepers	19,755	89	4.5	3.5
Laundresses	59,300	302	5.1	6.7
Nurses and midwives	41,912	397	9.5	11.2
Servants	403,801	6,920	17.1	18.2
Artificial flower and paper box makers	12,624	17	1.3	3.5
Cigarmakers and tobacco workers	12,838	52	4.1	3.4
Mill and factory operatives (textile)	162,392	644	4.0	5.3
Milliners	29,122	171	5.9	4.4
Dressmakers, seamstresses	195,176	1,021	5.2	
Telegraph and telephone operators	7,801	42	5.4	4.1
All other occupations	428,130	2,423	5.7	....

Agricultural Table No. 1.

State or Territory	No. of Farms	Total Acreage.	Value. Land.	Buildings.	Implem'ts	Live Stock.	Fowl. Number.	Value.	Bees. Swarms	Value.
Alabama	223,220	20,685,427	$100,165,571	$34,452,612	$8,675,900	$36,105,799	5,186,536	$1,409,269	205,369	$287,598
Alaska.	12	159	8,046	12,800	600	2,196	176	166	.....	.....
Arizona	5,809	1,935,327	11,416,460	2,266,500	765,200	15,458,717	174,522	80,798	18,991	66,603
Ark.	178,694	16,636,719	105,106,650	30,075,520	8,750,060	37,483,771	6,092,876	1,540,006	111,138	204,340
Cal.	72,542	28,828,951	630,444,960	77,468,000	21,311,670	67,303,325	4,196,268	1,877,489	129,444	363,885
Col.	24,700	9,474,588	90,341,523	16,002,512	4,746,755	49,954,311	1,017,120	393,219	59,756	195,096
Conn.	26,948	2,312,083	52,441,508	44,983,560	4,048,300	10,932,212	1,098,373	644,050	11,438	40,528
Del.	9,687	1,066,228	23,768,820	10,667,220	2,150,560	4,111,054	665,282	357,475	10,187	20,244
D. of C.	269	8,489	11,273,990	.....	136,060	125,326	8,293	3,108	59	199
Florida	40,814	4,363,891	30,823,016	9,976,822	1,963,210	11,166,016	1,184,220	394,557	39,753	83,827
Georgia	224,691	26,392,057	138,515,430	44,854,690	9,804,010	35,200,507	4,920,452	1,458,055	187,919	242,769
Hawaii	2,273	2,609,613	56,484,061	3,545,895	11,484,890	2,570,142	58,143	38,237	1,387	8,426
Idaho	17,471	3,204,903	35,486,368	6,831,815	3,295,045	21,057,974	540,009	203,127	19,240	64,994
Illinois	264,151	32,794,728	1,514,113,970	251,467,580	44,977,310	193,758,037	17,737,262	6,415,033	179,953	486,164
Indiana	221,897	21,619,623	687,633,460	154,101,880	27,330,370	109,550,761	11,949,821	4,222,409	117,148	278,864
Ind. T.	45,505	7,269,081	39,188,250	7,675,190	3,939,480	41,378,695	2,218,299	515,384	18,227	38,425
Iowa	228,622	34,574,337	1,256,751,980	240,802,810	57,960,680	278,830,096	20,043,343	6,535,464	138,811	443,923
Kansas	173,008	41,662,970	532,187,610	111,465,160	29,490,580	190,956,936	12,556,185	4,356,997	88,594	277,967
Ky.	234,667	21,979,422	291,117,430	90,877,460	13,501,860	73,739,106	7,670,012	2,723,221	203,820	527,098
La.	116,060	11,030,127	107,730,210	33,400,400	28,536,700	28,869,506	4,299,479	1,057,889	35,231	54,316

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AGRICULTURAL TABLE NO. 1.—Continued.

State or Territory	No. of Farms	Total Acreage.	Value.				Fowl.		Bees.	
			Land.	Buildings.	Implem'ts	Live Stock	Number.	Value.	Swarms	Value.
Maine ..	59,299	6,299,946	$49,359,450	$47,142,700	8,802,720	$17,106,034	1,585,564	$756,153	10,857	$51,459
Md.	46,012	5,170,075	120,367,550	54,810,760	8,611,220	20,855,877	2,305,645	1,158,020	28,013	61,013
Mass. ..	37,715	3,147,064	86,925,410	71,093,880	8,828,950	15,798,464	1,680,693	1,018,119	8,381	35,751
Mich. ..	203,261	17,561,698	423,569,950	158,947,760	28,795,380	79,042,644	8,405,080	2,685,829	100,397	352,469
Minn. ..	154,659	26,248,498	559,301,900	110,220,415	30,099,230	89,063,097	8,142,693	2,274,649	45,877	167,280
Miss. ..	220,803	18,240,736	114,856,660	37,150,340	9,556,805	42,657,222	5,838,195	1,655,319	95,257	158,603
Mo.	284,886	33,997,873	695,470,723	148,505,490	28,602,680	160,540,363	15,076,713	5,720,359	205,110	508,217
Mont. ..	13,370	11,844,454	52,660,560	9,365,530	3,671,900	52,161,833	556,679	296,806	1,801	8,139
Neb. ...	121,525	29,911,779	486,605,900	91,054,120	24,940,450	145,349,587	7,812,237	2,374,930	52,143	199,563
Nevada .	2,184	2,565,647	13,275,620	2,340,090	888,560	12,169,565	107,538	55,826	5,692	20,131
N. H...	29,324	3,609,864	35,498,760	34,625,600	5,163,090	10,554,646	878,039	467,104	5,520	24,665
N. J....	34,650	2,840,966	93,360,930	69,230,080	9,330,030	17,612,620	2,076,514	1,300,853	14,118	39,219
N. M...	12,311	5,130,878	17,323,709	3,565,105	1,151,610	31,727,400	163,015	62,419	6,164	20,802
N. Y....	226,720	22,648,109	551,174,220	336,959,960	56,006,000	125,583,715	9,352,412	4,310,755	187,208	593,784
N. C....	224,637	22,749,356	141,955,840	52,700,080	9,072,600	30,106,173	4,379,961	1,434,158	244,539	429,868
N. D....	45,332	15,542,640	9,644,520	173,352,270	25,428,430	14,055,560	1,489,300	477,358	279	1,474
Ohio ..	276,719	24,501,985	817,163,710	219,451,470	36,384,150	125,954,134	15,018,352	5,085,921	141,391	402,561
Okla. ..	62,495	15,719,258	110,209,650	13,731,585	6,573,015	54,829,568	2,698,299	900,743	1,910	6,998
Oregon .	35,837	10,071,328	113,137,820	19,199,694	6,506,725	33,917,048	1,373,243	582,524	55,585	160,382
Penn. ..	224,248	19,371,015	575,392,940	322,879,810	50,917,240	102,439,183	11,044,981	4,483,486	161,670	531,578
R. I....	5,498	455,602	13,421,770	9,703,490	1,270,270	2,593,659	520,514	305,047	1,681	6,795
S. C....	155,355	13,985,014	99,805,860	26,955,670	6,629,770	20,199,859	2,908,216	889,953	93,958	142,677
S. D....	52,622	19,070,616	189,206,890	30,926,300	12,218,680	65,173,432	3,178,285	856,966	2,063	10,088
Tenn. ..	224,220	20,342,658	202,013,790	63,136,960	15,232,670	60,818,605	6,971,737	2,275,864	225,788	486,536
Texas ..	352,190	125,807,017	591,550,802	100,222,811	30,125,705	240,576,655	14,861,346	3,595,243	392,644	794,483
Utah ..	19,387	4,116,951	40,126,560	10,651,790	2,922,550	21,474,241	566,763	186,922	33,818	111,452
Vt.	33,104	4,724,440	45,813,905	37,257,715	7,538,490	17,841,317	843,163	421,195	12,836	46,953
Va.	167,886	19,907,883	200,615,080	70,963,120	9,911,040	42,026,737	5,041,470	1,886,768	139,064	308,417
Wash. ..	33,202	8,499,297	99,310,510	16,299,200	6,271,630	22,159,207	1,354,715	614,838	30,870	106,841
W. Va..	92,874	10,654,513	134,269,110	34,026,560	5,040,420	30,571,259	3,053,071	963,805	111,417	375,622
Wis. ..	196,795	19,862,727	530,542,690	155,604,970	29,237,010	96,327,649	8,451,544	2,410,714	106,090	377,105
Wyo. ...	6,095	8,124,536	23,434,010	3,531,520	1,366,000	39,145,877	149,564	60,397	1,020	5,322

AGRICULTURAL TABLE NO. 2—DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

State and Territory.	No. Farms Reporting.	Total Value of Domestic Animals.	Received from Sale.		Value of Animals Slaughtered.	
			No. Farms Reporting.	Amount.	No. Farms Reporting.	Amount.
Alabama	211,083	$34,408,932	57,916	$1,958,640	151,881	$5,189,443
Alaska	5	1,880	3	310	...	...
Arizona	5,526	15,375,286	1,977	2,908,745	1,687	236,013
Arkansas	169,709	35,739,425	65,887	3,752,843	116,835	4,927,481
California	66,064	65,000,738	24,616	13,305,165	20,677	2,449,820
Colorado	23,758	49,359,781	10,949	8,477,587	10,529	1,093,365
Connecticut	24,713	10,247,634	13,105	1,169,235	14,310	845,123
Delaware	9,511	3,733,335	5,096	396,264	8,007	424,400
District of Columbia	263	122,019	4	475	13	2,440
Florida	37,561	10,687,632	9,222	830,657	23,946	1,257,648
Georgia	215,520	33,499,683	50,805	1,689,615	155,246	5,892,046
Hawaii	1,566	2,523,479	227	298,476	123	64,081
Idaho	10,560	21,389,853	7,764	3,909,454	8,975	626,837
Illinois	256,865	186,856,020	198,944	69,462,993	214,094	10,154,596
Indiana	214,366	105,048,528	164,846	40,865,661	185,703	8,016,595
Indian Territory	44,866	40,824,886	20,005	6,415,707	28,473	1,557,139
Iowa	224,695	271,844,034	190,097	113,078,523	187,094	8,448,938
Kansas	168,720	186,317,248	127,192	64,596,534	130,580	5,864,274
Kentucky	223,727	70,488,187	122,784	16,660,676	183,341	8,198,080
Louisiana	109,434	27,757,301	17,600	1,072,869	48,339	1,929,197
Maine	54,172	16,298,422	31,969	2,371,717	35,870	1,258,594
Maryland	44,408	19,636,844	22,944	2,372,560	35,442	2,173,197
Massachusetts	33,393	14,730,169	13,298	1,284,454	13,450	932,411
Michigan	193,404	75,997,051	132,850	18,343,856	147,656	5,333,786
Minnesota	148,261	86,620,643	97,614	16,046,622	113,276	4,908,051
Mississippi	210,096	40,843,300	52,189	2,208,466	138,390	4,818,416
Missouri	277,570	154,295,363	199,935	54,018,809	228,531	9,765,879
Montana	12,881	51,724,113	6,689	9,176,830	5,616	906,816
Nebraska	119,019	142,769,629	94,486	49,022,404	93,834	4,508,457
Nevada	2,141	12,093,608	1,100	2,260,221	1,172	270,228
New Hampshire	26,008	10,062,877	13,622	1,345,941	16,400	794,542
New Jersey	32,451	16,269,548	17,524	1,638,767	18,924	1,406,187
New Mexico	11,668	31,644,179	2,991	3,740,678	3,962	605,296
New York	216,210	120,673,101	147,238	15,025,932	162,630	8,319,750
North Carolina	212,591	28,242,147	68,473	2,485,252	176,803	7,109,855
North Dakota	42,968	41,951,659	18,551	3,902,074	25,582	1,573,588
Ohio	266,724	120,466,134	193,642	40,873,674	222,155	10,276,931
Oklahoma	60,295	53,921,827	31,560	10,547,764	35,702	2,925,846
Oregon	34,159	33,172,342	19,379	6,598,325	21,523	1,565,895
Pennsylvania	215,205	97,424,119	141,450	15,494,178	180,508	11,627,980
Rhode Island	4,933	2,281,817	1,861	159,478	1,691	142,824
South Carolina	143,701	19,167,229	29,784	823,534	94,302	2,730,079
South Dakota	51,042	64,287,578	35,607	12,707,831	36,516	1,567,049
Tennessee	217,042	58,043,895	122,331	11,121,141	182,375	8,350,046
Texas	343,151	236,227,934	141,533	34,357,265	238,255	11,032,614
Utah	18,834	21,175,867	9,895	2,695,504	13,370	659,369
Vermont	31,418	17,373,169	21,874	2,786,137	24,942	1,347,754
Virginia	161,108	39,831,552	70,706	7,800,124	138,538	5,859,531
Washington	31,384	21,437,528	15,362	3,519,053	17,106	1,168,802
West Virginia	89,153	29,231,832	53,294	6,533,034	72,705	2,895,032
Wisconsin	164,078	93,521,430	123,092	27,131,916	134,530	5,407,114
Wyoming	5,938	39,080,158	3,020	3,673,124	2,629	334,635
Totals	5,499,988	2,981,722,945	3,024,962	$722,913,114	4,124,273	$189,873,310

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AGRICULTURAL TABLE NO. 3—LIVE STOCK.

States and Territories.	Cows.	Bulls.	Steers.	Heifers.	Calves.	Horses.	Colts.	Mules.	Sheep.	Swine.
Alabama	355,823	18,027	129,460	83,027	213,397	136,073	15,570	192,070	317,053	1,423,329
Alaska	13	1	4	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	10
Arizona	375,684	20,437	137,896	73,437	135,181	83,804	41,259	4,077	924,761	18,103
Arkansas	392,134	13,117	131,256	103,555	234,473	222,596	30,994	175,001	256,929	1,713,307
California	611,695	24,725	430,485	148,289	329,430	373,605	47,688	84,773	2,563,353	598,336
Colorado	583,155	26,437	402,945	151,627	269,154	185,541	51,005	6,784	2,044,814	101,198
Connecticut	134,428	5,025	13,829	26,476	37,300	50,667	1,480	278	36,987	46,447
Delaware	34,457	1,654	3,333	5,373	9,363	26,229	3,493	4,745	11,765	46,732
Dis. of Col.	1,295	22	6	76	69	814	40	81	.....	802
Florida	364,542	19,342	158,539	70,445	138,393	38,387	4,424	13,664	124,520	464,277
Georgia	440,076	24,769	129,482	93,585	211,579	118,854	8,553	207,321	336,278	1,424,298
Hawaii	36,976	830	38,152	9,433	17,517	11,081	1,901	6,506	102,098	8,057
Idaho	152,535	6,309	77,894	40,398	86,398	131,076	39,044	1,793	3,121,532	114,080
Illinois	1,236,595	59,732	751,889	332,472	723,332	1,126,875	223,344	124,644	1,030,581	5,915,468
Indiana	662,895	28,728	381,553	183,193	428,109	644,469	107,246	66,717	1,742,002	3,763,389
Indian Ter.	447,128	12,198	704,209	99,734	236,095	178,392	39,307	56,858	17,005	650,255
Iowa	1,884,679	93,154	1,407,442	592,076	1,290,279	1,134,457	258,116	55,747	1,056,718	9,723,791
Kansas	1,536,381	62,469	1,521,471	447,295	923,462	828,709	150,986	118,704	262,013	3,594,859
Kentucky	415,770	12,937	299,178	104,861	250,502	400,283	51,414	190,665	1,297,343	1,954,537
Louisiana	309,584	10,783	115,027	66,076	169,825	168,786	25,586	143,970	219,844	788,425
Maine	186,075	6,995	38,106	45,877	61,794	99,510	6,789	353	420,116	79,018
Maryland	156,774	10,027	41,450	28,930	55,465	130,114	18,880	17,511	191,101	317,902
Mass.	194,508	7,209	5,154	34,452	43,621	71,937	3,097	298	52,559	78,925
Michigan	610,110	19,406	210,236	161,174	375,482	517,135	69,424	2,916	2,747,609	1,165,200
Minnesota	822,197	42,549	229,423	211,162	565,994	599,566	96,903	8,339	589,878	1,440,806
Mississippi	384,946	17,601	142,222	89,985	238,601	197,733	31,578	214,259	312,632	1,290,498
Missouri	1,089,584	43,390	899,549	312,749	633,317	845,646	121,391	283,519	1,087,213	4,524,664
Mortana	356,549	14,556	311,850	97,899	187,533	245,284	84,688	2,729	6,170,483	49,496
Nebraska	1,186,569	51,791	838,108	345,275	754,500	655,460	139,858	55,124	511,273	4,128,000
Nevada	166,994	8,696	83,474	44,967	81,061	58,516	21,779	2,792	887,039	15,174
New Hamp.	128,138	5,050	23,596	29,574	40,434	52,621	2,245	97	105,113	51,211
New Jersey	165,384	8,271	3,035	23,609	39,685	89,144	4,880	4,888	47,730	175,387
New Mexico	519,640	27,532	141,880	114,045	188,762	97,937	33,216	5,311	4,899,487	20,426
New York	1,600,074	85,140	68,191	335,844	507,140	578,378	50,060	3,313	1,745,746	676,639
N. Carolina	294,260	17,741	101,099	68,732	142,686	147,419	11,734	135,610	301,941	1,300,469
N. Dakota	233,649	10,342	187,685	69,338	156,420	299,192	60,756	6,880	681,952	191,798
Ohio	905,279	39,276	396,603	217,571	494,584	755,549	122,656	16,771	4,020,628	3,188,563
Oklahoma	604,109	22,823	657,666	125,029	300,125	248,316	55,315	55,377	71,358	584,878
Oregon	305,547	13,675	131,130	78,628	168,323	234,112	53,820	7,446	3,040,291	281,406
Penna	992,580	69,006	189,315	224,623	421,323	525,850	65,131	38,959	1,531,066	1,107,981
Rhode Isl.	25,039	831	1,011	3,815	5,338	11,120	270	38	11,207	11,508
S. Carolina	168,919	10,116	42,319	33,879	87,734	72,530	5,889	117,369	71,538	618,995
S. Dakota	540,919	23,148	471,885	167,607	343,141	380,985	99,783	6,804	775,236	823,120
Tennessee	371,236	11,927	198,796	94,224	236,000	305,426	46,962	253,657	496,011	1,976,984
Texas	4,230,903	202,145	1,892,052	954,835	2,148,261	1,077,178	192,254	507,281	1,889,298	2,665,614
Utah	164,754	5,445	56,090	40,461	78,940	90,074	24,900	2,116	3,818,423	65,732
Vermont	291,909	15,211	24,572	68,664	101,584	79,190	6,341	331	296,576	95,090
Virginia	322,611	11,088	257,808	71,952	162,053	258,974	39,548	47,474	692,529	946,443
Washington	165,627	7,489	62,564	44,113	105,130	191,314	52,671	2,690	929,873	181,535
W. Virginia	242,471	8,096	194,840	60,268	134,107	160,278	24,910	11,354	968,843	442,834
Wisconsin	1,067,491	48,062	289,890	285,319	623,343	479,884	75,872	4,490	1,675,453	2,014,631
Wyoming	263,131	10,533	218,962	67,888	126,770	99,077	36,466	1,227	5,099,613	15,471

AGRICULTURAL TABLE NO. 4—SUGAR PRODUCTS.

Beet.			Cane.				
States and Territories.	Yield, Tons.	Value.	States and Territories.	Cane, Tons.	Sugar, Pounds.	Molasses, Gallons.	Value.
California	356,535	$1,550,346	Alabama	134,235	13,765	2,672,438	$1,469,000
Colorado	*	26,711	Arizona	.....	.....	.....	848
Illinois	9,109	36,223	Arkansas	1,856	50	44,819	25,285
Michigan	215,373	877,481	Florida	56,357	284,300	1,687,452	723,176
Minnesota	15,959	59,826	Georgia	123,092	226,730	3,226,307	1,480,704
Nebraska	62,470	222,258	Hawaii	172,544	304,566,000	285,661	18,762,996
Nevada	2	10	Indian Territory	229	.....	.....	886
New Mexico	3,965	16,849	Louisiana	2,052,480	156,072,199	7,766,566	14,627,282
New York	1,603	75,487	Mississippi	51,723	18,930	1,413,219	804,870
Oregon	14,462	63,322	New Mexico	211	.....	.....	775
Utah	85,914	365,163	North Carolina	11	.....	1,957	1,062
Washington	6,149	26,176	Oklahoma	.....	.....	.....	327
Wisconsin	233	937	South Carolina	32,953	49,590	805,064	429,425
			Texas	54,758	2,789,250	987,607	726,517
Totals	780,774	$3,329,189	Totals	2,660,449	664,020,814	18,891,084	$39,052,153
	*6,656 bushels.						

Maple				Maple			
States and Territories.	Sugar, Pounds	Syrup, Gallons.	Value.	States and Territories.	Sugar, Pounds.	Syrup, Gallons.	Value.
Connecticut	4,930	948	$1,736	New York	3,623,540	413,159	$631,180
Illinois	4,090	9,357	9,841	North Carolina	1,180	129	254
Indiana	51,500	179,576	166,307	Ohio	613,990	923,519	665,226
Iowa	2,320	2,662	2,920	Pennsylvania	1,429,540	160,297	239,773
Kansas	.....	45	60	Tennessee	1,160	.....	336
Kentucky	2,340	2,367	2,741	Vermont	4,779,870	160,918	598,953
Maine	5,500	16,024	15,923	Virginia	19,310	1,677	3,350
Maryland	264,160	5,825	24,183	Washington	.....	126	113
Massachusetts	192,990	27,174	48,236	West Virginia	141,550	14,874	25,271
Michigan	302,715	82,997	100,596	Wisconsin	4,180	6,625	6,878
Minnesota	29,580	1,079	3,732				
Missouri	12,055	5,474	6,559	Totals	11,928,370	2,056,651	$2,636,774
New Hampshire	441,870	41,588	82,626				

NOTE.—The figures given concerning sugar cane represent only cane sold as such or reserved for seed, the balance of the crop being represented in sugar and molasses.

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AGRICULTURAL TABLE NO. 5.—FARM PRODUCTS AND THEIR VALUE.

States and Territories.	Wool.	Milk.	Butter.	Cheese.	Poultry.	Eggs.	Honey.
	Lbs.	Gals.	Lbs.	Lbs.		Dozs.	Lbs.
Alabama	744,274	95,882,103	19,121,964	36,374	5,186,536	18,778,960	2,092,430
Alaska	.....	684	50	.....	177	843	.....
Arizona	3,367,667	3,061,762	379,311	33,305	174,522	819,507	943,500
Arkansas	638,237	109,861,393	21,585,258	18,385	6,092,876	25,694,860	1,504,560
California	13,850,265	153,684,741	20,853,360	4,249,588	4,196,268	24,443,540	3,783,068
Colorado	8,545,780	38,440,111	4,932,482	103,184	1,017,120	5,704,290	1,757,560
Connecticut	104,903	73,863,117	4,591,789	40,623	1,098,373	7,959,430	127,050
Delaware	32,350	12,695,985	1,629	104	665,282	3,571,870	103,370
District of Columbia	.....	850,449	3,478	.....	8,293	42,580	530
Florida	333,918	9,640,434	1,386,445	3,751	1,184,220	4,214,186	709,830
Georgia	777,915	82,438,532	15,111,494	2,236	4,926,452	15,505,330	1,724,117
Hawaii	424,228	524,120	118,871	12	36,643	155,710	98,590
Idaho	15,486,135	15,122,948	2,520,316	196,952	540,099	2,879,590	386,000
Illinois	4,802,535	457,106,995	52,493,450	325,485	17,737,362	86,402,670	3,036,370
Indiana	6,892,468	263,457,239	51,042,396	178,733	11,949,821	70,782,200	1,709,324
Indian Territory	51,470	26,493,855	5,105,715	1,227	2,218,299	6,949,640	161,280
Iowa	5,043,045	535,872,240	61,789,288	306,428	20,043,343	99,621,920	2,589,102
Kansas	1,603,440	244,909,123	41,640,772	291,445	12,546,185	73,190,590	1,206,805
Kentucky	3,618,021	159,311,527	30,446,381	45,759	7,855,468	35,337,340	2,734,840
Louisiana	548,026	39,251,413	4,918,229	135,104	4,299,479	12,820,290	446,930
Maine	1,478,123	99,586,188	16,174,173	425,102	1,585,564	13,304,151	206,650
Maryland	632,119	64,040,517	9,096,662	338,453	2,305,645	12,511,450	314,648
Massachusetts	196,996	105,571,873	4,980,262	19,629	1,680,693	12,928,630	115,300
Michigan	12,204,677	309,617,046	60,051,998	331,176	8,405,060	54,318,410	2,118,320
Minnesota	2,613,293	304,017,106	41,188,846	290,623	8,142,693	43,208,130	1,007,072
Mississippi	779,578	97,030,385	18,881,236	28,572	5,838,185	18,942,070	1,097,660
Missouri	4,155,340	258,207,755	45,509,110	323,439	15,676,723	85,203,290	3,088,787
Montana	30,440,579	15,696,214	2,454,072	30,024	556,679	3,062,890	20,070
Nebraska	2,794,640	190,477,911	34,518,659	264,430	7,811,739	41,132,140	882,290
Nevada	4,853,090	4,446,071	569,523	94,082	107,538	589,490	182,030
New Hampshire	402,390	60,724,590	6,385,611	104,339	877,959	7,005,180	92,610
New Jersey	146,628	77,714,055	5,894,363	24,377	2,076,514	11,942,550	181,890
New Mexico	15,322,744	3,009,657	313,003	68,571	165,015	839,890	142,438
New York	6,674,548	772,709,352	74,714,379	2,624,552	9,352,472	62,096,690	3,506,572
North Carolina	797,592	89,525,749	16,913,809	28,853	4,389,951	17,704,020	2,613,720
North Dakota	3,031,698	48,845,280	9,178,815	79,881	1,480,390	7,738,400	1,020
Ohio	20,351,190	425,870,394	79,551,299	1,167,001	15,018,352	91,066,330	2,015,150
Oklahoma	279,118	47,439,853	8,781,359	.....	2,608,239	13,724,900	16,940
Oregon	18,617,440	48,582,968	8,107,450	467,256	1,373,203	7,709,370	997,880
Pennsylvania	6,732,946	487,033,818	74,221,085	857,167	11,044,981	67,038,180	2,586,504
Rhode Island	33,692	12,023,512	488,086	6,751	520,514	3,217,310	29,340
South Carolina	175,303	44,031,528	8,150,437	1,081	2,908,319	9,007,700	910,090
South Dakota	3,248,638	99,244,975	17,400,970	136,863	3,178,285	17,349,750	50,090
Tennessee	1,396,781	147,336,961	29,091,696	26,622	6,971,737	31,807,990	2,484,140
Texas	9,912,812	251,342,698	47,991,492	136,133	14,861,346	58,040,810	4,939,894
Utah	17,051,386	25,124,642	2,812,122	169,251	556,753	3,387,340	1,315,858
Vermont	1,134,258	142,042,223	18,834,706	406,659	843,163	6,271,880	190,930
Virginia	2,021,078	105,068,428	19,905,830	31,697	5,041,370	25,550,460	1,708,430
Washington	5,272,088	50,182,415	7,372,106	151,669	1,356,715	7,473,790	540,330
West Virginia	3,123,595	83,861,660	16,913,129	74,243	3,053,071	17,242,400	1,703,300
Wisconsin	7,225,247	472,274,264	44,739,147	1,635,618	8,447,544	46,249,580	2,721,770
Wyoming	27,766,409	5,121,974	888,554	24,327	149,594	937,570	19,560
Totals	297,952,140	7,266,392,674	1,071,745,127	16,372,330	249,958,644	1,293,819,186	62,961,475

AGRICULTURAL TABLE NO. 6.—PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF GRAIN.

States and Territories.	Barley.		Buckwheat.		Corn.	
	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
Alabama	2,400	$1,582	76	$50	35,053,047	$17,082,751
Alaska	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	458,776	223,985	.....	.....	204,748	151,564
Arkansas	2,800	1,278	421	334	44,144,098	17,572,170
California	25,149,335	10,645,723	7,855	3,945	1,477,093	700,894
Colorado	531,240	246,510	226	151	1,275,080	508,488
Connecticut	3,400	1,856	62,062	33,340	1,931,510	994,885
Delaware	40	30	23,980	10,773	4,736,580	1,725,452
District of Columbia	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,980	6,322
Florida	320	318	30	30	5,311,050	2,669,500
Georgia	2,290	2,048	26	23	34,032,220	17,155,868
Hawaii	.....	.....	.....	.....	115,900	65,938
Idaho	969,214	312,730	880	541	111,528	57,880
Illinois	686,580	242,834	65,052	36,225	398,149,140	115,092,567
Indiana	260,550	100,480	102,340	51,300	178,967,070	51,752,946
Indian Territory	3,610	1,010	.....	.....	30,709,420	6,999,018
Iowa	18,059,060	5,342,363	151,120	84,812	383,453,190	97,297,707
Kansas	1,474,150	383,709	15,203	9,022	229,937,430	58,079,738
Kentucky	17,772	8,157	879	615	73,974,220	29,423,996
Louisiana	110	61	.....	.....	22,062,580	10,327,723
Maine	252,850	137,448	468,320	185,836	645,040	326,824
Maryland	42,560	18,776	115,950	58,623	19,766,510	7,462,594
Massachusetts	14,978	9,264	36,034	20,930	1,539,980	771,277
Michigan	1,165,288	491,994	605,830	306,311	44,584,130	17,798,011
Minnesota	24,314,240	7,220,739	82,687	43,741	47,256,920	11,337,105
Mississippi	330	203	.....	.....	38,789,920	18,873,934
Missouri	28,969	11,232	21,480	12,079	208,844,870	61,246,305
Montana	844,110	341,508	168	98	75,838	41,626
Nebraska	2,034,910	545,432	8,629	5,109	210,974,740	51,251,213
Nevada	224,035	126,748	.....	.....	14,614	11,736
New Hampshire	46,680	25,189	43,360	19,334	1,080,720	538,738
New Jersey	4,790	2,301	234,275	120,479	10,978,800	4,533,473
New Mexico	1,110	24,107	73	50	677,305	419,936
New York	2,943,250	1,402,184	3,815,350	2,045,737	20,024,865	9,181,791
North Carolina	4,237	2,335	52,572	25,482	34,818,860	17,304,407
North Dakota	6,752,060	1,996,082	10,760	7,439	1,284,870	397,278
Ohio	1,053,240	462,977	164,305	87,242	152,055,390	48,037,895
Oklahoma	346,730	80,153	170	100	38,239,880	8,699,271
Oregon	1,515,150	606,945	7,010	4,425	359,523	155,693
Pennsylvania	197,178	89,163	3,922,980	1,945,860	51,869,780	21,896,795
Rhode Island	6,100	3,465	650	427	288,220	164,138

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AGRICULTURAL TABLE NO. 6.—PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF GRAIN.—Continued.

States and Territories.	Barley.		Buckwheat.		Corn.	
	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
South Carolina	3,100	$2,899	41	$42	17,429,610	$9,149,808
South Dakota	7,031,760	2,003,540	2,790	2,073	32,402,540	7,263,127
Tennessee	21,636	11,273	8,597	4,690	67,307,390	28,059,508
Texas	80,366	33,354	333	310	109,070,350	34,424,871
Utah	252,140	121,826	640	419	250,020	121,872
Vermont	380,940	187,004	196,010	90,275	2,322,450	1,180,505
Virginia	53,346	25,007	244,321	111,731	36,748,410	16,233,756
Washington	3,641,056	1,268,480	1,805	1,332	218,706	104,263
West Virginia	3,660	1,832	267,257	134,863	16,610,730	7,698,335
Wisconsin	84,040,800	17,931,685	489,895	288,481	53,309,810	15,905,822
Wyoming	29,690	15,375	245	138	38,000	19,569
Totals	178,795,890	$50,446,674	11,233,447	$5,912,311	2,577,380,214	$750,394,912

AGRICULTURAL TABLE NO. 6.—PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF GRAIN.—Continued.

States and Territories.	Oats.		Rice.		Rye.		Wheat.	
	Bushels.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
Alabama	1,182,060	$797,684	926,946	$30,891	11,123	$9,075	628,775	$502,240
Alaska	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	43,246	21,141	.....	.....	190	157	440,252	276,639
Arkansas	3,009,000	1,263,101	8,630	235	19,125	11,428	2,449,970	1,383,926
California	4,972,356	1,700,397	.....	.....	524,451	251,486	36,535,407	20,179,044
Colorado	3,080,130	1,121,745	.....	.....	29,180	13,876	5,587,770	2,809,370
Connecticut	316,380	103,459	.....	.....	203,400	112,202	8,660	6,080
Delaware	131,960	43,337	.....	.....	12,308	5,831	1,870,570	1,247,055
Dist. of Col.	320	206	.....	.....	290	162	410	349
Florida	297,430	143,028	2,251,492	87,332	4,849	5,514	800	601
Georgia	3,115,610	1,383,758	11,174,562	338,567	54,492	52,937	1,765,947	1,547,773
Hawaii	.....	.....	33,442,400	1,562,051	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	1,956,498	702,955	.....	.....	10,580	8,328	5,340,180	2,131,953
Illinois	180,305,630	36,990,019	.....	.....	1,104,670	509,688	19,795,500	11,987,458
Indiana	34,565,070	7,458,682	.....	.....	564,300	266,487	34,980,280	22,228,919
Indian Ter.	4,423,810	889,063	.....	.....	1,140	649	2,203,780	1,121,259
Iowa	168,364,170	33,254,987	.....	.....	1,179,970	480,817	22,769,440	11,457,808
Kansas	24,469,980	4,915,896	.....	.....	807,260	316,013	38,778,450	19,132,455
Kentucky	4,009,830	1,247,928	.....	.....	155,365	88,315	14,264,500	8,923,760
Louisiana	316,070	117,312	172,732,430	4,044,489	372	323	2,345	1,888
Maine	3,799,435	1,374,573	.....	.....	9,290	6,126	116,720	107,396
Maryland	1,109,560	340,475	.....	.....	279,550	141,433	9,671,800	6,484,088
Massachusetts	240,990	84,850	.....	.....	60,294	34,291	1,750	1,515
Michigan	36,338,145	9,264,385	.....	.....	2,130,870	1,033,416	20,535,140	12,921,925
Minnesota	74,054,150	15,829,804	.....	.....	1,866,150	785,852	95,278,660	50,601,948
Mississippi	862,805	383,633	.....	.....	1,929	1,548	450,812	263,351
Missouri	20,545,350	4,669,185	739,222	28,564	963	755	37,257	30,743
Montana	4,746,231	1,790,938	.....	.....	220,338	103,192	23,072,768	13,520,012
Nebraska	58,007,140	11,333,393	.....	.....	33,120	16,546	1,899,683	1,077,210
Nevada	151,176	67,160	.....	.....	1,929	1,548	450,812	263,351
New H'mpshire	497,110	184,025	.....	.....	5,320	3,529	4,035	3,428
New Jersey	1,601,610	492,341	.....	.....	831,410	442,446	1,902,590	1,347,650
New Mexico	342,777	154,347	.....	.....	1,064	701	603,303	390,616
New York	40,785,900	12,929,092	.....	.....	2,431,670	1,393,313	10,412,675	7,332,597
North Carolina	2,454,768	991,516	7,838,580	203,075	133,730	86,228	4,342,351	3,463,726
North Dakota	22,125,331	5,852,615	.....	.....	368,240	138,771	59,888,817	31,733,763
Ohio	42,050,910	10,236,251	.....	.....	257,120	128,072	50,376,800	32,855,834
Oklahoma	5,087,930	1,079,862	.....	.....	41,220	16,519	18,124,520	8,989,416
Oregon	6,725,828	2,078,950	.....	.....	109,234	67,053	14,508,636	6,358,395
Pennsylvania	37,242,810	11,093,893	.....	.....	3,944,750	2,070,847	20,632,680	13,712,976
Rhode Island	47,120	16,631	.....	.....	7,710	4,751	310	245
South Carolina	2,661,670	1,226,575	47,360,128	1,366,528	19,372	18,551	1,017,319	958,158
South Dakota	19,412,490	4,114,456	.....	.....	454,860	164,860	41,880,380	20,957,917
Tennessee	2,725,330	887,940	.....	.....	107,912	68,381	11,924,010	7,882,697
Texas	24,190,668	5,240,791	7,186,863	224,387	42,770	27,362	12,266,320	7,051,477
Utah	1,436,225	553,847	.....	.....	28,630	13,761	3,413,470	1,575,064
Vermont	2,742,140	941,711	.....	.....	31,950	18,012	34,650	29,078
Virginia	3,269,430	1,103,616	4,374	94	246,834	124,105	8,907,510	6,161,000
Washington	5,330,486	1,765,547	.....	.....	44,945	23,566	21,187,527	9,028,209
West Virginia	1,823,840	637,476	.....	.....	111,031	58,784	4,326,150	3,040,314
Wisconsin	84,040,800	17,931,685	.....	.....	5,142,066	2,443,946	9,005,170	5,115,346
Wyoming	763,370	292,630	.....	.....	15,580	9,574	348,890	191,195
Totals	1,171,779,375	$198,972,533	283,665,627	$7,886,213	25,566,418	$12,180,338	753,635,757	$373,948,863

AGRICULTURAL TABLE NO. 7.—QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE COTTON CROP OF 1900.

States and Territories.	Quantity (pounds) of Upland Cotton.	Quantity (pounds) of Sea Island Cotton.	Total Value of Cotton.	Cotton Seed.		Total Value of Cotton Crop.
				Quantity.	Value.	
Alabama	488,006,266	.....	43,768,061.98	488,008	$7,808,096	$51,576,157.98
Arkansas	378,934,005	.....	34,792,831.07	387,934	6,206,944	40,999,775.07
Florida	12,904,667	10,740,340	3,305,455.32	23,645	378,320	3,683,775.32
Georgia	552,655,901	20,411,288	53,444,470.84	71	1,136	7,582.38
Indian Territ'y.	120,222,530	.....	10,782 458.16	63	1,008	6,685.94
Kansas	71,876	.....	6,446.38	573,067	9,169,072	62,613,542.84
Kentucky	63,308	.....	5,677.94	120,222	1,923,552	12,706,010.16
Louisiana	336,178,052	.....	30,150,969.04	336,178	5,378,848	35,529,817.04
Mississippi	498,915,877	.....	44,746,517.72	498,915	7,982,640	52,729,157.72
Missouri	13,318,169	.....	1,194,473.28	13,318	213,088	1,407,561.28
N. Carolina	226,460,303	.....	20,310,058.43	226,460	3,623,360	23,934,018.43
Oklahoma	51,198,893	.....	4,591,900.72	51,198	819,168	5,411,068.72
S. Carolina	352,078,790	2,885 524	32,398,210 69	355,864	5,693,824	38,092,034.69
Tennessee	105,934,118	.....	9,500,965.21	105,934	1,694,944	11,195,910.21
Texas	1,644,163,211	.....	147,460,887.99	1,644,163	26,306,608	173,767,496.99
Utah	15,560	.....	1,395.54	15	240	1,635 54
Virginia	5,227,048	.....	468,800.87	5,227	83,632	552,432.87
Totals	4,796,248,574	34,637,152	$436,930,182.18	4,830,280	$77,284,480	$514,214,662.18
Value	$430,163,544	$6,766,638.18	.....	.....	.....	.....

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AGRICULTURAL TABLE NO. 8.—ORCHARD FRUITS.

States and Territories.	Apples. Bushels.	Apricots. Bushels.	Cherries. Bushels.	Peaches. Bushels.	Pears. Bushels.	Plums and prunes. Bushels.
Alabama	719,175	115	1,159	184,543	22,656	11,876
Alaska(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona(b)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	2,811,182	391	7,889	333,642	24,503	174,734
California	3,488,206	2,547,064	321,034	8,563,427	1,912,825	5,632,036
Colorado	257,583	2,363	5,387	47,381	19,272	15,224
Connecticut	3,708,931	64	12,271	61,775	41,485	9,733
*Delaware	702,920	28	8,066	*9,750	156,208	7,315
District of Columbia(c)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida	1,886	68	112	92,113	83,584	47,840
Georgia	670,889	98	5,960	259,728	49,497	36,920
Hawaii(d)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	223,662	550	12,294	17,793	25,324	164,468
Illinois	9,178,150	1,437	204,279	66,805	133,745	157,941
Indiana	8,620,278	757	228,485	69,333	231,713	131,529
Indian Territory	222,565	76	1,445	48,730	2,971	4,051
Iowa	3,129,862	378	118,743	6,481	5,014	186,312
Kansas	3,214,407	4,236	60,511	137,489	21,978	57,520
Kentucky	6,053,717	392	34,258	34,700	76,940	76,574
Louisiana	68,735	89	336	153,806	29,405	29,682
Maine	1,421,773	.....	1,550	1,895	11,200	14,394
Maryland	3,150,673	313	60,452	172,303	301,702	19,945
Massachusetts	3,023,436	25	6,043	27,906	89,011	5,919
Michigan	8,931,569	730	194,541	339,637	170,702	213,682
Minnesota	120,143	2	960	190	226	21,820
Mississippi	249,035	772	2,352	252,305	36,923	66,793
Missouri	6,496,436	583	62,708	61,006	58,449	111,608
Montana	43,939	1	807	17	24	373
Nebraska	1,343,497	333	54,047	8,753	979	42,314
Nevada	10,760	280	114	2,563	903	542
New Hampshire	1,978,797	2	1,183	6,054	19,341	4,942
New Jersey	4,640,896	201	82,005	620,928	790,818	24,685
New Mexico	142,332	6,637	5,228	76,204	14,777	18,492
New York	24,111,257	15,710	218,642	466,850	960,170	303,686
North Carolina	4,662,751	245	33,899	373,663	25,521	22,074
North Dakota	1,273	.....	4	.....	1	365
Ohio	20,617,480	449	192,954	240,686	244,565	81,435
Oklahoma	111,235	493	1,766	255,933	1,968	7,986
Oregon	873,980	1,665	65,347	101,190	112,225	359,821
Pennsylvania	24,060,651	1,634	474,940	143,464	434,177	100,210
Rhode Island	339,445	12	1,329	6,140	12,452	571
South Carolina	251,728	120	6,551	129,472	20,439	16,177
South Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	5,387,775	211	11,688	77,678	43,609	73,315
Texas	591,985	1,620	2,189	1,400,240	166,418	180,813
Utah	189,882	5,272	9,905	85,315	59,982	45,984
Vermont	1,176,822	.....	1,069	967	10,239	1,529
Virginia	9,835,982	678	188,693	357,339	88,400	21,167
Washington	728,978	5,254	52,174	80,990	78,236	229,207
West Virginia	7,495,743	145	87,828	18,100	19,475	19,123
Wisconsin	303,373	57	31,067	209	1,540	12,166
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	159,704,136	2,601,698	2,929,194	15,304,172	6,648,591	8,749,890

*The Delaware peach crop is apparently diminishing. The production of peaches as given is only 2.1 per cent of the production in 1890, and the number of trees is 46 per cent less than twelve years ago. This would make it appear that farmers are gradually going out of the peach-raising business and devoting their energies to apples, cherries and pears, all of which show a decided increase in trees and production during the same period.

(a) No statistics. (b) Production 112,726 bushels orchard fruits; total valuation, $96,764. (c) Returns from 45 farms show production of 1,000 bushels orchard fruits; valuation, $773. (d) 33 acres are devoted to orchard fruits, and the total value of production is $897.

AGRICULTURAL TABLE NO. 9.—PRODUCTION OF SUB-TROPICAL FRUITS.

States and Territories.	Figs. Lbs.	Guavas. Lbs.	Kaki. Lbs.	Lemons. Boxes.	Limes. Boxes.	Oranges. Boxes.	Pineapples. Number.	Pame-loes. Boxes.	Olives. Lbs.
Alabama	6,013	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	10,620,366	31,370	59,400	874,305	125	5,882,193	440	17,851	5,040,227
Florida	66,680	1,645,795	75,110	2,359	22,714	273,295	2,863,140	12,306	250
Mississippi	61,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	10,754,659	1,676,165	134,510	876,664	22,835	8,655,488	2,863,580	30,157	5,040,477

AGRICULTURAL TABLE NO. 10.—VALUE OF MISCELLANEOUS FARM PRODUCTS.

States and Territories.	Flowers, plants, seeds.	Fruits, Small.	Hay.	Nursery Products.	Nuts.	Peanuts.	Tobacco.	Vegetables.
Alabama	$45,460	$54,097	$1,707,638	$131,152	$6,315	$583,223	$55,581	$5,606,587
Alaska	.....	.....	1,340	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,565
Arizona	3,149	12,265	1,361,422	.....	9,312	238	25	188,287
Arkansas	25,830	604,323	1,913,163	131,045	8,898	69,632	85,395	3,908,178
California	580,646	911,411	19,436,398	558,329	1,442,675	12,650	4,352	6,725,441
Colorado	198,479	294,385	8,159,279	65,936	433	173	.....	2,940,767
Connecticut	487,338	278,373	6,001,280	142,355	17,432	.....	3,074,022	2,992,513
Delaware	57,013	461,621	989,848	17,241	600	29	200	1,151,360
Dist. of Columbia	519,565	7,855	22,772	325	.....	.....	.....	110,278
Florida	41,417	189,867	435,207	122,140	8,453	699,713	254,211	3,351,783
Georgia	158,557	90,785	3,034,992	172,143	3,997	935,749	159,659	6,706,564
Hawaii	.....	1,120	.....	.....	.....	715	5,101	307,329
Idaho	3,055	95,115	4,238,993	38,431	328	.....	150	848,068
Illinois	1,966,416	3,778,811	25,569,169	578,306	6,520	939	85,411	12,738,206
Indiana	409,232	1,113,527	20,227,197	254,893	6,254	223	445,658	7,214,848
Indian Territory	80	28,704	1,139,079	18,827	682	2,548	10,284	831,194
Iowa	326,451	878,447	30,042,246	619,092	7,603	164	8,345	7,571,725
Kansas	124,196	406,464	18,499,287	447,053	6,097	4,306	458,481	6,952,431
Kentucky	270,956	435,462	6,100,647	114,749	8,365	1,353	18,541,982	6,357,125
Louisiana	81,628	172,803	1,353,118	63,503	51,457	44,785	20,488	3,099,787

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AGRICULTURAL TABLE NO. 10.—VALUE OF MISCELLANEOUS FARM PRODUCTS.—Continued.

States and Territories.	Flowers, plants, seeds.	Fruits, Small.	Hay.	Nursery Products.	Nuts.	Peanuts.	Tobacco.	Vegetables.
Maine	$158,213	$157,679	$10,641,546	$46,207	$593	$46	$14	$5,298,325
Maryland	363,045	1,181,054	4,709,072	123,474	2,055	137	1,438,169	5,336,926
Massachusetts	1,680,452	1,943,714	9,056,854	260,069	12,106	6	956,399	5,175,171
Michigan	550,687	1,680,249	21,792,987	338,544	7,436	....	5,345	13,248,529
Minnesota	297,304	339,569	14,585,281	383,105	597	....	12,869	4,950,967
Mississippi	27,060	141,009	1,459,879	31,305	17,158	89,350	9,225	5,017,913
Missouri	425,306	1,050,811	20,467,501	349,449	19,838	6,407	218,991	8,965,839
Montana	33,630	79,891	5,974,850	17,825	....	....	60	1,079,060
Nebraska	142,636	98,159	11,230,901	234,033	1,595	256	610	3,247,256
Nevada	25	8,786	2,066,496	65	140	....	....	295,882
New Hampshire	109,010	116,830	6,336,252	7,012	6,329	2	27,920	1,783,419
New Jersey	1,996,411	1,406,049	5,544,970	339,926	20,660	10	83	8,520,995
New Mexico	4,442	5,768	196,545	5,753	162	12	173	356,681
New York	3,921,821	2,538,363	55,237,446	1,642,107	71,122	....	1,172,236	28,695,834
North Carolina	39,545	599,963	4,242,561	135,984	3,413	1,852,110	8,038,691	6,807,864
North Dakota	3,553	134	5,182,917	7,249	5	....	22	8,589,021
Ohio	1,443,946	1,767,357	29,047,532	538,012	4,871	20	4,864,191	12,420,978
Oklahoma	11,399	63,519	2,883,682	84,437	352	27,642	1,531	1,382,778
Oregon	1,396,329	386,832	6,147,015	151,498	2,560	18	769	2,347,630
Pennsylvania	2,350,304	1,268,827	37,574,779	541,032	91,149	99	2,959,304	15,934,132
Rhode Island	321,706	51,292	1,081,482	42,295	104	....	....	1,001,786
South Carolina	8,425	59,486	2,304,734	4,416	3,868	106,018	1,297,293	2,939,464
South Dakota	3,260	16,629	5,954,229	12,866	238	....	85	1,082,069
Tennessee	176,437	593,092	6,811,577	474,133	5,828	392,648	2,748,495	5,975,665
Texas	123,150	304,680	7,294,450	314,511	78,971	178,542	104,694	8,089,894
Utah	44,503	263,098	3,862,820	120,648	878	73	....	898,289
Vermont	59,038	85,121	10,544,825	49,625	2,044	....	43,073	1,774,302
Virginia	242,096	765,097	7,670,082	214,988	5,109	2,261,148	7,210,195	9,365,817
Washington	62,117	326,646	5,831,088	28,699	810	15	187	2,442,788
West Virginia	2,677,364	149,391	5,517,073	61,700	4,488	228	228,620	3,047,426
Wisconsin	286,208	835,119	19,267,709	85,087	1,460	....	2,898,091	9,091,492
Wyoming	2,555	4,964	2,332,028	215	....	3	....	227,301
Totals	$24,312,242	$28,994,413	$342,023,111	$10,811,963	$1,951,473	$7,278,216	$37,696,770	$274,049,546

Permanent Census Bureau.

The United States Census Bureau is now established as a permanent adjunct to the Government machinery and in future it will be possible for citizens to keep posted at all times on all matters pertaining to the material welfare of the country. The office is under the control of a permanent chief who is not dependent upon political influence for the retention of his position, and is not removable except for cause, and it is now probable that the office will become in fact what it ought to be, one of the most valuable parts of the Government machinery.

Under constitutional provisions a census of the entire country is required to be taken every decade. In the early years of the Government a census was construed to mean an enumeration of the population, and in the beginning the work of gathering such statistics was a simple matter, but as the country grew in population and area it was found that the field of statistics also expanded and it was deemed desirable to gather information bearing upon the social and financial condition of the people. Year after year the census enumeration enlarged its scope until the taking of a census became a formidable enterprise. But though the work increased and its value was appreciated, the facilities for gathering such information were not commensurate. Temporary quarters for the census work were opened in Washington, temporary officials were appointed, temporary forces of clerks, enumerators and tabulators were hired, and as soon as their labors were completed they were dismissed from office and the entire clerical force of the office was disbanded and scattered. Thus it was necessary for the new census officials, every ten years, to recruit an army of inexperienced men for census work, with the result that in many instances the labors of enumerators and tabulators in certain departments of the work were so badly performed as to be absolutely worthless, and thus the Government has not only been compelled to pay large sums of money to no purpose, but the country has been deprived of valuable information which it desired to obtain.

The need of a permanent system for the compilation of the census was first urged upon the country by General Francis A. Walker, director of the Ninth and Tenth Censuses, in 1888. General Walker pointed out the difficulties under which the bureau labored and showed by logical argument the impossibility of obtaining satisfactory results from a corps of men who were not only engaged without special reference to their fitness for the work, but half of whom might be found to be incompetent when it was too late to change the staff. The subject was then agitated in Congress and throughout the country, and, finally, in 1902, fourteen years after General Walker first suggested the idea, Congress established the Census Office as a permanent institution and department of the Government with Census Commissioner W. R. Merriam in charge of its administration.

The good effects of the change will be apparent within a year or two, when the Census Bureau will issue its special reports based upon the census of 1900, and in the future the department will be served by such skilled specialists in enumeration and tabulation in the various branches of statistical work that their services will in time become indispensable and they will improve so much upon the present system that the census to be taken in 1910 will be the most thorough and valuable ever collected in any country of the world.

It is suggested that statistics concerning manufactures and agriculture be collected and published every five years, instead of every ten years, as now, in order that a more close and accurate record of fluctuations in conditions affecting these branches of business may be kept, and thus a more accurate idea may be obtained of the commercial and industrial enterprises of this country. All European countries keep close watch upon the statistics affecting their interests, but while, as a rule, such information is for Government officials only, the United States Census Statistics will be open and free to all.

The establishment of a permanent census bureau would facilitate the publication of census reports and make them much more valuable. As it is at present, several important reports of the census of 1900 are not yet ready for publication, and some are not expected until the latter part of 1903. For example, the report on prison statistics will not be given to the public until late in 1903.

The material for that portion of the census work which deals with the defective and criminal classes was collected by the census agents at the same time that other information was gathered, but while the data have been in the hands of the bureau since 1900, their publication has been delayed until, as is now admitted by the census officials, it will be many months before it can be completed. In preparing the tables in regard to the prisons and prisoners in the United States for The American Almanac, the latest available material was that of the Census of 1890, and as this information was too antiquated to be of value, it was necessary to send to the wardens of all the various prisons in the United States in order to collect the facts that are presented in the penal tables that appear upon another page of this book. While the criminal statistics given in The American Almanac, therefore, may not be so far-reaching or complete as those that have been collected by the Census Bureau, the fact that they are the first to be published since the Census of 1890, and that they are of later date than those which are to be published next year by the United States Government makes them of the utmost value to those who are interested in the study of the defective or criminal classes.

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Manufactures.—Table No. 1.

The tables which follow give the number of manufacturing establishments, the capital invested, the number of salaried persons and wage earners, in the United States, as given by the census for 1900. The Census act requires that the manufacturing schedules shall contain an inquiry as to the "amount of capital invested," but does not define what shall be construed as capital. It is difficult to define the word "capital" so that the thing measured shall be a tangible, restricted and uniform thing. Superintendent Walker, of the Census Bureau, realized at the time of the Tenth Census that it was impossible to measure statistically the amount of capital invested in the manufacturing enterprises of the country, and he recommended that these statistics should be omitted altogether.

The form of inquiry used in the Census of 1890 attempted to meet the criticism by formulating a drag-net inquiry to cover all kinds of capital either directly or indirectly employed in manufactures, whether it be fixed or floating, owned or borrowed, real or personal. In 1900, after careful consideration, it was agreed that practically the same form of inquiry should be used, as it was conceded that the duplications which resulted from this method could not be eliminated anyhow.

The statistics of capital invested show totals which are comparable with those of other censuses, and are valuable for this reason, if for no other. The investments outside of manufacturing proper, the value of land, either owned or rented, the ownership of good will, trade marks and patents, are to be included in capital. In connection with these statistics, those of the salaried employes and the wage earners have a more important significance than if either were taken separately, for they show approximately the per cent of the invested capital for each employe, and give an idea of the economic position of the workers. Officers of corporations, though receiving salaries, are not included in these tables, having been put in a separate class by the Census Bureau:

States and Territories.	Year	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	Salaried Persons.		Wage Earners.						Total.	
						Men.		Women.		Children under 16.			
				Number.	Total Salaries.	Number.	Total Wage.	Number.	Total Wage.	Number.	Total Wage.	Number.	Wage.
Alabama	1900	5,602	$70,370,081	2,530	$2,168,671	45,530	$14,073,456	3,808	$704,099	3,474	$352,864	52,902	$15,130,419
	1890	2,975	46,122,571	2,684	1,876,282	27,848	10,231,041	1,864	416,610	1,425	152,096	31,137	10,799,747
Alaska	1900	63	3,600,409	82	117,480	2,262	1,395,304	1	405	....	.....	2,263	1,395,709
	1890	10	105,727	8	3,548	78	18,625	....	.....	....	.....	78	18,625
Arizona	1900	314	10,157,408	210	267,510	3,186	2,345,813	42	15,394	38	7,858	3,266	2,369,065
	1890	76	616,629	70	55,981	440	296,929	9	4,435	9	782	458	302,146
Arkansas	1900	4,794	35,960,640	1,649	1,251,096	25,158	8,424,011	700	159,820	643	102,460	26,501	8,686,291
	1890	2,073	14,971,614	1,829	1,100,702	13,277	4,515,569	463	92,383	403	41,243	14,143	4,649,186
California	1900	12,582	295,395,025	7,884	8,360,829	71,648	42,229,366	17,285	4,814,498	2,114	382,083	91,047	47,425,947
	1890	7,923	146,797,102	10,946	10,365,862	59,065	37,588,772	11,774	3,289,042	1,857	295,104	72,696	41,172,918
Colorado	1900	3,570	62,825,472	2,052	2,272,480	22,588	14,425,442	1,894	671,539	243	49,086	24,725	15,146,067
	1890	1,518	26,651,840	2,051	2,413,329	13,521	9,309,281	1,223	512,263	272	50,861	15,016	9,872,405
Connecticut	1900	9,128	314,696,736	9,981	12,286,050	130,610	69,227,497	42,605	12,873,190	3,479	667,038	176,694	82,767,725
	1890	6,822	227,004,496	9,425	9,525,289	101,318	55,223,273	36,111	10,697,803	3,085	544,151	140,514	66,465,317
Delaware	1900	1,417	41,203,239	1,327	1,422,831	17,765	8,374,023	3,579	754,728	859	130,912	22,203	9,259,661
	1890	1,003	33,695,400	1,427	1,261,912	16,219	8,002,849	2,890	476,314	1,370	151,282	20,479	8,630,475
District of Columbia.	1900	2,754	41,981,245	2,083	1,833,437	20,415	12,449,136	4,162	2,176,195	116	18,383	24,693	14,643,714
	1890	2,295	28,865,089	2,098	2,358,122	17,114	10,724,792	3,159	1,516,210	133	23,110	20,406	12,264,142
Florida	1900	2,056	33,107,477	1,778	1,295,139	32,188	10,181,990	1,668	455,906	374	45,142	34,230	10,683,038
	1890	805	11,110,304	808	594,454	11,539	5,462,984	1,312	424,556	268	31,075	13,119	5,918,614
Georgia	1900	7,504	89,789,656	4,203	3,354,946	66,540	17,582,519	10,929	2,015,852	6,373	691,700	83,842	20,290,071
	1890	4,285	56,021,580	4,085	2,688,200	42,779	12,976,291	5,998	1,298,806	3,521	348,899	52,298	14,623,996
Hawaii	1900	395	11,541,655	574	622,504	4,396	1,856,336	151	24,092	40	5,728	4,587	1,886,756
	1890	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Idaho	1900	591	2,941,524	97	70,786	1,395	841,755	59	18,160	23	2,173	1,477	862,088
	1890	140	1,048,916	107	68,295	629	250,262	21	3,835	17	1,810	667	255,907
Illinois	1900	38,360	776,829,598	44,342	43,337,464	325,713	172,659,499	58,978	16,964,074	10,419	1,880,489	395,110	191,504,062
	1890	29,482	502,004,512	31,980	28,050,314	241,882	132,596,470	32,910	9,492,151	5,420	784,644	280,218	142,873,265
Indiana	1900	18,015	234,481,528	11,282	10,526,293	133,009	62,054,517	19,266	4,181,375	3,681	611,425	155,956	66,847,317
	1890	12,354	131,605,366	13,759	9,172,718	94,990	39,730,049	12,315	2,438,287	3,315	408,922	110,590	42,577,258
Indian Territory	1900	789	2,624,265	135	86,097	1,625	534,798	73	17,299	14	1,802	1,714	553,899
	1890	20	204,329	8	6,608	157	71,804	3	784	7	574	167	73,222
Iowa	1900	14,819	102,733,103	5,664	4,486,117	48,417	21,893,083	8,248	1,766,878	1,888	270,830	58,553	23,931,680
	1890	7,440	77,513,097	8,137	5,440,377	44,210	19,232,655	5,183	999,946	1,644	197,159	51,037	20,429,620
Kansas	1900	7,830	66,827,362	3,860	3,256,086	31,171	15,444,390	3,102	743,880	860	129,413	35,193	16,317,689
	1890	4,471	43,926,002	4,666	3,040,310	24,846	12,727,955	2,510	484,521	881	75,699	28,237	13,288,175
Kentucky	1900	9,566	104,070,791	5,079	4,487,441	51,101	20,210,990	9,174	1,887,904	2,087	329,291	62,362	22,434,185
	1890	7,745	79,811,980	9,021	6,434,915	46,015	19,212,477	8,280	1,850,514	2,263	265,840	56,558	21,328,831
Louisiana	1900	4,350	113,084,204	3,944	3,990,185	35,531	14,122,777	5,448	1,112,812	1,231	150,126	42,210	15,385,715
	1890	2,613	34,754,121	3,524	3,036,995	20,067	8,868,867	6,798	1,183,229	612	70,478	28,377	10,122,569

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Maine	1900	6,702	122,918,826	3,329	3,171,433	53,701	23,384,835	18,913	4,835,171	2,202	307,843	74,816	28,527,849
	1890	5,010	80,419,809	5,406	3,563,635	46,881	17,827,273	21,051	4,891,060	2,442	244,249	70,574	22,962,582
Maryland	1900	9,879	163,147,260	7,585	7,380,263	72,824	31,872,361	29,617	6,112,187	5,884	764,003	108,325	38,748,551
	1890	7,485	119,667,316	9,246	7,085,418	67,261	29,049,820	26,432	5,009,548	4,115	382,046	97,808	34,441,414
Massachusetts	1900	29,180	823,264,287	27,860	31,257,630	341,783	179,955,824	143,109	45,630,890	12,556	2,453,728	497,448	228,040,442
	1890	26,923	630,032,341	37,912	33,826,172	365,151	163,726,542	133,452	40,647,480	8,667	1,470,315	447,270	205,844,337
Michigan	1900	16,807	284,097,133	13,858	12,562,855	136,027	60,835,081	23,092	5,239,149	2,636	393,637	162,355	66,467,867
	1890	12,127	202,412,240	15,267	11,364,892	133,176	51,932,652	12,857	2,720,453	2,641	329,801	148,674	54,982,906
Minnesota	1900	11,114	165,832,246	7,319	6,554,424	66,889	32,905,947	9,553	2,451,400	792	127,478	77,234	35,484,825
	1890	7,505	127,086,618	9,839	7,818,116	63,522	28,489,508	5,508	1,583,443	760	98,172	69,790	30,371,125
Mississippi	1900	4,772	35,807,419	1,569	1,167,020	23,943	7,035,534	1,726	314,013	1,049	122,339	26,418	7,471,886
	1890	1,698	14,896,884	1,352	722,109	12,320	3,858,250	1,208	201,526	909	91,978	14,465	4,191,754
Missouri	1900	18,754	249,888,581	13,900	14,569,606	106,782	53,921,296	23,693	6,041,960	4,510	756,172	134,975	60,719,428
	1890	14,052	189,558,546	18,936	16,773,935	102,418	54,527,944	18,294	4,603,128	3,491	512,357	124,263	59,643,429
Montana	1900	1,080	40,945,846	563	837,971	9,718	7,839,261	287	109,233	112	30,392	10,117	7,989,888
	1890	289	4,293,794	310	295,800	2,300	1,665,996	75	43,809	11	2,608	2,386	1,652,413
Nebraska	1900	5,414	71,982,127	2,657	2,325,038	21,059	10,749,706	2,626	676,278	776	144,704	24,461	11,570,088
	1890	3,014	37,569,508	3,426	2,713,093	18,263	9,807,631	1,473	376,969	714	86,887	20,450	10,271,478
Nevada	1900	228	1,472,784	39	37,560	563	408,424	18	5,431	20	2,877	601	416,732
	1890	95	1,211,269	62	68,968	543	373,589	14	2,826	1	120	558	376,535
New Hampshire	1900	4,671	100,929,661	2,193	2,290,210	46,847	20,704,590	21,921	6,584,156	1,651	331,501	70,419	27,620,247
	1890	3,229	79,375,160	3,250	2,320,764	37,509	15,706,723	20,933	5,973,349	1,669	247,218	60,111	21,927,290
New Jersey	1900	15,481	502,824,082	16,283	19,688,046	181,879	94,463,105	51,661	14,281,265	8,042	1,344,253	241,582	110,088,605
	1890	9,225	250,805,745	13,620	13,834,618	131,370	72,333,324	37,095	9,815,208	5,313	795,585	173,778	82,944,118
New Mexico	1900	420	2,698,786	95	95,792	2,499	1,327,072	72	18,369	29	5,145	2,600	1,350,586
	1890	127	965,938	95	62,366	818	461,105	16	6,934	15	2,322	849	470,361
New York	1900	78,659	1,679,906,515	74,482	82,077,648	605,694	338,033,234	230,199	68,628,388	13,199	2,203,330	849,092	408,864,952
	1890	65,840	1,130,161,195	98,018	96,466,083	545,453	312,759,301	194,350	55,706,915	12,263	1,914,343	752,066	370,380,559
North Carolina	1900	7,226	76,503,894	3,001	2,434,621	44,549	10,477,765	15,644	2,394,417	10,377	996,248	70,570	13,868,439
	1890	3,667	32,745,995	2,589	1,278,415	22,665	5,260,422	6,227	908,857	4,733	382,842	33,625	6,552,121
North Dakota	1900	1,130	5,396,490	168	141,432	2,168	1,160,288	193	57,433	37	4,751	2,398	1,222,472
	1890	382	2,894,553	348	243,749	1,398	733,179	85	23,195	16	2,758	1,499	759,132
Ohio	1900	32,398	605,762,566	30,003	29,351,045	287,789	140,364,129	53,711	12,883,284	4,369	707,917	345,869	153,955,330
	1890	28,673	402,793,019	38,566	30,321,084	244,900	118,158,916	41,531	9,286,497	6,551	1,002,386	292,982	128,447,799
Oklahoma	1900	870	3,352,064	202	159,554	1,876	775,707	140	27,180	38	4,939	2,054	807,826
	1890	72	95,519	46	19,592	133	50,660	3	620	11	1,046	147	52,326
Oregon	1900	3,088	33,422,393	1,280	1,323,155	15,120	7,830,594	1,821	452,939	295	49,900	17,236	8,333,433
	1890	1,523	32,122,051	2,038	1,975,495	15,754	9,232,608	806	294,496	200	32,630	16,760	9,559,734
Pennsylvania	1900	52,185	1,551,548,712	47,439	48,605,173	574,606	293,697,372	126,093	33,067,828	33,135	5,307,470	733,834	332,072,670
	1890	39,339	991,243,115	50,169	42,215,788	460,939	236,614,013	87,035	23,357,951	22,419	3,403,251	570,393	263,375,215
Rhode Island	1900	4,189	183,784,587	4,433	5,552,139	64,508	31,295,442	29,269	8,909,010	5,036	909,632	98,813	41,114,084
	1890	3,377	126,483,401	4,865	4,668,608	49,684	24,915,189	25,602	7,397,979	5,525	926,145	81,111	33,239,313
South Carolina	1900	3,762	67,356,465	1,525	1,327,052	29,823	6,921,355	9,752	1,685,139	8,560	849,406	48,135	9,455,900
	1890	2,382	29,276,261	1,914	1,116,244	16,664	4,516,437	3,775	736,696	2,309	221,606	22,748	5,474,739
South Dakota	1900	1,639	7,578,895	311	184,223	2,776	1,471,626	231	55,263	114	17,520	3,121	1,544,409
	1890	499	3,207,796	411	265,725	1,846	795,676	129	33,344	36	3,673	2,011	832,693
Tennessee	1900	8,007	71,182,966	3,653	3,229,075	42,195	15,091,897	5,810	1,193,374	2,162	248,078	50,167	16,533,349
	1890	4,559	51,475,092	5,272	3,437,845	32,644	12,703,062	3,273	679,068	1,570	175,550	37,487	13,557,180
Texas	1900	12,289	90,433,882	3,560	3,229,075	44,198	19,669,733	2,913	737,363	1,041	145,259	48,152	20,552,355
	1890	5,268	46,815,181	4,681	3,437,834	31,845	14,524,346	1,977	502,291	972	121,858	34,794	15,148,495
Utah	1900	1,400	14,650,948	740	566,165	5,579	3,143,090	818	207,852	218	37,428	6,615	3,388,370
	1890	531	6,583,022	631	524,340	3,657	2,041,314	485	123,117	207	26,834	4,349	2,191,265
Vermont	1900	4,071	48,547,964	1,772	1,620,876	24,714	11,027,185	4,478	1,166,491	263	44,008	29,455	12,237,684
	1890	3,031	32,763,291	2,775	1,668,996	18,985	7,587,075	2,745	784,156	389	56,322	22,119	8,427,553
Virginia	1900	8,248	103,670,988	4,198	3,846,072	56,341	20,038,339	12,197	1,963,999	4,164	443,382	72,702	22,445,720
	1890	5,915	63,456,709	6,025	3,827,920	40,664	14,019,080	9,655	1,518,409	3,247	279,441	53,566	15,816,930
Washington	1900	3,631	52,649,760	2,242	2,164,024	32,325	18,669,237	1,216	383,970	265	53,666	33,866	19,106,873
	1890	1,543	34,369,735	1,689	1,646,720	18,064	10,802,496	483	186,562	130	22,836	18,677	11,011,894
West Virginia	1900	4,418	55,904,238	1,857	1,570,797	29,083	12,165,341	3,349	674,227	840	129,669	33,272	12,969,237
	1890	2,376	28,118,030	2,629	1,419,218	17,074	6,546,797	1,455	256,183	811	108,799	19,340	6,911,779
Wisconsin	1900	16,187	330,568,779	10,760	10,608,383	120,131	53,961,539	16,266	3,553,063	5,679	892,995	142,076	58,407,597
	1890	10,417	246,515,404	12,025	8,885,441	105,320	40,284,576	12,751	2,436,013	1,935	237,678	120,006	42,958,267
Wyoming	1900	334	2,411,435	98	99,777	2,179	1,368,764	47	14,280	15	3,096	2,241	1,386,140
	1890	190	1,411,184	122	91,477	957	767,982	60	18,205	5	982	1,022	787,169
Totals	1900	512,726	$9,874,664,087	397,730	$404,837,591	4,120,716	$2,022,899,275	1,031,747	$281,705,586	168,624	$25,668,160	5,321,087	$2,330,273,021
	1890	355,415	6,525,156,486	461,009	391,988,208	3,327,042	1,659,234,483	803,686	215,367,976	120,885	16,625,862	4,251,613	1,891,228,321

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The tables below give the product of manufactures of the more important commodities made in the United States. Some of them are classed with manufactures, although they might come into the category of hand trades, as distinguished by the census. Among these come awnings and tents, book binding and blank book making and articles into the construction of which hand labor has a large part. In compiling statistics of these trades none were canvassed which were not carried on in shops of some sort, the existence of which was considered a guide for the enumerator in determining where he was expected to obtain a schedule. The establishment of this rule arbitrarily threw out of the census returns the statistics for a large body of artisans who work at their homes or without a shop.

Manufactures Table No. 2.

States and Territories.	Agricultural implements,		Awnings, tents and sails.		Bags, other than paper.		Baskets, rattan and willowware.		Bicycles.	
	No. of establishments.	Value of products.	No. of establishments.	Value of products.	No. of establishments.	Value of products.	No. of establishments.	Value of products.	No. of establishments.	Value of products.
Alabama	....	.....	4	$38,700	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
California	20	$1,357,849	30	1,273,184	9	$2,034,239	17	$203,990	4	$47,670
Colorado	....	.....	7	233,697	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Connecticut	5	194,746	26	130,784	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Delaware	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	7	52,075	....	.....
Dist. of Col.	....	.....	6	47,200	....	.....	3	2,490	....	.....
Florida	....	.....	3	30,430	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Georgia	10	737,652	3	32,540	....	.....	4	44,695	....	.....
Illinois	94	42,033,796	48	1,385,050	4	547,190	12	205,762	60	8,980,421
Indiana	45	6,415,081	11	159,007	14	321,425	....	.....	19	2,115,901
Iowa	24	1,508,667	22	101,303	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Kansas	4	18,275	7	27,750	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Kentucky	9	1,320,714	6	55,165	....	.....	11	10,115	....	.....
Louisiana	....	.....	6	61,373	5	3,443,468	7	51,310	....	.....
Maine	17	290,261	39	263,095	....	.....	5	20,925	....	.....
Maryland	....	.....	32	227,033	7	454,095	30	154,719	....	.....
Massachusetts	9	534,789	75	758,713	6	271,525	34	216,031	25	2,715,310
Michigan	58	6,339,508	25	216,997	....	.....	27	357,204	11	627,658
Minnesota	18	1,763,780	18	218,682	....	.....	4	2,780	4	66,505
Mississippi	3	36,350	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Missouri	26	953,965	19	980,964	....	.....	8	361,290	....	.....
Nebraska	9	176,446	5	124,470	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
N. Hampshire	12	79,891	4	9,600	....	.....	4	28,211	....	.....
New Jersey	11	249,963	38	196,659	....	.....	50	104,835	7	295,226
New York	87	10,537,254	217	2,918,777	....	.....	180	1,001,623	66	3,842,020
North Carolina	9	99,128	4	9,250	....	.....	3	16,055	....	.....
Ohio	78	13,975,268	32	556,977	....	.....	43	196,486	34	4,099,980
Oregon	....	.....	5	77,166	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Pennsylvania	50	3,198,471	75	662,659	....	.....	57	196,121	24	1,855,043
Rhode Island	....	.....	6	173,275	....	.....	....	.....	4	43,382
South Carolina	5	14,090	3	8,400	....	.....	4	106,792	....	.....
South Dakota	3	19,580	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Tennessee	11	463,406	3	25,233	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Texas	5	117,370	11	158,367	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Utah	....	.....	4	57,301	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Vermont	17	369,537	3	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Virginia	13	343,291	8	23,060	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Washington	....	.....	....	44,867	....	.....	3	33,370	....	.....
West Virginia	....	.....	4	14,500	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Wisconsin	51	7,886,363	26	126,030	....	.....	9	91,695	23	2,795,236
Other States	11	171,937	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	7	779,331

MANUFACTURES TABLE NO. 2.—Continued.

States and Territories.	Bookbinding and blank bookmaking.		3oots and shoes, including custom work and repairing.		Boxes and fancy paper.		Brass casting and finishing.		Brick and tile.	
	No. of establishments.	Value of products.	No. of establishments.	Value of products.	No. of establishments.	Value of products.	No. of establishments.	Value of products.	No. of establishments.	Value of products.
Alabama	....	.....	118	$133,617	....	.....	....	.....	72	$657,794
Alaska	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Arizona	....	.....	11	12,272	....	.....	....	.....	19	101,758
Arkansas	....	.....	80	86,205	....	.....	....	.....	55	277,207
California	21	$238,805	831	2,779,713	13	$328,880	12	$770,949	56	834,262
Colorado	5	43,100	224	282,081	....	.....	4	70,327	65	497,328
Connecticut	13	94,517	609	2,123,783	34	2,057,449	26	9,470,427	36	725,359
Delaware	....	.....	94	79,941	....	.....	....	.....	25	167,692
Dist. of Col.	7	48,582	203	244,420	3	529,770	....	.....	11	364,142
Florida	....	.....	43	52,714	....	.....	....	.....	17	134,803
Georgia	....	.....	169	197,912	3	122,125	....	.....	70	1,053,235
Idaho	....	.....	19	25,140	....	.....	....	.....	23	43,609
Illinois	95	1,971,133	1,820	14,397,225	44	2,990,799	28	1,699,060	566	5,081,394
Indiana	13	497,431	657	1,522,703	11	232,776	10	154,880	558	2,931,211
Indian Ter.	....	.....	16	24,356	....	.....	....	.....	13	35,075
Iowa	16	83,391	482	1,218,477	7	59,990	3	263,099	339	1,976,323
Kansas	....	.....	297	307,383	....	.....	....	.....	57	724,351
Kentucky	3	11,169	299	1,009,311	....	.....	5	89,760	84	630,839
Louisiana	8	64,192	112	853,247	3	81,000	....	.....	58	531,588
Maine	9	82,250	266	12,643,485	9	208,250	6	119,573	71	439,975
Maryland	22	173,370	753	2,102,795	11	296,013	7	243,333	45	844,335
Massachusetts	103	3,618,437	18,774	143,289,259	95	4,145,292	48	2,995,062	81	1,468,264
Michigan	31	235,056	709	255,171	12	257,964	23	1,730,273	177	1,135,569
Minnesota	20	356,735	484	4,081,382	4	196,091	4	61,850	104	772,308
Mississippi	....	.....	55	57,063	....	.....	....	.....	74	522,325
Missouri	24	384,229	838	12,287,423	12	487,844	12	1,158,054	219	1,988,250
Montana	....	.....	44	72,067	....	.....	....	.....	23	134,334

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MANUFACTURES TABLE NO. 2.—Continued.

States and Territories.	Bookbinding and blank bookmaking.		Boots and shoes, including custom work and reparing.		Boxes and fancy paper.		Brass casting and finishing.		Brick and tile.	
	No. of establishments.	Value of products.	No. of establishments.	Value of products.	No. of establishments.	Value of products.	No. of establishments.	Value of products.	No. of establishments.	Value of products.
Nebraska	....	.....	199	$253,976	....	.....	....	.....	106	$839,815
Nevada	....	.....	14	17,403	....	.....	....	.....	7	17,850
N. Hampshire.	7	$26,600	277	24,015,362	16	$262,103	....	.....	55	537,752
New Jersey	27	237,891	1,074	8,599,817	30	896,962	28	$1,798,561	76	1,845,950
New Mexico	....	.....	20	53,077	....	.....	....	.....	10	77,190
New York	298	9,049,198	5,261	34,498,230	246	8,379,767	88	2,495,500	217	5,684,320
North Carolina	....	.....	96	168,392	....	.....	....	.....	157	641,280
North Dakota.	....	.....	20	20,531	....	.....	....	.....	12	121,874
Ohio	53	549,175	1,553	19,711,510	35	1,406,030	39	1,533,174	686	4,629,587
Oklahoma	....	.....	15	21,435	....	.....	....	.....	36	149,712
Oregon	3	52,700	111	134,541	....	.....	3	27,665	46	227,141
Pennsylvania	111	1,993,483	2,749	16,538,662	87	2,986,118	24	1,855,043	111	1,470,816
Rhode Island.	10	91,742	272	678,575	8	278,824	4	48,382	10	91,742
South Carolina	....	.....	81	84,059	....	.....	....	.....	76	573,438
South Dakota.	3	53,112	49	45,301	....	.....	....	.....	11	46,150
Tennessee	....	.....	196	229,144	6	132,489	....	.....	91	684,900
Texas	....	.....	340	445,264	....	.....	....	.....	143	1,020,205
Utah	....	.....	83	330,426	....	.....	....	.....	49	186,449
Vermont	4	14,475	107	898,557	....	.....	....	.....	15	99,525
Virginia	7	96,476	288	1,736,634	11	631,826	....	.....	80	1,006,221
Washington	3	38,154	146	325,863	3	9,360	....	.....	32	426,553
West Virginia.	....	.....	116	104,101	3	48,540	3	123,360	42	436,356
Wisconsin	27	593,365	652	5,429,215	8	240,926	10	888,775	168	1,795,993
Wyoming	....	.....	18	24,920	....	.....	....	.....	4	8,450

MANUFACTURES TABLE NO. 2.—Continued.

States and Territories.	Brushes and brooms.		Carriages and wagons.		Cars—Railroad and street; railroad including repair shops.		Canning and preserving.		Clothing—Men and women.	
	No. of establishments.	Value of products.	No. of establishments.	Value of products.	No. of establishments.	Value of products.	No. of establishments.	Value of products	No. of establishments.	Value of products.
Alabama	10	$67,270	55	$611,653	19	$4,172,192	3	$7,947	80	$733,152
Alaska	....	.....	....	.....	57	124,619	36	3,821,136	....	.....
Arizona	....	.....	5	53,010	7	887,482	....	.....	16	61,313
Arkansas	15	42,390	54	581,416	21	2,095,447	34	100,503	80	441,856
California	30	382,072	337	2,179,769	32	7,745,481	155	13,948,261	1,208	13,037,214
Colorado	5	62,140	48	419,304	29	3,141,002	7	343,394	294	1,866,504
Connecticut	20	133,899	138	5,068,733	9	2,430,056	5	124,280	846	4,110,524
Delaware	3	19,169	40	416,240	8	4,287,605	54	1,579,263	82	324,632
Dist. of Col.	4	39,576	21	191,545	....	.....	....	.....	297	1,886,738
Florida	....	.....	47	216,277	13	1,112,245	6	100,543	64	176,316
Georgia	14	117,260	132	1,350,644	32	3,062,283	8	120,022	180	1,741,302
Hawaii	....	.....	7	105,855	....	.....	....	.....	86	288,233
Idaho	....	.....	....	.....	4	523,631	....	.....	15	45,625
Illinois	156	1,452,942	433	9,936,661	127	42,541,876	65	3,738,930	5,583	72,776,819
Indiana	70	496,850	336	15,891,831	58	19,248,999	60	2,589,908	995	8,587,929
Indian Ter.	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	21	61,627
Iowa	71	348,448	225	4,190,590	61	6,318,564	26	1,359,958	816	4,152,003
Kansas	62	209,004	73	377,134	37	6,816,816	5	113,675	383	1,125,537
Kentucky	34	489,753	168	3,680,934	25	4,248,029	8	197,787	727	7,225,218
Louisiana	8	119,220	24	229,491	8	929,698	9	309,867	152	3,502,065
Maine	8	113,200	169	750,022	19	857,136	176	6,115,404	392	2,854,205
Maryland	42	613,973	184	1,286,294	19	4,573,229	290	14,661,676	1,190	24,501,686
Massachusetts	65	2,026,416	427	7,374,951	25	4,611,144	70	5,150,907	3,178	29,089,293
Michigan	49	540,585	223	12,972,900	52	14,552,638	102	1,825,952	1,141	9,948,870
Minnesota	27	196,548	199	2,137,649	39	6,319,876	4	49,200	1,052	7,026,392
Mississippi	3	13,705	40	212,580	9	1,331,401	8	906,939	63	261,123
Missouri	98	606,530	409	6,552,219	55	17,193,396	45	869,977	1,260	18,445,295
Montana	....	.....	9	111,780	7	754,410	....	.....	83	478,314
Nebraska	37	224,009	50	300,582	23	2,624,461	5	210,688	297	1,104,613
Nevada	....	.....	3	8,675	6	295,985	....	.....	9	42,580
N. Hampshire.	8	165,957	79	938,437	9	1,101,301	3	29,964	352	2,008,274
New Jersey	32	803,186	308	4,569,923	26	5,415,071	73	2,199,176	1,350	10,064,826
New Mexico	....	.....	8	28,600	7	1,069,280	....	.....	15	37,594
New York	170	4,335,471	932	14,809,426	103	24,917,964	520	9,173,190	12,287	280,175,843
North Carolina	3	6,800	160	1,059,237	12	1,511,376	19	64,440	90	1,291,382
North Dakota.	....	.....	13	49,609	3	140,894	....	.....	60	213,695
Ohio	117	1,876,136	652	23,105,444	103	17,704,588	73	2,191,438	2,783	35,034,574
Oklahoma	7	9,714	8	44,800	3	22,591	....	.....	27	79,849
Oregon	5	46,934	27	128,425	14	1,026,169	41	1,930,307	186	2,676,549
Pennsylvania	167	1,769,172	929	10,839,617	165	63,570,599	39	801,250	4,156	52,301,696
Rhode Island.	12	165,350	72	640,111	3	203,326	....	.....	412	1,640,734
South Carolina	....	.....	59	428,082	6	691,361	12	28,565	84	548,954
South Dakota.	10	24,738	15	86,495	7	177,631	....	.....	79	196,257
Tennessee	27	127,148	123	1,725,623	16	3,113,053	11	72,007	240	2,937,372
Texas	54	159,427	78	555,574	59	8,334,829	10	151,104	368	2,095,775
Utah	....	.....	4	50,053	3	733,847	8	300,349	58	395,747
Vermont	3	111,508	86	321,315	7	824,776	3	166,184	166	1,407,531
Virginia	20	61,909	205	1,688,190	32	6,301,187	93	566,090	301	1,638,124
Washington	7	90,550	28	289,068	19	1,790,625	57	4,990,159	239	1,354,230
West Virginia.	....	.....	84	538,327	23	2,943,557	9	66,886	169	1,619,707
Wisconsin	41	291,599	446	7,150,323	46	6,306,823	22	1,043,557	983	8,542,973
Wyoming	....	.....	7	65,485	7	1,169,813	....	.....	20	65,534
Other States	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	21	610,833	....	.....

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MANUFACTURES TABLE NO. 2.—Continued.

States and Territories.	Cheese, butter, condensed milk; factory products.		Coffee and spice—Roasting and grinding.		Cooperage.		Confectionery.		Cotton goods.	
	No. of establishments.	Value of products.	No. of establishments.	Value of products.	No. of establishments.	Value of products.	No. of establishments.	Value of products.	No. of establishments.	Value of products.
Alabama	4	$12,969	....	.....	9	$69,000	19	$255,486	81	$8,153,136
Arizona	7	148,458	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Arkansas	8	32,717	....	.....	10	238,892	5	135,980	....	.....
California	178	3,582,942	40	$3,135,558	88	1,413,456	204	2,389,618	....	.....
Colorado	38	618,281	....	.....	....	.....	48	328,759	....	.....
Connecticut	71	1,093,703	6	165,974	4	32,048	109	942,480	57	15,500,842
Delaware	22	252,892	....	.....	....	.....	29	214,517	3	372,000
Dist. of Col.	....	.....	5	804,328	5	50,350	48	662,525	....	.....
Florida	....	.....	....	.....	12	178,213	5	48,336	....	.....
Georgia	4	14,166	....	.....	23	678,092	27	864,569	68	18,544,910
Hawaii	....	.....	4	88,401	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Idaho	19	116,056	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Illinois	527	12,879,299	27	12,708,074	141	5,949,080	201	7,921,810	....	.....
Indiana	112	929,858	9	1,158,811	98	2,060,456	162	2,112,780	5	1,341,597
Iowa	907	15,846,077	12	970,962	71	719,635	64	1,264,530	....	.....
Kansas	171	8,652,530	....	.....	14	402,805	61	383,310	....	.....
Kentucky	9	77,035	5	178,420	81	1,563,078	50	1,214,816	6	1,668,712
Louisiana	....	.....	9	666,718	86	789,401	24	353,157	....	.....
Maine	61	1,727,684	....	.....	76	260,973	56	512,743	15	14,631,086
Maryland	84	693,795	11	1,271,787	46	694,512	138	2,323,206	14	5,423,251
Massachusetts	50	1,198,150	24	3,926,000	73	1,578,013	249	7,014,532	177	111,125,175
Michigan	286	3,918,995	4	222,198	109	1,779,231	113	1,723,815	....	.....
Minnesota	596	8,479,896	10	1,250,300	42	1,595,527	53	1,419,009	....	.....
Mississippi	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	17	162,439	6	1,472,835
Missouri	79	431,936	27	5,266,264	80	2,252,442	99	5,554,384	....	.....
Montana	3	8,418	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Nebraska	93	2,253,893	....	.....	16	433,370	28	499,245	....	.....
Nevada	4	148,301	....	.....	....	.....	4	19,000	....	.....
N. Hampshire	53	1,467,503	....	.....	23	812,773	18	119,230	23	22,908,249
New Jersey	53	610,006	11	406,114	36	867,228	200	1,593,852	25	6,930,766
New Mexico	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	4	14,410	....	.....
New York	1,908	26,557,888	87	22,470,856	413	6,471,782	858	18,842,148	52	10,788,003
North Carolina	....	.....	....	.....	83	163,086	18	70,002	177	28,372,798
North Dakota	21	122,128	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Ohio	479	3,808,996	26	5,849,644	163	2,517,871	285	4,927,778	4	236,885
Oklahoma	5	18,994	....	.....	....	.....	5	19,148	....	.....
Oregon	68	639,222	5	382,206	12	72,043	34	330,616	....	.....
Pennsylvania	749	10,290,006	59	2,779,056	119	2,974,553	694	10,361,878	178	25,447,697
Rhode Island	3	39,569	4	227,541	....	.....	73	488,397	87	26,435,675
South Carolina	....	.....	....	.....	15	168,449	7	34,200	80	29,723,919
South Dakota	138	1,199,493	....	.....	....	.....	6	33,110	....	.....
Tennessee	12	69,722	9	271,704	32	521,681	31	886,129	17	1,994,935
Texas	12	81,017	8	63,646	23	351,908	69	981,604	4	1,199,990
Utah	57	713,889	....	.....	....	.....	24	440,044	....	.....
Vermont	255	5,656,265	....	.....	9	105,965	11	284,259	5	999,886
Virginia	10	51,942	22	4,236,622	84	586,961	44	636,842	7	2,665,002
Washington	60	1,190,239	14	388,496	6	33,396	27	592,574	....	.....
West Virginia	4	12,284	4	224,376	16	361,485	17	147,440	....	.....
Wisconsin	2,018	20,120,147	6	456,876	126	1,683,180	56	1,570,445	3	316,061
Other States	4	15,979	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....

MANUFACTURES TABLE NO. 2.—Continued.

States and Territories.	Cutlery and edge Tools.		Electrical goods.		Flour and grist—Mill products.		Food preparations.		Foundry & machine shop products.	
	No. of establishments.	Value of products.	No. of establishments.	Value of products.	No. of establishments.	Value of products.	No. of establishments.	Value of products.	No. of establishments.	Value of products.
Alabama	....	.....	....	.....	781	$3,310,757	....	.....	74	$5,482,441
Arizona	....	.....	....	.....	11	455,246	....	.....	5	49,975
Arkansas	....	.....	....	.....	410	3,708,709	....	.....	36	447,514
California	....	.....	11	$555,735	124	13,100,944	60	$1,420,519	250	12,047,149
Colorado	....	.....	4	121,000	60	4,528,062	11	84,381	77	3,986,915
Connecticut	44	$5,302,620	17	3,167,842	208	2,268,859	7	130,952	260	18,991,079
Delaware	....	.....	....	.....	83	1,165,800	....	.....	28	3,501,767
Dist. of Col.	....	.....	....	.....	9	632,754	5	191,483	16	751,458
Florida	....	.....	....	.....	95	302,737	....	.....	20	320,507
Georgia	....	.....	....	.....	1,123	8,330,439	....	.....	87	3,500,427
Hawaii	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	27	61,932	4	1,107,030
Idaho	....	.....	....	.....	34	832,207	....	.....	5	64,271
Illinois	3	357,477	82	12,169,425	871	31,006,294	59	4,288,762	758	63,876,352
Indiana	8	812,883	24	1,586,229	897	30,150,760	12	826,807	337	17,228,096
Indian Ter.	....	.....	....	.....	61	1,198,472	....	.....	....	.....
Iowa	....	.....	....	.....	702	13,823,083	16	3,604,031	190	4,410,914
Kansas	....	.....	....	.....	533	21,926,768	5	41,365	94	2,804,268
Kentucky	6	1,663,712	4	117,680	1,145	14,515,161	7	40,722	91	4,434,810
Louisiana	....	.....	....	.....	69	888,326	8	86,005	69	2,673,761
Maine	11	78,476	....	.....	227	3,399,882	....	.....	112	3,295,706
Maryland	3	16,022	6	226,811	407	8,035,343	17	274,046	118	8,445,547
Massachusetts	65	2,608,075	54	10,490,301	231	5,763,523	59	2,378,219	825	56,290,159
Michigan	8	120,080	12	488,144	765	28,563,991	25	1,891,516	364	20,615,564
Minnesota	....	.....	12	228,070	512	88,872,709	19	700,509	175	5,976,077
Missouri	6	43,597	17	910,602	1,145	26,333,928	30	2,049,983	261	15,078,005
Montana	....	.....	....	.....	20	995,702	....	.....	10	1,198,909
Nebraska	....	.....	3	44,950	305	8,100,794	8	253,015	38	446,504
Nevada	....	.....	....	.....	11	157,847	....	.....	....	.....
N. Hampshire	6	365,581	5	181,793	149	2,505,936	....	.....	87	3,049,334
New Jersey	19	821,735	35	6,447,154	354	6,371,997	37	1,281,971	353	32,621,229
New Mexico	....	.....	....	.....	35	551,108	....	.....	4	65,546

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MANUFACTURES TABLE NO. 2.—Continued.

States and Territories.	Cutlery and edge tools.		Electrical goods.		Flour and grist—Mill products.		Food preparations.		Foundry & machine shop products.	
	No. of establishments.	Value of products.	No. of establishments.	Value of products.	No. of establishments.	Value of products.	No. of establishments.	Value of products.	No. of establishments.	Value of products.
New York	59	$1,665,644	134	$22,695,024	1,513	$42,796,340	123	$7,405,641	1,352	$96,636,517
North Carolina	....	.....	....	.....	1,773	8,867,462	....	.....	61	1,394,770
North Dakota	....	.....	....	.....	97	4,134,023	....	.....	16	92,631
Ohio	24	1,104,438	64	6,504,847	1,150	37,390,367	31	7,166,532	861	72,399,632
Oklahoma	....	.....	....	.....	55	3,745,434	....	.....	6	59,250
Oregon	....	.....	....	.....	153	6,304,023	....	.....	42	816,926
Pennsylvania	31	1,212,665	63	19,112,665	2,719	36,639,423	50	1,611,869	1,260	127,292,440
Rhode Island	....	.....	13	5,113,292	47	1,895,921	8	132,400	140	13,289,086
South Carolina	....	.....	....	.....	556	2,347,790	....	.....	26	403,493
South Dakota	....	.....	....	.....	120	3,370,843	....	.....	13	38,755
Tennessee	....	.....	....	.....	1,618	21,798,929	5	143,099	97	4,479,489
Texas	....	.....	....	.....	289	12,333,730	7	51,770	99	2,682,426
Utah	....	.....	....	.....	80	1,829,840	....	.....	9	180,587
Vermont	....	.....	....	.....	211	3,222,347	4	124,370	61	2,185,510
Virginia	....	.....	....	.....	1,726	12,687,267	....	.....	80	4,833,137
Washington	....	.....	....	.....	85	6,875,672	....	.....	80	2,257,643
West Virginia	....	.....	....	.....	737	5,544,353	....	.....	62	1,401,852
Wisconsin	5	46,528	7	923,587	717	26,327,492	15	1,332,588	272	22,252,730
Wyoming	....	.....	....	.....	10	215,447	....	.....	....	.....

MANUFACTURES TABLE NO. 2.—Continued.

States and Territories.	Furniture.		Gas—Illuminating and heating.		Hardware.		Hosiery and knit goods		Ice—Manufactured.	
	No. of establishments.	Value of products.	No. of establishments.	Value of products.	No. of establishments.	Value of products.	No. of establishments.	Value of products.	No. of establishments.	Value of products.
Alabama	5	$107,185	11	$232,802	....	.....	....	.....	23	$253,475
Arizona	....	.....	3	18,450	....	.....	....	.....	9	132,611
Arkansas	8	232,872	7	138,021	....	.....	....	.....	18	236,289
California	40	1,267,986	41	3,162,333	....	.....	3	$126,980	26	511,197
Colorado	4	170,055	5	523,497	....	.....	....	.....	6	204,029
Connecticut	9	488,738	21	1,421,014	63	$16,301,198	25	4,043,977	5	95,304
Delaware	....	.....	4	199,760	....	.....	7	429,055	7	71,240
Dist. of Col.	....	.....	3	1,220,391	....	.....	....	.....	4	182,575
Florida	....	.....	11	170,297	....	.....	....	.....	35	438,782
Georgia	21	1,273,462	12	660,892	....	.....	16	1,230,801	32	456,964
Hawaii	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	4	56,522
Illinois	148	15,285,475	53	8,774,053	54	3,727,828	14	2,145,429	29	990,827
Indiana	129	8,769,509	39	1,034,442	7	586,624	7	2,424,304	47	544,005
Iowa	26	1,419,862	26	807,787	5	311,737	....	.....	3	38,400
Kansas	10	302,339	17	325,465	....	.....	....	.....	19	196,310
Kentucky	24	1,504,083	17	670,804	....	.....	....	.....	31	454,497
Louisiana	7	319,723	3	455,335	....	.....	....	.....	36	591,500
Maine	14	580,737	9	285,055	....	.....	3	29,075	....	.....
Maryland	42	2,976,494	11	1,796,507	10	173,512	4	514,093	18	358,668
Massachusetts	120	11,244,503	68	5,868,864	25	805,588	54	6,020,257	....	.....
Michigan	124	14,014,506	38	1,472,737	11	554,359	32	2,791,257	....	.....
Minnesota	32	1,932,188	11	1,075,852	....	.....	8	410,092	....	.....
Mississippi	....	.....	5	81,834	....	.....	....	.....	23	288,739
Missouri	54	3,758,568	25	2,877,102	5	753,065	....	.....	31	641,405
Nebraska	5	211,750	9	524,852	3	26,640	....	.....	....	.....
Nevada	....	.....	3	26,130	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
N. Hampshire	24	734,428	13	355,794	....	.....	22	2,592,829	....	.....
New Jersey	25	808,185	34	3,767,751	25	1,184,278	16	1,748,148	26	391,685
New Mexico	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	4	77,775
New York	354	23,643,245	101	20,917,726	63	2,929,572	242	35,886,048	41	1,051,372
North Carolina	44	1,547,305	10	129,747	....	.....	24	1,023,150	23	228,305
Ohio	165	9,514,764	73	3,031,423	30	2,926,693	24	1,576,285	42	582,538
Oklahoma	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	7	106,003
Oregon	11	298,790	5	174,955	....	.....	....	.....	9	116,031
Pennsylvania	192	9,804,677	89	7,870,562	49	4,843,866	319	21,896,063	73	2,038,504
Rhode Island	3	32,325	6	969,248	5	109,156	15	2,713,850	....	.....
South Carolina	....	.....	4	172,005	....	.....	6	392,237	13	116,357
Tennessee	23	1,106,623	11	572,490	....	.....	4	395,150	27	538,107
Texas	8	185,285	11	379,613	....	.....	....	.....	77	1,184,332
Utah	3	42,732	....	.....	....	.....	5	66,357	....	.....
Vermont	24	1,252,743	7	71,015	5	91,325	14	1,834,685	....	.....
Virginia	14	212,972	12	483,351	....	.....	15	1,498,066	30	427,974
Washington	....	.....	6	315,993	....	.....	....	.....	4	103,600
West Virginia	12	412,613	8	150,686	....	.....	....	.....	8	119,401
Wisconsin	8	454,097	25	1,396,535	11	313,045	27	2,486,813	....	.....
Wyoming	78	8,721,823	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Other States	....	.....	10	232,723	....	.....	....	.....	7	105,712

MANUFACTURES TABLE NO. 2.—Continued.

States and Territories.	Iron and steel.		Jewelry.		Leather and leather goods.		Lithographing and engraving.		Liquors—Distilled.	
	No. of establishments.	Value of products.	No. of establishments.	Value of products.	No. of establishments.	Value of products.	No. of establishments.	Value of products.	No. of establishments.	Value of products.
Alabama	25	$17,392,483	....	.....	18	$1,005,358	....	.....	15	$152,758
Arkansas	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	3	$5,859	18	95,487
California	25	1,659,373	31	$742,769	73	7,640,341	8	718,945	8	238,287
Colorado	3	6,108,295	11	94,502	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Connecticut	41	9,069,887	....	.....	12	909,053	....	.....	15	292,657

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MANUFACTURES TABLE NO. 2.—Continued.

States and Territories.	Iron and steel.		Jewelry.		Leather and leather goods.		Lithogrgaphing and engraving.		Liquors—Distilled.	
	Establishments	Value of products.	Establishments	Value of products.	Establishments	Value of products.	Establishments.	Value of products.	Establishments.	Value of products.
Delaware	6	$3,159,641	....	.....	20	$9,400,504	....	.....	12	$51,431
Dist. of Col.	10	395,326	....	.....	....	.....	3	$73,849	....	.....
Georgia	3	39,599	....	.....	36	1,187,697	....	.....	28	198,891
Illinois	132	77,172,794	31	$1,601,308	52	9,042,318	23	1,403,526	20	38,208,076
Indiana	46	20,698,950	....	.....	27	1,598,317	....	.....	24	16,961,058
Iowa	12	512,909	3	32,900	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Kentucky	18	7,227,213	4	40,478	23	3,757,016	....	.....	177	9,786,527
Louisiana	9	92,125	....	.....	3	10,157	....	.....	....	.....
Maine	3	210,800	....	.....	31	2,451,713	....	.....	....	.....
Maryland	22	9,691,273	9	212,456	22	1,754,102	6	499,851	26	1,616,362
Massachusetts	95	21,241,703	138	10,315,334	156	27,040,800	21	1,789,161	8	857,096
Michigan	19	6,919,135	5	46,200	32	6,163,287	3	469,775	....	.....
Minnesota	12	2,130,962	7	79,800	9	19,336	3	134,511	....	.....
Missouri	27	5,802,859	13	339,454	4	906,775	10	687,848	35	91,692
Nebraska	4	344,000	....	.....	3	4,150	....	.....	....	.....
N. Hampshire.	....	.....	....	.....	12	2,664,942	....	.....	....	.....
New Jersey	65	26,063,311	100	7,379,777	90	13,860,054	3	37,660	31	884,802
New Mexico	....	.....	4	19,437	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
New York	269	30,032,964	250	10,244,624	264	29,542,674	111	11,062,856	16	1,201,851
North Carolina	....	.....	....	.....	78	1,514,478	....	.....	250	641,948
Ohio	182	151,352,941	28	907,776	69	5,561,802	19	2,731,956	26	12,447,268
Oklahoma	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	3	4,939
Oregon	....	.....	....	.....	16	249,728	....	.....	....	.....
Pennsylvania	446	468,632,818	22	693,480	281	57,445,681	27	1,099,078	73	5,357,615
Rhode Island.	3	25,960	214	13,320,620	5	292,939	....	.....	....	.....
South Carolina	....	.....	....	.....	5	18,387	....	.....	22	105,388
Tennessee	20	5,080,624	....	.....	44	2,802,117	....	.....	51	939,510
Texas	6	135,800	6	68,530	11	76,508	....	.....	5	20,057
Utah	....	.....	....	.....	4	5,863	....	.....	....	.....
Vermont	....	.....	....	.....	8	365,099	....	.....	....	.....
Virginia	24	8,678,498	....	.....	65	4,716,920	....	.....	91	257,385
Washington	....	.....	5	89,748	3	32,605	3	70,086	....	.....
West Virginia	11	16,514,212	....	.....	46	3,210,753	....	.....	3	113,906
Wisconsin	27	10,883,901	5	76,372	46	20,253,268	7	715,862	5	2,698,984
Other States.	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	5	3,574,088

MANUFACTURES TABLE NO. 2.—Continued.

States and Territories.	Liquors—Malt.		Liquors—Vinous.		Lumber.		Paper and wood pulp.		Patent medicines.	
	Establishments	Value of products.	Establishments.	Value of products.	Establishments	Value of products.	Establishments	Value of products.	Establishments.	Value of products.
Alabama	5	$481,640	....	.....	1,111	$12,867,551	....	.....	6	$58,400
Alaska	....	.....	....	.....	25	211,229	....	.....	....	.....
Arizona	....	.....	....	.....	14	547,790	....	.....	....	.....
Arkansas	....	.....	....	.....	1,199	23,959,983	....	.....	7	92,045
California	99	5,085,462	187	$3,937,871	313	13,764,647	....	.....	56	1,182,476
Colorado	14	2,042,863	....	.....	159	1,627,605	....	.....	6	124,348
Connecticut	20	2,652,819	....	.....	200	1,818,643	49	$3,565,021	46	887,120
Delaware	5	616,496	....	.....	76	471,482	6	1,599,718	....	.....
Dist. of Col.	4	1,340,041	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	16	272,570
Florida	....	.....	....	.....	416	10,848,403	....	.....	....	.....
Georgia	5	973,212	6	15,875	1,254	13,704,923	....	.....	22	1,150,802
Idaho	16	74,868	....	.....	117	937,665	....	.....	....	.....
Illinois	94	19,733,821	8	13,265	837	7,652,118	15	1,431,618	209	4,998,603
Indiana	42	5,777,047	3	18,400	1,849	20,615,724	39	4,170,497	88	2,358,701
Indian Ter.	....	.....	....	.....	49	198,879	....	.....	....	.....
Iowa	21	1,713,911	6	4,119	264	8,677,058	4	243,776	41	1,360,643
Kansas	....	.....	....	.....	54	101,482	....	.....	22	123,335
Kentucky	26	3,186,627	....	.....	1,280	13,774,911	....	.....	34	1,099,774
Louisiana	6	1,472,062	....	.....	432	17,408,513	....	.....	9	752,101
Maine	....	.....	....	.....	838	13,489,401	35	13,223,275	29	390,307
Maryland	16	4,133,787	....	.....	367	2,650,082	21	2,589,540	52	1,749,055
Massachusetts	40	11,255,613	6	19,685	553	6,526,230	93	22,141,461	148	5,819,335
Michigan	77	5,296,825	5	15,109	1,705	54,290,520	27	4,217,869	83	1,013,934
Minnesota	78	4,450,928	....	.....	438	43,585,161	....	.....	71	887,619
Mississippi	....	.....	....	.....	844	15,656,110	....	.....	....	.....
Missouri	49	13,776,905	7	199,130	1,197	11,177,529	....	.....	115	2,912,781
Montana	21	1,276,331	....	.....	139	2,949,992	....	.....	....	.....
Nebraska	19	1,433,501	3	2,981	23	51,773	....	.....	23	189,948
Nevada	5	29,216	....	.....	4	7,060	....	.....	....	.....
N. Hampshire	5	1,955,628	....	.....	553	9,218,310	20	7,204,733	14	166,797
New Jersey	45	14,386,456	11	241,777	205	1,859,014	34	3,195,302	35	579,343
New Mexico	3	37,136	....	.....	32	411,627	....	.....	....	.....
New York	225	56,137,854	38	942,548	1,765	15,766,977	179	26,715,628	392	17,075,937
North Carolina	....	.....	5	224,980	1,770	14,862,593	....	.....	10	90,602
North Dakota.	....	.....	....	.....	4	24,200	....	.....	....	.....
Ohio	112	18,522,639	52	801,684	2,054	20,790,854	51	6,543,513	139	3,673,040
Oklahoma	....	.....	....	.....	33	63,569	....	.....	....	.....
Oregon	24	714,242	....	.....	436	10,352,167	5	1,305,696	9	36,572
Pennsylvania	208	29,162,743	3	53,800	2,338	35,749,965	73	12,267,900	151	4,363,534
Rhode Island.	6	1,880,171	....	.....	35	233,579	....	.....	22	248,454
South Carolina	....	.....	....	.....	729	5,207,184	....	.....	4	21,793
South Dakota.	4	280,080	....	.....	29	445,861	....	.....	....	.....
Tennessee	4	1,175,304	....	.....	1,732	18,127,784	....	.....	29	1,504,282
Texas	9	2,689,606	....	.....	637	16,296,473	....	.....	30	343,769
Utah	7	432,835	....	.....	81	214,187	....	.....	5	10,070
Vermont	....	.....	....	.....	658	6,131,808	27	3,384,773	24	2,125,616
Virginia	6	972,820	4	29,970	1,341	12,137,177	7	850,386	14	187,347
Washington	25	1,230,525	....	.....	778	30,286,280	....	.....	7	60,565
West Virginia.	8	1,113,021	....	.....	950	10,612,837	6	527,527	5	76,900
Wisconsin	147	19,394,709	....	.....	1,066	57,634,816	47	10,895,576	40	576,454
Wyoming	4	52,540	....	.....	52	831,558	....	.....	....	.....
Other States.	5	321,419	15	26,116	....	.....	16	1,212,353	....	.....

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MANUFACTURES TABLE, NO. 2.—Continued.

States and Territories.	Printing and publishing newspapers and periodicals.		Saddlery and harness.		Shipbuilding.		Slaughtering and meat packing.		Tobacco—Chewing, smoking and snuff.	
	No. of establishments.	Value of products.	No. of establishments.	Value of products.	No. of establishments.	Value of products.	No. of establishments.	Value of products.	No. of establishments.	Value of products.
Alabama	156	$841,036	37	$101,000	6	$240,242	....	.....	....	.....
Arizona	32	236,975	9	19,842	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Arkansas	217	839,787	66	234,574	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
California	512	6,858,192	347	2,014,876	41	6,736,636	58	$15,717,712	....	.....
Colorado	212	2,525,438	89	647,633	....	.....	14	4,343,982	....	.....
Connecticut	116	2,129,073	157	782,518	35	1,227,120	12	3,663,393	....	.....
Delaware	26	219,184	26	147,994	11	3,004,366	4	521,076	....	.....
Dist. of Col.	60	1,846,535	39	146,918	3	24,980	7	2,210,860	....	.....
Florida	86	480,368	13	29,447	16	409,991	....	.....	....	.....
Georgia	233	1,687,049	78	1,249,885	4	23,500	7	591,227	....	.....
Hawaii	5	170,804	7	77,900	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Idaho	66	299,805	28	142,789	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Illinois	1,259	19,404,955	1,139	5,057,097	18	2,331,659	64	287,922,277	30	$3,167,552
Indiana	638	6,093,191	584	2,720,284	15	675,207	36	43,862,273	11	58,230
Indian Ter.	58	174,069	34	96,670	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Iowa	910	4,935,453	982	3,273,972	11	291,025	27	25,695,044	....	.....
Kansas	595	2,348,453	477	1,580,553	....	.....	14	77,411,883	....	.....
Kentucky	248	2,240,724	218	2,119,799	10	97,492	28	5,177,107	59	14,948,192
Louisiana	134	1,436,738	52	801,449	15	250,307	....	.....	3	1,083,524
Maine	120	2,190,017	160	426,868	117	3,777,059	11	553,742	....	.....
Maryland	141	2,618,799	150	1,156,279	47	4,161,525	82	8,046,359	5	7,054,159
Massachusetts	396	16,765,100	433	1,953,161	125	3,057,454	22	31,033,483	....	.....
Michigan	591	5,119,740	543	1,994,300	54	4,432,101	29	5,337,417	8	3,746,045
Minnesota	560	5,790,148	512	2,618,361	25	223,971	20	7,810,555	3	13,700
Missouri	814	9,254,097	587	4,148,324	10	93,367	37	43,040,885	22	25,101,446
Mississippi	16	560,097	31	95,128	13	115,744	....	.....	....	.....
Montana	78	911,668	47	301,728	....	.....	5	934,640	....	.....
Nebraska	492	2,553,051	391	1,783,742	....	.....	12	71,280,366	....	.....
Nevada	29	111,052	11	53,116	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
N. Hampshire	75	752,560	106	388,301	6	9,793	....	.....	....	.....
New Jersey	261	3,731,068	292	1,879,240	68	4,810,470	41	14,046,217	12	7,788,379
New Mexico	35	197,421	11	43,803	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
New York	1,206	62,965,076	1,258	4,790,392	227	8,647,371	110	57,431,293	42	4,632,101
North Carolina	165	827,425	85	300,246	14	77,528	....	.....	80	13,620,816
North Dakota	131	587,889	118	484,432	....	.....	3	256,160	....	.....
Ohio	837	12,189,640	850	5,111,345	33	3,614,714	71	20,660,780	19	5,752,853
Oklahoma	98	481,663	54	263,294	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Oregon	159	1,078,337	108	886,617	17	1,287,385	9	1,638,480	....	.....
Pennsylvania	1,042	23,249,080	1,039	3,353,793	38	14,493,158	111	25,238,772	20	1,247,897
Rhode Island	32	940,806	69	240,632	21	1,234,333	7	2,503,466	....	.....
South Carolina	98	510,529	24	124,175	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
South Dakota	198	633,125	118	371,143	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Tennessee	217	2,205,112	132	1,165,489	3	8,097	8	1,671,218	35	1,541,475
Texas	654	3,387,410	359	3,420,790	7	126,446	12	3,904,491	....	.....
Utah	62	593,562	55	284,805	....	.....	8	453,456	....	.....
Vermont	61	546,991	124	229,795	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Virginia	162	1,145,517	135	516,247	29	6,162,962	4	748,620	69	10,707,766
Washington	188	1,321,044	89	513,825	37	1,723,476	18	4,892,857	....	.....
West Virginia	147	907,156	126	535,288	4	51,170	3	1,337,578	4	1,302,978
Wisconsin	495	4,103,415	525	1,906,632	30	1,091,372	13	13,049,750	6	1,632,354
Wyoming	38	157,789	17	121,711	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Other States	....	.....	....	.....	6	66,137	14	1,374,953	9	295,395

MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS OF TOBACCO.

The value of cigars and cigarettes was 56.6 per cent of the total value of all tobacco manufactures in 1900 in this country; chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff, 36.7 per cent, and tobacco, stemmed and re-handled, 6.7 per cent. The total production for the year was 868,163,275 pounds, an increase of 77.8 per cent over 1890. The cultivation of tobacco on a large scale is confined to a few States, Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia, Ohio and Tennessee being the largest producers in the order named. It is estimated that the United States grows yearly one-half the world's supply of tobacco. The following table gives the number of factories and the value of the manufactured product in each State.

States.	Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes.	
	No. of Factor's.	Value of Products.
Alabama	26	$278,044
Arizona	7	88,264
Arkansas	19	67,400
California	231	1,887,561
Colorado	86	679,947
Connecticut	212	1,775,829
Delaware	25	121,872
District of Columbia	42	124,532
Florida	128	10,891,286
Georgia	34	125,058
Idaho	6	22,684
Illinois	1,489	8,741,483
Indiana	474	2,537,077
Iowa	408	2,576,384
Kansas	169	789,780
Kentucky	180	1,506,559
Louisiana	34	1,407,083
Maine	54	284,817
Maryland	382	2,842,769
Massachusetts	331	5,298,399
Michigan	600	5,588,982
Minnesota	305	2,457,942
Missouri	580	2,745,986
Montana	30	173,739
Nebraska	141	$702,037
New Hampshire	42	549,698
New Jersey	486	2,647,595
New Mexico	4	18,850
New York	3,055	49,028,479
North Carolina	16	229,844
North Dakota	26	69,419
Ohio	1,129	11,239,824
Oklahoma	17	50,838
Oregon	38	146,401
Pennsylvania	2,664	31,483,141
Rhode Island	34	292,872
South Carolina	6	31,550
South Dakota	27	197,155
Tennessee	35	290,647
Texas	79	525,959
Utah	15	124,487
Vermont	21	86,223
Virginia	89	4,843,641
Washington	57	293,839
West Virginia	72	1,060,126
Wisconsin	622	3,255,676
Wyoming	5	31,783
Other States	3	9,600

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Income of Universities and Colleges, 1900-1901.

(Prepared for The American Almanac by the United States Bureau of Education.)

State or Territory.	Income in 1900-1901. Tuition and other fees.	From productive funds.	From U.S.Gov't, State, or municipal appropriations.	Total* income.	Volumes.	Value of scientific apparatus, machinery and furniture	Value of grounds and buildings.	Productive funds.	Benefactions.
U. S.....	$8,782,892	$6,440,996	$5,052,392	$22,789,054	8,478,624	$17 482924	$146,168,475	$157,006,072	$17,023,202
N. At. Div.	4,191,035	3,391,488	614,783	9,187,016	3,849,235	8,700,843	64,496,945	74,240,510	6,016,516
S. At. Div.	718,455	486,035	651,895	2,015,910	910,008	1,060,264	15,532,382	9,099,028	454,019
S. Cen Div.	741,414	473,111	452,770	2,061,615	663,644	1,146,827	11,251,027	8,541,153	874,745
N. Cen. Div.	2,866,136	1,613,585	2,485,448	7,865,045	2,622,283	5,185,051	44,960,614	40,261,923	9,223,781
West. Div.	265,849	476,777	847,496	1,659,468	433,454	1,389,939	9,948,507	24,864,460	454,141
NORTH ATLANTIC DIVISION.									
Maine	72,907	88,828	60,000	249,627	152,902	147,475	1,416,227	1,791,842	208,778
N. H.....	58,000	96,000	10,000	168,000	94,300	200,800	1,150,000	2,500,000	125,000
Vermont...	17,285	44,569	40,400	112,154	91,895	80,000	836,000	846,617	20,500
Mass.	935,803	852,022	.....	2,015,134	849,975	2,293,500	11,396,771	18,327,780	1,303,719
R. I.....	99,287	91,870	.....	192,529	115,000	90,650	1,200,000	1,874,008	567,360
Conn.	536 016	348,525	.....	896,697	412,000	605,000	7,231,300	7,505,615	1,050,054
New York.	1,342,218	1,228,132	250,517	3,468,519	1,154,509	2,360,460	22,734,087	27,392,237	1,697,798
New Jersey	200,724	149,392	40,000	390,314	239,112	680,000	4,046,000	3,000,000	.....
Penn.	928,795	492,150	213,866	1,694,042	739,452	2,230,958	14,456,560	11,002,411	1,043,307
SOUTH ATLANTIC DIVISION.									
Delaware..	240	4,980	40,000	50,334	12,350	49,000	104,700	83,000	.....
Maryland..	121,191	114,923	107,200	359,628	213,000	316,585	2,514,726	2,583,943	84,285
Dis. of Col.	208,911	74,033	109,395	416,982	171,813	178,673	4,560,107	1,362,759	134,972
Virginia ..	154,702	99,845	65,000	343,717	180,675	156,300	2,912,000	1,911,263	25,400
W. Virginia	13,731	8,240	113,550	142,021	20,500	52,000	575,000	194,369	7,100
No. Car..	121,480	64,816	26,600	243,774	127,100	92,850	1,685,000	1,040,750	114,557
So. Car..	35,980	29,408	30,000	125,977	77,550	78,050	1,129,000	570,000	12,500
Georgia ...	43,711	58,675	145,150	262,416	82,820	68,320	1,574,000	924,702	60,500
Florida ...	18,515	30,515	15,000	71,061	24,200	68,486	477,849	427,300	24,705
SOUTH CENTRAL DIVISION.									
Kentucky..	81,189	99,135	67,685	311,589	92,968	124,570	1,669,000	1,829,000	62,557
Tennessee..	243,868	138,653	60,312	592,959	200,667	386,857	3,585,727	2,840,024	229,102
Alabama...	53,084	26,180	12,950	163,793	128,650	118,700	1,128,000	334,000	9,426
Mississippi.	24,600	41,200	.....	71,150	28,500	92,000	420,000	900,000	16,500
Louisiana..	87,403	99,673	75,107	267,382	79,120	187,400	1,847,300	1,682,813	387,100
Texas	187,636	55,370	78,500	381,387	95,400	154,000	1,881,000	780,316	151,080
Arkansas...	54,134	12,900	68,216	139,055	29,139	72,800	565,000	175,000	8,950
Oklahoma..	3,000	.....	90,000	128,000	7,000	7,000	60,000	.....	.....
Ind. Ter..	5,600	.....	.....	6,300	2,200	3,500	95,000	.....	10,000
NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION.									
Ohio	465,175	381,629	362,433	1,383,729	556,070	804,325	10,128,922	10,470,293	911,584
Indiana ..	170,707	123,117	80,200	397,944	224,580	394,144	3,967,013	2,170,699	244,050
Illinois ...	954,876	469,143	280,000	2,098,578	614,576	1,013,221	10,877,352	12,094,579	2,997,989
Michigan..	252,031	107,922	285,250	714,333	251,765	872,581	2,197,657	1,927,149	146,000
Wisconsin..	93,236	70,690	464,799	660,862	157,942	498,996	2,526,098	1,524,727	71,736
Minnesota.	155,745	70,169	260,003	551,235	134,500	332,200	2,489,013	1,694,867	234,875
Iowa	266,564	92,790	186,500	584,489	196,068	347,375	2,943,000	1,895,571	472,780
Missouri...	280,493	192,846	139,051	631,145	220,544	317,999	5,084,259	7,231,999	3,646,836
N. Dakota.	6,041	2,000	47,307	58,476	11,325	10,925	182,000	65,000	30,511
S. Dakota.	23,250	2,800	45,000	78,831	23,000	34,500	467,500	60,000	15,300
Nebraska..	87,818	74,381	174,905	372,419	93,527	327,955	1,737,800	585,142	235,881
Kansas ...	110,200	26,098	160,000	333,004	138,386	230,830	2,369,000	541,897	216,239
WESTERN DIVISION.									
Montana ..	8,000	12,000	35,565	55,565	8,000	50,500	150,000	.....	20,000
Wyoming .	437	.....	60,366	61,497	10,800	85,900	250,000	.....	17,479
Colorado..	55,705	33,711	67,360	161,376	66,500	133,295	1,300,300	650,340	162,765
N. Mexico.	385	.....	15,500	15,885	4,210	5,000	65,000	.....	112
Arizona ...	405	.....	57,332	57,737	6,000	52,247	110,100	.....	3,000
Utah	10,716	5,994	59,708	95,139	23,300	31,085	535,082	100,000	403
Nevada	1,159	5,160	68,340	78,738	8,300	45,515	179,745	129,000	.....
Idaho	200	.....	102,000	102,200	7,000	50,000	200,000	.....	2,500
Washington	54,625	12,000	50,000	132,600	49,849	66,000	1,308,500	200,000	61,000
Oregon	25,068	24,619	47,760	99,797	33,742	33,300	541,000	404,713	23,456
California..	109,149	383,293	283,565	798,964	215,753	837,097	5,299,780	23,380,407	163,426

*Including $2,512,774 from sources not named.

PROFESSORS, INSTRUCTORS AND STUDENTS IN UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES FOR MEN AND FOR BOTH SEXES—1900-1901.

State or Territory.	Number of Institutions.	Professors and Instructors. Total number.		Students. Preparatory departments.		Collegiate departments.		Graduate departments.		Professional departments.		Total number.	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male.	Female	Male.	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
U. S.....	473	12,968	1,940	34,606	16,577	61,125	19,959	4,716	1,612	29,551	890	129,998	39,038
N. At. Div.	85	4,256	185	7,025	1,191	22,779	2,755	1,829	453	8,788	250	40,421	4,649
S. At. Div.	72	1,358	180	4,172	1,993	6,448	886	539	41	3,347	98	14,504	3,018
S. Cen. Div.	84	1,390	260	6,572	4,282	6,925	2,461	230	85	4,613	48	18,340	6,876
N. Cen Div.	192	4,069	1,045	14,129	7,438	20,771	11,356	1,866	844	11,787	423	48,553	20,061
West. Div.	40	1,055	170	2,708	1,673	4,204	2,501	252	189	1,016	71	8,180	4,434
NORTH ATLANTIC DIVISION.													
Maine	4	121	3	0	0	834	226	13	0	167	1	1,014	227
N. H.....	2	90	0	74	0	699	0	31	0	108	0	912	0
Vermont ..	3	83	0	0	0	381	111	4	1	145	0	530	112
Mass.	9	893	13	496	21	4,049	506	487	29	2,450	118	7,484	674
R. I.....	1	72	2	0	0	624	154	53	41	0	0	677	195
Connecticut	3	328	0	0	0	2,214	56	273	49	435	0	2,922	105
New York.	23	1,504	80	4,148	472	6,042	850	661	299	3,065	113	13,916	1,734
New Jersey	5	161	4	314	46	1,500	0	119	0	32	0	1,965	46
Penn.	35	1,004	83	1,991	652	6,436	852	188	34	2,386	18	11,001	1,556

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SOUTH ATLANTIC DIVISION.													
Delaware..	2	23	2	27	9	104	11	3	0	0	0	134	20
Maryland..	10	276	14	548	59	939	136	169	0	307	39	1,963	234
Dis. of Col.	7	421	13	585	37	562	142	187	17	1,743	19	3,077	215
Virginia ..	11	140	12	356	98	1,225	43	56	0	573	37	2,210	178
W. Va....	3	61	15	310	87	216	50	25	16	142	3	693	156
N. Carolina	14	190	25	754	442	1,388	139	70	4	362	0	2,574	585
S. Carolina	9	87	23	728	583	801	88	24	3	35	0	1,588	674
Georgia ...	11	102	42	579	354	1,052	172	5	0	174	0	1,810	526
Florida ...	5	58	34	285	324	159	105	0	1	11	0	455	430
SOUTH CENTRAL DIVISION.													
Kentucky..	12	223	47	1,421	681	1,100	325	16	2	961	0	3,498	1,008
Tennessee..	24	482	111	1,757	1,206	1,688	709	119	22	1,902	17	5,466	1,954
Alabama ..	9	101	17	315	301	913	237	6	0	278	1	1,512	539
Mississippi	4	54	7	250	130	537	63	25	9	59	0	871	202
Louisiana..	8	146	53	764	813	890	217	20	27	547	8	2,221	1,060
Texas	16	268	78	1,119	477	1,293	582	37	25	599	27	3,048	1,111
Arkansas...	8	97	28	633	393	447	307	6	0	261	0	1,347	700
Oklahoma..	1	13	2	163	166	47	11	1	0	6	0	217	177
Ind. Ter...	2	6	17	150	115	10	10	0	0	0	0	260	125
NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION.													
Ohio	34	984	177	2,589	1,415	3,517	1,947	182	64	1,488	14	7,726	3,440
Indiana ..	13	263	48	742	202	2,221	735	204	49	295	17	3,462	1,003
Illinois ...	31	1,081	215	2,218	1,147	3,995	2,736	832	365	3,797	190	10,842	4,438
Michigan..	9	329	57	563	210	1,611	977	89	51	1,794	74	4,057	1,312
Wisconsin..	9	273	36	600	135	2,024	658	80	37	326	5	3,030	835
Minnesota.	9	412	57	1,054	282	1,433	856	137	57	1,148	46	3,772	1,241
Iowa	25	427	181	1,625	1,079	1,625	1,135	120	66	1,116	32	4,486	2,312
Missouri ..	24	466	134	2,165	1,209	1,872	741	116	32	878	3	5,031	1,985
N. Dakota.	3	30	13	134	50	75	34	8	2	20	0	237	86
S. Dakota.	5	46	31	394	419	163	111	3	0	0	0	560	530
Nebraska..	10	263	56	1,098	768	1,010	751	84	67	505	26	2,697	1,612
Kansas ...	20	335	90	947	522	1,225	675	61	54	420	16	2,653	1,267
WESTERN DIVISION.													
Montana...	2	14	10	120	122	35	29	0	0	0	0	155	151
Wyoming..	1	13	3	40	57	44	9	2	1	0	0	86	67
Colorado...	4	208	24	467	304	363	338	37	7	245	17	1,112	666
N. Mexico.	1	7	5	26	45	8	3	2	0	0	0	36	48
Arizona ...	1	15	7	108	70	34	13	0	0	0	0	142	83
Utah	2	45	7	486	207	90	25	0	0	0	0	576	232
Nevada ...	1	18	6	39	57	108	95	2	1	0	0	149	153
Idaho	1	14	4	76	35	88	51	0	0	0	0	164	86
Washington	7	86	30	410	210	472	168	20	14	78	8	975	400
Oregon ...	8	114	22	302	241	326	238	31	11	65	3	724	493
California..	12	521	52	634	325	2,636	1,532	158	155	633	43	4,061	2,055

COMMON SCHOOL STATISTICS, 1900-1901—POPULATION, ENROLLMENT, AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE, NUMBER AND SEX OF TEACHERS.

State or Territory.	Estimated total population in 1901.	Pupils enrolled in the elementary and secondary common schools.	Per cent of the population enrolled.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Teachers.		
					Male.	Female.	Total.
United States	77,262,743	15,603,451	20.20	10,692,001	123,941	306,063	430,004
North Atlantic Division	21,443,488	3,697,221	17.24	2,669,503	18,807	87,303	106,200
South Atlantic Division	10,540,535	2,219,517	21.06	1,398,788	19,979	29,948	49,927
South Central Division	14,259,344	3,022,905	21.20	2,008,060	28,713	35,845	64,558
North Central Division	26,807,746	5,830,362	21.75	4,046,812	50,240	133,767	184,007
Western Division	4,211,630	833,446	19.79	568,928	6,112	19,200	25,312
North Atlantic Division.							
Maine	695,700	132,862	19 10	97,038	1,042	5,545	6,587
New Hampshire, 1899-1900	411,588	65,688	15.96	47,276	244	2,496	2,740
Vermont	344,800	65,465	18.99	47,964	498	3,357	3,855
Massachusetts	2,856,000	468,188	16.39	371,048	1,214	12,408	13,622
Rhode Island	441,900	69,067	15.63	49,038	178	1,782	1,960
Connecticut	932,500	155,579	16.68	115,264	382	3,858	4,240
New York	7,410,000	1,242,416	16.77	873,157	5,147	30,444	35,591
New Jersey	1,934,000	336,432	17.40	221,273	998	6,563	7,561
Pennsylvania	6,417,000	1,161,524	18.10	847,445	9,194	20,850	30,044
South Atlantic Division.							
Delaware, 1899-1900	184,735	36,895	19.98	25,300	210	621	831
Maryland	1,204,000	224,004	18.61	135,515	1,071	3,965	5,036
District of Columbia	284,100	47,431	16.70	36,672	164	1,119	1,283
Virginia, 1898-1899	1,833,300	358,825	19.58	203,136	2,909	5,927	8,836
West Virginia, 1899-1900	958,800	232,343	24.23	151,284	4,095	2,972	7,067
North Carolina	1,914,000	431,358	22.54	253,019	3,808	4,179	7,987
South Carolina	1,361,000	285,206	20.96	208,114	2,536	3,278	5,814
Georgia	2,256,000	491,848	21.81	310,453	4,249	6,051	10,300
Florida	544,600	111,607	20 49	75,325	937	1,836	2,773
South Central Division.							
Kentucky	2,178,000	497,859	22.86	312,354	4,711	5,802	10,513
Tennessee, 1899-1900	2,020,616	485,354	24.02	338,566	4,960	4,235	9,195
Alabama, 1899-1900	1,828,697	376,423	20.59	297,805	1,977	4,601	6,578
Mississippi, 1898-1899	1,522,900	360,177	23.65	201,593	3,216	4,940	8,156
Louisiana	1,411,000	198,896	14.10	140,242	1,346	2,925	4,271
Texas	3,145,000	659,598	21.64	438,779	7,135	8,239	15,374
Arkansas	1,331,000	823,859	24.33	202,837	4,098	3,374	7,472
Oklahoma, 1899-1900	398,331	99,602	25.01	63,718	1,004	1,339	2,343
Indian Territory	423,800	21,137	4.99	12,166	266	390	656
North Central Division.							
Ohio	4,198,000	829,857	19.76	610,622	10,297	15,993	26,290
Indiana	2,551,000	556,731	21.82	420,276	7,179	8,800	15,979
Illinois	4,985,000	963,684	19.33	756,558	6,897	19,632	26,529
Michigan	2,445,500	510,031	20.86	358,600	3,040	13,014	16,054
Wisconsin	2,103,000	446,247	21.22	278,808	2,243	10,913	13,156
Minnesota	1,804,000	403,041	22.34	239,462	2,207	9,025	11,232

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COMMON SCHOOL STATISTICS, 1900-1901.—Continued.

State or Territory.	Estimated total population in 1901.	Pupils enrolled in the elementary and secondary common schools.	Per cent of the population enrolled.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Teachers.		
					Male.	Female.	Total.
Iowa	2,267,000	562,662	24.82	373,547	4,757	24,088	28,845
Missouri	3,153,000	711,720	22.57	458,986	5,892	10,268	16,160
North Dakota, 1899-1900	319,146	77,686	24.34	43,560	1,178	2,905	4,083
South Dakota	419,100	100,590	24.00	64,770	1,050	3,390	4,440
Nebraska	1,083,000	285,415	26.35	182,589	1,840	7,645	9,485
Kansas	1,480,000	382,748	25.86	259,039	3,660	8,094	11,754
Western Division.							
Montana	261,600	42,400	16.21	25,900	191	1,030	1,221
Wyoming, 1899-1900	92,531	14,512	15.68	9,650	89	481	570
Colorado	570,000	120,110	21.07	74,735	781	2,963	3,744
New Mexico	200,100	35,227	17.61	23,412	564	482	1,046
Arizona, 1899-1900	122,931	16,504	13.42	10,177	109	290	399
Utah	284,800	76,531	26.88	53,560	537	994	1,531
Nevada	42,360	6,688	15.79	4,932	42	268	310
Idaho, 1899-1900	161,772	36,669	22.67	21,962	331	729	1,060
Washington	543,000	123,391	22.72	81,400	1,073	2,796	3,869
Oregon, 1899-1900	413,536	89,405	21 62	64,411	1,064	2,678	3,742
California	1,519,000	272,009	17.91	198,789	1,331	6,489	7,820

PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Years.	Theological Schools.			Law Schools.			Medical Schools.*					
							Regular.			Homeopathic.		
	Number	Teachers	Pupils.	N'ber.	Teachers	Pupils.	N'mber	Teachers.	Pupils.	N'ber.	Teach'rs	Pupils.
1892-93	142	862	7,836	62	587	6,776	94	2,494	16,130	16	390	1,445
1893-94	147	963	7,658	67	621	7,311	109	3,077	17,601	19	478	1,666
1894-95	149	906	8,050	72	604	8,950	113	2,738	18,660	20	476	1,575
1895-96	144	869	8,017	73	658	9,780	116	2,902	19,999	20	493	1,956
1896-97	157	980	8,173	77	744	10,449	118	3,142	21,438	21	582	2,038
1897-98	155	958	8,371	83	845	11,615	122	3,423	21,002	21	629	1,786
1898-99	163	996	8,261	96	966	11,874	122	3,562	21,401	21	636	1,802
1899-1900	154	994	8,009	96	1,004	12,516	121	3,545	22,752	22	735	1,909
1900-1901	150	988	7,567	100	1,106	13,642	123	3,876	24,199	21	639	1,812
	Dental Schools.			Schools of Pharmacy.			Nurse Training Schools.			Veterinary Schools.		
1892-93	29	513	2,852	31	264	3,394	47	556	2,338	7	114	564
1893-94	35	794	4,152	35	283	3,658	66	...	2,710	8	118	554
1894-95	45	968	5,347	39	317	3,859	131	...	3,985	9	132	474
1895-96	46	854	6,399	44	354	3,873	177	...	5,094	10	139	382
1896-97	48	826	6,460	43	362	3,426	298	...	7,263	12	153	364
1897-98	50	961	6,774	45	401	3,538	377	...	8,805	14	173	326
1898-99	50	948	7,354	51	442	3,551	393	...	10,018	13	153	316
1899-1900	54	1,118	7,928	53	493	4,042	432	...	11,164	13	124	362
1900-1901	57	1,184	8,308	58	522	4,429	448	...	11,599	12	189	461

*There were also in 1900-1901 ten eclectic schools and physiomedical schools, with 237 instructors and 746 students.

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE POPULATION IN 1900-1901.

Grades.	Number of Pupils.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.
Elementary (primary and grammar)	15,061,721	1,261,672	16,323,393
Secondary (high schools and academies)	558,740	177,260	736,000
City evening schools	203,000	.....	203,000
Universities and colleges	36,201	79,070	115,271
Professional schools	10,360	50,804	61,164
Normal schools	43,372	20,030	63,402
Business schools	.....	110,031	110,031
Reform schools	25,337	.....	25,337
Schools for deaf	10,849	494	11,343
Schools for blind	4,199	.....	4,199
Schools for feeble-minded	11,149	468	11,617
Government Indian schools	23,077	.....	23,077
Indian schools (five civilized tribes)	11,590	.....	11,590
Schools in Alaska	3,356	.....	3,356
Orphan asylums and other benevolent institutions	.....	15,000	15,000
Private kindergartens	.....	95,000	95,000
Miscellaneous (art, music, etc.)	.....	50,000	50,000
Total for United States	16,002,951	1,859,829	17,862,780

Higher Education in Great Britain and Ireland.

Higher education is provided in Great Britain and Ireland by universities and detached colleges, and professional education by special schools of medicine attached to the principal hospitals, and by schools of law and theology.

During the last few years there has been a number of changes in methods pursued by the larger universities, especially in the way of offering new degrees.

In 1891 the University of Oxford instituted the degrees of Bachelor of Letters and Bachelor of Science, which were intended to promote and recognize the value of study and research. The requirements for these degrees are a course of special study or research and a residence of two years. Recently, as a result of this move, a doctorate in letters and in science was created.

Cambridge has also made plans for the admission of persons as advanced students, the degree of B. A. being obtainable by those who have shown a residence of six terms and have obeyed the regulations as to examinations.

The University of London, which was sanctioned in 1900, embraces the following schools: University College and Kings College, ten medical schools and six theological colleges, the Royal College of Science, the Southeastern Agricultural College, the City and Guilds' Institute, the London College of Economics, the Royal Holloway College and Bedford College. The senate of the University is empowered to add to these any public institution, within prescribed limits. A faculty of law is in the process of being organized.

Victoria University now accepts a certificate from many secondary schools in Lancashire and Yorkshire in lieu of matriculation tests. Birmingham University, to which Andrew Carnegie has recently given

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$250,000, has at the donor's suggestion, embodied some of the salient features of American university methods.

The Scottish universities have made some rather important changes in their methods recently. The course for the M. A. degree has been made less rigid and more varied by the permission of a choice of subjects within definite limits, and graduation with honors has been encouraged.

The existing provision for higher education in Ireland comprises the University of Dublin and the Royal University, an examining body to which are affiliated the three Queen's Colleges. Until 1850 the University of Dublin was the only body in Ireland authorized to confer degrees.

Cost of Higher Education in Various Countries.

The figures given in the tables of the cost of higher education in various countries are from the report of the Commissioner of Education, and are intended to give an idea of the approximate amounts paid for higher education in the principal countries of the world. Educational systems differ greatly in different countries and it is possible to make fair comparisons of cost only where it is possible to make fair comparisons of the systems employed. In Germany a great deal of such work as is done in higher educational institutions in this country is carried on in the secondary schools, or gymnasia.

In a number of countries which might have place in these tables, it was impossible to obtain data, according to the Commissioner's report, and no safe figures can be given. In other cases, census figures had to be used, though dating back several years previous to the time of the report. The data for Greece was obtained shortly after the war with Turkey, and are much lower than might be expected.

Countries.	Expenditure for higher education.	Per capita. (cents).	Countries.	Expenditure for higher education.	Per capita. (cents).	Countries.	Expenditure for higher education.	Per capita. (cents).
Algeria	$128,535	2.9	Germany	$7,450,360	14.3	Portugal	$253,268	5.0
Argentine	250,000	6.0	Great Britain and Ireland	8,353,655	21.7	Roumania	426,324	7.3
Australia	614,140	15.2	Greece	103,636	4.3	Russia (and Siberia)	4,740,709	3.7
Austria	2,692,370	11.3	Hungary	1,240,246	7.1	Servia	63,690	2.8
Belgium	748,267	11.4	Italy	2,198,833	7.0	Spain	487,892	2.5
Bulgaria	75,498	2.3	Liberia	102,434	1.8	Sweden	653,209	18.0
Canada	1,014,254	19.5	Netherlands	767,229	15.3	Switzerland	672,505	21.8
Denmark	299,686	13.7	Norway	166,717	8.3	*United States	20,836,488	3.3
France	4,391,012	11.4						

*The cost of higher education in the United States can be approximated only, as the expenses are met by so many different methods. For the same reason only an approximation of the per capita cost can be given. The Government expended $985,009 toward higher education in 1900.

State School Officers.

(Corrected to date by the United States Bureau of Education.)

Name.	Address.	Official designation.
H. C. Gunnels	Montgomery, Ala	State superintendent of education.
Sheldon Jackson	Sitka, Alaska	General agent of education.
Robert L. Long	Phoenix, Ariz	Territorial superintendent of public instruction.
J. J. Doyne	Little Rock, Ark	State superintendent of public instruction.
Thomas J. Kirk	Sacramento, Cal	Do.
Mrs. Helen L. Grenfell	Denver, Colo	Do.
Charles D. Hine	Hartford, Conn	Secretary of State Board of Education.
P. B. Norman, Jr.	Dovel, Del	Do.
A. T. Stuart	Washington, D. C	Superintendent of district schools.
W. N. Sheats	Tallahassee, Fla	State superintendent of public instruction.
Gustavus R. Glenn	Atlanta, Ga	State school commissioner.
Miss Permeal French	Boise, Idaho	State superintendent of public instruction.
Alfred Bayliss	Springfield, Ill	Do.
John D. Benedict	Muscogee, Ind. T	Territorial superintendent of schools.
Frank L. Jones	Indianapolis, Ind	State superintendent of public instruction.
R. C. Barrett	Des Moines, Iowa	Do.
Frank Nelson	Topeka, Kans	Do.
H. V. McChesney	Frankfort, Ky	Do.
J. V. Calhoun	Baton Rouge, La	State superintendent of public education.
W. W. Stetson	Augusta, Me	State superintendent of public schools.
M. Bates Stephens	Baltimore, Md	State superintendent of public instruction.
Frank A. Hill	Boston, Mass	Secretary of State Board of Education.
Delos Fall	Lansing, Mich	State superintendent of public instruction.
J. W. Olsen	St. Paul, Minn	Do.
Henry L. Whitfield	Jackson, Miss	State superintendent of public education.
W. T. Carrington	Jefferson City, Mo	State superintendent of public schools.
W. W. Welch	Helena, Mont	State superintendent of public instruction.
W. K. Fowler	Lincoln, Neb	Do.
Orvis Ring	Carson, Nev	Do.
Channing Folsom	Concord, N. H	Do.
Chas. J. Baxter	Trenton, N. J	Do.
J. Franco Chavez	Santa Fe, N. M	Territorial superintendent of schools.
Charles R. Skinner	Albany, N. Y	State superintendent of public instruction.
J. Y. Joyner	Raleigh, N. C	Do.
J. M. Devine	Bismarck, N. D	Do.
Lewis D. Bonebrake	Columbus, O	State commissioner of common schools.
L. W. Baxter	Guthrie, Okla	Territorial superintendent of public instruction.
J. H. Ackerman	Salem, Ore	State superintendent of public instruction.
Nathan C. Schaeffer	Harrisburg, Pa	Do.
Thomas B. Stockwell	Providence, R. I	Commissioner of public schools.
John J. McMahan	Columbia, S. C	State superintendent of education.
E. E. Collins	Pierre, S. D	State superintendent of public instruction.
Morgan C. Fitzpatrick	Nashville, Tenn	Do.
Arthur Lefevre	Austin, Tex	Do.
A. C. Nelson	Salt Lake City, Utah	Do.
Walter E. Ranger	Montpelier, Vt	State superintendent of education.
Joseph W. Southall	Richmond, Va	State superintendent of public instruction.
R. B. Bryan	Olympia, Wash	Do.
Thomas C. Miller	Charleston, W. Va	State superintendent of free schools.
L. D. Harvey	Madison, Wis	State superintendent of public schools.
Thomas T. Tynan	Cheyenne, Wyo	State superintendent of public instruction.

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Educational Institutions in the United States.

(Prepared from information obtained from the presidents of the various universities and colleges.)

The following is a list of the most prominent colleges and universities in the United States, with the latest and most reliable information obtainable regarding the financial and educational standing of each institution:

Name of Institution.	Location.	Denominational Control.	President or Chairman of Faculty.	Year of organization.	No. of instructors.	No. of students.	Commencement day, 1903.	Graduates since organization.	Cost of tuition.*	Living expenses.	Other expenses.	Receipts from benefactions during 1902.	Total income.†
Adelphi College	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Non-sectarian	C. H. Levermore, B.A., Ph.D.	1896	31	373	June 17	...	$180	$200	.....	$250,000	.....
Adrian College	Adrian, Mich.	Methodist	T. H. Lewis, D. D.	1859	14	140	June 25	504	15	42	$18	.....	$13,333
Ag. & Mechan. Col. of Ky	Lexington, Ky.	Non-sectarian	James K. Patterson	....	43	609	June 4	359	25	150	29	.....	65,000
Alabama Poly. Inst‖	Auburn, Ala.	State	Chas. C. Thach	1872	29	406	June 10	600	.....	200	.....	1,032	69,396
Albright College	Myerstown, Pa.	United Evangelical	Rev. J. D. Woodring	1902	13	210	June 18	....	38	80	55	15,000	38,000
Albion College	Albion, Mich.	Methodist	Samuel Dickie, LL. D.	1861	27	490	June 18	1,000	24	120- 160	.....	27,000	54,000
Alfred University	Alfred, N. Y.	Non-sectarian	B. C. Davis	1836	25	275	June 25	777	40	150	50	17,000	26,678
Alegheny College	Meadville, Pa.	Methodist	Wm. H. Crawford, D. D.	1815	17	204	June 18	1,274	45	150	21	185,000	30,000
Alma College	Alma, Mich.	Presbyterian	August F. Burke	1886	23	300	June 18	200	16- 32	100- 125	10	80,000	20,000
Am. Univ. of Harriman	Harriman, Tenn.	Non-sectarian	J. F. Spence, LL. D.	1893	28	308	May 17	400	40	100	25	7,000	.....
American University	Washington, D. C.	Non-sectarian	Rt. Rev. J. F. Hurst, LL. D.	1891	...	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	250,000	.....
Amherst College	Amherst, Mass.	Non-sectarian	George Harris	1821	34	404	June 24	....	110	190	.....	100,000	110,000
Amity College	College Springs, Ia.	Non-sectarian	Rev. David P. Smith	1872	10	185	June 11	30	120	.....	.....	.....	.....
Andover Theol. Sem.	Andover, Mass.	Congregational	Charles O'Day	1807	7	25	.....	2,147	.....	175	.....	.....	.....
Antioch College	Yellow Springs, O.	Non-sectarian	Stephen F. Weston, A. M.	1853	10	75	June 24	248	37	91	20	.....	6,800
Arkansas College	Batesville, Ark.	Presbyterian	Eugene R. Long	1872	6	110	June 10	142	30- 50	90- 110	20	.....	.....
Armour Inst. Tech'y	Chicago, Ill.	Non-sectarian	F. W. Gunsaulus	1893	40	850	June 19	125	120	.....	.....	200,000	.....
Atlanta University	Atlanta, Ga.	Non-sectarian	Horace Bumstead, D. D.	1869	15	300	May 28	329	16	80	24	35,000	47,000
Auburn Theol. Sem.‖	Auburn, N. Y.	Presbyterian	George B. Stewart	1820	8	58	May 7	950	.....	155	.....	17,695	66,848
Augsburg Seminary	Minneapolis, Minn.	Lutheran	George Sverdrup	1869	9	180	.....	414	25	45	25	30,000	38,800
Augustana College	Rock Island, Ill.	Lutheran	Gustav Andreen, Ph. D.	1860	33	600	May 28	1,400	36- 50	135- 200	.....	.....	.....
Austin College	Effingham, Ill.	Non-sectarian	Wm. E. Lugenbul, Ph. D.	....	10	150	June 11	150	40	125- 150	20	.....	7,500
Baker University	Baldwin, Kan.	Methodist	L. H. Murlin	1858	43	860	June 4	1,200	30- 100	100- 300	.....	.....	25,000
Baldwin University	Berea, Ohio	Methodist	E. O. Buxton, Ph. D., D. D.	1846	21	404	June 11	400	36	90	50	40,000	.....
Barnard College	New York City	Non-sectarian	Laura D. Gill (dean)	1889	56	400	June 10	245	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bates College	Lewiston, Me.	Free Baptist	George C. Chase	1863	22	325	June 25	1,000	50	150- 250	20- 30	33,000	32,000
Baylor University	Waco, Texas	Baptist	Samuel P. Brooks, A. M.	1845	37	952	June 3	....	60	150	10- 25	150,000	40,000
Bellevue College	Bellevue, Neb.	Presbyterian	Rev. David R. Kerr, D. D.	1880	25	150	June 11	67	80	120	40	24,000	41,620
Beloit College	Beloit, Wis.	Cong. and Pres.	George L. Collie (acting)	1847	26	450	June 26	800	36	150	20	10,000	60,000
Berea College‖	Berea, Ky.	Non-sectarian	W. G. Frost, D. D., Ph. D.	1855	45	900	June 2	159	.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Bethany College	Lindsborg, Kan.	Lutheran	Rev. C. Swensson, Ph.D., D.D.	1881	47	865	May 24	500	32- 50	100	.....	5,000	52,000
Bethel College	Russellville, Ky.	Baptist	James H. Fuqua, A. M.	1854	7	125	June 11	246	55	100	15	6,500	10,500
Biddle University‖	Charlotte, N. C.	Presbyterian	D. J. Sanders	1867	14	202	June 5	604	.....	125	15	.....	.....
Boston College	Boston, Mass.	Roman Catholic	Rev. W. G. R. Mullan, S. J.	....	19	160	June 25	478	60	250	12	11,000	16,000
Boston University	Boston, Mass.	Methodist	W. F. Warren, S.T.D., LL.D.	1869	144	1,336	June 3	5,004	125- 150	144- 270	25- 50	40,346	152,963
Bowdoin College	Brunswick, Me.	Congregational	Wm De Witt Hyde	1794	34	341	June 25	....	75	150	25	73,700	81,150
Brigham Young College	Logan, Utah	Latter Day Saints	Jas. H. Linford, B. S., D. B.	1877	32	630	June 5	....	11	130- 150	50	1,258	28,588
Brown University	Providence, R. I.	Baptist	W. H. P. Faunce, A.M., D.D.	1764	76	920	June 17	5,261	150	400	.....	540,000	190,000
Bryn Mawr College	Bryn Mawr, Pa.	Non-sectarian	M. C. Thomas, Ph.D., LL.D.	1880	43	436	June 4	517	150	300	25	526,000	.....
Buchtel College	Akron, Ohio	Universalist	A. B. Church, A. M., D. D.	1872	20	260	June 24	301	40	160	25	.....	.....
Bucknell University	Lewisburg, Pa.	Baptist	J. H. Harris, Ph. D., LL. D.	1846	45	610	June 24	797	50	250	.....	76,000	60,000
Burritt College	Spencer, Tenn.	Christian	Wm. N Billingsley	1848	9	210	May 23	227	10- 40	50- 80	5- 15	.....	5,000
Butler College	Indianapolis, Ind.	Non-sectarian	Scot Butler	1850	20	300	June 25	400	45- 54	135- 160	10- 15	40,000	25,000
Campbell University	Holton, Kan.	Non-sectarian	E. N. Johnson	....	17	376	June 3	....	40	150	10	.....	12,000
Canisius College	Buffalo, N. Y.	Catholic	Aloysius J. Pfeil, S. J.	1870	31	300	June 17	....	40	200	20	20,000	36,000
Carleton College	Northfield, Minn.	Congregational	Rev. J. W. Strong, D.D., LL.D.	1866	23	336	June 17	410	34	150	25- 25	7,800	27,000
Carson & Newman Col.	Jefferson City, Tenn	Baptist	J. T. Henderson, A. M.	1851	12	325	May 29	200	30	75- 120	25	6,500	14,000
Carthage College	Carthage, Ill.	Evan. Lutheran	Frederick L. Sigmund	1870	16	202	May 28	200	30	175	25	10,500	18,000
Case Sch. Ap. Science	Cleveland, Ohio	Non-sectarian	C. S. Howe, secretary	1880	26	400	June 4	341	100	144- 216	100	.....	.....

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Catholic Univ. Amer....	Washington, D. C..	Roman Catholic..	T. J. Conaty, S T. D., J. U.D.	1887	27	129	June	10	557		75	275-	500		20	55,736	155,475
Cedarville College.....	Cedarville, Ohio....	Ref. Presbyterian.	David McKinney, D. D.....	1894	11	112	June	11	40		22		130		.....	1,300	3,500
Central College.....	Fayette, Mo.....	Methodist.....	T. B. Smith, A. M. (acting).	1855	10	201	June	7	200	40-	50		100		50	75,000	13,000
Central Univ. of Iowa...	Pella, Ia.....	Baptist.....	L. A. Garrison.....	1853	15	176	June	17	200	35-	45		100		15	20,000	4,000
Central Univ. of Ky....	Danville, Ky.....	Presbyterian.....	W. C Roberts, D. D., LL. D.	1874	55	1,205	June	12	2,000		50	125-	200		.....	107,000	70,000
Central Wesleyan Col...	Warrenton, Mo....	Methodist.....	George B. Addicks.....	1864	16	294	June	11	200	30-	40	100-	125	10-	15	2,000	10,000
Charles City College....	Charles City, Ia....	Methodist.....	J. F. Hirsch.....	1891	11	212	June	11	154		35		125		50	1,500	5,700
Charleston College.....	Charleston, S. C....	Non-sectarian....	H. Randolph, M. A., LL. D.	1875	8	59	June	23	457		40		100		15	.....	16,500
Christian University....	Canton, Mo.....	Disciples.....	C. Johann, A. M., LL. D..	.....	14	125	June	4	550		36		100		10	4,000	9,000
Christian University....	Waco, Tex.....	Disciples.....	E. V. Zollars.....	1851	18	275	June	3	125		50		125		25	25,000	15,000
Claflin University.....	Orangeburg, S. C....	Methodist.....	Rev. L. M. Dunton, D. D.,.	1869	33	700	May	15	550		15		40		10	10,000	30,000
Clark University‖.....	Atlanta, Ga.....	Methodist.....	Chas. M. Melden, Ph. D....	1869	20	580	May	20	205	.....			90		20	.....	16,000
Clark University.....	Worcester, Mass....	Non-sectarian....	G. Stanley Hall.....	1887	11	50	.....		....		100		.....		.....	3,512	131,545
Clemson Agricul. Col...	Clemson Col., S. C.	Non-sectarian....	M. B. Hardin.....	1889	40	500	June	5	271		40		102		25		
Clinton Female College..	Clinton, Mo.....	Non-sectarian....	Chas. R. Wakeland.....		12	200	May	27	130		50	250-	350	10-	25		
Coe College.....	Cedar Rapids, Ia....	Presbyterian.....	Rev. S. B. McCormick, D. D.	1881	20	230	June	10	145		40		125		35	175,500	16,500
Colby College.....	Waterville, Me.....	Baptist.....	Rev. C. L. White, D. D....	1818	17	200	June	25	....		60		120		70	40,000	30,000
Colgate University.....	Hamilton, N. Y.....	Baptist.....	George E. Merrill.....	1819	25	209	June	18	....		60		200		.....	20,000	.....
College City of N. Y.‖..	New York City.....	Non-sectarian....	Alexander S. Webb, LL. D..	1847	93	1,989	June	18	2,332	.....		.....		.....		.....	.....
Col. of Immac. Con.‡...	New Orleans, La....	Roman Catholic..	Rev. H. S. Maring, S. J.....		28	501	June	24	329	.....		.....		.....		1,000	.....
Colorado College.....	Colorado Sp'gs, Col.	Non-sectarian....	Wm. F. Slocum.....	1874	43	657	June	10	....		35		300		50	57,000	53,500
Columbia University....	New York City.....	Non-sectarian....	N. M. Butler, Ph.D., LL.D.	1754	385	2,835	June	10	18,434		150	387-	820	.....		564,238	997,075
Columbian University...	Washington, D. C...	Baptist.....	Rev. C. W. Needham.....	1821	165	1,372	June	1	4,608	100-	200	160-	240	.....		.....	.....
Concordia College.....	Fort Wayne, Ind...	Ger. Lutheran....	Joseph Schmidt.....	1839	8	185	June	24	824		40		72		50	.....	.....
Cornell College.....	Mount Vernon, Ia..	Methodist.....	W. F. King, A.M., D.D., LL.D.	1853	35	726	June	18	944	33-	44	140-	260	50-	75	18,155	42,436
Cornell University.....	Ithaca, N. Y.....	Non-sectarian....	J. G. Schurman, A.M, LL.D, D.Sc	1868	401	3,290	June	18	6,582	100-	150		225	25-	75	365,935	1,113,707
Cotner University.....	Bethany, Neb.....	Dis. of Christ....	W. P. Aylsworth, A. M., LL.D.	1889	14	250	June	10	200		12.50	45-	110	.....		.....	.....
Creighton University...	Omaha, Neb.....	Roman Catholic..	Rev. M. P. Dowling.....	1878	59	36	June	24	213		Free	175-	200	.....		.....	.....
Cumberland Univ.....	Lebanon, Tenn.....	Cumberland Pres.	D. E. Mitchell.....	1842	24	332	June	4	2,945		50		175	.....		12,000	18,000
Dakota University.....	Mitchell, S. D.....	Methodist.....	W. I. Graham, A. M., D. D..	1885	13	350	June	17	300		30		110		20	3,000	13,364
Dartmouth College.....	Hanover, N. H.....	Non-sectarian....	William J. Tucker.....	1769	52	686	June	24	7,000		110	250-	350	100-	200	145,000	180,000
Davidson College.....	Davidson, N. C....	Presbyterian.....	Henry L. Smith.....	1837	13	183	May	29	900		60		125		43	7,200	19,000
Defiance College.....	Defiance, Ohio.....	Christian.....	Wesley McReynolds.....	1850	12	125	June	23	....		30	130-	150	.....		25,000	3,000
Delaware College.....	Newark, Del.....	State.....	G. A. Hunter, M. A., Ph. D.	1833	19	114	June	17	399		60		175	50-	100	.....	43,000
Denison College.....	Granville, Ohio....	Baptist.....	Emory W. Hunt.....	1831	35	450	June	13	....		39		110		40	40,000	30,000
Denver University.....	Denver, Col.....	Methodist.....	H. A. Buctel, D. D., LL. D.	1864	172	1,400	June	17	877	30-	100	150-	200	.....		40,000	97,338
De Pauw University....	Greencastle, Ind...	Methodist.....	H. A. Gobin, LL. D.....	1837	31	620	June	10	2,115	35-	45		250	50-	80	30,000	41,000
Des Moines College.....	Des Moines, Ia....	Baptist.....	George D. Adams.....	1865	25	322	June	7	....		45	115-	150	.....		.....	.....
Detroit College.....	Detroit, Mich.....	Roman Catholic..	Rev. L. Kellinger, S. J.....	....	15	210	June	24	169		60		.....	.....		.....	7,248
Dickinson College‖.....	Carlisle, Pa.....	Methodist.....	G. E. Reed, LL. D., S. T. D.	1783	32	504	June	12	2,000	.....			250			14,000	54,000
Doane College.....	Crete, Neb.....	Congregational...	David B. Perry.....	1872	15	170	June	11	186		24		120		30	19,317	35,710
Drake University‖.....	Des Moines, Ia....	Church of Christ..	Hill M. Bell (acting).....	1891	102	1,820	June	11	....	42-	100	110-	150	.....		14,707	51,634
Drew Theol. Seminary..	Madison, N. J.....	Methodist.....	H. A. Buttz, D. D., LL. D..	1866	7	180	May	21	1,000	.....			110		15	10,000	35,000
Drury College.....	Springfield, Mo....	Congregational...	Homer T. Fuller.....	1873	20	400	June	11	320		50	120-	200		20	54,000	21,000
Earlham College.....	Richmond, Ind.....	Friends.....	R. L. Kelly.....	1847	21	300	June	10	540		65		150	.....		45,000	.....
Elmira College.....	Elmira, N. Y.....	Presbyterian.....	A. C. MacKenzie, D. D....	1855	20	200	June	10	530		100		225		20	500	30,000
Emory and Henry Col...	Emory, Va.....	Methodist.....	R. G. Waterhouse.....	1838	9	120	June	7	631		50		100		25	.....	.....
Emory College.....	Oxford, Ga.....	Methodist.....	James E. Dickey.....	1836	13	259	June	10	1,340		60		125		25	.....	.....
Emporia College.....	Emporia, Kan.....	Presbyterian.....	John C. Miller.....	1883	12	161	June	3	134		30		200	.....		.....	12,000
Erskine College.....	Due West, S. C....	Assoc. Ref. Pres..	Rev. F. Y. Pressly, D. D....	....	8	115	June	9	700		35		75		25	8,000	10,300
Eureka College.....	Eureka, Ill.....	Christian.....	Rebt. (E. Hieronymus.....	1855	15	225	June	18	500	40-	50		120	.....		90,000	.....
Ewing College.....	Ewing, Ill.....	Baptist.....	J. A. Leavitt, D.D., F.R.C.S.	1867	14	205	June	1	....		30	100-	130	.....		.....	.....
Fairmount College.....	Wichita, Kan.....	Congregational...	Nathan J. Morrison.....	1895	22	230	June	3	35		36	90-	115	75-	150	100,000	.....
Fargo College.....	Fargo, N. D.....		Rev. J. H. Morley, LL. D.,.	1888	11	170	June	17	12		30		160		75	6,000	10,000
Findlay College.....	Findlay, Ohio.....	Church of God..	Charles Manchester.....	1886	14	387	June	18	60		32		120	.....		30,000	54,000
Fisk University.....	Nashville, Tenn....	Am. Mission Assoc	Rev. J. G. Merrill, D. D....	1866	30	490	June	17	451		14		108	.....		25,000	23,000
Fort Worth University...	Fort Worth, Tex....	Methodist.....	O. L. Fisher, A. M., D. D..	1881	54	821	May	26	....	18-	50		150	.....		.....	41,500
Franklin & Marshall‖...	Lancaster, Pa.....	Reformed	J. S. Stahr, Ph. D., D. D..	1787	24	374	June	11	1,233	.....		129-	175		65	30,000	56,000
Franklin College.....	Franklin, Ind.....	Baptist.....	Rev. W. T. Stott, D.D., LL.D.	1834	11	200	June	18	346	39-	42	120-	150	.....		20,000	17,000
Franklin College.....	New Athens, O.....	Non-sectarian....	R. G. Campbell, A.M., D.D.	1825	10	100	June	25	700		40		140	.....		.....	.....
Furman University.....	Greenville, S. C....	Baptist.....	C. A. Judson, LL. D.....	1854	14	230	June	13	96		50		78		12	.....	.....
Gale College.....	Galesville, Wis.....	Lutheran.....	Lars M. Gimmestad.....	1844	6	50	June	12	....		40		80	.....		.....	.....
General Theol. Sem.‖....	New York City.....	Episcopal.....	Rev. P. K. Cady (acting)....	1817	17	145	May	27	1,536	.....			225			49,177	96,062
Geneva College.....	Beaver Falls, Pa...	Ref. Pres.....	William P. Johnston.....	1848	15	215	May	28	....		45	108-	150	50-	100	.....	12,000
Georgetown College.....	Georgetown, Ky....	Baptist.....	Rev. B. D. Gray, D. D....	1829	19	340	June	10	663		45	90-	140	25-	50	5,000	23,500
Georgetown University..	Washington, D. C..	Roman Catholic..	Rev. Jerome Dougherty, S. J.	1789	118	700	June	18	4,099		100		312		35	.....	.....
Girard College¶.....	Philadelphia, Pa...	Non-sectarian....	A. H. Fetteroff, Ph.D., LL.D.	1848	62	1,510	Febru'ry	1	1,700	.....		.....		.....		.....	1,217,314

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EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.—Continued.

Name of Institution.	Location.	Denominational Control.	President or Chairman of Faculty.	Organization.	Instructors.	Students.	Commencement.	Graduates.	Tuition.*	Living.	Other expenses.	Benefactions.	Income.†
Grant University	Athens and Chattanooga, Tenn	Methodist	Rev. J. H. Race A. M., D. D	1867	61	804	May 20	835	$18- 50	$100- 175	$25- 50	$43,000	$51,490
Greensboro College	Greensboro, N. C	Methodist	Mrs. Lucy H. Robertson	1838	13	125	May 26	948	50	130	4	.....	.....
Greer College	Hoopeston, Ill	Non-sectarian	J. M. Clary, A. B., LL. B	1891	10	213	July 30	200	30	96	.....	.....	8,000
Grove City Col	Grove City, Pa	Non-sectarian	Isaac C. Ketler	1876	18	630	June 18	650	45	110	.....	.....	.....
Guilford College	Greensboro, N. C	Friends	Lewis L. Hobbs	1837	10	200	May 26	116	52	100	5	8,000	20,000
Gustav. Adolphus Col	St. Peter, Minn	Lutheran	M. Whalston, A. M., Ph. D.	1862	21	339	May 28	399	30- 50	150	50	14,956	37,039
Hamilton College	Clinton, N. Y	Non-sectarian	M. W. Stryker, D. D., LL. D.	1812	20	200	June 25	2,406	75	350	.....	50,000	40,000
Hamline University	St. Paul, Minn	Methodist	G. H. Bridgeman, D.D., LL.D.	1854	67	445	June 11	534	36	108	20	.....	.....
Hampden-Sidney Col	Hampden-Sidney, Va	Presbyterian	Richard McIlwaine	1776	9	107	June 10	1,500	50	100- 200	50	.....	15,000
Hampton Institute§	Hampton, Va	Non-sectarian	H. B. Frissell, D. D., LL. D.	1868	80	1,155	.....	1,150	100	125	25	.....	.....
Hanover College‖	Hanover, Ind	Presbyterian	Rev. D. W. Fisher, D.D., LL.D.	1828	13	175	June 10	848	.....	125- 150	35- 75	.....	.....
Hartford Theol. Sem.‖	Hartford, Conn	Congregational	Rev. C. Hartranft, D. D.	1834	13	80	May 27	555	.....	125	.....	7,802	51,300
Harvard University	Cambridge, Mass	Non-sectarian	Charles W. Eliot	1636	533	4,264	June 24	28,488	150	650	.....	1,095,737	1,436,202
Haverford College	Haverford, Pa	Friends	I. Sharpless, Sc. D., LL. D.	1830	20	125	June 12	736	150	350	30	110,000	80,000
Heidelberg University	Tiffin, Ohio	Ref. Church	Rev. C. E. Miller, D. D.	1850	29	341	June 18	548	25	150	50	5,000	8,000
Hendrix College	Conway, Ark	Methodist	Rev. S. Anderson	1884	9	156	June 17	87	60	100	25	12,000	.....
Highland University	Highland, Kan	Presbyterian	A. A. Davis, A. B., A. M.	1857	8	58	June 4	80	25	120	3	2,300	2,800
Hillsdale College	Hillsdale, Mich	Free Will Baptist	Joseph W. Mauck	1855	17	310	June 18	967	25	75	75	3,936	12,327
Hiram College	Hiram, Ohio	Christian	J. A. Beattie, A. M., LL. D.	1850	21	270	June 25	500	48	120- 180	20	.....	18,000
Hiwassee College	Hiwassee, Tenn	Non-sectarian	J. E. Willis	1849	6	125	May 19	245	40	120	40	.....	.....
Hobart College	Geneva, N. Y	Episcopal	W. P. Dafoe, Ph.D., (acting)	1822	15	100	June 17	1,448	80	140	45	12,000	21,313
Holy Cross College	Worcester, Mass	Roman Catholic	Rev. Jos. F. Hanselman, S. J.	1843	29	370	June 25	838	60	230	20	6,000	.....
Hope College	Holland, Mich	Reform Church	G. J. Kollen, A.M., LL.D.	1866	13	250	June 17	300	18	150- 200	.....	.....	20,424
Howard College	Birmingham, Ala	Baptist	A. P. Montague	1841	10	125	May 20	.....	75	100	25	.....	.....
Howard Payne College	Brownwood, Tex	Baptist	James H. Grove	1890	10	200	May 27	62	40- 50	- 100	.....	2,000	7,000
Howard University ‖	Washington, D. C	Non-sectarian	J. E. Rankin, D.D., LL.D.	1867	60	900	June 30	1,600	.....	100	25	40,000	50,000
Illinois College	Jacksonville, Ill	Non-sectarian	C. W. Barnes	1829	18	150	.....	.....	50	125	.....	.....	.....
Illinois Wesleyan Univ	Bloomington, Ill	Methodist	Edgar M. Smith, M.A., D.D.	1850	36	1,406	June 18	1,115	40	150	60	5,000	36,000
Indiana University ‖	Bloomington, Ind	State	Dr. William L. Bryan	1820	70	1,285	June 24	2,489	.....	200- 300	.....	.....	150,000
Iowa College	Grinnell, Ia	Congregational	D. F. Bradley	1848	35	437	June 10	953	40- 55	250- 400	.....	1,000	48,000
Iowa State College ‖	Ames, Ia	State	E. W. Stanton (acting)	1868	67	1,209	June 3	1,189	.....	160	.....	.....	163,000
Iowa Wesleyan Univ	Mt. Pleasant, Ia	Methodist	J. W. Hancher	1844	27	515	Sept. 8	700	41	108	15	1,000	22,705
Jacob Tome Inst	Port Deposit, Md	Non-sectarian	A. W. Harris, Sc.D., LL.D.	1894	48	550	June 16	79	100	300	30	.....	.....
Jefferson College‡	Convent P. O., La	Roman Catholic	Rev. M. Thouvenin	.....	18	160	June 18	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,000
John B. Stetson Univ	De Land, Fla	Baptist	John F. Forbes	1883	43	429	May 26	182	66	156	.....	16,676	34,029
Johns Hopkins Univ	Baltimore, Md	Non-sectarian	I. Remsen, M.D., Ph.D., LL.D.	1876	144	694	June 9	1,422	150- 200	200 up	35- 50	.....	.....
Kansas Wesleyan Univ	Salina, Kan	Methodist	Wilbur F. Hoyt, A. B., B. S.	1886	24	98	June 4	108	37	37- 90	10	.....	.....
Kentucky University	Lexington, Ky	Disciples	Burris A. Jenkins, A.M., B.D.	1858	18	385	June 12	1,000	22	100	20	20,000	24,000
Kentucky Wesleyan Col	Winchester, Ky	Methodist	John L. Weber, D.D., Litt.D.	1866	13	175	May 26	209	50	150	50	2,000	.....
Kenyon College	Gambier, O	Episcopal	Wm. F. Pierce, M.A., L.H.D.	1825	26	213	June 24	775	75	350	.....	27,000	21,000
Keuka College	Keuka Park, N. Y	Free Baptist	Geo. H. Ball, A.M., D.D.	1892	14	176	June 24	5	36	125	.....	25,000	10,000
Knox College	Galesburg, Ill	Non-sectarian	Thomas McClelland, D.D.	1837	28	688	June 11	1,200	60	150- 225	.....	.....	.....
Lafayette College	Easton, Pa	Presbyterian	Rev. E. D. Warfield, LL.D.	1832	30	430	June 17	1,932	100	200- 440	20- 50	.....	52,000
La Grange College	La Grange, Mo	Baptist	Jere T. Muir	1858	12	160	June 4	250	40	100	30	1,500	5,000
Lane Tbecl. Seminary ‖	Cincinnati, O	Presbyterian	Rev. A. B. Riggs, D.D.	1829	5	26	Sept. 18	700	.....	135	.....	.....	24,000
La Salle College	Philadelphia, Pa	Roman Catholic	Brother Wolfred	1863	21	207	June 17	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lawrence University	Appleton, Wis	Methodist	Samuel Plantz	1847	31	473	June 25	563	6	125	20	14,000	32,000
Lebanon Valley College	Annville, Pa	United Brethren	Rev. H. U. Roop, A.M., Ph.D.	1866	29	451	June 18	398	50	135	10	30,000	50,000
Lehigh University	So. Bethlehem, Pa	Non-sectarian	Thomas M. Drown, LL.D.	1866	49	554	June 17	1,250	60- 125	175- 320	25- 50	.....	110,000
Leland Stanford, Jr.‖	Palo Alto, Cal	Non-sectarian	David S. Jordan	1891	130	1,295	May 27	1,479	.....	225- 300	.....	.....	500,000
Leland University ‖	New Orleans, La	Baptist	R. W. Perkins, Ph.D.	1870	43	1,270	May 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lenoir College	Hickory, N. C	Lutheran	Rev. R. L. Fritz, A.M.	.....	9	200	May 27	75	38	45- 75	15	5,000	3,500
Lenox College	Hopkinton, Ia	Presbyterian	Rev. F. W. Grossman	1856	14	160	June 11	270	39	150	.....	400	8,000
Liberty College	Glasgow, Ky	Baptist	Rev. J. H. Burnett	1875	10	159	May 28	96	20- 50	120	50	.....	.....
Lima College	Lima, O	Lutheran	Rev. S. P. Long, A.M.	1893	10	276	June 14	48	32- 40	110- 150	.....	20,000	.....
Lincoln College	Lincoln, Ill	Cum.-Pres	J. L. Goodnight, D.D.	1865	11	189	Sept. 9	311	10	150- 180	20	75,000	65,000
Louisiana State Univ.‖	Baton Rouge, La	Non-sectarian	Thomas D. Boyd	.....	27	364	June 3	288	.....	125	8- 35	33,000	57,000

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Lombard College	Galesburg, Ill.	Universalist	C. Elwood Nash	1851	20	215	June	4	400		50	100-	150	15-	30	7,500	20,000
Macalester College	St. Paul, Minn.	Presbyterian	James Wallace	1884	14	190	June	10	114		42		225		25	16,000	17,000
Manhattan College	New York City	Roman Catholic	Brother Jerome	1853	25	265	June	25	700		100		250				
Marietta College	Marietta, O.	Non-sectarian	Alfred T. Perry, D.D.	1835	20	270	June	10	850		50	125-	175	25-	30		
Maryville College	Maryville, Tenn.	Presbyterian	Samuel T. Wilson, D.D.	1819	18	371	May	27	400		18	50-	75			2,000	22,000
Mass. Agricultural Col.	Amherst, Mass.	State	Henry H. Goodell	1863	21	224	June	19	587				160		120	5,000	65,000
Mass. Inst. Techn'gy	Boston, Mass.	Non-sectarian	Henry S. Pritchett, LL.D.	1865	189	1,277	June	9	2,713		200			30-	40	147,808	367,833
McCormack Th. Sem.	Chicago, Ill.	Presbyterian	Rev. Geo. L. Robinson, Ph.D.	1830	10	120	May	7	1,749				250		16	92,000	30,000
McKendree College	Lebanon, Ill.	Methodist	M. H. Chamberlin, D.D.	1828	14	213	June	12	976		36	136-	150		40	66,000	6,520
McMinnville College	McMinnville, Ore.	Baptist	H. L. Boardman	1858	9	160	June	24	120		30		150			1,000	7,500
Mercer University	Macon, Ga.	Baptist	P. D. Pollock, A.M., LL.D.	1837	16	270	June	11	800		55		90		25	60,000	20,000
Miami University	Oxford, O.	Non-sectarian	Guy P. Benton, A.M., D.D.	1824	30	230	June	11	1,200				200		25		65,000
Michigan Agric. Col.	Lansing, Mich.		J. Le M. Snyder, A.M., Ph.D.	1857	60	850	June	19	910			100-	150	50-	100		225,000
Middlebury College	Middlebury, Vt.	Non-sectarian	Ezra Brainard	1800	11	120	June	24	1,576		80		145		45	400	25,000
Midland College	Atchison, Kan.	Evan'l Lutheran	Rev. Jacob A. Clutz, D.D.	1887	15	160	June	11	70	30-	40	150-	175			853	14,752
Milligan College	Milligan, Tenn.	Christian	Josephus Hopwood	1882	9	200	May	21	139	30-	36	75-	110	10-	30		4,250
Mills College‡	Seminary Park, Cal.	Non-sectarian	Mrs. C. T. Mills	1871	29	210	May	21	581		400				10		
Millsaps College	Jackson, Miss.	Methodist	Rev. W. B. Murrah, D.D.	1892	12	250	June	9	155		30		125			40,000	12,000
Milton College	Milton, Wis.	Seventh Day Bap.	Wm. C. Daland, A.M., D.D.	1867	13	125	June	25	306		40		150		50	2,538	13,350
Miss. A. & M. C.	Agricult'l Col., Miss	Non-sectarian	J. C. Hardy	1878	27	604	June	3	326				75		60		115,510
Mississippi College	Clinton, Miss.	Baptist	Rev. W. F. Lawrey, D.D.	1826	8	273	May	26	354		35		110		30	17,000	12,000
Missouri Valley Col.	Marshall, Mo.	Cum. Pres	William H. Black	1889	14	363	May	28	108	36-	50	120-	160				
Monmouth College	Monmouth, Ill.	United Pres	Russell Graham (acting)	1856	20	359	June	10	1,159		40		250			15,000	21,000
Moore's Hill College	Moore's Hill, Ind.	Methodist	Chas. W. Lewis, D.D.	1853	10	186	June	15	285		30	150-	200	10-	25	6,000	7,000
Morningside College	Sioux City, Ia.	Methodist	W. S. Lewis, A.M., D.D.	1890	30	475	June	18			39	120-	160			13,925	26,786
Morris Brown College	Atlanta, Ga.	A. M. E.	J. M. Henderson, A.M., D.D.	1880	18	512	June	3	65		10		60		10		15,000
Mt. Angel College	Mt. Angel, Ore.	Roman Catholic	T. Dominic, O.S.B.	1887	22	129	June	23	120		30		170		20		
Mt. Holyoke College	South Hadley, Mass.	Non-sectarian	Mary E. Woolley, M.A., Litt. D., L. H. D.	1837	53	611	June	24	1,904		100	150-	180	75-	100	8,000	159,000
Mt. St. Mary's Col.‡	Emmetsburg, Md.	Roman Catholic	Wm. L. O'Hara, A.M., LL.D	1808	25	200			550		314						
Mt. Union College	Alliance, O.	Methodist	Albert B. Riker, A.M., D.D.	1846	23	521	June	18	2,492		45	150-	200				18,000
Muhlenberg College	Allentown, Pa.	Lutheran	Rev. Theodore L. Seip, D.D.	1867	12	150	June	18	2,531	40-	75	117-	150	15-	25	6,533	16,764
Muskingum College	New Concord, O.	United Pres	Jesse Johnson	1837	13	230	June	18	455		41		90		34	4,500	10,000
Nebraska Wesleyan Univ	University Pl., Neb.	Methodist	De Witt Huntington	1887	26	594	June	10	261		27		150			1,000	16,000
Nevada State Univ.	Reno, Nev.	Non-sectarian	Jos. E. Stubbs, D. D., LL. D.	1886	34	300	June	3	181				150				
Newberry College	Newberry, S. C.	Lutheran	George B. Cromer	1858	8	167	June	10	260		40	80-	100				7,000
New Orleans Univ.	New Orleans, La.	Methodist	Fred'k H. Knight, Ph.D.	1874	30	563	May	26	45				90			5,000	15,000
Newton Theol. Inst.	Newton Centre, Mass	Baptist	Rev. Nathan E. Wood, D.D.	1825	8	58	June	11	1,450				125		50		38,000
New Windsor	New Windsor, Md.	Presbyterian	Rev. Jas. Fraser, Ph.D.		8	50	June	10			45	150-	200				
New York University	New York City	Non-sectarian	H. M. MacCracken	1831	212	200	June	3	17,942		100	200-	300		50	174,345	250,000
Niagara University‡	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Roman Catholic	Very Rev. W. F. Likly, C. M.	1856	20	200	June	23	600		220				50	7,000	60,000
Nor. C. Ag. & Mh. Arts	West Raleigh, N. C.	Non-sectarian	George T. Winston, LL.D.	1889	32	400	May	27	161		20		150			25,000	63,145
North Carolina College	Mt. Pleasant, N. C.	Lutheran	Rev. L. E. Busby, D.D.	1852	2	56	June	1	70	18-	36	60-	80		20		2,800
Northern Illinois Col	Fulton, Ill.	Non-sectarian	J. E. Bittinger	1861	8	150	June	12	1,500		40		100		25		6,000
Northwestern College	Mapierville, Ill.	Evangelican Ass.	H. J. Kirkhoefer, Ph.D.	1861	20	370	June	18	297		42		125		35	5,000	25,000
Northwestern University	Evans. & Chic., Ill.	Methodist	E. J. James, Ph. D., LL. D.	1851	281	2,414	June	18	10,036		70		332		18	33,472	384,797
Northwestern University	Watertown, Wis.	Lutheran	A. F. Ernst	1865	10	145	June	16	247		50	125-	250	15-	25		
Norwegian Lutheran Col	Decorah, Ia.	Lutheran	Rev. C. K. Preus	1861	11	197	June	17	398		20		80		38		
Oberlin College	Oberlin, Ohio	Non-sectarian	H. C. King (Dean)	1833	84	1,450	June	24	3,600		75	110-	200		100	400,000	560,000
Ogden College	Bowling Green, Ky.	Non-sectarian	Wm. A. Oberchain, A.M.	1877	5	80	June	11	52		25	100-	140	25-	40		8,077
Ohio State University	Columbus, O.	State	Wm O. Thompson	1872	130	1,506	June	24									387,000
Ohio University	Athens, O.	Non-sectarian	Alston Ellis, Ph.D., LL.D.	1804	39	420	June	18	540			140-	175		30		4,000
Ohio Wesleyan Univ	Delaware, O.	Methodist	Jas. W. Bashford	1844	71	1,600	June	18	4,413			175-	225		12	208,709	75,600
Oregon Agric. Col.	Corvallis, Ore.	Non-sectarian	Thomas M. Gatch	1870	30	488	June	17	428			150-	200		10		83,810
Ottawa University	Ottawa, Kan.	Baptist	J. D. S. Riggs, Ph.D., L.H.D	1865	23	630	June	10	238		30	125-	200			15,000	30,000
Otterbein University	Westerville, O.	United Brethren	George Scott	1847	30	356	June	17	581		30	150-	200		50	45,000	13,000
Ouachita College	Arkadelphia, Ark.	Baptist	John W. Conger	1886	25	416	June	4	166	40-	50		125			1,500	23,000
Oxford College	Oxford, O.	Non-sectarian	Miss Fannie R. Robinson	1849	20	145	June	3	800		50		230				
Pacific College	Newberg, Ore.	Friends	H. E. McGrew	1891	8	115	June	24	37		35		115		25	2,000	5,000
Pacific University	Forest Grove, Ore.	Congregational	Wm. N. Ferrill, LL. D.	1854	15	209	June	17	160		50	110-	175			750	
Palmer University	Muncie, Ind.	Non-sectarian	J. R. H. Latchaw, A.M., D.D.	1902	18	200	June	24			40	150-	300	25-	40		
Park College	Parkville, Mo.	Presbyterian	Lowell M. McAfee	1875	21	408	June	25	449	15-	30	75-	200			25,000	
Parsons College	Fairfield, Ia.	Presbyterian	F. W. Hinitt, Ph.D., D.D.	1875	19	259	June	5	289		41	175-	225				14,000
Peabody Nor. College	Nashville, Tenn.	Non-sectarian	James D. Porter, LL.D.	1874	31	557	May	27	2,280				240		12		70,000
Penn College	Oskaloosa, Ia.	Friends	A. Rosenberger	1873	15	364	June	17	271		40		160			15,000	
Pennsylvania College	Pittsburg, Pa.	Presbyterian	Chalmus Martin, A.M., D.D.	1870	26	225	June	8			100	225-	300		25		40 000
Pennsylvania College	Gettysburg, Pa.	Lutheran	H. W. McKnight	1832	15	265	June	11	1,264		56	95-	180			13,000	24,000

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EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.—Continued.

Name of institution.	Location.	Denominational control.	President or chairman of faculty.	Organization.	Instructors.	Students.	Commencement.	Graduates.	Tuition.	Living.	Other expenses.	Benefactions.	Income
Penna. Military Col.†	Chester, Pa.	Non-sectarian	Charles E. Hyatt	1862	14	153	June 17	389	$500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Penna. State College ‖	State College, Pa.	Non-sectarian	Geo. W. Atherton, LL.D.	1859	48	461	June 17	579	.....	$250-300	.....	$220,000	$137,992
Philander Smith Col.	Little Rock, Ark.	Methodist	Rev. J. M. Cox, D.D.	1877	15	464	May 21	93	12	75	$7	.....	5,136
Pike College	Bowling Green, Mo.	Non-sectarian	William A. Cate	1881	9	125	May 27	....	40	120	.....	6,000	.....
Pittsburg College	Pittsburg, Pa.	Roman Catholic	M. A. Hehir, C. S. Sp.	....	22	250	June 19	230	60	250	50	.....	8,000
Polytechnic Institute	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Non-sectarian	Henry S. Snow, LL.D.	1854	55	650	June 17	....	120-200	280	.....	.....	.....
Pomona College	Claremont, Cal.	Congregational	George A. Gates	1888	17	250	June 24	99	60	200	50	13,500	33,750
Pratt Institute	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Non-sectarian	Charles M. Pratt	1887	113	3,183	June 18	2,382	45-75	280	15	.....	285,654
Presbyterian Col., S. C.	Clinton, S. C.	Presbyterian	Alman E. Spencer	1880	6	60	June 7	72	40	75	10	.....	.....
Princeton Theol. Sem. ‖	Princeton, N. J.	Presbyterian	F. L. Patton, D.D., LL.D.	1812	13	172	May 5	4,973	.....	160	40	39,297	131,146
Princeton University	Princeton, N. J.	Non-sectarian	Woodrow Wilson	1746	101	1,400	June 10	8,733	150	300	50	.....	.....
Pritchett College	Glasgow, Mo.	Non-sectarian	Rev. C. W. Hemenway, Ph.D	1868	10	100	June 4	142	36-46	150	10-20	.....	7,500
Proseminar College ‡	Elmhurst, Ill.	Ger. Evangelical	Rev. D. Ivion, D.D.	1871	7	97	June 17	657	150	.....	6	2,180	19,975
Purdue University	Lafayette, Ind.	State	W. E. Stone, Ph.D.	1874	87	1,300	June 10	1,346	25	300	.....	70,000	184,000
Radcliffe College	Cambridge, Mass.	Non-sectarian	Agnes Irwin	1879	97	456	June 23	494	200	275-375	5	45,000	93,130
Randolph-Macon College	Ashland, Va.	Methodist	Robt. E. Blackwell	1830	10	130	June 11	600	75	250	50	11,000	20,000
Randolph-Macon College	Lynchburg, Va.	Methodist	William W. Smith	1893	26	286	June 9	52	75	160	15	3,101	35,000
Rensselaer Poly. Inst.	Troy, N. Y.	Non-sectarian	Palmer C. Ricketts	1824	22	250	June 17	1,301	200	190-370	30	15,000	73,000
Richmond College	Richmond, Va.	Baptist	F. W. Boatwright, LL.D.	1832	17	210	June 16	789	70	160	20	65,000	30,000
Rio Grande College	Rio Grande, O.	Free Baptist	John M. Davis	1876	7	116	June 11	59	28	80-100	20-50	.....	5,900
Ripon College	Ripon, Wis.	Non-sectarian	Richard C. Hughes, D.D.	1851	16	158	June 20	264	40	200-300	.....	.....	19,400
Roanoke College	Salem, Va.	Lutheran	J. D. Dreher, A.M., Ph.D.	1853	11	164	June 10	510	50	100-150	12	8,000	14,000
Rock Hill College ‡	Ellicott City, Md.	Roman Catholic	Brother Abraham	1856	15	130	June 19	145	200	.....	25	.....	22,000
Roger Williams Univ.	Nashville, Tenn.	Baptist	Rev. P. B. Guernsey, A.M.	1863	14	250	May 20	394	8-12	81	5	.....	.....
Rollins College	Winter Park, Fla.	Non-sectarian	Rev. George M. Ward, D.D.	1885	20	200	May 28	....	52	138	.....	15,000	.....
Rose Poly. Institute	Terre Haute, Ind.	Non-sectarian	Carl L. Mees	1874	21	175	June 11	330	100	250	25	.....	50,000
Rutgers College	New Brunswick, N. J.	Non-sectarian	Austin Scott, Ph.D., LL.D.	1766	29	224	June 17	2,085	100-130	180-240	.....	.....	.....
Rutherford College	Burke Co., N. C.	Methodist	Rev. Charles C. Weaver	....	6	163	May 28	....	80	75	.....	.....	.....
San Fran. Theol. Sem. ‖	San Anselmo, Cal.	Presbyterian		1871	6	18	April 30	119	.....	200	.....	.....	78,545
Santa Clara College ‡	Santa Clara, Cal.	Roman Catholic	Rev. Robt. C. Kenna, S. J.	....	26	209	June 3	412	350	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scio College	Scio, O.	Methodist	James H. Beal	1866	24	346	June 20	1,272	36	100	.....	.....	.....
Scotia Seminary ‖	Concord, N. C.	Presbyterian	D. J. Satterfield, D.D.	1870	17	283	June 10	546	.....	45	15	11,000	16,000
Seton Hall College ‡	South Orange, N. J.	Roman Catholic	Rev. John A. Stafford	1856	8	150	June 10	332	380	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shaw University	Raleigh, N. C.	Baptist	Charles F. Meserve, LL.D.	1865	25	416	May 7	....	12-60	50-60	10-20	4,655	30,527
Shurtleff College	Upper Alton, Ill.	Baptist	Stanley A. McKay	1835	17	198	.....	....	60	160	25	7,022	20,891
Simpson College	Indianola, Ia.	Methodist	Charles E. Shelton	1867	38	836	June 11	301	40	175	50	18,545	38,182
Smith College	Northampton, Mass.	Non-sectarian	L. C. Seelye, D.D., LL.D.	1875	92	1,048	June 23	2,400	100	300	.....	220,000	.....
South Carolina College	Columbia, S. C.	Non-sectarian	Benj. Sloan, acting president	1801	16	200	June 10	2,325	40	123	17	.....	34,116
So. Bap. Theo. Sem. ‖	Louisville, Ky.	Baptist	E. Y. Mullins, D.D., LL.D.	1859	8	250	June 2	650	.....	125	.....	7,000	25,000
Southern University	Greensboro, Ala.	Methodist	Rev. S. M. Hosmer, D.D.	1856	10	135	June 10	381	50	90-135	9	.....	17,918
Southwestern Bap. Univ	Jackson, Tenn.	Baptist	G. M. Savage, A.M., LL.D.	1845	21	301	June 4	314	60	90	20	12,500	.....
Southwestern Pres. Univ	Clarksville, Tenn.	Presbyterian	Geo. Summey, D.D., LL.D.	1875	13	89	June 10	410	25	120-180	16	.....	19,500
Southwestern University	Georgetown, Tex.	Methodist	R. S. Hyer, A.M., LL.D.	1873	22	438	June 1	448	60	150	.....	2,300	23,000
Southwest Kansas Col.	Winfield, Kas.	Methodist	F. C. Demorest	1885	15	297	June 3	100	37	100-125	25-30	.....	9,200
Spring Hill Col†	Spring Hill, Ala.	Roman Catholic	Rev. W. J. Tyrrell, S.J.	1836	20	160	June 20	700	300	.....	.....	.....	.....
State Col. of Ky.	Lexington, Ky.	State	J. K. Patterson, Ph.D., LL.D.	1865	55	594	June 4	295	25	70-140	75	.....	105,000
State Univ. of Iowa	Iowa City, Ia.	Non-sectarian	Geo. E. McLean, Ph.D., LL.D	1847	164	1,512	June 17	6,130	25-100	150-350	.....	5,099	282,268
State Univ. of Ky.	Louisville, Ky.	Baptist	Rev. C. L. Purce, D.D.	1879	9	194	May 14	450	100	.....	.....	3,000	8,000
St. Anselm's Col†	Manchester, N. H.	Roman Catholic	Abbot Hilary, D.D., O.S.B.	1889	22	95	June 18	46	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Benedict's Col.	Atchison, Kas.	Roman Catholic	Rt. Rev. I. Wolf, O.S.B.	1858	26	145	June 17	....	60	140	50-75	.....	.....
St. Bonaventure's Col	Allegany, N. Y.	Roman Catholic	Rev. Jos. F. Butler, O.F.M.	....	18	205	June 18	1,500	200	130	50	.....	41,000
St. Charles Col.	Ellicott City, Md.	Roman Catholic	Chas. B. Schrantz, S.S.	1848	17	250	June 30	....	180	250	.....	.....	.....
St. Francis Xavier Col.	New York City	Roman Catholic	Rev. David W. Hearn, S.J.	1847	36	690	June 22	700	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stevens Inst. of Tech.	Hoboken, N. J.	Non-sectarian	A. C. Humphreys, M.E.	1870	21	260	June 18	987	155-225	250-375	50	165,000	65,000
St. Ignatius Col.	San Francisco, Cal.	Roman Catholic	Rev. John P. Frieden, S.J.	1855	21	280	June 3	....	40-64	.....	15	.....	.....
St. John's Col.	Annapolis, Md.	Non-sectarian	Thomas Fell, Ph.D., LL.D.	1789	10	150	June 17	687	75	200	25	64,000	25,000
St. John's Col.	Washington, D. C.	Roman Catholic	Brother Abdes	1865	10	161	June 17	150	60-100	.....	10	.....	12,000
St. John's Col.	Fordham, N. Y. City	Roman Catholic	Rev. Geo. A. Pettit, S.J.	1841	41	414	June 17	....	60	290	50	12,000	89,600
St. John's Univ†	Collegeville, Minn.	Roman Catholic	Peter Engel, O.S.B.	1857	25	300	.....	839	200	.....	25-50	.....	.....

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St. Lawrence Univ.	Canton, N. Y.	Universalist	Almon Gunnison, D.D., LL.D	1858	14	150	June	28	1,000		50	225		20,000	35,000
St. Louis Univ.	St. Louis, Mo.	Roman Catholic	Rev. W. B. Rogers, S.J.	1829	32	482	June	21	1,091		60	240		2,000	14,000
St. Mary's Col.	St. Marys, Kas.	Roman Catholic	Rev. Jas. McCabe, S. J.	1869	30	298	June	17	335		60	300			
St. Mary's Col.	St. Marys, Ky.	Roman Catholic	Rev. David Fennessy, C. R.	1821	10	110	June	16	74		30	140	15		13,500
St. Mary's Col.	Belmont, N. C.	Roman Catholic	Rev. Leo. Haid, D.D., O.S.B.		14	115	June	16	152		100		25	5,000	
St. Olaf Col.	Northfield, Minn.	Lutheran	J. N. Kildahl	1874	17	307	June	9	87		15	150		13,000	20,137
St. Stephen's Col.	Annandale, N. Y.	Episcopal	Rev. L. T. Cole, Ph. D.	1860	9	48	June	18	336			225		12,085	28,922
St. Thomas Col.	Villanova, Pa.	Roman Catholic	Rev. L. A. Delurey, O.S.A.	1842	22	225	June	20			250				
St. Viateur's Col.	Bourbonnais, Ill.	Roman Catholic	Rev. M. J. Marsile, C.S.V.		30	230	June	20	400		200				40,000
St. Vincent's Col.	Los Angeles, Cal.	Roman Catholic	Rev. J. S. Glass, C.M., D.D.	1865	17	160	June	23	140		45	200	10		
St. Vincent's Col.	Beatty, Conn.	Roman Catholic	Rt. Rev. Leander Schners		35	280	June	23			60	140			
Susquehanna Univ.	Selinsgrove, Pa.	Lutheran	Geo. W. Enders, D.D.		20	200	June	17	200		50	85	25	4,000	12,000
Swarthmore Col.	Swarthmore, Pa.	Friends	Jos. Swain, LL. D.	1869	23	206			625		150	250	50		
Syracuse Univ.	Syracuse, N. Y.	Methodist	Rev. J. R. Day, S.T.D., LL.D.	1871	160	1,806	June	10	3,241	108-	135	165- 200	85- 200	567,992	812,324
Tabor College	Tabor, Ia.	Congregational	John Gordon, A. M., D.D.	1857	15	181	June	18	207		39	125	35	10,000	20,000
Talladega College	Talladega, Ala.	Congregational	Rev. G. W. Andrews, D.D.	1867	26	534	June	9	203		9	70	15	25,000	32,000
Tarkio College	Tarkio, Mo.	U. Presbyterian	Jos. A. Thompson, D.D.	1883	17	249	June	18	185	30-	42	100- 140	20- 40	5,013	21,032
Taylor University	Upland, Mo.	Methodist	John H. Shilling (acting)	1893	18	250	June	10	200		40	80	20	8,000	15,000
Teachers College	New York City	Non-sectarian	Nicholas M. Butler	1887	120	2,500	June	10	1,000		150	500- 800		600,000	300,000
Texas Christian Univ.	Waco, Tex.	Disciples	Ely V. Zollets, A. M., LL.D.		21	300	June	10	195		50	125	25	25,000	30,000
Thiel College	Greenville, Pa.	Lutheran	Thos. B. Roth, D. D.	1870	10	148	June	18	291		50	100			10,000
Throop Poly. Inst.	Pasadena, Cal.	Non-sectarian	W. A. Edwards, LL. D.	1891	30	411	June	11	170		75	220	8- 20	23,026	31,000
Trinity College	Hartford, Conn.	Episcopal	Geo. W. Smith	1824	25	131	June	24	1,350		100	300- 400	140- 175		53,000
Trinity College	Durham, N. C.	Methodist	John C. Kilgo	1853	22	176	June	10	554		50	75- 125	17	115,000	40,480
Tufts College	Medford, Mass.	Universalist	Elmer H. Capen	1855	148	900	June	10	1,600	100-	125	175- 200		4,000	160,000
Tulane University	New Orleans, La.	Non-sectarian	C. A. Alderman, D.C.L., LL.D.	1834	86	1,223	May	28	5,432		85	140	30		129,000
Tuskegee Institute	Tuskegee, Ala.	Non-sectarian	Booker T. Washington	1881	90	1,384	May	28	749			64			341,000
Union Christian Col.	Merom, Ind.	Christian	Rev. L. J. Aldrich, D. D.	1859	11	213	June	10	235		33	120		50,000	14,000
Union College	Barbourville, Ky.	Methodist	Jas. P. Faulkner	1886	8	122	June	1			36	100	25	4,000	8,500
Union College	College View, Neb.	7th Day Advent	L. A. Hooper	1891	25	415	Sept.	17	177		36	90	18		30,305
Union College	Schenectady, N. Y.	Non-sectarian	Andrew V. V. Raymond	1795	22	195	June	10	5,250		75	150- 200	50- 100	56,398	40,000
Union Theolog. Sem.	New York City	Non-sectarian	Rev. Chas. C. Hall, D. D.	1836	17	124	May	19	1,982			250	50		
Univ. of Alabama	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	Non-sectarian	John W. Abercrombie	1831	45	396	June	3	1,809	40-	100	100- 200	25- 50		48,000
Univ. of Arizona	Tucson, Ariz.	Non-sectarian	Frank G. Adams, A. M.	1891	19	215	June	4	28			140	50		54,000
Univ. of Arkansas	Fayetteville, Ark.	Non-sectarian	Henry S. Hastzog, S. S. D.	1872	35	609	June	18	296			85- 135	30		70,000
Univ. of California	Berkeley, Cal.	Non-sectarian	Benj. I. Wheeler, Ph.D., LL.D.	1868	481	4,006			4,864			225- 270			560,000
Univ. of Chicago	Chicago, Ill.	Baptist	W. R. Harper, PhD., DD., LL.D	1891	276	4,550			1,500		160	180		2,668,534	929,534
Univ. of Cincinnati	Cincinnati, O.	Non-sectarian	Howard Ayres	1819	165	1,315	June	27	602		75	200- 300	60	50,000	147,292
Univ. of Colorado	Boulder, Col.	State	Jas. H. Baker, M. A., LL. D.	1876	103	862	June	4	866			135	100		80,000
Univ. of Georgia	Athens, Ga.	Non-sectarian	Walter B. Hill	1801	130	1,800	June	18	3,328			125		6,000	221,462
Univ. of Idaho	Moscow, Idaho	State	James A. MacLean	1889	25	350	June	12	75			250			55,000
Univ. of Illinois	Urbana, Ill.	State	Andrew S. Draper, LL. D.	1868	298	2,932	June	10		0-	105	180	50		779,138
Univ. of Kansas	Lawrence, Kas.	State	Frank Strong	1866	80	1,233	June	10	1,977			120- 600	10- 60		135,000
Univ. of Maine	Orono, Me.	Non-sectarian	Geo. E. Fellows, Ph. D.	1865	53	411	June	10	793		30	140- 160	50	694	105,680
Univ. of Michigan	Ann Arbor, Mich.	Non-sectarian	James B. Angell	1837	245	3,709	June	18	18,859	30-	70	180			706,900
Univ. of Minnesota	Minneapolis, Minn.	Non-sectarian	Cyrus Northrop, LL. D.	1868	295	3,656	June	4	4,168	15-	100	200- 500		50,000	425,000
Univ. of Mississippi	Univ. P. O., Miss.	State	Robt. B. Fulton, LL. D.	1848	18	257	June	10	1,600			90- 150	30- 50	2,000	52,000
Univ. of Missouri	Columbia, Mo.	Non-sectarian	Richard H. Jesse, LL. D.	1840	84	1,681	June	3	2,700			140- 200	5		420,000
Univ. of Montana	Missoula, Mont.	State	Oscar J. Craig, Ph. D.	1895	14	230	June	10	41			200	25		85,795
Univ. of Nashville	Nashville, Tenn.	Non-sectarian	Jas. D. Porter, LL. D.	1785	64	1,195	May	27		16-	65	160		25,000	120,000
Univ. of Nebraska	Lincoln, Neb.	Non-sectarian	E. Benjamin Andrews	1869	178	2,280	June	11				250			
Univ. of New Mexico	Albuquerque, N. M.	State	W. G. Tight	1892	12	85	June	19	35			120			20,000
Univ. of North Carolina	Chapel Hill, N. C.	State	F. P. Venable	1795	58	651	June	3	2,500		60	90- 135	50- 100		78,000
Univ. of North Dakota	University, N. D.	Non-sectarian	Webster Merrifield	1883	30	374	June	18	180			145			66,000
Univ. of Notre Dame	Notre Dame, Ind.	Roman Catholic	Rev. A. Morrissey, C. S. C.	1842	60	400	June	17			100	200	50		
Univ. of Oklahoma	Norman, Okla.	Territorial	David R. Boyd	1892	27	40	June	7	20			200			50,000
Univ. of Oregon	Eugene, Ore.	Non-sectarian	Prince L. Campbell	1872	60	470	June	18	800		12	150- 300			59,000
Univ. of the Pacific	San Jose, Cal.	Methodist	Eli McClish	1852	21	225	May	21	500		10	99			17,000
Univ. of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	Non-sectarian	Chas. A. Harrison, LL. D.	1740	372	2,573	June	17	20,057	100-	200	350- 500	40	936,851	458,129
Univ. of Rochester	Rochester, N. Y.	Baptist	Rush Rhees, D. D., LL. D.	1850	20	246	June	17	1,401		81	300			51,000
Univ. of South Cal.	Los Angeles, Cal.	Methodist	Geo. F. Bovard, A. M., D. D.	1880	102	617	June	11	280		62	250	14- 80	5,000	14,000
Univ. of South Dakota	Vermillion, S. D.	Non-sectarian	Garrett Droppers	1882	28	405	June	17	240		12	200	30		50,000
Univ. of the South	Sewanee, Tenn.	Episcopal	B. S. Wiggins, M. A., S. S. D.	1868	41	537			663		100	200	40	19,272	52,000
Univ. of Tennessee	Knoxville, Tenn.	Non-sectarian	C. W. Dabney, Ph. D., LL. D.	1794	82	618	June	16			60	120- 250	60		86,848
Univ. of Texas	Austin, Tex.	Non-sectarian	Wm. L. Prather, LL. D.	1883	97	1,150	June	10	1,232			170- 250			170,750
Univ. of Utah	Salt Lake City, Utah	State	Jos. T. Kingsbury, Ph. D.	1850	33	777	June	3	623			100- 225	10- 30	2,560	96,500
Univ. of Vermont	Burlington, Vt.	Non-sectarian	M. H. Buckham, D.D., LL.D.	1791	64	570	June	24	3,938		80	150- 200	50	10,000	97,492

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EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.—Continued.

Name of Institution.	Location.	Denominational Control.	President or Chairman of Faculty.	Organization.	Instructors.	Students.	Commencement.	Graduates.	Tuition.	Living.	Other expenses.	Benefactions.	Income.
Univ. of Virginia	Charlottesville, Va.	Non-sectarian	P. B. Barringer, M.D., LL.D.	1825	56	620	Sept. 15	....	63- 100	180	45	.....	157,169
Univ. of Washington‖	Seattle, Wash.	State	Thos. F. Kane (acting)	1862	35	601	June 11	387	.....	200	.....	.....	80,000
Univ. of Wisconsin	Madison, Wis.	Non-sectarian	Edward Birge, Ph. D., LL. D.	1848	187	2,810	June 14	4,806	0- 30	250	25	.....	575,000
Univ. of Wooster	Wooster, O.	Presbyterian	L. E. Holden, D. D., LL. D.	1869	32	420	June 18	1,050	45	200- 250	12	400,000	23,000
Univ. Training School	Granbury, Tex.	.....	J. M. Fletcher	....	5	50	.....	.....	45	110	20	.....	.....
Univ. of Wyoming‖	Laramie, Wyo.	State	Elmer E. Smiley, D. D.	1887	17	176	June 19	104	.....	250- 400	.....	.....	80,000
Upper Iowa University	Fayette, Ia.	Methodist	.....	1857	24	376	June 18	470	38	130	2	36,000	17,000
Ursinus College	Collegeville, Pa.	Reformed	Henry F. Spangle, D. D.	1869	24	170	June 10	425	100	150	25	14,056	33,267
U. S. Military Academy‖	West Point, N. Y.	Government	Col. A. L. Mills	1802	75	521	June 12	4,120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. Naval Academy‖	Annapolis, Md.	Government	Com. Richard Wainwright	1845	67	445	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah Agricultural Col‖	Logan, Utah	Non-sectarian	Wm. J. Kerr, B. S., D. Sc.	1888	47	516	.....	70	.....	135	.....	.....	141,134
Vanderbilt University	Nashville, Tenn.	Methodist	J. H. Kirkland	1872	100	800	June 16	3,750	100	200	25- 100	30,000	125,000
Vassar College	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Non-sectarian	Jas. M. Taylor, D. D., LL. D.	1861	72	799	June 10	2,015	100	300	.....	.....	.....
Vincennes University	Vincennes, Ind.	Non-sectarian	Jas. E. Manchester, D. Sc.	1806	10	154	June 18	215	21- 47	150	.....	.....	7,000
Virginia Military Inst.	Lexington, Va.	Non-sectarian	Scott Shipp, LL. D.	1839	20	241	June 26	1,814	75	200	90	35,000	100,000
Virginia Poly. Inst‖	Blacksburg, Va.	State	John M. McBryde	1871	35	472	June 18	.....	.....	185- 210	.....	.....	60,000
Wabash College	Crawfordsville, Ind.	Non-sectarian	Wm. P. Kane, D. D., LL. D.	1831	15	200	June 17	1,600	25	200	.....	.....	.....
Wake Forest College	Wake Forest, N. C.	Baptist	Chas. E. Taylor	1833	16	284	May 24	727	60	100- 200	25- 50	.....	31,330
Walden University	Nashville, Tenn.	Methodist	J. B. Hamilton, D. D.	1867	38	793	May 15	587	12- 40	65- 85	25	7,500	36,450
Washburn College	Topeka, Kan.	Congregational	Rev. N. Plass, A. M., D. D.	1865	60	430	June 10	292	40- 72	150	.....	65,000	26,000
Washington Agri. Col‖	Pullman, Wash.	State	Enoch A. Bryan	1892	50	721	June 18	116	.....	150	50- 100	.....	80,000
Wash. & Jefferson Col.	Washington, Pa.	Presbyterian	Rev. J. D. Moffat, D.D., LL.D.	1802	24	370	June 24	4,000	60	300	.....	400,000	34,000
Wash. & Lee Univ.	Lexington, Va.	Non-sectarian	Geo. H. Denny, LL. D.	1749	24	238	June 17	2,850	50	150	50	130,000	60,000
Washington College	Chestertown, Md.	Non-sectarian	Chas. W. Reid, Ph. D.	1783	9	112	June 24	170	40- 50	100	.....	.....	10,000
Washington College	Wash'ton Col., Tenn.	Presbyterian	Rev. Jas. T. Cooter	1795	11	150	May 14	.....	30	70	5	8,000	10,000
Washington University	St. Louis, Mo.	Non-sectarian	Winfield S. Chaplin, LL. D.	1853	23	185	June 18	469	150	200- 300	25- 50	157,098	249,690
Waynesburg College	Waynesburg, Pa.	Cum. Pres.	A. E. Turner	1851	12	374	June 25	560	36	150	25	22,326	28,819
Wellesley College	Wellesley, Mass.	Non-sectarian	Caroline Hazard	1870	84	....	June 22	2,126	175	225	.....	165,000	286,759
Wells College	Aurora, N. Y.	Non-sectarian	J. W. Freley, M. S. (acting)	1868	22	128	.....	210	100- 200	300	.....	93,000	.....
Wesleyan Univ.	Middletown, Conn.	Methodist	B. P. Raymond, D.D., LL.D.	1831	36	320	June 24	2,333	75	110- 250	100- 250	100,000	113,811
Western College	Toledo, O.	United Brethren	Lewis Bookwalter, A.M., D.D.	1856	15	276	June 17	247	36	120	20	35,000	46,000
West. Maryland College	Westminster, Md.	Methodist	Rev. T. H. Lewis, D. D.	1867	22	250	June 17	536	45	155	.....	.....	.....
West. Reserve Univ.	Cleveland, O.	Non-sectarian	Chas. F. Thwing, LL. D.	1826	140	873	June 19	....	85- 125	300	.....	29,000	373,000
West. Univ. of Penn.	Allegheny, Pittsb'g.	Non-sectarian	Dr. J. A. Brashear (acting)	1787	116	892	June 18	.....	100	200	.....	.....	.....
Westfield College	Westfield, Ill.	United Brethren	John A. Hawkins, D. D.	1865	11	123	June 17	153	30	120	10- 25	.....	.....
Westminster College	Fulton, Mo.	Presbyterian	J. H. MacCracken, Ph. D.	1853	12	93	June 11	400	50	125- 175	25- 50	.....	10,500
Westminster College	New Wilmington, Pa.	United Pres.	Rev. Robt. G. Ferguson	1852	12	280	June 17	....	42	100- 150	30	.....	28,000
West Tennessee College	Dyer, Tenn.	Non-sectarian	H. A. Schomp, Ph.D., LL.D.	....	10	300	April 25	.....	30	90	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia Univ.	Morgantown, W. Va.	Non-sectarian	D. B. Purington, LL.D.	1867	61	800	June 18	750	750	225	.....	250	241,779
Wettenburg College	Springfield, O.	Lutheran	Samuel A. Ort, D. D., LL. D.	....	21	515	June 4	1,064	50	.....	40	.....	23,000
Wheaton College	Wheaton, Ill.	Congregational	Chas. A. Blanchard	1860	20	262	June 25	310	39	200	.....	40,000	50,000
Whitman College	Walla Walla, Wash.	Non-sectarian	S. B. L. Penrose, D. D.	1859	20	300	June 10	....	50	150	50	65,000	25,000
Wilberforce University	Wilberforce, O.	African Meth.	Joshua H. Jones, A. M., D. D.	1856	22	400	June 18	607	40- 45	60- 75	10- 15	.....	.....
Wiley University	Marshall, Tex.	Methodist	M. W. Dogan	1873	18	502	May 14	78	10	84	20	2,000	12,000
Willamette University	Salem, Ore.	Methodist	John H. Coleman, D. D.	1844	48	398	June 11	750	36- 45	100	5	16,000	23,500
William & Mary College	Williamsburg, Va.	Non-sectarian	Lyon G. Tyler, M. A., LL. D.	1693	15	160	June 25	10,000	35	108	16	6,000	28,500
William Jewell College	Liberty, Mo.	Baptist	John R. Greene	1849	23	350	June 3	500	50	70- 175	25	100,000	22,000
Williams College	Williamstown, Mass.	Non-sectarian	Henry Hopkins, D. D., LL. D.	1793	30	390	June 24	4,007	105	350	.....	89,000	110,130
Wilmington College	Wilmington, O.	Friends	Jas. B. Unthank, M. Sc.	1870	9	127	June 19	128	39	120	15	.....	.....
Wilson College	Chambersburg, Pa.	Presbyterian	Rev. S. A. Martin, D. D.	1870	30	298	June 7	....	60	200	.....	23,000	100,000
Wittenberg College	Springfield, O.	Lutheran	S. A. Orb	1845	20	515	June 5	780	50	200	50	.....	23,000
Wofford College	Spartanburg, S. C.	Methodist	H. N. Snyder	1854	8	182	June 14	571	55	110	10- 15	12,000	21,000
Woman's College	Baltimore, Md.	Methodist	John F. Goucher, D.D., LL.D.	1888	30	355	June 9	391	125- 275	130- 220	.....	.....	100,000
Yale University	New Haven, Conn.	Non-sectarian	Arthur T. Hadley	1701	300	2,685	June 24	21,000	100- 150	300	.....	.....	750,000
Yankton College	Yankton, S. D.	Congregational	H. K. Warren, A.M., LL.D.	1881	16	289	June 11	86	33	100	.....	33,087	47,977
York College	York, Neb.	United Brethren	Wm. E. Schell, A. M., D. D.	1890	12	301	June 10	17	27	80- 90	5- 10	5,500	10,000

*In many institutions tuition is free to residents of the State in which the college is located, while persons residing in other States are required to pay a nominal tuition fee. †In several instances the reports from colleges include all receipts from benefactions under the heading of "total income." ‡The cost of tuition in these colleges includes living expenses. §The cost of tuition is provided by scholarships or endowments. ||Tuition free. ¶No charge for tuition, board or other expenses.

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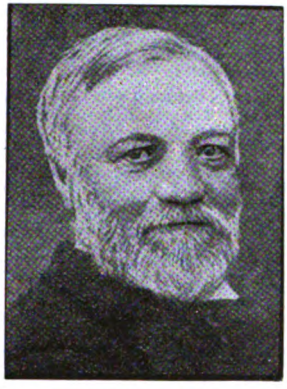
Educational Benefactions in 1902.

The most important gift of the past year for educational purposes, not alone as regards the amount of money involved, which was the greatest ever yet given to that end, but in regard to its far-reaching purpose, was that of Cecil Rhodes. By his will, after the payment of certain large bequests, he left the residue of his estate, which has been esti mated at not less than $50,000,000, for the betterment of Oxford Uni versity, England. But the unique feature of this was his purposed es tablishment of scholarships of $1,500 each, which were to be awarded to residents of various countries, to enable youths to be selected by certain specified author ties, to enjoy the advantages of a course at this old English place of learning. Among these he settled that two were to be awarded to each State of our Union. This bequest has called forth many and varied opinions. Some maintain that Amer ican youths can obtain all the educa tion necessary for them at our own colleges and universities, while others, notably instructors in our colleges, claim that a course at Ox ford would be of great benefit to the fortunate young men selected, giving them a broader outlook and widening their mental processes by intercourse with the ripe scholarship of the Old World masters. What the final outcome will be is yet un settled. At a representation meet ing of all the German university duelling clubs it was recently de cided that the members of these as sociations would have nothing to do with the Rhodes scholarships. This means that German students will be averse to accepting the proffered benefits, and other nations may fol low their example. Thus it seems more than probable that Mr. Rhodes's dream of extending the ideas of British civilization will prove to be beyond realization.



For many years the name of Hearst has been associated in the mind of the people with large en terprises and public-spirited projects. But in nothing is it more likely to be held in permanent recollection than in connection with Mrs. Phoebe Hearst's magnificent donations to the University of California. This institution, started in 1853 as a

Mrs. Phoebe Hearst.

Mrs. Leland Stanford.

Congregational school, and soon abandoned, was revived under an act of Congress in 1862, and in 1863 was chartered and received an en dowment from the State as an un sectarian institution. When Mrs. Hearst decided to erect a college building in memory of her husband, the late Senator Hearst, the archi tectural problem was one that de manded attention. After consulta tion with various authorities she decided upon a plan which it was hoped would bring the best archi tectural skill of the world to its solution. It did so, and the result was eminently satisfactory. A scheme of competition was devised, comprising a first and open contest, in which $15,000 was distributed in prizes. The open competition at tracted 98 competitors. By succes sive winnowings the number was finally reduced to 11, 6 Americans, 3 French, 1 Dutch and 1 Swiss. These had six months in which to prepare designs for the second com petition. This was decided at San Francisco, and the design of M. Bernard, of Paris, was unanimously chosen as the best. He received a prize of $10,000. The other prize winners were Howells, Stokes & Hombortle, of New York, $4,000; Desprasdelles & Codman, of Boston, $3,000; Howard & Cauldwell, of New York, $2,000; Lord, Hewlett & Hill, of New York, $1,000. The cornerstone of the building was laid November 19, 1902, by Mrs. Hearst acting in her official capacity as one of the Regents of the Univer sity. She was accompanied by her son, Congressman William Randolph Hearst, of New York, and Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president of the uni versity. The students were there in hundreds, for they are not only proud of the university, but regard Mrs. Hearst with much affection. The women students call her "The Fairy Godmother," so often has she held out a helping hand to the institu tion. The building is to be dedicated to the use of the College of Mines, and will be built of the strongest and cleanest stone to be found in the California hills. When com pleted it will be not only the larg est, but the most completely equipped building devoted exclusively to the study of mining engineering in the world. The purpose to which the building is to be devoted was well stated in Mrs. Hearst's words on this occasion, when she said: "This cornerstone is laid in honor of an earnest student of mineralogy, a practical miner, a man who measured men by their truth, and methods by their honesty. It is our sincere hope that the government work of the Hearst Mining Building will add to the world's scientific and practical knowledge, and that students may be here inspired to realize the highest ideals of labor." Mrs. Hearst's interest in education is not confined to this single institution. The Boys' Home Kindergarten in San Francisco, and the Phoebe Hearst School for

Andrew Carnegie.
Cecil Rhodes.
J. D. Rockefeller.

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Girls in Washington are among her beneficiaries. She has contributed liberally to the work of the University of Pennsylvania, and she built and helps to maintain the Hearst Free Libraries at Aanaconda, Mont., and at Leadville, S. D.

Another California woman who has shown great liberality toward educational purposes is Mrs. Leland Stanford. All the world knows of the great university founded in memory of her son, Leland Stanford, Jr., who died in 1884 at the age of sixteen, the most richly endowed educational institution in the world. The founder, her husband, the late Senator Stanford, expressed the purpose of the institution in these words: "I would have this institution help to fit men and women for usefulness in this life by increasing their individual power of production, and by making them good companions for themselves and others." Since Senator Stanford's death Mrs. Stanford's sole aim in life has been to increase the usefulness of this institution. She has given to it nearly her entire private fortune, and a little over a year ago transferred to it property valued at from $28,000,000 to $30,000,000, the largest endowment ever given up to that time by one individual for educational purposes.

As is well known, Mr. J. D. Rockefeller is a liberal helper in the cause of education. He has given some $10,000,000 or $12,000,000 to the University of Chicago, besides several hundred thousand dollars to other institutions. Among his principal gifts in 1902 were $250,000 to Cornell University, $200,000 to Oberlin College, $150,000 to Newton Theological Seminary, $100,000 to Rochester University, and $25,000 to Bucknell University.

Andrew Carnegie has given some $70,000,000 for the cause of education, including, of course, his gifts for libraries, which is a favorite method of his for reaching the people with educational facilities. Up to May 1, 1902, a list of his gifts, as revised by himself, shows that Canada had received $876,500, Cuba $252,000, England $670,000, Ireland $65,500, Scotland $13,078,750, and the United States $52,270,173. Mr. Carnegie's largest donations were $10,000,000 to found a fund in Scotland providing a college education for those who wish it but lack the money, $10,000,000 for the establishment of a national university at Washington, $5,200,000 for libraries in New York City, $7,250,000 to the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburg, Pa., $4,000,000 to the Pittsburg pension fund, and $1,000,000 to the St. Louis library.

In addition to the great benefactions of these generous givers, small sums given by people unknown to the public at large make a great aggregate. The following table shows the amount given in 1902 for this cause. But there are some noteworthy gifts not included in the table, among which the following were the more important: American residents of Montreal gave $9,000 to McGill University to found a political science fellowship in honor of President McKinley; Oberlin College raised $300,000, thereby securing the conditional gift made by J. D. Rockefeller; Notre Dame (Ind.) University received a valuable collection of books and paintings from Mgr. Sloan; the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts received a bequest of $500,000 from Mrs. Priscilla P. Casson; the descendants of Peter Cooper gave to the Cooper Union $300,000, and Andrew Carnegie gave a like sum; Mr. Carnegie also gave to the Carnegie Institution $10,000,000 in bonds; General Horace Carpenter gave Columbia College $100,000 toward a chair of Chinese literature, in addition to a like sum which he had already given for the same purpose, and a high Chinese official gave 6,000 rare books for the same purpose. J. D. Rockefeller, having offered Harvard $1,000,000, on condition that friends of the university raised $500,000, Mrs. C. P. Huntington gave $250,000 toward the sum; Mrs. Lulu Carrier left $50,000 to Columbia and $100,000 to Yale, to become available at the death of another legatee; Andrew Carnegie gave the Stevens Institute of Technology $100,000; Adolph Lewisohn gave $75,000, and Nathaniel Myers $5,000 to the Hebrew Technical School for Girls in New York; an anonymous gift of $250,000 was made to the Cooper Union Institute; the gift of $150,000 by the late William Lampson, of Rochester, to Yale, is to be used for a new building; George Smith, of St. Louis, left Harvard $450,000; George L. Littlefield bequeathed to Brown University $500,000; the money necessary to make J. D. Rockefeller's gift to Barnard College operative was raised, with an additional $50,000, to which Mr. Rockefeller added a like sum, making the total amount $500,000; Newton Theological Seminary of Boston raised $300,000; a rich American woman in Paris gave to Chicago University $200,000 to establish a French school of pedagogy; Mrs. Ann Eliza Walsh, of Brooklyn, gave $450,000 for the education of candidates for the Roman Catholic priesthood; Mrs. Jane L. Stanford transferred by deed to Stanford University $30,000,000 in bonds, stocks and real estate. The settlement of the Fayerweather will fight distributes money as follows: Yale, $300,000; Bowdoin, Dartmouth, Williams, Amherst, Wesleyan, Rochester, University of Virginia, Hampton, Maryville, Marietta, $100,000 each; Columbia, Cornell, $200,000 each; Union Theological Seminary, Hamilton, Lafayette, Adelbert, Wabash Park, $50,000 each. Besides these direct bequests each of these colleges is to receive $150,000 each from the residuary estate after all the other legacies are paid. About $1,225,000 will also be distributed among some thirty other educational institutions, mostly women's colleges.

Institution.	Location.	Principal givers.	Amount of gift.	Purpose, if specified.	Total benefactions.
Adelphi College	Brooklyn, N. Y.				$250,000
Allbright College	Waynesboro, Pa.				15,000
Albion College	Albion, Mich.				27,000
Alfred University	Alfred, N. Y.				17,000
Allegheny College	Meadville, Pa.	Capt. J. B. Ford	$35,000	New chapel	
		F. A. Aster	60,000	Endowment	310,000
American University	Washington, D.C.				250,000
Amherst College	Amherst, Mass.				100,000
Armour Inst. of Technology	Chicago, Ill.				200,000
Alma College	Alma, Mich.				80,000
Atlanta University	Atlanta, Ga.				35,000
Augsburg Seminary	Minneapolis, Minn.				36,000
Baldwin University	Berna, Ohio.	John Baldwin	40,000	Library	40,000
Bates College	Lewiston, Me.				33,000
Baylor University	Waco, Tex.	G. W. Carroll	75,000		
		L. F. Carroll	75,000		150,000
Bellevue College	Bellevue, Neb.				24,000
Beloit College	Beloit, Wis.				10,000
Boston College	Boston, Mass.	Mrs. A. H. Ward	5,000	Scholarships	
		Miss R. C. Dana	2,000	do	
		Miss C. Tully	4,000	do	11,000
Bowdoin College	Brunswick, Me.	C. M. Garalon	43,200		
		J. S. Richer	20,000		
		J. P. Welber	2,500		
		J. W. Bradbury	5,000		
		Class of 1875	3,000		73,700
Brown University	Providence, R. I.				540,000
Louisiana State University	Baton Rouge, La.	J. Hill	33,000	Library	33,000
Macalester College	St. Paul, Minn.				16,000
Mass. Inst. of Technology	Boston, Mass.				147,808
McCormick Theolog. Seminary	Chicago, Ill.	Mrs. Blackstone	30,000		
		Mrs. McCormick	47,000		
		S. McCormick	15,000		92,000
McKendree College	Lebanon, Ill.				66,000
Mercer University	Macon, Ga.				60,000
Millship College	Jackson, Miss.				40,000
Mississippi College	Clinton, Miss.				17,000
Monmouth College	Monmouth, Ill.				15,000
Morningside College	Sioux City, Iowa.				13,925
New York University	New York.				174,345
Northwestern University	Chicago, Ill.				33,472

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EDUCATIONAL BENEFACTIONS IN 1902.

Institution.	Location.	Principal givers.	Amount of gift.	Purpose, if specified.	Total benefactions.
Bryn Mawr College	Bryn Mawr, Pa.	J. D. Rockefeller	$250,000	Library, etc.	
		J. H. Converse	10,000	do	
		W. P. Heneger	10,000	do	
		J. C. Strawbridge	10,000	do	
		Miss A. Carter	10,000	do	
		Miss L. V. Sampson	10,000	do	
		Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer	10,000	do	
		N. B. Ream	10,000	do	
		Undergraduates	10,000	do	
		Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Keller	5,000	do	
		Mrs. W. F. Carter	5,000	do	
		S. W. Pettit	5,000	do	
		S. R. Shipley	5,000	do	
		S. M. Vauclain	5,000	do	
		J. E. Gillingham	5,000	do	
		Wayne McVeagh	5,000	do	
		J. J. Higginson	5,000	do	
		Gen. T. H. Hubbard	5,000	do	
		J. H. Clothier	5,000	do	
		J. T. Waterbury	5,000	do	
		E. W. Clark	5,000	do	
		J. D. Lippincott	5,000	do	
		S. F. Bodine	5,000	do	
		H. S. Jeanes	4,500	do	
		Alumnae Assn	22,630	do	
		Miss M. E. Garnett	10,000	General purposes	
		Mrs. M. P. Hains	8,000	Scholarship	$526,000
Bucknell University	Lewisburg, Pa.				76,000
Butler College	Indianapolis, Ind.				40,000
Canasius	Buffalo, N. Y.				20,000
Carthage College	Carthage, Ill.				10,500
Catholic University of America	Washington, D. C.				55,736
Central College	Fayette, Mo.	E. J. Stone	5,000		
		Mrs. A. Farquharson	1,000		75,000
Central University of Iowa	Pella, Iowa				20,000
Central University of Ky.	Danville, Ky.	T. H. Swope	25,000		
		Mrs. S. P. Lee	40,000		107,000
Claflin University	Orangeburg, S. C.				10,000
Coe College	Cedar Rapids, Iowa				175,500
Colby College	Waterville, Me.				40,000
Colgate University	Hamilton, N. Y.				20,000
Colorado College	Colorado Springs, Col.				57,000
Columbia University	New York				504,238
Cornell College	Mt. Vernon, Va.				18,155
Cornell University	Ithaca, N. Y.				305,936
Cumberland University	Lebanon, Tenn.				12,000
Dartmouth College	Hanover, N. H.				145,000
Defiance College	Defiance, Ohio				25,000
Denison University	Granville, Ohio				40,000
Dickinson College	Carlisle, Pa.				14,000
Doane College	Crete, Neb.				19,318
Drake University	Des Moines, Iowa				14,708
Drew Theolog. Seminary	Madison, N. Y.				10,000
Drury College	Springfield, Mo.	D. K. Pearsons	25,000		
		E. A. Goodnow	10,000		54,000
Earlham College	Richmond, Ind.	Z. Stanley	15,000		
		F. T. White	25,000		
		Wm. White	1,000		
		B. Johnson	1,000		
		S. Conegill	1,000		
		J. Goddard	1,000		
		W. P. Healey	500		45,000
Eureka College	Eureka, Ill.				42,000
Fairmount College	Wichita, Kan.				100,000
Findlay College	Findlay, Ohio				30,000
Fisk University	Nashville, Tenn.				25,000
Franklin College	Lancaster, Pa.				30,000
Franklin Marshall College	Franklin, Ind.				20,000
Gen. Theolog. Seminary	New York				49,177
Grant University	Chattanooga, Tenn.				43,000
Gustavus Adolphus College	St. Peter, Minn.				14,956
Hamilton College	Clinton, N. Y.				50,000
Haverford College	Haverford, Pa.	Mrs. C. Roberts	50,000	Hall	
		do	50,000	Autograph col.	110,000
Hendrix College	Conway, Ark.	W. W. Martin	10,000		12,000
Hobart College	Geneva, N. Y.				12,000
Howard University	Washington, D. C.				40,000
John B. Stetson University	De Land, Fla.				16,676
Kentucky University	Lexington, Ky.				20,000
Keuka College	Keuka, N. Y.				25,000
Lawrence University	Appleton, Wis.				14,000
Lebanon Valley College	Annville, Pa.				30,000
Lima College	Lima, Ohio				20,000
Lincoln College	Lincoln, Ill.	J. Milliken	50,000		
		Citizens of Lincoln	25,000		
		Mrs. Beatty	5,000		80,000
Oberlin College	Oberlin, Ohio	J. D. Rockefeller	200,000		
		L. H. Severance	60,000		400,000
Ohio Wesleyan University	Delaware, Ohio				208,709
Ottawa University	Ottawa, Kan.				15,000
Otterbein University	Westerville, Ohio				45,000
Park College	Parksville, Mo.				25,000
Penn College	Oskaloosa, Ohio	R. and M. Raley	15,000		15,000
Pennsylvania College	Gettysburg, Pa.				13,000
Pennsylvania State College		C. M. Schwab	100,000	Auditorium	
		A. Carnegie	100,000	Library	
		J. G. White	20,000	Scholarships	220,000
Pomona College	Claremont, Cal.				13,500
Purdue University	Lafayette, Ind.				70,000
Radcliffe College	Cambridge, Mass.				45,000

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EDUCATIONAL BENEFACTIONS IN 1902.—Continued.

Institution.	Location.	Principal givers.	Amount of gifts.	Purpose, if specified.	Total benefactions.
Randolph-Macon College	Ashland, Va.	.....	.....	.....	$11,000
Rensselaer Polytechnic Inst.	Troy, N. Y.	.....	.....	.....	15,000
Richmond College	Richmond, Va.	.....	.....	.....	65,000
Rollins College	Winter Park, Fla.	.....	.....	.....	15,000
St. John's College	Annapolis, Md.	J. T. Woodward	$30,000	.....	
		H. Noble	4,000	.....	
		General Assembly of Md.	30,000	.....	64,000
St. John's College	Fordham, N. Y.	.....	.....	.....	12,000
St. Olaf College	Northfield, Minn.	H. Stoneland	13,000	Library	13,000
St. Stephen's College	Annandale, N. Y.	.....	.....	.....	12,000
Scotia Seminary	Concord, N. C.	.....	.....	.....	12,086
Simpson College	Indianola, Iowa	W. Buxton	8,500	.....	11,000
Smith College	Northampton, Mass.	.....	.....	.....	18,546
Southwestern Baptist Univ.	Jackson, Tenn.	.....	.....	.....	220,000
Stevens Inst. of Tech	Hoboken, N. J.	A. Carnegie	100,000	.....	12,500
		H. Morton	50,000	.....	
		A. C. Humphreys	5,000	.....	
Syracuse University	Syracuse, N. Y.	.....	.....	.....	165,000
Tabor College	Tabor, Iowa	.....	.....	.....	567,993
Talladega College	Talladega, Ala.	Leavitt & Johnson	1,000	.....	10,000
		H. G. Newton	5,000	.....	
		H. E. Ranney	5,000	.....	25,000
Teachers' College, Columbia University	New York	.....	.....	.....	600,000
Texas Christian Univ.	Waco, Tex.	.....	.....	.....	25,000
Theolog. Sem. of Auburn	Auburn, N. Y.	W. E. Dodge	15,000	.....	17,695
Throope Poly. Inst.	Pasadena, Cal.	.....	.....	.....	23,026
Trinity College	Durham, N. C.	.....	.....	.....	115,000
Tufts College	Medford, Mass.	.....	.....	.....	40,000
Union Christian College	Mervin, Ind.	F. A. Palmer	30,000	.....	50,300
Union College	Schenectady, N. Y.	R. C. Alexander	4,000	.....	
		H. B. Silliman	1,000	.....	
		A. Carnegie	40,000	.....	
University of Chicago	Chicago, Ill.	J. D. Rockefeller	1,250,000	.....	56,398
University of Cincinnati	Cincinnati, Ohio	.....	.....	.....	2,666,535
University of Denver	Denver, Col.	.....	.....	.....	50,000
University of Minnesota	Minneapolis, Minn.	.....	.....	.....	40,000
University of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	.....	.....	.....	50,000
University of the South	Sewanee, Tenn.	.....	.....	.....	936,852
University of Vermont	Burlington, Vt.	.....	.....	.....	19,272
University of Wooster	Wooster, Ohio	.....	.....	.....	10,000
Upper Iowa University	Fayette, Iowa	W. Larrabee	26,000	.....	400,000
		Mrs. Tyndall	6,000	.....	
Ursinus College	Collegeville, Pa.	.....	.....	.....	36,000
Vanderbilt University	Nashville, Tenn.	.....	.....	.....	14,056
Washburn College	Topeka, Kan.	.....	.....	.....	30,000
Washington and Jefferson Col.	Washington, Pa.	J. V. Thompson	100,100	.....	65,000
		W. R. Thompson	10,000	.....	
		J. A. McIlvane	20,000	.....	
		J. H. Wallace	111,000	.....	
Washington and Lee Univ.	Lexington, Va.	Mrs. S. P. Lees	30,000	.....	401,100
Washington University	St. Louis, Mo.	.....	.....	.....	130,000
Waynesburg College	Waynesburg, Pa.	J. Rose	5,000	.....	157,098
		T. Rose	5,000	.....	
		T. J. Wiscarver	5,000	.....	
		E. M. Sayers	2,500	.....	
		J. C. Work	1,500	.....	
		S. L. Mestregut	1,000	.....	
		S. and E. Axtell	1,000	.....	
Wellesley College	Wellesley, Mass.	J. D. Rockefeller	140,000	.....	22,326
Wells College	Aurora, N. Y.	H. A. Morgan	50,000	Heating plant	165,000
		N. L. Zabriskie	25,000	New buildings	
				do	93,000
Wesleyan University	Middletown, Conn.	.....	.....	.....	100,000
Western College	Toledo, Iowa	.....	.....	.....	35,000
Western Reserve University	Cleveland, Ohio	.....	.....	.....	29,000
Wheaton College	Wheaton, Ill.	.....	.....	.....	40,000
Whitman College	Walla Walla, Wash.	.....	.....	.....	65,0
Willamette University	Salem, Ore.	.....	.....	.....	16,000
William Jewell College	Liberty, Mo.	.....	.....	.....	75,000
Williams College	Williamstown, Mass.	.....	.....	.....	89,000
Wilson College for Women	Chambersburg, Pa.	.....	.....	.....	23,000
Wofford College	Spartanburg, S. C.	.....	.....	.....	12,000
Yankton College	Yankton, S. D.	.....	.....	.....	33,087

CONSOLIDATION OF THE COUNTRY SCHOOL.

There has been a great deal of discussion for some years as to the advantages to be derived from the consolidation of country schools. Under the present conditions it is necessary for the farmer to move to the city to secure for his children the advantages of a graded school, for it is impossible for two or three teachers in a rural district to carry on a proper graded system. It is thought that the consolidation of rural schools will solve the problem. This plan contemplates the disorganization of small districts and uniting them into one strong, well graded school.

Consolidation is proving a success in, notably, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska and Kansas. In several of these States plans have been adopted for providing transportation for the children who live too far to walk to the central school, and the system of wagons provided has been found to exercise a strong influence over the children, inspiring them with better ideas of their relations toward each other and their schools, and bridging the gap between school and home.

It is pointed out that the economic waste of the "little red schoolhouse" even in thickly-settled districts, is much greater than the taxpayers have ever been told. In Wisconsin, in 1901, there were 316,833 pupils enrolled in the rural schools, and the average daily attendance was only 179,913, or 56.7 per cent. Wisconsin has found that the centralization of the schools has saved money for the State. In Ohio the schools of thirty-three townships are now fully centralized, and there is partial consolidation in 150 others. In Indiana 2,599 children are now transported regularly to and from school. Michigan permits only the centralization of country high schools, while Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota and the two Dakotas have established systems more or less advanced. In New England the centralization of the rural schools has been going on for the past 50 years, and the transportation plan has been carried on successfully. In the South, Georgia, North Carolina, Florida and Tennessee have shown themselves in favor of some plan to reduce the number of schools and the expenses attending rural instruction.

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The International Court of Arbitration.

The International Court of Arbitration is a permanent court which is supposed to be ready at any time to consider and arbitrate any international disputes which may be brought to its attention by the nations in interest. Fifteen nations, including all the great maritime powers, are parties to the treaty, the only countries not represented being Bulgaria, Montenegro, Persia, Siam and Switzerland.

The organization of this permanent court was provided for by the International Arbitration Treaty which was adopted by the Universal Peace Conference in 1899. The leading and more important provisions were as follows:

Article 2.—In case of serious disagreement or conflict, before an appeal to arms, the Signatory Powers agree to have recourse, as far as circumstances allow, to the good offices of mediation of one or more friendly powers.

Article 3.—With a view to obviating, as far as possible, recourse to force in the relations between States, the Signatory Powers agree to use their best efforts to insure the pacific settlement of international differences.

Article 6.—Good offices and mediation, either at the request of the parties at variance, or on the initiative of Powers strangers to the dispute, have exclusively the character of advice and never have binding force.

Article 7.—The acceptance of mediation cannot, unless there be an agreement to the contrary, have the effect of interrupting, delaying, or hindering mobilization or other measures of preparation for war.

If mediation occurs after the commencement of hostilities it causes no interruption to the military operations in progress, unless there be an agreement to the contrary.

Article 15.—International arbitration has for its object the settlement of differences between States by judges of their own choice, and on the basis of respect for law.

Article 20.—With the object of facilitating an immediate recourse to arbitration for international differences, which it has not been possible to settle by diplomacy, the Signatory Powers undertake to organize a permanent Court of Arbitration, accessible at all times and operating, unless otherwise stipulated by the parties, in accordance with the Rules of Procedure inserted in the present Convention.

Article 21.—The Permanent Court shall be competent for all arbitration cases, unless the parties agree to institute a special Tribunal.

Article 22.—An International Bureau, established at The Hague, serves as record office for the Court.

This bureau is the channel for communications relative to the meetings of the Court.

It has the custody of the archives and conducts all the administrative business.

The Signatory Powers undertake to communicate to the International Bureau at The Hague a duly certified copy of any conditions of arbitration arrived at between them, and of any award concerning them delivered by special Tribunals.

They undertake also to communicate to the bureau the laws, regulations, and documents eventually showing the execution of the awards given by the Court.

Article 23.—Within the three months following its ratification of the present act, each Signatory Power shall select four persons at the most, of known competency in questions of international law, of the highest moral reputation, and disposed to accept the duties of arbitrators.

The persons thus selected shall be inscribed as members of the Court in a list which shall be notified by the bureau to all the Signatory Powers.

Any alteration in the list of arbitrators is brought by the bureau to the knowledge of the Signatory Powers.

Two or more Powers may agree on the selection in common of one or more members.

The same person can be selected by different Powers.

The members of the Court are appointed for a term of six years. Their appointments can be renewed.

In case of the death or retirement of a member of the Court, his place shall be filled in accordance with the method of his appointment.

Article 24.—When the Signatory Powers desire to have recourse to the Permanent Court for the settlement of a difference that has arisen between them, the arbitrators called upon to form the competent Tribunal to decide this difference must be chosen from the general list of members of the Court.

Failing the direct agreement of the parties on the composition of the Arbitration Tribunal, the following course shall be pursued:

Each party appoints two arbitrators, and these together choose an umpire.

If the votes are equal, the choice of the umpire is intrusted to a third Power, selected by the parties by common accord.

If an agreement is not arrived at on this subject, each party selects a different Power, and the choice of the umpire is made in concert by the Powers thus selected.

The Tribunal being thus composed, the parties notify to the bureau their determination to have recourse to the Court and the names of the arbitrators.

The Tribunal of Arbitration assembles on the date fixed by the parties.

The members of the Court, in the discharge of their duties and out of their own country, enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities.

Article 25.—The Tribunal of Arbitration has its ordinary seat at The Hague.

Except in cases of necessity, the place of session can only be altered by the Tribunal with the assent of the parties.

Article 26.—The International Bureau at The Hague is authorized to place its premises and its staff at the disposal of the Signatory Powers for the operations of any special board of arbitration.

The jurisdiction of the Permanent Court may, within the conditions laid down in the regulations, be extended to disputes between non-Signatory Powers, or between Signatory Powers and non-Signatory Powers, if the parties are agreed on recourse to this Tribunal.

Article 27.—The Signatory Powers consider it their duty, if a serious dispute threatens to break out between two or more of them, to remind these latter that the Permanent Court is open to them.

Consequently, they declare that the fact of reminding the conflicting parties of the provisions of the present Convention, and the advice given to them, in the highest interests of peace, to have recourse to the Permanent Court, can only be regarded as friendly actions.

Article 28.—A Permanent Administrative Council, composed of the diplomatic representatives of the Signatory Powers accredited to The Hague and of the Netherlands Minister of Foreign Affairs, who will act as president, shall be instituted in this town as soon as possible after the ratification of the present act by at least nine Powers.

This Council will be charged with the establishment and organization of the International Bureau, which will be under its direction and control.

It will notify to the Powers the constitution of the Court and will provide for its installation.

It will settle its rules of procedure and all other necessary regulations.

It will decide all questions of administration which may arise with regard to the operations of the Court.

It will have entire control over the appointment, suspension or dismissal of the officials and employes of the bureau.

It will fix the payments and salaries, and control the general expenditure.

At meetings duly summoned the presence of five members is sufficient to render valid the decisions of the Council. The decisions are taken by a majority of votes.

The Council communicates to the Signatory Powers without delay the regulations adopted by it. It furnishes them with an annual report on the labors of the Court, the working of the administration, and the expenses.

Article 29.—The expenses of the Bureau shall be borne by the Signatory Powers in the proportion fixed for the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union.

Article 30.—With a view to encouraging the development of arbitration the Signatory Powers have agreed on the following rules, which shall be applic-

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able to arbitral procedure, unless other rules have been agreed on by the parties.

Article 31.—The Powers who have recourse to arbitration sign a special act ("Compromise"), in which the subject of the difference is clearly defined, as well as the extent of the arbitrators' powers. This act implies the undertaking of the parties to submit loyally to the award.

Article 32.—The duties of Arbitrator may be conferred on one arbitrator alone or on several arbitrators selected by the parties as they please, or chosen by them from the members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration established by the present act.

Failing the constitution of the Tribunal by direct agreement between the parties, the following course shall be pursued:

Each party appoints two arbitrators, and these latter together choose an umpire.

In case of equal voting, the choice of the umpire is intrusted to a third Power, selected by the parties by common accord.

If no agreement is arrived at on this subject, each party selects a different Power, and the choice of the umpire is made in concert by the Powers thus selected.

Article 33.—When a Sovereign or the Chief of a State is chosen as arbitrator, the arbitral procedure is settled by him.

Administrative Council.—The Administrative Council of the Permanent Court of Arbitration is composed of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, and such diplomatic representatives as the ratifying Powers may have stationed at The Hague, Mr. R. Melvil, Baron von Layden, Judge of the District Court of Utrecht, and a member of the First Chamber of the States-General is Secretary-General of the Council.

List of Members of the Permanent Hague Court.—The following roster of the Permanent Court of Arbitration was furnished for The American Almanac for 1903 by the Department of State:

Austria-Hungary.—Count Frederic Schonborn, doctor of law; Count Albert Apponyi, member of the Chamber of Maynoles; Henry Lammasch, doctor of law.

Belgium.—M. Breamaert, Minister of State; Baron Lambremont, Minister of State; Chevalier Descamps, Senator.

Bulgaria.—Stoyan Doueff, doctor of law; Dimitri Stancioff, doctor of law.

Denmark.—Professor H. Malzen, doctor of law.

France.—Leon Bourgeoise, President of the Chamber of Deputies; M. De Laboulaya, ex-Ambassador; Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, Minister Plenipotentiary; Louis Renanet, Minister Plenipotentiary.

Germany.—M. Bulguer, doctor of law; M. de Frantzius, counsellor; M. De Martitz, doctor of law; M. De Bar, doctor of law.

Great Britain.—Sir Edwan Baldwin Malet, ex-Ambassador; Sir Edward Fry, doctor of law; Professor John Westlake, doctor of law.

Greece.—Denys Stephanos, Deputy; George Streit, professor of law; Michel Kakdgy, professor of law.

Italy.—Count Constantin Negra, doctor of law; Commander Jean Baptiste Pagano Guanaschelli, doctor of law; Count Tornielli-Brusati di Vergani, doctor of law; Chevalier Joseph Zanardelli, doctor of law.

Japan.—I. Molond, Envoy Extraordinary; Henry Willard Denicon, counsel of the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Tokio.

Mexico.—Manuel de Aspiroz, doctor of law; Jose M. Gambon, doctor of law; Genan Raigosa, doctor of law; Alfred Charen, doctor of law.

Netherlands.—T. M. C. Auer, doctor of law; F. B. Connick Liefsting, doctor of law; Joukheer A. F. de Savonini Lohman, doctor of law; Joukheer G. L. M. H. Ruys de Bearmbrouck, doctor of law.

Portugal.—Count de Macedo, Peer of the Realm; Antonio Emilio Comica de so Broudai, President of the High Court of Justice; Luiz Frederico de Blvas Gorne da Costa, Peer of the Realm.

Roumania.—Theodore Rossetti, Senator; Jean Kalinderl, doctor of law; Eugene Statenco, President of the Senate; Jean N. Lahovari, ex-deputy.

Russia.—M. V. Monravien, Minister of Justice; C. P. Pobedonostzui, Procurer-General; E. V. Frisch, President of the Department of Legislature; M. De Martens, privy counsellor.

Servia.—George Pavlovildt, ex-Minister; Gl'cha Geschitch, ex-Minister; Dr. Milovan Milovanovitch, Minister of Agriculture; Dr. Milenki Vemitch, ex-Minister.

Siam.—Frederick W. Holls, doctor of law.

Spain.—Duc de Telman, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Rominuela F. Villaverde, Marquis de Pozo Roblo, ex-President of the Chamber of Deputies; Bienvenido Oliver, Director-General of the Minister of Justice; Manuel Torres Campos, professor of law.

Sweden and Norway.—S. R. D. K. d'Olivicrona, doctor of law; M. G. Gram, ex-Minister of State of Norway.

Switzerland.—Charles Lardy, doctor of law; Charles Hilly, doctor of law; Emile Rott, doctor of law.

United States.—Hon. Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; Hon. John W. Griggs, ex-Attorney-General; Hon. George Gray, Judge of the Circuit Court; Hon. Oscar L. Straus, ex-Minister to Turkey.

ADJUSTING "THE PIOUS FUND" DISPUTE.

The first cause heard before the International Court of Arbitration, established as an outcome of The Hague Convention resulted in a decision for the United States, one of the parties thereto, the other being the sister republic of Mexico. It was given by unanimous vote of the five arbitrators selected under the rules of the Court. Of these the two selected by the United States were Sir Edward Fry, an English judge, and Professor M. F. de Martens, a famous Russian jurisconsult. Those named by Mexico were Signor Pagana Guinas, of Italy, and Mr. Savornin Loman, formerly Dutch Minister of Justice. The fifth arbitrator, selected disinterestedly in accordance with the principles of The Hague Convention, was H. Matzen, a Danish lawyer of eminence, and one of the representatives of Denmark in the permanent organization of the International Court of Arbitration. He occupied the position of umpire in this case and officiated as president of the special tribunal.

The matter at issue was the adjustment of certain contentions concerning what is known as "The Pious Fund of the Californias." The origin of the dispute dates back to fifty-five years ago, and the United States Government was involved in it as representing the Catholic Church in California in its claim against the Government of Mexico on account of the Pious Fund. This fund was a gift made by certain persons in Spain, in 1697, to support Roman Catholic missions among the Indians of California, which was at that time a part of Mexico. After the expulsion of the Jesuits from Mexico and California by the Spanish Crown in 1767, the property and funds of the order, including this Pious Fund, which the Jesuits held in trust, were under control of the Spanish Government until Mexico achieved independence, when the fund was taken over by the new government, and administered for the maintenance of missions. When Upper California was ceded to the United States in 1848, Mexico ceased paying to the Catholic Church in that territory its share of the income from the fund. The prelates of the Catholic Church in California sued for their share of the interest before a mixed commission appointed in accordance with a convention agreed to on July 4, 1868. As a result of the hearing then given it was decided by Sir Edward Thornton, the umpire, that the interest of the fund should be equally divided between the church in California and the church in Mexico, and that the Government of Mexico should annually set aside half of the annual interest, amounting to $43,080.99, which, accumulating until 1869, amounted to $904,700.79, which was paid in full. No further payments were ever made, and in 1897 Mr. Powell Clayton, the United States Minister, pressed the Mexican Government vigorously for upward of $1,000,000 due the Catholic Church in California, but Mexico repudiated the indebtedness. The matter then came before the Pan-American Congress, which recommended settlement by arbitration, and the two governments decided to refer the case to The Hague tribunal. The protocol of the agreement was signed at Washington on May 22, 1902, and the special tribunal was promptly constituted, holding its sessions at The Hague, where it was formally welcomed by Queen Wilhelmina. The decision was rendered on Tuesday, October 14, 1902, after able presentation of the case on both sides, and it was received by all the eminent counsel engaged as the result of a careful and impartial hearing. The award made in connection with the decision provides that the Government of Mexico shall pay to the United States Government $1,420,682.67, constituting the arrears of payments due on account of the Pious Fund, and that the same government shall pay annually and forever, on and after February 2, 1903, the sum of $43,059.99 as the share of the Catholic Church of California in the income of that fund.

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International Conference of American States.

The second International Conference of American States was held in the City of Mexico, October 22, 1901, to January 22, 1902. As a result of its sittings, twenty-three instruments were drawn up to be submitted to the various countries represented. Six of these were "conventions," one relative to the exchange of official, scientific, literary and industrial publications; one on literary and artistic copyrights; one for the formation of codes on public and private international law; one on the practice of learned professions; one relative to the rights of aliens, and one, which was signed only by Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru and Uraguay, for the convening of a geographical congress at Rio Janeiro.

Four "treaties" were arranged: One on patents of inventions, industrial drawings and models and trade marks; one for the extradition of criminals and for protection against anarchism; one for the arbitration of pecuniary claims, and one on compulsory arbitration, which was signed only by Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Salvador, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay.

One "protocol" of adherence to the conventions of The Hague, was signed by Guatemala, Mexico, Haiti, Peru, the United States of America, Uruguay, Argentine Republic, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Bolivia, Dominican Republic and Salvador.

Eight "resolutions" were agreed upon: One on the Pan-American Railway; one on the holding of a customs congress; one on sources of production and statistics; one on measures tending to facilitate international commerce; one for the reorganization of the International Bureau of the American Republics; one concerning international sanitary police; one on future American conferences, and one relative to the meeting of a congress for the study of the production and consumption of coffee.

Three "recommendations" were adopted: One on the establishment of a Pan-American bank; one on the creation of an international archaeological commission, and one for the adoption of measures relating to the Philadelphia Commercial Museum.

One "proposition" was made for the obtaining of a subscription of 210,000 francs for a complete edition of the dictionary of construction of the Spanish language by Don Rufino Cuervo.

With practically no exceptions but those noted, all these instruments were adopted by the various countries represented in the conference.

Import Duties.

EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

The following statement shows the rates of duties levied by the several European countries on imported agricultureal products:

Articles.	AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.	Duty.
Flour, per brl		$1 61
Wheat, per bu		19.5
Corn, per bu		06.1
Oats, per bu		05.1
Rye, per bu		18 3
Barley, per bu		07.8
Meats of all kinds, per 100 lbs		1 30
Lard, per 100 lbs		3 45
American pork prohibited.		
	FRANCE.	
Flour, per brl		$1 88
Wheat, per bu		36.8
Oats, per bu		08.4
Rye, per bu		14.7
Barley, per bu		12.5
Corn, per bu		14.7
	GERMANY.	
Wheat, per bu, with countries having special commercial treaties		$ 22.7
Wheat, per bu, other countries		32.3
Flour, per brl., with countries having special commercial treaties		1 54
Flour, per brl., other countries		2 22
Oats, per bu		9.7
Rye, per bu		21.2
Barley, per bu		10.6
Corn, per bu		9.7
Butter, per 100 lbs		1 80
Meat, per 100 lbs		1 62
Pork, per 100 lbs		1 62
Live Hogs, per head		1 19
	GREECE.	
Wheat, per bu., with countries having commercial treaties with Greece		$ 16.8
	ITALY.	
Flour, per brl		$1 97.3
Wheat, per bu		36.8
Corn, per bu		05.6
Oats, per bu		11.2
Rye, per bu		20
Barley, per bu		17.1
Meats, salted and smoked, per lb		02.1
Lard, per lb		⅞
American pork prohibited.		
Abated duty on flour and provisions November 19, 1901.		

Articles.	NORWAY.	Duty.
Flour, wheat, per brl		$ 47.5
Wheat, per bu		4.0 to 6.7
Corn, per bu		5.0
Oats, per bu		Free to 2.8
Rye, per bu		5.0
Barley, per bu		1.2 to 4.3
	PORTUGAL.	
Flour, per brl		$2 02
Wheat, per bu		58.7
Corn, per bu		49.3
Oats, per bu		25.8
Rye, per bu		43 8
*Lard, per lb		05
*Prohibited except under certain conditions and restrictions. Where importation is allowed it is at the rate given.		
	RUSSIA.	
Flour, per brl		$ 83.8
	SPAIN.	
Flour, wheat, per brl		$2 26
Flour, other, per brl		1 24.2
Wheat, per bu		42
Corn, per bu		21.5
Oats, per bu		12.3
Rye, per bu		21.5
Pork, lard, bacon and ham, per lb		04.3
Salted and dried meats, per lb		01
	SWEDEN.	
Flour, per brl		$1 40
Wheat, per bu		25.5
Corn, per bu		23.1
Oats, per bu		Free
Rye, per bu		23
Barley, per bu		20
Lard, per lb		02.2
Bacon, smoked, per lb		03.4
	TURKEY AND BULGARIA.	
The tariff rate in Turkey and Bulgaria is 8 per cent ad valorem. American pork prohibited.		
Switzerland abolished its import duties on corn and oats May 20, 1893.		

CANADA.

The import duties in Canada for the articles herewith appended are as follows:

	Cents.
Apples, including duty on barrel, per brl	40
Beans, per bu	15
Buckwheat, per bu	10
Butter, per lb	4
Barley, per cent ad valorem	30½
Cheese, per lb	3
Corn, per bu	7½
Corn meal, per brl	25
Eggs, per doz	3
Hops, per lb	6
Malt, per bu	15
Oats, per bu	10

	Cents.
Oatmeal, per cent ad valorem	20½
Potatoes, per bu	15
Rye, per bu	10
Rye flour, per brl	50
Wheat, per bu	12
Wheat Flour, per brl	60
Meats when in barrel, the barrel free, per lb	2
Meats, fresh, per lb	3
Lard and similar substances, oottolene, etc., per lb.	2
Live hogs, per lb	1½
Tallow, per cent ad valorem	20½

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Countries of the World, Their Rulers, Area and Population.

Country.	Area sq. m.	Estimated Population.	Ruler.	Title.	Born.	Acceded.
Abyssinia	150,000*	3,500,000*	Menelik II	Empress	1843	Mar. 12, 1889.
Afghanistan	215,400*	4,000,000*	Habibulla Khan	Amir	1872	Oct. 3, 1902.
Annam (f)	52,100*	6,394,250*	Thanh Thai	King		Jan. 31, 1889.
Argentine Republic	1,113,849	4,800,000*	Julio A. Roca	President		Oct. 12, 1898.
Austria	115,903	23,895,413†	Franz Josef I	Emperor	Oct. 18, 1830.	Dec. 2, 1848.
Baluchistan	134,000*	810,000*	Mir Mahmud	Khan of Khelat		1893.
Belgium	11,373	6,687,651*	Leopold II	Deb Raja		
Bhutan	20,000*	2,500,000*		King	April 9, 1835.	Dec. 10, 1865.
Bolivia	734,390*	1,800,000*	Jose Manuel Pando	President		Oct. 23, 1899.
Brazil	3,218,130	14,333,915‡	F. de P. Alves	President		Nov. 15, 1898.
Bruner (d)	15,000	45,000	Hassim Jalud Alam Akamadin	Sultan		
Bulgaria (h)	37,860	3,733,189*	Ferdinand	Prince	Feb. 26. 1861.	July 7, 1887.
Cambodia (f)	37,400	1,500,000*	Norodom	King	1851	Sept. 18, 1901.
Chili	279,901	2,712,145§	German Riesco	President		
China	4,234,910	399,680,000*	Kwang-su (his aunt rules)	Emperor	Aug. 15, 1871.	Jan. 12, 1875.
Columbia	504,773	3,878,600*	J. M. Manoquin	In Charge		July 31, 1900.
Congo Independent States	900,000*	30,000,000*	King of the Belgians	Sovereign		Feb., 1885.
Costa Rica	23,000	309,683*	Ascencion Esquival	President		May 8, 1902.
Crete (h)	3,326	309,253*	Pr. George of Greece	High Com'r	June. 12, 1869	Nov. 26, 1898.
Denmark	15,360	2,464,770‖	Christian IX	King	April 8, 1818.	Nov. 15, 1863.
Dominican Republic	18,045*	610,000*	Juan Isidro Jiminez	President		Nov., 1899.
Ecuador	116,000	1,400,000*	Gen. Leonidas Plaza	President		Nov., 1901.
Egypt (h)	400,000	9,734,405**	Abbas II	Khedive	July 14, 1874.	Jan. 7, 1892.
France	204,092	38,595,500‖	Emile Loubet	President	Dec. 31, 1838.	Feb. 18, 1899.
German Empire	208,830	56,367,178†	William II	Emperor	Jan. 27, 1859.	June 15, 1888.
Prussia	134,603	34,472,509†	William II	King	Jan. 27, 1859.	June 15, 1888.
Bavaria	29,282	6,176,057†	Otto (a)	King	April 27, 1848	June 13, 1886.
Saxony	5,787	4,202,216†	George	King	Aug. 8, 1832.	June 20, 1902.
Wurtemberg	7,528	2,169,480†	William II	King	Feb. 25, 1848.	Oct. 6, 1891.
Baden	5,821	1,867,914†	Frederick	Grand Duke	Sept. 9, 1826.	Sept. 5, 1856.
Hesse	2,965	1,119,893†	Ernest Louis	Grand Duke	Nov. 25, 1868.	Mar. 13, 1892.
Anhalt	906	316,085†	Frederick	Duke	April 29, 1831	May 22, 1871.
Brunswick	1,424	464,333†	Prince Albrecht	Regent	May 8, 1837	Oct. 21, 1885.
Mechlenburg-Schwerin	5,135	607,770†	Frederick Francis	Grand Duke	April 9, 1882.	April 10, 1897.
Mechlenburg-Strelitz	1,131	102,602†	Frederick William	Grand Duke	Oct. 17, 1819.	Sept. 6, 1860.
Oldenburg	2,479	399,180†	Frederick Augustus	Grand Duke	Nov. 16, 1852.	June 13. 1900.
Saxe-Coburg & Gotha	755	229,550†	Charles Edward (Duke of Albany)	Duke	July 19, 1884.	July 30, 1900.
Waldeck-Pyrmont	433	57,918†	Frederick	Prince	Jan. 20, 1865.	May. 12, 1893.
Saxe-Altenburg	511	194,914†	Ernest	Duke	Sept. 16, 1826	Aug. 3, 1853.
Saxe-Weimar	1,388	362,873†	William Ernest	Grand Duke	June 10, 1876	Jan. 5, 1901.
Saxe-Meininger	953	250,731†	George II	Duke	April 2, 1826.	Sept. 20, 1866.
Lippe	469	138,952†	Karl Alexander	Prince	Jan. 16, 1831.	Mar. 20, 1895.
Schwarzburg-Sond	333	75,510†	Karl Gunther	Prince	Aug. 7, 1830.	July 17, 1880.
Schwarzburg-Rud	363	85,863†	Gunther	Prince	Aug. 21, 1852.	Jan. 19, 1890.
Schaumburg-Lippe	131	39,163†	George	Prince	Oct. 10, 1846.	May 8, 1893.
Reuss, Sr. Branch	122	68,396†	Heinrich XXII	Prince	Mar. 28, 1846.	Nov. 8, 1859.
Reuss, Jr. Branch	319	138,993†	Heinrich XIV	Prince	May 28, 1832.	July 14, 1867.
Alsace-Lorraine	5,604	1,719,470†	Prince Hohenlohe-Langenburg	Statthalter	Aug. 31, 1832.	Oct. 30, 1894.
Great Britain & Ireland	120,979	41,544,145‖	Edward VII	King	Nov. 9, 1841	Jan. 22, 1901.
Greece	25,014	2,433,806††	George	King	Dec. 24, 1845.	Mar. 30, 1863.
Guatemala	48,290*	1,574,340†	Manuel Ecabresa	President		Sept. 25, 1898.
Haiti	10,204*	1,210,625‡‡		President		
Honduras	46,250	587,500†	Gen. Terencia Sierra	President		Feb. 1 1899.
Hungary	125,039	19,207,103†	Franz Josef	King	Aug. 18, 1830.	June 8, 1867.
India	985,002	231,085,132‖	Edward VII. of England	Emperor	Nov. 9, 1841	Jan. 22, 1901.
Italy	110,646	32,449,754‖	Victor Emmanuel III	King	Nov. 11, 1896.	July 29, 1900.
Japan	147,655	43,763,153§§	Mutsuhito	Mikado	Nov. 3, 1852.	Feb. 13, 1867.
Johor (d)	9,000	200,000*	H. H. Ibrihim	Sultan		
Korea	82,000*	5,608,151‖	Li Hsi	Emperor	July 25, 1851.	1864.
Liberia	35,000*	2,060,000*	G. W. Gibson	President		Dec. 11, 1900.
Luxemburg	998	236,543†	Adolf, Duke of Nassau	Grand Duke	July 24, 1817.	Nov. 23, 1890.
Mexico	767,005	13,545,462†	Porfirio Diaz	President	Sept. 30, 1830	Dec. 1,1884(b)
Monaco	8	13,304‡	Albert	Prince	Nov. 13, 1848.	Sept. 10, 1889.
Montenegro	3,630*	228,000*	Nicholas	Prince	Oct. 7, 1841	Aug. 14, 1860.
Morocco	219,000*	5,000,000*	Mulai-Abd-el-Aziz	Sultan	Feb. 24, 1878.	June 7, 1894.
Nepal	54,000*	3,000,000*	Shamsher Jang Bahadur	Maharaja	Aug. 8, 1875.	May 17, 1881.
Netherlands (The)	12,648	5,179,100†	Wilhelmina	Queen	Aug. 31, 1880.	Nov. 23, 1890.
Nicaragua	49,200*	380,000§	Jose Santos Zelaya	President		June, 1893.
Norway	124,445	2,239,880†	Oscar II	King	Jan. 21, 1829.	Sept. 18, 1872.
Oman	82,000	1,500,000*	Seyyid Feysal bin Turki	Sultan		June 4, 1888.
Paraguay	157,000	530,103(c)	Hector Cavallo	President		Jan., 1902.
Persia	628,000*	9,500,000*	Muzaffar-ed-din	Shah	Mar. 25, 1853.	May 1, 1896.
Peru	695,733	4,609,000*	Eduardo de Romana	President		Sept. 8, 1899.
Portugal	36,038	5,428,659†	Carlos	King	Sept. 28, 1863	Oct. 19, 1889.
Roumania	50,700*	5,912,520(c)	Carol (Charles)	King	April 20, 1839	Mar. 26, 1881.
Russia	8,660,395	129,004,514**	Nicholas II	Emperor (Czar)	May 18, 1868.	Nov. 1, 1894.
Salvador (g)	7,225*	1,006,848‖	Tomas Regalado	President		Nov. 19, 1898.
San Marino	23	9,537*	Two Regents and Council of six			
Sarawak (d)	50,000*	600,000*	Sir Chas. J. Brooke	Rajah	June 3, 1829.	June 11, 1868.
Servia	18,630	2,493,770†	Alexander	King	Aug. 14, 1876.	Mar. 6, 1889.
Siam	244,000	5,000,000*	Khoulalonkorn	King	Sept. 21, 1853	Oct. 1, 1868.
Spain	197,670	18,089,500**	Alphonso XIII	King	May 17, 1886.	May 17, 1886.
Sweden	172,876	5,136,441†	Oscar II	King	Jan. 21, 1829.	Sept. 18, 1872.
Switzerland	15,976	3,325,023†		President		1903.
Tonga (d)	374	20,677†	George II	King	June 18. 1874.	Mar., 1899.
Tripoli (h)	398,900*	800,000	Hashem Bey	Gov.-Gen'l		
Tunis (f)	51,000*	1,900,000*	HafizMehmetPasha	Bey		July. 1900.
Turkey	1,115,046*	24,931,600**	Abdul Hamid II	Sultan	Sept. 22, 1842	Aug. 31, 1876.
Uganda (d)	140,000*	4,000,000*	H. H. Daudi Chua	Kabaka		

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COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD, THEIR RULERS, AREA AND POPULATION.—Continued.

Country.	Area sq m.	Estimated Population.	Ruler.	Title.	Born.	Acceded.
Uruguay	72,210*	930,680*	Juan L. Cuestas...	President		Mar. 1, 1899.
Venezuela	593,943	2,323,527(e)	Cypriano Castro...	President		Oct., 1899.
Witu (d)	1,200*	15,000*	Omari bin Hamid..	Sultan		1895.
Zanzibar (d)	640	150,000*	Seyyid Ali bin Hamoud	Sultan	1885	July, 1902.

*Latest official estimate. †Census of 1900. ‡Census of 1890. §Census of 1895. ||Census of 1901. **Census of 1897. ††Census of 1896. ‡‡Ecclesiastic enumeration of 1894. §§Census of 1898. ||||Native statistics of 1900. a. Insane, under Prince Luitpold as regent. b. Elected six times in succession. c. Census of 1899. d. Under Great Britain. e. Census of 1891. f. Under France. g. Under Italy. h. Under Turkey.

Civil Lists of European Rulers.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.—Emperor Franz Josef I. has a civil list of 18,600,000 crowns ($3,750,000), one-half of which is paid to him as Emperor of Austria out of the revenues of Austria, the other half as King of Hungary out of Hungarian revenues.

BADEN.—The civil list and appanager is 1,855,699 marks ($369,000).

BAVARIA.—The sum of 5,403,160 marks ($1,242,726) is appropriated to meet the requirements of the civil list of the King, which includes liberal allowances to other members of the royal family.

BELGIUM.—King Leopold's civil list is 3,500,000 francs ($665,000).

DENMARK.—The civil list of the King is 500,000 rigsdalers (2-crown piece, $240,000), and in addition the heir apparent has an allowance of 60,000 rigsdalers ($28,800).

FRANCE.—The President of France receives 600,000 francs, with an additional allowance of 600,000 francs for expenses ($228,000).

GERMANY.—Wilhelm II., as German Emperor and King of Prussia, receives 15,719,296 marks ($3,143,859). As the representative of the reigning house, he is in possession of a vast amount of property, great landed estates in various parts of the country, the revenue from which is largely used in defraying the expenses of the court and providing for the members of the royal family. The Royal Crown treasure, founded by King Friedrich Wilhelm III., and now consisting of a capital of more than six million marks, is at his disposal, as is also the family Fideikommiss, which was also founded by Fredrich Wilhelm, for the benefit of princes to be born afterward, and the House Fideikommiss of the Hohenzollern family. As the result, it is impossible even to approximate his income from all sources.

GREAT BRITAIN.—In Great Britain the provision for the support of the royal household is made after the commencement of each reign. On July 2, 1901, therefore, the civil list of the King was fixed at £470,000 ($2,284,200), which was divided as follows: In the privy purse of the King and Queen, £110,000; for salaries of the royal household and retirement allowances, £125,800; for household expenses, £193,000; for works, £20,000; for alms, £13,000; unappropriated, £8,000. The list also provides for the support of the various members of the royal family, the annuities being: Prince of Wales, £20,000; Princess of Wales, £10,000; Duke of Connaught, £25,000; Duke of Cambridge, £12,000; Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, £6,000; Duchess of Argyll, £6,000; Princess Beatrice of Battenburg, £6,000; Duchess of Albany, £6,000; Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, £3,000. The heir apparent also derives a large income from the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall.

GREECE.—By the act of the National Assembly of 1863 the civil list was established at 1,125,000 drachmai, an amount to which the Governments of Great Britain, France and Russia have each added £4,000, making the total income of the King of Greece £52,000, or about $260,000. Since the attainment of the majority of the heir apparent, in 1866, the Government has given him a separate allowance of 200,000 drachmai ($37,000).

ITALY.—The civil list is 15,050,000 lire ($2,859,500), but out of this an allowance of 400,000 lire ($76,000) is paid to the children of the late Duke of Aosta and an equal amount to the Duke of Genoa.

LIPPE.—The reigning house is supported by the revenues arising from the Domanium, farms, forests, etc., which constitute the indivisible and inalienable estate of the ruling Prince.

MONTENEGRO.—The reigning Prince receives an income of 100,000 florins ($46,000), while 25,000 and 12,000 florins go to the two elder Princes, respectively.

NETHERLANDS (THE).—The civil list is 600,000 guilders ($246,000), in addition to the allowance of 50,000 guilders ($20,500) for the maintenance of the royal household.

OLDENBURG.—The revenue of the Grand Duke is derived from the civil list, 400,000 marks ($80,000); the Crown lands, about 225,000 marks ($45,000), and the private estates of the family.

PORTUGAL.—The combined grants to the members of the royal family aggregate 525,000 milreis ($567,000). Of this sum the King receives 365,000 milreis ($394,200), the Queen consort 60,000 milreis ($64,800).

ROUMANIA.—The King receives an annual allowance of 1,185,185 lei ($201,482) in addition to the revenue from certain Crown lands. The grant to the heir apparent is 300,000 lei ($51,000).

RUSSIA.—There is no civil list, but the Czar is in possession of the enormous revenues which are derived from the crown domains, which include more than a million square acres of cultivated lands and improved forests, as well as several of the mines in Siberia.

SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA.—The Duke receives about 100,000 marks ($20,000) out of the income of the Gotha domains and one-half the excess of revenue over expenditures from Coburg.

SAXE-MEININGEN.—The civil list consists of 394,286 marks ($78,858). The Duke also receives one-half the excess of revenue over expenditure, about 135,000 marks.

SAXE-WEIMAR.—The civil list is 960,000 marks ($192,000).

SAXONY.—The King has a civil list of 3,142,300 marks ($628,460), in addition to the 650,039 marks ($130,008) appanages of the princes and princesses.

SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT.—Civil list 297,012 marks ($59,402).

SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN.—Civil list 500,000 marks ($100,000).

SERVIA.—The civil list is 1,200,000 deneirs ($204,000).

SPAIN.—The total amount of the civil list and allowances paid to members of the royal family, including relatives of the late King, is 9,500,000 pesetas ($1,765,000), of which the present King receives 7,000,000 pesetas ($1,430,000).

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.—The King has an annuity of 300,000 kroners ($75,000), and in addition there is a civil list of 1,321,000 kroners ($330,250) for the maintenance of the royal family.

TURKEY.—As the income of the Sultan is largely derived from the revenues of Crown domains, it is impossible to do more than attempt to approximate the amount, which is variously estimated at from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000.

WURTEMBERG.—The civil list of the King is 2,017,189 marks ($403,438), in addition to the 100,579 marks granted other members of the royal family.

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Principal Countries of the World—Their Financial Condition.

(From the latest information in the possession of the Bureau of Statistics.)

Country.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Excess of receipts (+); of expenditure (—).	Total debt.	Debt per capita.	Interest and other charges; budget estimate.	Total stock of money.	Money per capita.
Argentina ..	$63,339,188	$63,283,632	+ $55,556	$500,604,444	$128.85	$26,902,377	.....	.....
Australia ...	167,335,000	161,738,000	+ 5,597,000	1,183,055,000	263.90	45,458,000	$134,700	$30.00
Austria-Hungary	73,659,000	73,659,000	.....	1,154,791,000	25.80	51,175,285	433,900	9.69
Austria	215,237,000	215,208,000	+ 19,000	642,194,000	24.89	30,969,000	§	§
Hungary	209,001,000	208,509,000	+ 492,000	904,941,000	47.75	41,802,000	§	§
Belgium	85,494,672	83,885,860	+ 1,610,812	504,459,540	75.63	19,536,811	154,000	23.08
Bolivia	3,431,000	3,712,000	— 281,000	2,336,258	1.16	†115,000	.....	.....
Brazil	90,152,000	70,061,000	+20,091,000	480,985,000	33.56	†21,500,000	.....	.....
British colonies, n.e.s.*	79,956,595	81,071,024	— 1,114,429	265,541,000	26.43	†10,500,000	.....	.....
Canada	51,030,000	42,975,000	+ 8,055,000	265,494,000	50.59	13,392,000	65,500	12.45
Chili	43,206,000	38,052,000	+ 5,154,000	113,240,000	36.41	965,455	.....	.....
China	†75,500,000	†73,500,000	.....	287,123,500	.72	†12,000,000	750,000	1.87
Colombia	7,031,000	8,697,000	— 1,666,000	15,859,000	3.95	887,000	.....	.....
Costa Rica...	3,513,000	3,180,000	+ 333,000	13,124,000	43.75	†525,000	5,838	8.85
Denmark	19,247,008	20,619,361	— 1,372,353	55,795,724	24.15	1,891,812	27,600	11.94
Ecuador	3,564,000	3,620,000	— 56,000	7,882,435	6.21	1,090,000	2,991	2.36
Egypt	56,424,345	54,437,259	+ 1,987,086	500,402,729	53.61	20,063,637	36,400	3.89
France	691,349,500	691,291,192	+ 58,308	5,800,691,814	150.61	241,762,029	1,425,000	37.01
Germ. Empire	471,002,000	489,804,000	—18,802,000	557,626,622	9.96	18,283,441	1,080,100	19.53
Germ. States.	.....	.....	.....	2,015,958,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greece	13,650,533	13,626,200	+ 24,233	168,548,444	69.25	6,293,730	30,700	12.66
Guatemala ..	2,687,000	2,643,000	+ 44,000	20,826,507	13.23	†950,000	.....	.....
Honduras	1,114,429	1,119,295	— 4,866	89,376,920	219.60	1,125,190	.....	.....
India, British.	328,955,934	316,153,507	+12,852,427	1,031,603,705	4.67	33,971,400	443,900	2.00
Italy	317,349,332	313,276,071	+ 4,073,261	2,583,983,780	81.11	114,177,185	316,800	9.93
Japan	121,433,725	119,934,893	+ 1,498,832	206,799,094	4.73	18,126,702	157,000	3.58
Mexico	29,267,131	26,035,775	+ 3,231,356	168,771,128	13.36	10,699,689	169,000	13.37
Netherlands .	58,323,000	60,922,000	— 2,599,000	466,419,294	90.74	14,117,838	122,400	23.81
Nicaragua ...	†1,459,950	†2,433,250	— 973,300	4,901,819	9.80	†200,000	.....	.....
Norway	21,457,420	20,912,308	+ 545,112	53,211,132	25.08	1,423,884	16,400	7.72
Paraguay	844,000	892,000	— 48,000	19,972,000	30.45	†800,000	.....	.....
Peru	5,914,000	6,072,000	— 168,000	20,321,784	4.41	†900,000	.....	.....
Portugal	56,363,000	59,237,000	— 2,784,000	670,221,374	143.82	21,550,320	89,100	19.12
Roumania	28,001,000	29,249,000	— 1,248,000	280,136,991	47.37	17,904,996	21,800	3.68
Russia	891,772,000	921,068,000	—29,296,000	3,167,329,000	24.56	141,519,000	896,200	6.95
Servia	15,144,548	14,842,825	+ 301,723	81,972,118	33.43	3,907,478	6,500	2.70
Spain	170,998,000	174,752,000	— 3,754,000	1,727,994,629	95.53	80,782,000	478,300	26.37
Sweden	39,043,000	39,043,000	.....	85,154,320	16.71	3,173,388	51,200	10.03
Switzerland ..	19,392,000	18,924,000	+ 468,000	15,919,219	5.10	820,000	55,200	17.69
Turkey	81,893,462	81,533,341	+ 360,121	726,511,195	29.25	28,419,600	90,000	3.62
United Kingdom	583,201,360	650,258,113	—67,056,753	3,060,926,304	74.83	112,985,531	710,900	17.36
Uruguay	16,608,000	16,608,000	.....	124,374,189	148.06	6,056,000	.....	.....
Venezuela ...	6,452,000	8,790,000	— 2,338,000	37,725,814	14.51	1,949,686	3,854	1.48
Totals ..	$5,218,797,132	$5,285,577,906		$31,094,348,647		$1,180,762,454		

*Except Australia, Canada and British India. †Estimated. ‡Does not include debt charge nor military expenditures in Bosnia and Herzegovina. §Included with Austria-Hungary.

Principal Countries of the World—Their Commerce.

(From the latest information in possession of the Bureau of Statistics.)

Year.	Country.	Capitals.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports (—) or exports (+).	Commerce with the United States. Exports from the U. S.	Imports into the U. S.
1901 .	Argentine Rep.	Buenos Ayres.	$109,971,158	$161,846,038	+$51,874,880	$11,117,521	$9,455,634
1900 .	Australia.....	.....	*201,125,092	223,477,442	+ 22,352,350	28,163,722	5,202,962
1901 .	Austria-Hungary	Vienna	343,585,944	383,504,034	+ 37,918,090	6,843,980	10,042,401
1901 .	Belgium.....	Brussels	425,690,836	352,666,777	— 73,024,059	51,444,315	14,919,071
1900 .	Bolivia.....	La Paz.....	5,844,723	15,618,068	+ 9,773,345	120,033	22
1901 .	Bulgaria.....	Sofia	13,518,500	15,974,563	+ 2,456,057	.....	.....
1900 .	Brazil.....	Rio Janeiro..	‡97,330,000	‡165,461,000	+ 68,131,000	11,516,681	64,914,507
1900 .	British Colonies‡	.....	‡400,595,145	‡283,731,324	—116,863,221	44,871,723	24,161,522
1900-1.	Canada.....	Ottawa	‡181,237,988	‡177,431,356	— 3,806,632	105,789,214	42,482,183
1900 .	Chili.....	Santiago	46,916,422	61,201,242	+ 14,284,820	4,590,525	7,474,061
1901 .	China.....	Peking	203,420,565	124,528,060	— 78,892,505	18,175,484	18,125,836
1898 .	Colombia.....	Bogota	10,695,000	18,487,000	+ 7,792,000	2,923,404	4,810,465
1900 .	Costa Rica.....	San Jose.....	5,633,212	5,883,133	+ 219,921	1,688,670	2,979,439
1901 .	Cuba.....	Havana	66,583,973	63,278,380	— 3,305,593	27,607,024	46,663,511
1900 .	Denmark.....	Copenhagen ..	111,542,000	75,549,000	— 35,993,000	15,499,371	796,738
1900 .	Ecuador.....	Quito	6,541,000	7,509,000	+ 968,000	1,590,055	1,577,486
1901 .	Egypt.....	Cairo	75,355,729	77,753,825	+ 2,398,096	1,320,969	8,866,378
1901 .	France.....	Paris	909,908,000	804,069,800	—105,838,200	78,405,972	81,314,609
1901 .	Germany.....	Berlin	1,351,017,000	1,113,125,000	—237,892,000	184,678,723	99,969,851
1901 .	Greece.....	Athens	26,781,703	18,099,724	— 8,681,979	286,236	1,447,303
1901 .	Guatemala.....	N. Guatemala.	3,127,000	1,242,000	— 1,915,000	1,128,418	2,180 145
1900 .	Honduras.....	Tegucigalpa .	1,074,000	2,635,600	+ 1,561,600	1,181,453	988,606
1901-2.	India, British..	Calcutta	264,317,582	392,024,708	+127,707,126	5,646,669	47,171,558
1900 .	India, French..	....	36,575,997	30,512,766	— 6,063,231	118,102	.....
1899 .	India, Dutch...	....	67,754,424	100,631,839	+ 32,877,415	1,652,604	32,308,633
1901 .	Italy.....	Rome	331,497,902	265,283,305	— 66,214,597	34,046,201	27,631,248
1901 .	Japan.....	Tokio	127,396,689	124,208,923	— 3,187,766	21,162,477	36,854,692
1900-1.	Mexico.....	City of M'xico	†64,035,609	†77,582,658	+ 13,547,049	36,475,350	28,851,635
1900 .	Netherlands....	The Hague...	784,014,356	680,008,168	—104,006,188	83,721,501	17,273,111
1900 .	New Zealand...	Wellington ..	51,809,226	64,402,443	— 12,653,217	**	**
1900-1.	Nicaragua.....	Managua	3,445,000	3,888,000	+ 443,000	1,482,194	2,035,636
1900 .	Norway.....	Christiania...	83,255,031	43,615,687	— 39,639,344	***	***
1900 .	Paraguay.....	Asuncion	1,858,710	2,064,290	+ 225,580	8,487	1,740
1900 .	Peru.....	Lima	11,276,410	21,889,512	+ 10,613,102	2,311,886	2,910,531

*Exclusive of commerce between the Australian colonies. †Includes specie and bullion. ‡Estimated. §Except Australia, Canada and British India. **Included with Australia. ***Included with Sweden.

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PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD—THEIR COMMERCE.—Continued.

Year.	Country.	Capitals.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports (—) or exports (+).	Commerce with the United States. Exports from the U. S.	Commerce with the United States. Imports into the U. S.
1900-1.	Philippines	Manila	$30,279,406	$23,214,948	— $7,064,458	$4,027,064	$4,420,912
1901 .	Portugal	Lisbon	62,497,000	30,546,000	— 31,951,000	4,544,088	3,641,452
1900 .	Roumania	Bucharest	41,878,274	54,040,083	+ 12,161,809	31,037	101,042
1901 .	Russia	St. Petersburg	269,493,000	375,726,000	+106,233,000	6,504,857	7,236,120
1900 .	Servia	Belgrade	10,427,255	12,838,738	+ 2,411,483	369	3,156
1900 .	Siam	Bangkok	12,538,732	15,026,871	+ 2,488,139	.....	.....
1901 .	Spain	Madrid	161,886,406	129,398,465	— 32,487,941	16,785,711	7,040,758
1900 .	Sweden	Stockholm	143,362,589	104,877,512	— 38,485,068	11,520,574	4,369,984
1901 .	Switzerland	Berne	211,937,614	161,436,590	— 50,501,024	232,336	16,035,278
1898 .	Turkey	Const'ntin'ple	103,109,757	64,875,793	— 38,233,964	183,669	2,437,263
1901 .	United Kingdom	London	2,540,265,299	1,362,728,893	—1,177,536,406	598,766,799	155,291,927
1901 .	Uruguay	Montevideo	24,497,458	28,673,984	+ 4,176,526	1,480,820	1,974,977
1898 .	Venezuela	Caracas	8,457,977	17,962,257	+ 9,504,280	2,736,726	6,609,919
Totals			$10,047,372,690	$8,340,561,429		$1,431,789,014	$852,624,280

Table Showing the Debt, Gold, Silver and Paper Money, and Money Per Capita of Various Countries of the World.

(Prepared from the latest reports of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics.

Countries.	Total debt in United States currency.	Stocks of money (000 omitted.) Gold.	Silver.	Uncovered paper.	Total.	Money per capita. Gold.	Silver.	Paper.	Total.
Argentina	$500,604,444	....	....	124,953	....	....	....	$31.50	....
Australia	1,183,055,000	128,600	6,100	....	134,700	$28.68	$1.36	....	$30.00
Austria-Hungary	1,154,791,000	244,300	96,300	93,300	433,900	5.46	2.15	2.08	9.69
Austria	642,194,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hungary	904,941,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Belgium	504,459,540	21,100	40,000	92,900	154,000	3.16	5.99	13.93	23.08
Bolivia	2,336,258	....	....	4,052	....	....	....	2.06	....
Brazil	480,985,000	....	....	140,735	....	....	....	9.82	....
British Colonies, n. e. s.	265,541,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Canada	265,494,000	20,000	5,000	40,500	65,500	3.79	.95	7.71	12.45
Chili	113,240,000	....	....	18,658	....	....	....	6.00	....
China	287,125,500	....	750,000	....	750,000	....	1.87	....	1.87
Colombia	15,809,000	....	....	18,729	....	....	....	4.68	....
Costa Rica	13,124,000	....	2,500	3,538	5,838	....	7.67	1.18	8.85
Denmark	55,795,724	15,800	5,600	6,200	27,600	6.84	2.42	2.68	11.94
Ecuador	7,882,435	....	1,000	1,901	2,901	....	.87	1.49	2.36
Egypt	500,402,729	30,000	6,400	....	36,400	3.21	.68	....	3.89
France	5,800,691,814	810,600	421,200	194,100	1,425,900	21.05	10.93	5.63	37.01
German Empire	557,626,622	697,900	208,400	173,800	1,080,100	12.46	3.97	3.10	19.53
German States	2,015,958,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Greece	168,548,444	400	1,500	28,800	30,700	.17	.62	11.87	12.66
Guatemala	20,826,507	....	....	2,800	....	....	....	1.78	....
Honduras	89,376,920	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
India, British	1,031,603,705	22,200	389,300	32,400	443,900	.10	1.76	.14	2.00
India, French	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
India, Dutch	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Italy	2,583,985,780	98,000	43,900	174,900	316,800	3.67	1.38	5.48	9.93
Japan	206,799,994	61,000	26,100	69,900	157,000	1.39	.59	1.60	3.58
Mexico	168,771,428	8,600	106,000	54,400	169,000	.68	8.39	4.30	13.37
Netherlands	466,419,294	27,500	53,400	41,500	122,400	5.35	10.39	8.07	23.81
Nicaragua	4,901,819	....	....	858	....	....	....	1.70	....
Norway	53,211,132	8,600	2,400	5,400	16,400	4.05	1.13	2.54	7.72
Paraguay	19,972,000	....	....	4,579	....	....	....	6.98	....
Peru	20,321,784	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Portugal	670,221,374	5,200	9,800	74,100	89,100	1.12	2.10	15.90	19.12
Roumania	280,136,991	7,100	600	14,100	21,800	1.20	.10	2.38	3.68
Russia	3,107,320,000	791,700	104,500	....	896,200	6.14	.81	....	6.95
Servia	81,972,118	1,500	1,700	3,300	6,500	.61	.69	1.34	2.70
Spain	1,727,994,620	77,200	243,700	157,400	478,300	4.26	13.47	8.64	26.37
Sweden	85,154,320	33,400	6,806	31,000	51,200	2.62	1.33	6.08	10.03
Switzerland	15,919,219	24,000	10,700	20,500	55,200	7.69	3.43	6.57	17.69
Turkey	726,511,195	50,000	40,000	....	90,000	2.01	1.61	....	3.62
United Kingdom	3,060,926,304	486,700	111,900	112,300	710,900	11.89	2.73	2.74	17.36
United States	969,457,241	1,171,561	664,969	437,829	2,277,351	14.97	8.48	5.58	29.03
Uruguay	124,374,189	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Venezuela	37,725,814	2,310	1,544	.....	3,854	.89	.59	....	1.48
Total	$31,063,505,258	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Bureau of the American Republics.

The Bureau of the American Republics was organized as a result of the first International Conference of the American Republics, held April 14, 1890, and has for its objects the dissemination of knowledge regarding each Republic represented in the bureau. Especial attention is paid to information along industrial and commercial lines, with the view of increasing general interest in the Republics and in bringing about better relations among them.

In March, 1902, a reorganization of the bureau took place at a meeting held in Washington, and several resolutions as to its policy were adopted. Hereafter the bureau shall be under the control of a Governing Board, composed of the diplomatic representatives of all the governments of the Republics, accredited by the Government of the United States, and of the Secretary of State of the United States, who is chairman of the Governing Board. Applicants for membership to the bureau must pass an examination provided by a committee from the Board. It was agreed to continue the publication of the Monthly Bulletin, and decided that as soon as the advertising contracts now existing have expired, that the publication of advertisements in the Bulletin shall cease. As a division of the bureau, a Latin-American library, to be known as "The Columbus Memorial Library," was established.

The report of the Director of the Bureau, W. W. Rockhill, for the fiscal year ending June 1, 1901, showed the receipts to have been $58,122.30, and the total expenditure $54,921.47, leaving a balance of $3,200.83. Besides the Bulletin, a number of other books were published.

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Armies of the World.

Countries.	System of Service.	Service or Liability.[9] Years.	Cost.[1]	Composition of the Army: Corps.	Regiments of Infantry.	Regiments of Cavalry.	Regiments of Artillery.	Other Sections.	Strength on Peace Footing: Officers.	Men.	Guns.	On War Footing: Officers.	Men.
Abyssinia*	V.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150,000	...	...	...
Afghanistan*	Co.	[8]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,000	360	...	...
Argentine Republic	C. & V.	27	...	...	12	11	6	2	1,340	11,297	...	...	...
Austro-Hungary	Co.	22	$59,000,000	15	102	42	56	3	20,780	288,513	1,048	45,238	1,826,940
Landwehr	...	...	...	...	28	10	...	...	2,661	25,068	...	...	...
Honvedsegs	...	...	...	...	28	10	...	...	2,629	25,227	...	...	...
Belgium	C. & V.	13	11,067,000	...	17	8	8	3	3,743	47,809	204	4,494	143,000
Bolivia	Co.	20	...	...	2[2]	2	2	1	...	82,560	...	...	...
Brazil	Co.	‡	17,000,000	...	40[2]	14	6	2	...	28,000	...	...	...
Bulgaria	Co.	25	4,150,000	...	24	5	6	1	2,500	40,500	312	...	208,900
Chili	Co.	25	5,212,352	...	10	8	8	...	878	17,385	...	...	150,000
China	V.	...	5,200,000	2	[4]	...	...	...	...	300,000	...	...	1,000,000
Colombia	C. & V.	[8]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...
Congo Ind. States	C. & V.	...	...	...	23[3]	...	...	...	464	12,800	...	...	34,000
Costa Rica	C. & V.	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,600	...	...	34,000
Denmark	Co.	16	2,506,000	2	10	5	3	...	824	8,945	128	1,448	60,134
Ecuador	C. & V.	[8]	3,148,400	...	2[6]	1	2[5]	...	221	3,120	9	...	...
Egypt	En.	...	2,240,000	...	...	...	...	...	134	18,114	150	...	95,329
France	Co.	25	143,340,000	20	175	16	40	2	29,842	589,444	3,270	60,000	3,500,000
Germany	Co.	28	115,925,000	23	216	95	112	4	24,139	580,000	4,500	63,000	4,000,000
Great Britain	V.	12	215,000,000†	...	174[2]	31	190	2	9,745	482,994†	1,500	...	1,276,400†
Greece	Co.	28	3,474,400	3	10	3	3	2	1,876	19,203	180	...	82,000
Guatemala	C. & V.	32	1,100,000	...	...	...	...	...	300	7,000	...	984	85,200
Haiti	C. & V.	11	695,000*	...	7	1[3]	5[2]	2	...	6,828	...	...	...
Honduras	C. & V.	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	380	37,695	...	...	...
Italy	Co.	19	51,000,000	12	108	24	26	3	13,863	249,821	1,725	36,240	3,272,311
Japan	C.	23	19,000,000	12	48[2]	12	17	5	8,046	158,214	700	11,611	632,000
Korea	C. & V.	...	1,000,000	...	...	...	...	...	130	17,000	...	...	...
Liberia	C. & V.	34	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mexico	C. & V.	30	5,500,000	...	32[3]	14	5[2]	2	2,068	30,075	100	3,500	146,000
Montenegro‖	C.	[8]	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,600
Morocco	C.	[8]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,800	...	...	60,000
Napal	C.	[8]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,000	...	...	50,000
Netherlands	C. & V.	30	9,000,000	...	9	3	7	4	1,911	26,977	110	...	140,000
Nicaragua	Co.	47	1,250,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	25,000
Norway	C. & V.	16	4,000,000	...	20[2]	3[12]	8	2	900	30,000	65	1,700	80,000
Paraguay	C. & V.	15	300,000	...	1	1	1	1	82	1,500	...	...	...
Persia	I. L.	§	1,750,000	...	79[2]	23[2]	20[11]	...	...	24,500	...	...	150,000
Peru	C.	...	1,000,000	...	6[2]	7[12]	1	...	84	4,000	...	...	...
Portugal	C. & V.	15	6,500,000	...	27	10	8	3	1,868	31,578	160	4,056	171,324
Roumania	Co.	18	6,286,000	...	34	17	14	4	3,280	60,500	390	3,948	170,000
Russia	Co.	22	175,000,000	21	213	114	511[11]	2	42,000	1,000,000	5,000	75,000	4,500,000
Salvador	C. & V.	...	700,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	...	...	30,000
Servia	Co.	29	2,700,000	5	20	3	6	2	1,248	21,200	192	...	350,000
Siam[10]	I. L.	[8]	700,000	...	8	5[10]	2[12]	...	...	4,000	...	...	12,000
Spain	C.	12	25,750,000	8	64	28	16	2	8,891	108,883	272	...	700,000
Sweden	C. & V.	20	8,443,000	6	28	8	8	2	2,217	34,983	240	...	500,000
Switzerland	Co.	30	5,710,000	4	20[3]	12[3]	8	4	...	19,739	288	...	554,500
Turkey	Co.	20	19,754,000	7	154	38	222[10]	2	...	700,600	1,200	...	1,500,000
Uruguay	C. & V.	...	400,000	...	4[2]	3	1	2	231	3,273	...	...	100,000
Venezuela	Co.	27	1,000,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,000	...	...	70,000

Meaning of abbreviations: V., Voluntary; Co., Compulsory; C., Conscription; I. L., Irregular Levies.

NOTES.—*Estimated. †Including India. ‡Conscription system not yet in operation. ‖Montenegro has no regular standing army, but all inhabitants, not physically unfit for service, are compelled to train as soldiers and are liable to call in case of necessity. §The Shah has decreed that the army shall be raised by conscription, but this decree has never been enforced. [1]Based on budget estimate. [2]Battalions. [3]Companies. [4]The army has no unity, and there is little discipline. The weapons in use are obsolete. [5]Brigade. [6]Column. [7]Divided as follows: Regular army, 359,994; irregular army, 604,419; Indian army, 214,729; colonial forces, 97,306. [8]Every able-bodied male inhabitant liable. [9]Divided between various branches of the service, as the active army, the reserve, the territorial army and the territorial reserve. [10]The army is in an extremely crude condition, and the main dependence of the nation is placed upon its more modern marine infantry. [11]Batteries. [12]Squadrons.

Officers Commanding the Armies of the World.

The following is a list of the officers commanding the armies of the various countries of the world:

Abyssinia—Commander-in-Chief, the Emperor.

Afghanistan—Commander-in-Chief, General Ata Mohammed Khan.

Argentine Republic—Commander-in-Chief, Major-General Montes de Oca.

Austria-Hungary—Commander-in-Chief, the Emperor.

Corps Commanders—First Corps, Cracow, F. Z. M., Baron E. Albori; Second Corps, Vienna, Gen., Count A. Vetsukull-Gillenband; Third Corps, Gratz, L. F. M., E von Sukovatti; Fourth Corps, Budapest, L. F. M., Prince R. Lobkowitz; Fifth Corps, Presburg, F. Z. M., Archduke Frederick; Sixth Corps, Kaschau, General H. Edler von Pokorny; Seventh Corps, Temesvar, F. Z. M., Schwitzer von Bayersheim; Eighth Corps, Prague, F. Z. M., Ludwig Fabini; Ninth Corps, Josefstadt, L. F. M., Klobus; Tenth Corps, Przemysl, F. Z. M., Anton Galgotzy; Eleventh Corps, Lemburg, F. Z. M., Ferdinand Fiedler; Twelfth Corps, Hermannstadt, L. F. M., Probszt Edler von Ohstorff; Thirteenth Corps, Agram, General, Baron A. Bechtoldsheim; Fourteenth Corps, Innsbruck, General, Archduke Eugene; Fifteenth Corps, Sarajewo, General, Baron von Appel.

Belgium—Commander-in-Chief, the King.

Commandants of Military District—First (Flanders), Lieutentant-General, C. Ninitte; Second (Anvers), Lieutenant-General, E. G. A. Rahier; Third (Liege, Lombourg and Luxemberg), Lieutenant-General, E. J. B. C. S. Thorn; Fourth (Brabant, Hainut and Namur), Lieutenant-General, C. Rouen.

Brazil—Commander-in-Chief, Marshal J. T. de Contuarin.

Commandants of Military Districts—First (Amazonas, Para, Mahanhao and Piauhy), Brigadier-General B. Abrantes; Second (Ceara, Rio Grande do Norte, Parahyba and Pernambuca), Brigadier-General, S. R. da Silva Travassos; Third (Bahia, Sergipe and Alagras), Brigadier-General, F. da Silva Barbosa; Fourth (San Paulo, Minas Geraes, Goyaz, Espirito Santo and Rio de Janeiro), Major-General, F. de P. Argolo; Fifth

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(Parana and Santa Catharina), ——— ———; Sixth (Rio Grande do Sul), Brigadier-General, F. A. Rodrigues Salles; Seventh (Matto Grosso), Brigadier-General, M. de Magalhaes.

Chili—Commander-in-Chief, General E. Korner.

Chiefs of Military Zones—First Zone, General Vergara; Second Zone, General F. Lopetiqui; Third Zone, Colonel F. Urrutia; Fourth Zone, General Lopez; Fifth Zone, Colonel Zoni.

Bolivia—Minister of War, Colonel Ismael Montes.

China—The Chinese Army is under the direction of a War Ministry, which has two presidents. The troops in the several provinces are under the command of the Governors-General and Governors of Provinces.

Presidents of War Ministry—Yu-te and Hsu-houi-feng, Governors-General and the Governors of Provinces.

Presidents of War Ministry—Yu-te (Manchu), and Hsu-houi-feng (Chinese).

Governors-General and Governors of Provinces in China proper—Tchli, Governor-General ———; Liang-Kiang, Governor-General, Liou-koun-yi; Klangsou, Governor, Nieh-chi-kuei; Ngan-nui, Governor, Wang-chih-chun; Klangsi, Governor, Li-hsing-jui; Mintche, Governor-General, Hsuying-kuei; Tche-kiang, Governor, Jen-tao-jing; Fokien, Governor, Ching-hsing; Liang-hou, Governor-General, Tschang-ji-toung; Houpe, Governor, Touanfang; Hounan, Governor, Yu-lien-san; Honan, Governor, Soung-shou; Chantoung, Governor, Youan-shi-kai; Chansi, Governor, Tsen-chun hsuan; Chen-kan, Governor-General, Soung-fan; Chensi, Sheng-yun; Kansou; Governor-General, Hsi-chen; Sin-tsiang, Governor, Yao-ying-chi; Sse-tchouan, Governor-General, Kouei-tchun; Liang-Kwang, Governor-General, Tao-mou; Kouang-toung, Governor, Te-shou; Kouangsi, Governor, Te-shou; Yun-kwe, Governor-General, Wei-Kouang-tao; Yunnan, Governor, Li-ching-hei; Kouei-tcheou, Governor, Teng-houa-hsi.

Commander-in-Chief of troops in Manchuria, Tseng-chi.

Governors-General and Governors of Provinces in Manchuria—Kirin, Governor, Chang-sun; Hei-loun-kiang, Governor, Ent-tse; Moukden, Governor-General, Heng-shou.

Colombia—Commander-in-Chief, General R. Urdaneta.

Congo—Commander-in-Chief, Tongler.

Costa Rica—Commander-in-Chief, the President of the Republic; General of Division, B. Cavaz.

Denmark—Commander-in-Chief, the King.

First General Command—Lieutenant-General M. S. F. Hedemann; Second General Command, Lieutenant-General C. E. Meldahl.

Dominican Republic—Minister of War and Marine, General R. Rodriguez.

Ecuador—Minister of War and Marine, General N. Arellano.

France—Commander-in-Chief, General Brugere.

Military Governor of Paris, General Faure-Biguet.

Commanders of Army Corps—First Corps, Lille, General Jeannerod; Second Corps, Amiens, General Lanes; Third Corps, Rouen, General Gallimard; Fourth Corps, Mans, General Sonnois; Fifth Corps, Orleans, General Farmy; Sixth Corps, Chalons-sur-Marne, General Hagron; Seventh Corps, Besancon, General Dessirier; Eighth Corps, Bourges, General Godart; Ninth Corps, Tours, General Tanchot; Tenth Corps, Rennes, General Donop; Eleventh Corps, Nantes, General Grisot; Twelfth Corps, Limoges, General Decharme; Thirteenth Corps, Clermont-Ferrand, General Tournier; Fourteenth Corps, Lyons, General Zede; Fifteenth Corps, Marseilles, General Metzinger; Sixteenth Corps, Montpellier, General Pedoya; Seventeenth Corps, Toulouse, General Tisseyre; Eighteenth Corps, Bordeaux, General Grasset; Nineteenth Corps, Algiers, General Caze; Twentieth Corps, Nancy, General Langlois; Division of Occupation, Tunis, General Begassiere; Corps d'Armee of Colonial Troops, Paris, General Duchemin.

Germany—Commander-in-Chief, the Emperor.

Field Marshals-General—Albert, King of Saxony; Prince George of Saxony, Prince Albrecht of Prussia, and Count Waldersee.

Chief of General Staff—General, Count von Schlieffen.

Commanders of Army Corps—First Corps, Konigsberg, General von Werder; Second Corps, Stettin, General von Laugenbeck; Third Corps, Berlin, General von Lignitz; Fourth Corps, Magdeburg, General von Klitzing; Fifth Corps, Posen, General von Stulpnagel; Sixth Corps, Breslau, General, hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen; Seventh Corps, Munster, General von Bulow; Eighth Corps, Coblenz, General, hereditary Grand Duke of Baden; Ninth Corps, Altona, General von Massow; Tenth Corps, Hanover, General von Stunzner; Eleventh Corps, Casset, General von Wittich; Twelfth Corps, Dresden, General Baron von Hausen; Thirteenth Corps, Stuttgart, General von Falkenhausen; Fourteenth Corps, Carlsruhe, General von Bulow; Fifteenth Corps, Strassburg, General von Bittenfield; Sixteenth Corps, Metz, General Count von Haesler; Seventeenth Corps, Dantzic, General von Lentze; Eighteenth Corps, Frankfort-on-Main, General von Lindequist; Nineteenth Corps, Leipsic, General von Treitschke. First Corps, Bavarian Army, Munich, General Prince Arnulf of Bavaria; Second Corps, Bavarian Army, Wurzburg, General Ritter von Xylander; Third Corps, Bavarian Army, Nuremberg, General H. von Xylander.

Commander of the Guards, Berlin, General von Bock U. Polach.

Great Britain—Commander-in-Chief—Field Marshal, Earl Roberts, V. C., K. G., etc.

Army Corps and District Commanders—First Army Corps, Aldershot, General Sir J. D. P. French, K. C. B.; Second Army Corps, Salisbury Plains, General Sir H. E. Wood, V. C., G. C. B., etc.; Eastern District, Colchester, Major-General Sir W. F. Gatacre, K. C. B.; Home District, London, Major-General Sir H. Trotter, K. C. V. O.; Northeastern District, York, Major-General R. T. Thynne, C. B.; Northwestern District, Chester, Major-General L. V. Swaine, C. B.; Southeastern District, Dover, Major-General H. H. Parr, C. B., etc.; Southern District, Portsmouth, Lieutenant-General Sir B. C. Russell, G. C. B., etc.; Thames District, Chatham, Major-General Sir T. Fraser, K. C. B., etc.; Western District, Devonport, Lieutenant-General Sir W. F. Butler, K. C. B.; Woolwich District, Woolwich, Major-General Sir J. F. Maurice, K. C. B.; Scottish District, Edinburgh, Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Hunter, K. C. B., etc.

Third Army Corps, Ireland—Commander, General, H. R. H., the Duke of Connaught, K. G.

District Commanders, Belfast—Major-General E. P. Leach, V. C., C. B., etc.; Cork, Major-General Sir H. McCalmont, K. C. B.; Curragh, Major-General Sir Herbert Chermside, G. C. M. G.; Dublin, vacant.

The Indian Army—Commander-in-Chief, H. E. General Sir Arthur Power Palmer, G. C. I. E., K. C. B.

Punjab Command, Muree, Lieutenant-General Sir Bindon Blood, K. C. B.; Punjab Frontier Force and District, Abbottabad, Major-General C. C. Egerton, C. B.; Bengal Command, Naini Tal, Lieutenant-General Sir George Luck, K. C. B.; Madras Command, Ootacamund, Lieutenant-General Sir George Benjamin Wolseley, K. C. B.; Bombay Command, Poona, Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Cunliffe Low, G. C. B.

Greece—Commander-in-Chief, The Prince Royal.

Division Commanders—Athens, Brigadier-General T. Vassos; Larisse, Brigadier-General J. Demopoulos; Missolonghi, Brigadier-General N. Smolenitz.

Guatemala.—Secretary of War, Luis Molina.

Haiti—Secretary of War and Marine, V. Guillaume.

Honduras—Minister of War, General M. Rosales.

Italy—President of the Supreme Tribunal of the Army and Navy, Lieutenant-General F. Racagni; Chief of Staff, Lieutenant-General T. Saletta.

Commanders of Army Corps—First Corps, Turin, Lieutenant-General Luigi Pelloux; Second Corps, Alessandria, Lieutenant-General V. Rugin; Third Corps, Milan, Lieutenant-General A. Ferrers; Fourth Corps, Genoa, Lieutenant-General Leone Pelloux; Fifth Corps, Verona, Lieutenant-General Count Del Mayno; Sixth Corps, Bologna, Lieutenant-General Gandolfi; Seventh Corps, Ancona, Lieutenant-General A. Tonini; Eighth Corps, Florence, Lieutenant-General A. Baldissera; Ninth Corps, Rome, Lieutenant-General G. Bezozzi; Tenth Corps, Naples, Lieutenant-General G. Mirri; Eleventh Corps, Bari, Lieutenant-General E. Pedotti; Twelfth Corps, Palermo, Lieutenant-General G. Ottolenghi.

Commanding General of Carabiniers, Lieutenant-General F. Sismondis.

Commanders of Military Divisions—1, Turin, Lieutenant-General G. Riva Palliozzi; 2, Novara, Lieutenant-General L. Barbieri; 3, Alessandria, Lieutenant-General G. Gobbo; 4, Cuneo, Lieutenant-General J. Sanguinetti; 5, Milan, Lieutenant-General E. Osio; 6, Brescia, Lieutenant-General F. Pistoia; 7, Placenza, Lieu-

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tenant-General Ph. Gazurelli; 8, Genoa, Lieutenant-General A. Cerruti; 9, Verona, Lieutenant-General G. Guy; 10, Padua, Lieutenant-General M. Lamberti; 11, Bologna, Lieutenant-General V. Assinari di Bernezzo; 12, Ravenna, Lieutenant-General C. Tarditi; 13, Ancona, Lieutenant-General V. Marras; 14, Chieti, Lieutenant-General L. Bisesti; 15, Florence, Lieutenant-General G. Perrucchetti; 16, Leghorn, Lieutenant-General G. Goiran; 17, Rome, Lieutenant-General L. Fecia di Cossato; 18, Perugia, Lieutenant-General T. Valles; 19, Naples, Lieutenant-General F. Mazza; 20, Salerno, Lieutenant-General S. Fautoni; 21, Bari, Lieutenant-General O. Radicati di Marmorito; 22, Catanzaro, Major-General F. Lazari; 23, Palermo, Lieutenant-General G. Bellati; 24, Messina, Lieutenant-General A. Morlondo; 25, Cagliara, Lieutenant-General F. Rogier.

Japan—Commander-in-Chief, the Emperor.

Council of Marshals—Marquis Yamagata, Prince Komatsu, Marquis I. Oyama and Marquis T. Saigo.

Commanders of Divisions—Division of the Guard, Tokio, Lieutenant-General Baron Y. Hasegawa; First Division, Tokio, Lieutenant-General Prince Foushimi; Second Division, Sendai, Lieutenant-General Baron K. Nishi; Third Division, Nagoya, Lieutenant-General Baron Y. Oshima; Fourth Division, Osaka, Lieutenant-General Baron M. Ogawa; Fifth Division, Hiroshima, Lieutenant-General Baron M. Yamakuchi; Sixth Division, Kumamota, Lieutenant-General Y. Isezi; Seventh Division, Sapporo, Lieutenant-General Baron N. Osako; Eighth Division, Hirosaki, Lieutenant-General Baron N. Tatsumi; Ninth Division, Kanazawa, Lieutenant-General Baron H. Oshima; Tenth Division, Himedzi, Lieutenant-General Baron K. Kawamura; Eleventh Division, Marongame, Lieutenant-General M. Okihara; Twelfth Division, Kokoura, Lieutenant-General H. Inouye.

Korea—Minister of War, Yi-Chi-Yong. Military Cabinet—Lieutenant-Generals Min-Yong-Hui, Min-Yong-Hoan, Yi-Chong-Keun; Major-General Min-Yong-Chol; 4 Majors, 5 Captains, 16 Lieutenants.

Liberia—Secretary of War, J. B. Dennis.

Luxembourg—Commandant of Troops, Major Van Dyck.

Mexico—Minister of War and Marine, General A. Pezo.

Monaco—Commandant of Troops, Colonel Count Christian.

Montenegro—Commander-in-Chief, The Prince; Commander of Active Army, The Hereditary Prince.

Chiefs of Brigades—G. Petrovitch Niegoch, M. Gjourovitch, M. Voutchinitch, L. Sotchitza, V. Ivanovitch, Lakitch Woivoditch, M. Gjouraskovitch, M. Wlahovitch, J. Djourachkovitch, infantry; J. S. Martinovitch, artillery.

Morocco—War Minister, Kaid El Mehedi el Menebhi.

Netherlands—Minister of War, Lieutenant-General J. W. Bergansius; Chief of Staff, Lieutenant-General A. Krool.

Commanders of Divisions—First Division, La Hague, Major-General W. B. J. Duyker; Second Division, Arnhelm, Major-General A. J. Prins; Third Division, Breda, Major-General W. G. F. Snijders.

Nicaragua—Commander-in-Chief, the President.

Papal See—Commander of the Guards, Lieutenant-General Prince Rospigliosi.

Persia—Commander-in-Chief, Prince Amir Khan, Sipahsalar, Minister of War.

Peru—Minister of War and Marine, Captain Mellton Carvajol; Chief of Staff, Brigadier-General M. Velarde.

Portugal—Minister of War, Pimentel Pinto; Chief of Staff, Brigadier-General A. F. da Silva, Oliveira.

Commanders of Military Divisions—Lisbon, Major-General F. A. Craveiro Lopes; Vizen, Major-General J. Pedro Caldeira; Oporto, Major-General M. da Gama Lobo Sepulveda; Evora, Major-General A. C. da Costa.

Military Commanders of the Isles—Madeira, Colonel J. Fr. Regis do Rio Carvalho; Azores, Brigadier-General Pimenta de Castro.

Roumania—Chief of Staff, Brigadier-General A. Carcaletzeano.

Commanders of Army Corps—1, Brigadier-General J. Argetoyano; 2, Major-General E. Arion; 3, Major-General S. Balcoiano; 4, Major-General L. Iarca.

Russia—Commander-in-Chief, the Czar.

Commanders of Army Corps—Corps of the Guard, St. Petersburg, Major-General Grand Duke Paul Alexandrovitch; Corps of Grenadiers, Moscow, General Malakow; First Corps, General Baron Meyendorff; Second Corps, General Chtscherbatow; Third Corps, General Tchalkovysky; Fourth Corps, Lieutenant-General Masslow; Fifth Corps, Lieutenant-General Bogoljoubow; Sixth Corps, General Grippenberg; Seventh Corps, Lieutenant-General Younakow; Eighth Corps, Lieutenant-General Mylow; Ninth Corps, General Ljubowisky; Tenth Corps, Lieutenant-General Sloutchevsky; Eleventh Corps, Lieutenant-General Filippow; Twelfth Corps, Lieutenant-General Karass; Thirteenth Corps, General Rchbinder; Fourteenth Corps, Lieutenant-General Chrechtschativzky; Fifteenth Corps, Lieutenant-General Weiss; Sixteenth Corps, General Batyanow; Seventeenth Corps, Lieutenant-General Bilderling; Eighteenth Corps, General Adamovitch; Nineteenth Corps, Lieutenant-General Krjoukow; Twentieth Corps, General Kakhanow; Twenty-first Corps, General Wodar.

Army of the Caucasus—First Corps, Lieutenant-General Prince Amiradchivow; Second Corps, General Sesemann.

Army of Turkestan—First Corps, Lieutenant-General Topornine; Second Corps, Lieutenant-General Soubbotitch.

First Corps of Cavalry, General Lermantow; Second Corps of Cavalry, Lieutenant-General Vanliarliarskl.

Army of Siberia—First Corps, Lieutenant-General Lenevitch; Second Corps, Lieutenant-General Baron Stackelberg.

Commanders of Cossack Troops—General Grodekow, Lieutenant-General Hasen-Kampff, General Prince Galitzine, Lieutenant-General Maximovitch, Lieutenant-General Malama, Lieutenant-General Gribsky, Lieutenant-General Barabach, Lieutenant-General Stavrovsky, Major-General Ionow, Lieutenant-General Soukhotine, Lieutenant-General Tolstow.

Salvador—Commander-in-Chief, the President.

San Marino—Commandant of Militia, Fred. Gozi.

Servia—Commander of the Active Army, General M. Stretchkovitch.

Commanders of Divisions—1, General J. Petrovitch; 2, Colonel B. Damnjanovitch; 3, Colonel D. Nicolitch; 4, Colonel V. Avatchitch; 5, General I. Vellmmirovitch; Cavalry Division, Colonel M. Konnvistch.

Siam—Commander-in-Chief, Prince Nakon Tchaisie.

Spain—Commander-in-Chief, the King.

Captains-General of Regions—First Region, Lieutenant-General A. Molto; Second Region, Lieutenant-General Luque; Third Region, Lieutenant-General Pando; Fourth Region, Lieutenant-General Barges; Fifth Region, Lieutenant-General Bowero; Sixth Region, Lieutenant-General Macias; Seventh Region, Lieutenant-General Suarez Valdes; Eighth Region, Sub-Inspector J. Lachambre.

Sweden-Norway—General Commander-in-Chief, the King; Commander-in-Chief-Minister of War, Wiedenhielm.

Commanders of Military Districts (Sweden)—1, Lieutenant-General Brakenhielm; 2, Major-General Munck; 3, Major-General Baron Erieson; 4, Major-General Nadd; 5, Major-General Baron Stjernstedt; 6, Major-General Warberg. (Norway)—Commander-in-Chief, Lieutenant-General H. P. L'Orange; Commanders of Military Districts—1, Major-General O. Hansen; 2, Lieutenant-General Mellbye; 3, Major-General J. Sejersted; 4, Major-General Hoff; 5, Major-General Overgaard.

Switzerland—Secretary of Military Department, Colonel S. Gulzwiller.

Turkey—Minister of War, Muhtar Effendi; Chief of Staff, Major-General Edhem Pacha.

Commanders of Army Corps—1 (Imperial Guard), Reouf Pacha; 2, Arif Pacha; 3, Hairi Pacha; 4, Zeki Pacha; 5, Fevzi Pacha; 6, Ahmed Feizi Pacha; 7, Abdullah Pacha; Division of Hedjaz, Ahmed Ratib Pacha; Division of Tripoli, Redjeb Pacha.

Uruguay—Minister of War and Marine, General Pedro Callorda; Chief of Staff, Colonel Antonio Marques.

Venezuela—General Commander-in-Chief, General Joaquin Gorrido.

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Naval Force of the World.

The following table shows, approximately, the naval force of the principal nations of the world. It is not entirely complete, data to make it so not being attainable, but is sufficiently so to give a just estimate of the comparative strength of the principal powers. In addition to those governments shown in the table, Belgium, Bulgaria, Ecuador, Egypt, Haiti, Mexico, Morocco, Persia, Peru, Roumania, Santo Domingo, Sarawak, Siam, Uruguay and Venezuela have each from one to half a dozen boats of small size and little efficiency, hardly worthy of being dignified with the name of navy.

Nation and Class of Vessels.	Number.	Aggregate displacement on water line.	Aggregate cost.	Aggregate coal supply, tons.	Aggregate complement.
Argentine Republic, armored ships, under 10,000 tons	11	48,351	$10,301,700	5,210	2,795
Argentine Republic, cruising ships, under 10,000 tons	9	16,502	584,500	3,328	1,495
Argentine Republic, torpedo boats, destroyers, etc.	29	....	....	....	....
Austria-Hungary, armored ships, under 10,000 tons	23	140,980	25,142,335	8,587	4,956
Austria-Hungary, cruising ships, under 10,000 tons	27	43,484	....	5,065	3,545
Austria-Hungary, torpedo boats	67	....	....	....	....
Brazil, armored ships, under 10,000 tons	10	16,772	....	....	....
Brazil, cruising ships, under 10,000 tons	16	25,583	....	....	....
Brazil, torpedo boats	28	....	....	....	....
Chili, armored ships, under 10,000 tons	4	25,920	....	3,735	....
Chili, cruising ships, under 10,000 tons	11	20,062	....	3,985	....
Chili, torpedo boats and destroyers	30	....	....	....	....
China, cruising ships, under 10,000 tons	18	34,720	....	4,695	3,402
China, torpedo boats	44	....	....	....	....
Costa Rica, torpedo boats	1	....	....	....	....
Denmark, armored ships, under 10,000 tons	9	29,960	4,789,500	1,005	1,402
Denmark, cruising ships	10	....	....	....	....
Denmark, torpedo boats	25	13,017	....	1,160	1,146
France, armored ships, over 10,000 tons	33	375,517	158,840,765	33,158	20,771
France, armored ships, under 10,000 tons	38	225,679	57,282,410	16,959	13,332
France, cruising ships, under 10,000 tons	72	173,675	60,203,985	24,460	16,519
France, merchant cruisers, auxiliary to navy	33	....	....	....	....
France, torpedo boats and destroyers	279	....	....	....	....
Germany, armored ships, over 10,000 tons	11	122,600	82,701,625	7,920	6,333
Germany, armored ships, under 10,000 tons	32	145,728	27,269,355	12,085	8,900
Germany, cruising ships, under 10,000 tons	47	112,607	13,716,490	16,977	8,109
Germany, merchant cruisers, auxiliary to navy	15	....	....	....	....
Germany, torpedo boats and destroyers	141	....	....	....	....
Great Britain, armored ships, over 10,000 tons	65	858,900	249,408,265	72,630	46,236
Great Britain, armored ships, under 10,000 tons	39	180,090	37,765,830	29,822	7,121
Great Britain, cruising ships, over 10,000 tons	10	116,400	29,285,095	12,500	6,225
Great Britain, cruising ships, under 10,000 tons	209	520,112	139,231,550	52,335	41,229
Great Britain, river gunboats	18	....	....	....	....
Great Britain, naval reserve merchant marine cruisers	28	....	....	....	....
Great Britain, torpedo boats and destroyers	370	....	....	....	....
Greece, armored ships under 10,000 tons	5	18,459	....	1,050	920
Greece, cruising ships, under 10,000 tons	4	2,260	....	....	....
Greece, torpedo boats and destroyers	41	....	....	....	....
Italy, armored ships, over 10,000 tons	14	177,289	57,606,400	14,792	7,826
Italy, armored ships, under 10,000 tons	13	80,651	6,879,401	7,925	6,057
Italy, cruising ships, under 10,000 tons	42	71,479	24,556,900	12,675	7,810
Italy, subsidiary auxiliary cruisers and dispatch vessels	12	....	....	....	....
Italy, torpedo boats and destroyers	154	....	....	....	....
Japan, armored ships, over 10,000 tons	6	84,800	....	6,100	3,617
Japan, armored ships, under 10,000 tons	8	60,386	——	4,270	2,954
Japan, cruising ships, under 10,000 tons	31	75,238	....	9,996	5,160
Japan, torpedo boats and destroyers	91	....	....	....	....
Netherlands, armored ships under 10,000 tons	20	65,664	....	5,860	3,599
Netherlands, cruising ships, under 10,000 tons	28	52,060	——	7,252	3,723
Netherlands, torpedo boats and destroyers	48	....	....	....	....
Norway, armored ships, under 10,000 tons	9	25,133	....	2,664	1,596
Norway, cruising ships, under 10,000 tons	7	5,467	....	....	....
Norway, gunboats	27	....	....	....	....
Portugal, armored ships, under 10,000 tons	1	2,422	600,000	280	218
Portugal, cruising ships, under 10,000 tons	22	20,759	....	2,960	2,108
Portugal, torpedo boats and destroyers	13	....	....	....	....
Russia, armored ships, over 10,000 tons	23	276,087	....	26,613	....
Russia, armored ships, under 10,000 tons	32	163,492	....	15,665	9,435
Russia, cruising ships, under 10,000 tons	56	135,413	....	17,089	8,209
Russia, gunboats, etc.	33	....	....	....	....
Russia, auxiliary steamers	25	....	....	....	....
Russia, torpedo boats and destroyers	91	....	....	....	....
Spain, armored ships, under 10,000 tons	8	57,243	....	7,598	3,780
Spain, cruising ships, under 10,000 tons	28	46,025	....	5,810	3,081
Spain, torpedo boats and destroyers	17	....	....	....	....
Sweden, armored ships under 10,000 tons	22	47,690	....	3,897	1,813
Sweden, cruising ships, under 10,000 tons	18	14,102	....	1,406	1,298
Sweden, gunboats, etc.	5	....	....	....	....
Sweden, gunboats and destroyers	33	....	....	....	....
Turkey, armored ships, under 10,000 tons	14	60,979	....	6,335	3,565
Turkey, cruising ships, under 10,000 tons	13	22,043	....	....	....
Turkey, torpedo boats and destroyers	31	....	....	....	....

Naval Commanders of the World.

Argentine Republic.—Minister of Marine, Captain (Naval) O. Betbeber; Chief of Staff, Captain (Naval) Atilio Barilari.

Austria.—Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Baron H. von Spaun.

Admiral of the Port of Pola, Vice-Admiral Baron F. von Minutill; Commandant of the Maritime Arsenal, Rear Admiral P. von Pott; Commandant of the Maritime District of Trieste, Rear Admiral Kneisler von Maixdorf.

Brazil.—Director-General, Dr. A. J. Teixeira de Freitas; Chief of Staff, Vice-Admiral Ed. Wandenkolk.

Chili.—Minister of War and Marine, Beltram Mathieu; Under Secretary of Marine, Carlos Esteuez.

Costa Rica.—Minister of War and Marine, D. Igleslas.

Denmark.—Inspector of Fleets, Vice-Admiral F. P. A. Uldall; Chief of Arsenals, Rear Admiral G. H. R. Zachariae; Chief of the Defence of Copenhagen, Rear Admiral C. F. Wandel.

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Dominican Republic.—Minister of War and Marine, General R. Rodriguez.

Ecuador.—Minister of War and Marine, General N. Arellano.

France.—Chief of Staff, Vice-Admiral Bienaime.

Maritime Prefects—1. Cherbourg, Vice-Admiral Dienlouard; 2. Brest, Vice-Admiral Roustan; 3. Linent, Vice-Admiral Gigault de la Bedolliere; 4. Rochefort, Vice-Admiral G. H. Godin; 5. Toulon, Vice-Admiral de la Bonniniere de Beaumont.

Commanders of Squadrons and Naval Stations—Eastern Mediterranean and the Levant, Vice-Admiral de Maigret; Division of Reserves of the Mediterranean, Rear Admiral Besson; Squadron of the North, Vice-Admiral de Courthille; Naval Division of the Atlantic, Rear Admiral Servan; Naval Division of the Pacific Ocean, Captain Barnaud; Squadron of the Far East, Vice-Admiral E. Pottier; Marine of Algeria, Rear Admiral Courrejolles; Naval Division of Tunis, Rear Admiral Merleaux-Ponty.

Germany.—Admiral-in-Chief, the Emperor; Chief of Staff, Vice-Admiral Diederichs.

Commanders of Naval Stations—Baltic Sea, Admiral Koester; North Sea, Admiral Thomsen.

Great Britain.—Admiral-in-Chief, the King.

Flag Officers in Commission—Nore, Vice-Admiral Albert H. Markham; Portsmouth, Admiral Sir Charles F. Hotham, G. C. V. O.; Plymouth, Admiral Lord C. Montagu-Douglas-Scott, K. C. B.; Queenstown, Ireland, Rear Admiral Edmund F. Jeffreys; Channel Squadron, Vice-Admiral Arthur K. Wilson, C. B., V. C., and Rear Admiral Sir William A. D. Acland, Bart.; Mediterranean, Admiral Sir John A. Fisher, K. C. B., and Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, C. B.; North America and West Indies, Vice-Admiral Sir Fred. G. D. Bedford, K. C. B., and Commodore Daniel McN. Riddel; Pacific, Rear Admiral Andrew K. Bickford; China, Vice-Admiral Sir Cyprian A. G. Bridge, K. C. B.; Rear Admiral Harry T. Grenfell, C. M. G., and Commodore Fraser Powell, C. B.; East Indies, Rear Admiral Day Hort Bosanquet; Australia, Rear-Admiral Sir Lewis A. Beaumont, K. C. M. G.; Cape and West Africa, Rear Admiral Arthur W. Moore, C. B.; Southeast Coast of America, Commodore Robert Leonard Groome; Cruiser Squadron, Commodore Alfred L. Winsloe, C. V. O.; Superintendent Portsmouth Dockyard, Rear Admiral Pelham Aldrich; Superintendent Devonport Dockyard, Rear Admiral Thomas Sturges Jackson; Superintendent Chatham Dockyard, Rear Admiral Swinton C. Holland; Superintendent Malta Dockyard, Rear Admiral Burges Watson, C. V. O.; Superintendent Naval Reserves, Vice-Admiral Sir Gerard H. U. Noel, K. C. M. G.

Greece.—Director of Marine, Frigate Captain P. Ginis.

Haiti.—Secretary of War and Marine, V. Guillaume.

Italy.—Admiral, Prince Thomas, Duke of Genoa.

Commandants of Maritime Departments—Spezia, Vice-Admiral G. B. Magnagli; Naples, Vice-Admiral C. A. Quigini-Puliga; Venice, Vice-Admiral N. Canevaro.

Commanders of Squadrons—Mediterranean, Vice-Admiral G. Palumbo; Chinese Sea, Rear Admiral L. Palumbo.

Japan.—Commander-in-Chief, the Emperor; Chief of Staff, Admiral Viscount Ito Yuko.

Commanders of Maritime Prefectures—Yokosuka, Vice-Admiral Baron Inouge Yoshika; Koure, Vice-Admiral Baron Shibayama Yahachi; Saseho, Vice-Admiral Samejima Kazunori.

Chief of Squadron—Vice Admiral, Togo Heihachiro.

Mexico.—Minister of War and Marine, General A. Pezo.

Netherlands.—Secretary of Marine, L. A. Dittlof Tjassens; Chief of Staff, Naval Lieutenant J. B. A. Jonckheer.

Nicaragua.—Minister of War and Marine, A. Saenz.

Peru.—Minister of War and Marine, Captain Meliton Carvajol; Secretary of Marine, Captain E. Diaz.

Portugal.—Secretary of Marine, F. F. Dias Costa.

Roumania.—Commander, Commodore E. Koslinski.

Russia.—Commander-in-Chief, Grand Admiral Grand Duke Alexis Alexandrovitch; Chief of Staff, Vice-Admiral Avellan.

Commander of Fleet and Ports on the Black Sea, Vice-Admiral Hildebrandt; Commander and Military Governor of Cronstadt, Vice-Admiral Makarow; Port of Vladivostok, Rear Admiral Tchoukhnine; Port Arthur, Rear Admiral Stark.

Commanders of Naval Divisions and Squadrons—First Baltic, Vice-Admiral Doubasow; Second Baltic, Vice-Admiral Messer; Black Sea, Vice-Admiral Andriew; Pacific Squadron, Vice-Admiral Skrydlow; Mediterranean, Rear Admiral Birilew; President of the Committee of the Patriotic Fleet, Rear Admiral Jouriew.

Siam.—Commander, Rear Admiral Phrayah Tchonlayudh.

Spain.—Admiral of the Fleet, C. Valcarcel.

Captains-General of Marine Department and Naval Stations—Cadiz, Rear Admiral M. Mozo; Carthagena, Rear Admiral S. Guzman; Ferrol, Rear Admiral M. Camara.

Sweden and Norway.—Admiral-in-Chief, the King.

Commanders of Naval Stations, etc.—Karlskrona, Vice-Admiral A. F. H. Klintberg; Stockholm, Rear Admiral F. W. Lennman.

Turkey.—Minister of Marine, Hassan Pacha; Commander of Mediterranean Squadron, Vice-Admiral Hassan Ramy Pacha.

Uruguay.—Minister of War and Marine, General Pedro Callorda.

Venezuela.—Minister of War and Marine, General Ramon Guerra.

International Congress of Americanists.

The thirteenth International Congress of Americanists was held at the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, October 20-25, 1902. The gathering was composed of noted anthropologists and antiquarians and was thoroughly international.

The sessions occupied all of five days, and there were read and discussed a number of papers bearing upon subjects regarding the antiquity of man in America, and others pertaining to the early colonies, in which the Toscanelli correspondence had an important part. This latter consists of letters and charts dealing with the route to the Indies by way of the west, and is supposed to have been sent by its author, a Florentine astronomer, to Christopher Columbus.

Although organized for the express purpose of studying prehistoric North and South America, this was the first time that the Congress had met in the United States. At the conclusion of the sessions the delegates were taken on an excursion to Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and Chicago. At Washington they were received and entertained by a special committee and were presented to President Roosevelt.

The President of the Congress was Morris K. Jesup, President of the American Museum of Natural History, and the honorary president was the Duke of Loubat, correspondent of the Institute of France. Among the delegates were Professor Leon Lejeal of the chair of American Antiquities, College of Paris; Professor Edward Seler of the University of Berlin; Professor Karl Von den Steinen of the Berlin Ethnographical Museum; Professor Hjalmar Stolpe of Sweden, Professor Juan B. Ambrosetti of the Argentine Republic, Dr. Alfredo Chavero of Mexico, A. P. Maudslay of England, Dr. Pittier de Pabrega, director of the Geographical Institute of Costa Rica, and Dr. de la Rosa, of Peru. The delegation from the United States included Professor W. H. Holmes, Professor W. J. McGee, Dr. M. H. Saville, F. W. Putnam, Miss Alice Fletcher, Mrs Zelia Nuttall and others.

In all ninety-six papers were presented for the consideration of the Congress, all of them dealing with matters of American anthropological and antique history.

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Roman Catholic Church in the United States.

His Eminence Cardinal Sebastian Martinelli, Delegate Apostolic to the United States; appointed August 18, 1896. Res., Washington, D. C., No. 201 I street, N. W.; Auditor, Very Rev. Mgr. Francis Marchetti, D. D.; Secretary, Very Rev. F. Z. Rooker, D. D.

ARCHDIOCESE OF BALTIMORE.

Embraces the States of Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and eastern part of Florida.

Archdiocese of Baltimore, Md.—His Eminence James Cardinal Gibbons, cons. August 16, 1868; succeeded to the Archiepiscopal See of Baltimore, October, 3, 1877; created Cardinal June 7, 1886.
Diocese of Charleston, S. C.—Rt. Rev. H. P. Northrop, D. D., cons. January 8, 1882.
Diocese of Richmond, Va.—Rt. Rev. A. Van de Vyver, D. D., cons. October 20, 1889.
Diocese of St. Augustine, Fla.—W. Kenny.
Diocese of Savannah, Ga.—Rt. Rev. Benjamin J. Keiley, D. D., cons. June 3, 1900.
Diocese of Wheeling, W. Va.—Rt. Rev. P. J. Donahue, D. D., cons. April 8, 1894.
Diocese of Wilmington, Del.—Rt. Rev. John Monaghan, D. D., cons. May 9, 1897.
Vicariate-Apostolic of North Carolina.—Rt. Rev. Leo Haid, O. S. B., D. D., cons. July 1, 1888.

ARCHDIOCESE OF BOSTON.

Embraces the New England States.

Archdiocese of Boston, Mass.—Mt. Rev. John J. Williams, D. D., cons. March 11, 1866; appointed Archbishop February 12, 1875.—Rt. Rev. John Brady, D. D., Auxiliary Bishop, cons. August 5, 1891.
Diocese of Burlington, Vt.—Rt. Rev. John Stephen Michaud, D. D., cons. June 29, 1892.
Diocese of Hartford, Conn.—Rt. Rev. Michael Tierney, D. D., cons. February 22, 1894.
Diocese of Manchester, N. H.—Rt. Rev. Denis M. Bradley, D. D., cons. June 11, 1884.
Diocese of Portland, Me.—Rt. Rev. William H. O'Connell, D. D., cons. May 19, 1901
Diocese of Providence, R. I.—Rt. Rev. Mathew J. Harkins, D. D., cons. April 14, 1887.
Diocese of Springfield, Mass.—Rt. Rev. Thomas D. Beaven, D. D., cons October 18, 1892

ARCHDIOCESE OF CHICAGO.

Embraces the State of Illinois.

Archdiocese of Chicago, Ill.—Vacant.—Rt. Rev. Alexander J. McGavick, D. D., Auxiliary Bishop, cons. May 1, 1899.—Rt. Rev. Peter J. Muldoon, D. D., cons. July 25, 1901.
Diocese of Alton, Ill.—Rt. Rev. James Ryan, D. D., cons. May 1, 1888.
Diocese of Belleville, Ill.—Rt. Rev. J. Janssen, D. D., cons. April 25, 1888.
Diocese of Peoria, Ill.—Rt. Rev. John L. Spalding, D. D., cons. May 1, 1877.—Rt. Rev. Peter J. O'Reilly, D. D., Auxiliary Bishop,, cons. September 21, 1900.

ARCHDIOCESE OF CINCINNATI.

Embraces the States of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee and Lower Michigan.

Archdiocese of Cincinnati, Ohio.—Mt. Rev. William H. Elder, D. D., cons. May 3, 1857; transferred to Cincinnati January 30, 1880; succeeded July 4, 1883.
Diocese of Cleveland, Ohio.—Rt. Rev. Ignatius F. Hortsmann, D. D., cons. February 25, 1892.
Diocese of Columbus, Ohio.—Rt. Rev. Henry Moeller, D. D., cons. August 25, 1900
Diocese of Covington, Ky.—Rt. Rev. Camillus P. Maes, D. D., cons. January 25, 1885.
Diocese of Detroit, Mich.—Rt. Rev. John S. Foley, D. D., cons. November 4, 1888.
Diocese of Fort Wayne, Ind.—Rt. Rev. Herman J. Alerding, D. D., cons. November 30, 1900.
Diocese of Grand Rapids, Mich.—Rt. Rev. Henry Joseph Richter, D. D., cons. April 22, 1883.
Diocese of Indianapolis, Ind.—Rt. Rev. Francis S. Shatard, D. D., cons. May 12, 1878.—Rt. Rev. Denis O'Donaghue, D. D., Auxiliary Bishop, cons. April 25, 1900.
Diocese of Louisville, Ky.—Rt. Rev. William G. McCloskey, D. D., cons. May 24, 1868.
Diocese of Nashville, Tenn.—Rt. Rev. Thomas S. Byrne, D. D., cons. July 25, 1894.

ARCHDIOCESE OF DUBUQUE.

Embraces the States of Iowa, Nebraska and Wyoming.

Archdiocese of Dubuque, Iowa.—Mt. Rev. John J. Keane, D. D., cons. Bishop August 25, 1878; appointed Archbishop of Dubuque, July 12, 1900.
Diocese of Cheyenne, Wyo.—Rt. Rev. J. J. Keane, D. D., Cons. 1902.
Diocese of Davenport, Iowa.—Rt. Rev. Henry Cosgrove, D. D., cons. September 14, 1884.
Diocese of Lincoln, Neb.—Rt. Rev. Thomas Bonacum, D. D., cons. November 30, 1887.
Diocese of Omaha, Neb.—Rt. Rev. Richard Scannell, D. D., cons. November 30, 1887; transferred to Omaha, January 30, 1891.
Diocese of Sioux City.—Rt. Rev. Philip J. Garrigan, D. D., cons. May 25, 1902.

ARCHDIOCESE OF MILWAUKEE.

Embraces the States of Wisconsin and Northern Michigan.

Archdiocese of Milwaukee, Wis.—Mt. Rev. Frederic Xavier Katzer, D. D., cons. September 21, 1896; appointed Archbishop of Milwaukee, January 30, 1891.
Diocese of Green Bay, Wis.—Rt. Rev. Sebastian Gebhard Messmer, D. D., cons. March 27, 1892.
Diocese of La Crosse, Wis.—Rt. Rev. James Schwebach, D. D., cons. February 25, 1892.
Diocese of Marquette and Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.—Rt. Rev. Frederick Eis, D. D., cons. August 24, 1899.

ARCHDIOCESE OF NEW ORLEANS.

Embraces the States of Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma Territory, Indian Territory, and the Western part of Florida.

Archdiocese of New Orleans, La.—Mt. Rev. Placide Louis Chapelle, D. D., cons. November 1, 1891; appointed Archbishop of Santa Fe, January 12, 1894; transferred to New Orleans December 1, 1897.—Rt. Rev. Gustave A. Rouxel, D. D., Auxiliary Bishop, cons. April 9, 1899.
Diocese of Dallas, Texas.—Rt. Rev. Edward J. Dunne, D. D., cons. November 30, 1893.
Diocese of Galveston, Texas.—Rt. Rev. N. A. Gallagher, D. D., cons. April 30, 1882.
Diocese of Little Rock, Ark.—Rt. Rev. Edward Fitzgerald, D. D., cons. February 3, 1867.
Diocese of Mobile, Ala.—Rt. Rev. Edward Patrick Allen, D. D., cons. May 16, 1897.
Diocese of Natchez, Miss.—Rt. Rev. Thomas Heslin, D. D., cons. June 18, 1889.
Diocese of Natchitoches, La.—Rt. Rev. A. Durier, D. D., cons. March 19, 1885.
Diocese of San Antonio, Texas.—Rt. Rev. John Anthony Forest, D. D., cons. October 28, 1895.
Vicariate-Apostolic of Brownsville, Texas.—Rt. Rev. Peter Verdaguer, D. D., Vicar-Apostolic, cons. November 9, 1890.
Vicariate-Apostolic of Indian Territory.—Rt. Rev. Theophile Meerschaert, D. D., Vicar-Apostolic, cons. September 8, 1891.

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ARCHDIOCESE OF NEW YORK.

Embraces the States of New York and New Jersey.

Archdiocese of New York.—Mt. Rev. J. M. Farley, D. D., cons. Bishop December 21, 1895; elected to succeed the late Archbishop Corrigan, 1902.
Diocese of Albany, N. Y.—Rt. Rev. Thomas M. A. Burke, D. D., cons. July 4, 1894.
Diocese of Brooklyn, N. Y.—Rt. Rev. Charles E. McDonnell, D. D., cons. April 25, 1892.
Diocese of Buffalo, N. Y.—Rt. Rev. James Edward Quigley, D. D., cons. February 24, 1897.
Diocese of Newark, N. J.—Rt. Rev. John Joseph O'Connor, D. D., cons. July 25, 1901.
Diocese of Ogdensburg, N. Y.—Rt. Rev. Henry Gabriels, D. D., cons. May 5, 1892.
Diocese of Rochester, N. Y.—Rt. Rev. Bernard J. McQuaid, D. D., cons. July 12, 1868.
Diocese of Syracuse, N. Y.—Rt. Rev. P. A. Ludden, D. D., cons. May 1, 1887.
Diocese of Trenton, N. J.—Rt. Rev. James A. McFaul, D. D., cons. October 18, 1894.

ARCHDIOCESE OF OREGON.

Embraces the States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Vancouver Island, Can., and Alaska Territory.

Archdiocese of Oregon City, Oregon.—Mt. Rev. Alexander Christie, D. D., cons. June 29, 1898, Bishop of Vancouver, appointed Archbishop of Oregon April 11, 1899.
Diocese of Boise, Idaho.—Rt. Rev. A. J. Glorieux, D. D., cons. April 19, 1885.
Diocese of Helena, Mont.—Rt. Rev. John B. Brondel, D. D., cons. December 14, 1879.
Diocese of Nesqually, Wash.—Rt. Rev. Edward O'Dea, D. D., cons. September 8, 1896.
Diocese of Tucson, Arizona.—Rt. Rev. Henry Granjon, D. D., cons. June 17, 1900.

ARCHDIOCESE OF PHILADELPHIA.

Embraces the State of Pennsylvania.

Archdiocese of Philadelphia, Pa.—Mt. Rev. P. J. Ryan, D. D., cons. April 14, 1872; succeeded to the Archiepiscopal See of Philadelphia, June 8, 1884.—Rt. Rev. Edmund F. Prendergast, D. D., Coadjutor-Bishop.
Diocese of Altoona, Pa.—Rt. Rev. Eugene A. Garvey, D. D., cons. September 8, 1901.
Diocese of Erie, Pa.—Rt. Rev. John E. Fitzmaurice, D. D., cons. February 24, 1898.
Diocese of Harrisburg, Pa.—Rt. Rev. John W. Shanahan, D. D., cons. May 1, 1899.
Diocese of Pittsburg, Pa.—Rt. Rev. R. Phelan, D. D., cons. August 2, 1885.
Diocese of Scranton, Pa.—Rt. Rev. M. J. Hoban, D. D., cons. March 22, 1896

ARCHDIOCESE OF ST. LOUIS.

Embraces the States of Missouri and Kansas.

Archdiocese of St. Louis, Mo.—Mt. Rev. J. J. Kain, D. D., cons. May 23, 1875; promoted to the Archiepiscopal See of St. Louis, May 21, 1895.
Diocese of Concordia, Kan.—Rt. Rev. John F. Cunningham, D. D., cons. September 21, 1898.
Diocese of Kansas City, Mo.—Rt. Rev. John J. Hogan, D. D., cons. September 13, 1868.—Rt. Rev. J. J. Glennon, D. D., Coadjutor-Bishop, cons. June 29, 1896.
Diocese of Leavenworth, Kan.—Rt. Rev. Louis M. Fink, O. S. B., D. D., cons. June 11, 1871; Bishop of Leavenworth, changed to Kansas City, May 20, 1891; reverted to Leavenworth March 5, 1897.
Diocese of St. Joseph, Mo.—Rt. Rev. Maurice F. Burke, D. D., cons. October 28, 1887; transferred to St. Joseph 1893.
Diocese of Wichita, Kan.—Rt. Rev. J. J. Hennessy, D. D., cons. November 21, 1888.

ARCHDIOCESE OF ST. PAUL.

Embraces the States of Minnesota, South Dakota and North Dakota.

Archdiocese of St. Paul, Minn.—Mt. Rev. John Ireland, D. D., cons. December 21, 1875; appointed Archbishop May 15, 1888.
Diocese of Duluth, Minn.—Rt. Rev. James McGolrick, D. D., cons. December 27, 1889.
Diocese of Fargo, N. Dakota.—Rt. Rev. John Shanley, D. D., cons. December 27, 1889.
Diocese of St. Cloud, Minn.—Rt. Rev. James Trobec, D. D., cons. September 21, 1897.
Diocese of Sioux Falls, S. Dakota.—Rt. Rev. Thomas O'Gorman, D. D., cons. April 19, 1896.
Diocese of Winona, Minn.—Rt. Rev. J. B. Cotter, D. D., cons. December 27, 1889.
Diocese of Lead, S. Dakota.—Rt. Rev. J. N. Stariha, cons. 1902.

ARCHDIOCESE OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Embraces the States of California, Nevada and all the territory East to the Rio Colorado.

Archdiocese of San Francisco, Cal.—Mt. Rev. Patrick W. Riordan, D. D., cons. September 16, 1883; succeeded to the Archiepiscopal See of San Francisco December 28, 1884.—Coadjutor-Bishop, Rt. Rev. George Montgomery, D. D., cons. April 8, 1894; transferred to San Francisco 1902.
Diocese of Monterey and Los Angeles, Cal.—Vacant.
Diocese of Sacramento, Cal.—Rt. Rev. Thomas Grace, D. D., cons. June 16, 1896.
Diocese of Salt Lake City, Utah.—Rt. Rev. L. Scanlan, D. D., cons. June 29, 1887.

ARCHDIOCESE OF SANTA FE.

Embraces the State of Colorado and the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona.

Archdiocese of Halifax.—Mt. Rev. Cornelius O'Brien, D. D., cons. January 21, 1883.
bishop of Santa Fe, January 7, 1899.
Diocese of Denver, Col.—Rt. Rev. Nich. Matz, D. D., cons. October 28, 1887.

The Roman Catholic Church in Canada.

APOSTOLIC DELEGATION.—His Excellency Most Rev. Diomede Falconio, Archbishop of Garisse, Apostolic Delegate for the Dominion of Canada, appointed August 3, 1899; Secretary of the delegation, Rev. Edward Fisher, O. F. M.; Private Secretary, Rev. Etienne.

ARCHDIOCESE OF HALIFAX.

Archdiocese of Halifax.—Mt. Rev. Cornelius O'Brien, D. D., cons. January 21, 1883.
Diocese of Antigonish—Rt. Rev. John Cameron, D. D., cons. May 22, 1870.
Diocese of Charlottetown.—Rt. Rev. James Charles McDonald, D. D., cons. August 28, 1890.
Diocese of Chatham.—Rt. Rev. James Rogers, D. D., cons. August 15, 1860.—Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Barry, D. D., cons. February 11, 1900, Coadjutor.
Diocese of St. John.—Rt. Rev. Timothy Casey, D. D., cons. February 11, 1900.

ARCHDIOCESE OF KINGSTON.

Archdiocese of Kingston.—Mt. Rev. Charles Hugh Gauthier, D. D., cons. October 18, 1898.
Diocese of Alexandria.—Rt. Rev. Alexander MacDonell, D. D., cons. October 28, 1890.
Diocese of Peterborough.—Rt. Rev. Richard Alphonse O'Connor, D. D., cons. May 1, 1889.

ARCHDIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

Archdiocese of Montreal.—Mt. Rev. Paul Bruchesi, D. D., cons. August 8, 1897.
Diocese of St. Hyacinth.—Rt. Rev. Maxime Decelles, D. D., cons. March 9, 1893.

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Diocese of Sherbrooke.—Rt. Rev. Paul Larocque, D. D., cons. November 30, 1893.
Diocese of Valleyfield.—Rt. Rev. Joseph M. Emard, D. D., cons. June 9, 1892.

ARCHDIOCESE OF OTTAWA.

Archdiocese of Ottawa.—Mt. Rev. Joseph Thomas Duhamel, D. D., cons. October 28, 1874.
Diocese of Pembroke.—Rt. Rev. Narcisse-Zephirin Lorrain, D. D., cons. September 21, 1882.

ARCHDIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

Archdiocese of Quebec.—Mt. Rev. L. N. Begin, D. D., cons. October 28, 1888.
Diocese of Chicoutimi.—Rt. Rev. Michael Thomas Labrecque, D. D., cons. May 22, 1892.
Diocese of Nicolet.—Rt. Rev. Elphege Gravel, D. D., cons. August 2, 1885.
Diocese of Rimouski.—Rt. Rev. A. A. Blais, D. D., cons. May 18, 1890.
Diocese of Three Rivers.—Rt. Rev. F. X. Cloutier, D. D.
Prefecture Apostolic of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.—Rt. Rev. M. T. Labrecque, D. D., Bishop of Chicoutimi, Administrator.

ARCHDIOCESE OF ST. BONIFACE.

Archdiocese of St. Boniface.—Mt. Rev. Louis Ph. Langevin, O. M. I., D. D. cons. March 29, 1895.
Diocese of New Westminster.—Rt. Rev. Augustin Dontenwill, D. D., O. M. I., cons. August 22, 1897.
Diocese of St. Albert.—Rt. Rev. Vitalis J. Grandin, O. M. I., D. D., cons. November 30, 1859.—Rt. Rev. Emile J. Legal, O. M. I., D. D., Coadjutor-Bishop, cons. June 16, 1897.
Vicariate-Apostolic of Athabaska.—Rt. Rev. Emile Grouard, O. M. I., D. D., cons. August 1, 1891.—Rt. Rev. J. Clut, O. M. I., D. D., Auxiliary, cons. August 15, 1867.
Vicariate-Apostolic of Mackenzie.—Rt. Rev. G. Breynat, O. M. I., D. D., appointed 1901.
Vicariate-Apostolic of Saskatchewan.—Rt. Rev. Albert Pascal, O. M. I., D. D., cons. June 28, 1891.

ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Archdiocese of Toronto.—Mt. Rev. Denis O'Connor, C. S. B., D. D., cons. October 19, 1890.
Diocese of Hamilton.—Rt. Rev. Thomas Joseph Dowling, D. D., cons. May 1, 1887.
Diocese of London.—Rt. Rev. Fergus Patrick McEvay, D. D., cons. August 6, 1899.

The Roman Catholic Church in Newfoundland.

Diocese of Harbor Grace.—Mt. Rev. R. McDonald, D. D., cons. August 27, 1881.
Diocese of St. John.—Rt. Rev. M. F. Howley, D. D.; cons. June 24, 1892.
Vicariate-Apostolic of St. George.—Rt. Rev. Neil McNeil, D. D., cons. October 20, 1895.
Diocese of Vancouvers Island.—Rt. Rev. Bertram Orth, D. D., cons. June 10, 1900.
Prefecture-Apostolic of Alaska.—Very Rev. J. B. Rene, S. J., appointed March 16, 1897.

The Sacred College of Cardinals.

ACCORDING TO THEIR RANK OF PRECEDENCE.

CARDINAL BISHOPS.

Louis Oreglia di Santo Stefano; born at Bene Vagienna, July 9, 1828; created December 22, 1873; Bishop of Palestrina, March 24, 1884; Bishop of Porto and Santa Rufina, May 24, 1889; Bishop of Ostia and Velletri, August 16, 1896; Dean of the Sacred College, Camerlengo, Arch-Chancellor of the Roman University, Prefect of the Congregation of Ceremonies. Res.—Roma, via Nazionale, 149.

Lucido Mary Parocchi, Vice-Chancellor of the Holy Catholic Church; born at Mantua, August 13, 1833; created June 22, 1877; Bishop of Albano, May 24, 1880; Bishop of Porto and Santa Rufina, August 16, 1896; Sub-Dean of the Sacred College, Secretary of the Congregation of the Universal Inquisition, President of the Congregation of Apostolic Visits, Prefect of the Congregation of Residences of Bishops. Res.—Roma, Palazzo della Cancelleria.

Serafino Vannutelli, Grand Penitentiary of the Holy Catholic Church; born at Genazzano, November 26, 1864; created March 14, 1897; Bishop of Frascati. Res.—Roma, via Monte Giordano, 34.

Mario Mocenni; born at Montefiascone, January 22, 1823; created January 16, 1893; Bishop of Sabina. Res.—Roma, Palazzo Apostolico Vaticano.

Anthony Agliardi; born at Cologno al Serio, September 4, 1832; created June 22, 1896; Bishop of Albano, December 14, 1900. Res.—Roma, via Giulia, 147.

Vincent Vannutelli; born at Genazzano, December 5, 1836; created December 30, 1889; Bishop of Palestrina, April 19, 1900. Res.—Roma, via Giulia, 147.

CARDINAL PRIESTS.

Joseph Sebastian Netto, O. F. M., Patriarch of Lisbon; born at Lagis, February 8, 1841; created March 24, 1884.

Peter Jeremiah Michael Angelo Celesia, O. S. B., Archbishop of Palermo; born at Palermo, January 13, 1814; created November 10, 1884.

Alphonsus Capecelatro, Archbishop of Capua; born at Marsiglia, February 5, 1824; created July 27, 1885; Librarian of the Roman Catholic Church.

Patrick Francis Moran, Archbishop of Sidney, N. S. W.; born at Leighlinbridge, Ireland, September 17, 1830; created July 27, 1885.

Benedict Mary Langenieux, Archbishop of Rheims; born at Villefranche, October 15, 1824; created June 7, 1886.

James Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore; born at Baltimore, July 23, 1834; created June 7, 1886.

Cajetan Aloisi-Masella; born at Pontecorvo, September 30, 1826; created March 14, 1887. Res.—Roma, Palazzo della Dataria Apostolica.

Mariano Rampolla del Tindaro; born at Polizzi, August 17, 1843; created March 14, 1887; Secretary of State, Archpriest of the Basilica Vaticana. Res.—Roma, Palazzo Apostolico Vaticano.

Francis Mary Benjamin Richard, Archbishop of Paris; born at Nantes, Mar. 9, 1819; created May 24, 1889.

Peter Lambert Goossens, Archbishop of Mecheln; born at Perk, July 18, 1827; created May 24, 1889.

Anthony Joseph Gruscha, Archbishop of Vienna; born at Vienna, November 3, 1820; created June 1, 1891.

Angelo di Pietro; born at Vivaro, May 26, 1828; created January 16, 1893; Prefect of the Congregation of the Council. Res.—Roma, Palazzo Cardelli, via della Scrofa, 4.

Michael Logue, Archbishop of Armagh; born at Raphoe, October 1, 1840; created January 16, 1893.

Claudius Vaszary, O. S. B., Prince-Archbishop of Gran and Primate of Hungary; born at Kerszathel, February 12, 1832; created January 16, 1893.

Herbert Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminster; born at Gloucester, April 15, 1832; created Jan. 16, 1893.

George Kopp, Bishop of Breslau; born at Duderstadt, July 27, 1837; created January 16, 1893.

Adolphe Louis Albert Perraud, Bishop of Autun, France; born at Lyons, France, February 7, 1828; created January 16, 1893.

Victor Lucian Sulpice Lecot, Archbishop of Bordeaux; born at Montscout-Lizerolles, January 8, 1831; created June 12, 1893.

Lawrence Schlauch, Bishop of Grosswardein, Hungary; born at Uj-Arad, Mar. 27, 1824; created June 12, '93.

Joseph Sarto, Patriarch of Venice; born at Riese, June 2, 1835; created June 12, 1893.

Cyriacus Mary Sancha y Hervas, Archbishop of Toledo, Spain; born at Quintana del Pidio, June 17, 1838; created May 18, 1894.

Dominic Svampa, Archbishop of Bologna; born at Montegranaro, June 13, 1851; created May 18, 1894.

Andreas Ferrari, Archbishop of Milan; born at Pratopiano, August 13, 1850; created May 18, 1894.

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Francis Satolli; born at Marsciano, July 21, 1839; created November 29, 1895; Prefect of the Congregation of Studies. Res.—Roma, Canonica di S. Giovanni in Laterano.

Jerome Mary Gotti, D. C., Prefect of the Propaganda Fide; born at Genua, March 29, 1834; created November 29, 1895. Res.—Roma, Foro Traiano, 51.

Salvator Cassanas y Pages, Bishop of Urgel, Spain; born at Barcelona, Sept. 5, 1834; created Nov. 29, '95.

Achilles Manara, Archbishop of Ancona; born at Bologna, Nov. 20, 1829; created Nov. 29, 1895.

Dominic Ferrata, Prefect of the Congregation of Rites; born at Montefiascone, March 4, 1847; created June 22, 1896. Res.—Roma, Villa Cellimontana.

Serafino Cretoni; born at Soriano, Sept. 4, 1833; created June 22, 1896. Res.—Roma, Dogana Vecchia, 29.

Joseph Prisco, Archbishop of Naples; born at Boscotrecase, Sept. 18, 1836; created Nov. 30, 1896.

Joseph Mary Martin de Herrerayd de la Iglesia, Spain; born at Aldeaclabila, diocese of Salamanca, August 26, 1835; created April 19, 1897.

Peter Hercules Coullie, Archbishop of Lyons; born at Paris, March 15, 1829; created April 19, 1897.

William Mary Joseph Laboure, Archbishop of Rennes; born at Archiet-le-Petit, October 27, 1841; created April 19, 1897.

John Casali; born at Rome, January 30, 1838; created June 19, 1899. Res.—Roma, Palazzo Barberini.

Francis de Paula Cassetta; born at Rome, August 12, 1845; created June 19, 1899. Res.—Piazza S. Maria Maggiore, palazzo Cassetta.

Januarius Portanova, Archbishop of Reggio-Calabria; born at Naples, Oct. 11, 1845; created June 19, 1899.

Joseph Francica-Nava di Bontife, Archbishop of Catania; born at Catania, July 23, 1846; created June 19, 1899.

Francis Desideratus Mathieu, Archbishop of Toulouse; born at Elnville, May 28, 1839; created June 19, '99.

Peter Respighi, Vicar-General of His Holiness; born at Bologna, September 22, 1843; created June 19, 1899. Res.—Roma Palazzo del Vicariato.

Augustinus Richelmy, Archbishop of Turin; born at Turin, November 29, 1850; created June 19, 1899.

James Missia, Archbishop of Gorizia; born at Luttemburg, June 30, 1838; created June 19, 1899.

Alexander Sanminiatelli Zabarella; born at Radicondoli, Aug. 4, 1840; created June 19, 1899. Res.—Roma.

Donatus Mary Dell'Ollo, Archbishop of Benevent; born at Bisceglie, Dec. 27, 1847; created April 15, 1901.

Sebastian Martinelli; born at S. Anna, August 20, 1848; created April 15, 1901.

Casimir Gennari; born at Maratea, December 27, 1839; created April 15, 1901. Res.—Roma.

Leo Skrbensky, Archbishop of Prague; born at Hausford, June 12, 1863; created April 15, 1901.

Julius Boschi, Archbishop of Ferrara; born at Perugia, March 2, 1838; created April 15, 1901.

Augustin Riboldi, Bishop of Pavia; born at Paderno Milanese, February 18, 1839; created April 15, 1901.

John Kniaz de Kozielsko Puzyna, Bishop of Cracovia; born at Gwordiec, September 13, 1842; created April 15, 1901.

Bartholomew Bacilleri, Bishop of Verona; born at Breonio, March 27, 1842; created April 15, 1901.

CARDINAL DEACONS.

Louis Macchi; born at Viterbo, March 3, 1832; created February 11, 1889; First Deacon; Secretary of the Brefs. Res.—Roma, Palazzo Massimo, piazza Aracoeli, 30.

Andreas Steinhuber, S. J.; born at Utlau, November 11, 1825; created January 1, 1893; Prefect of the Congregation of the Index. Res.—Roma, via di S. Nicola la Tolentino, 8.

Francis Segna; born at Poggio Ginolfo, August 31, 1836; created May 18, 1894; Prefect of the Vatican Archive. Res.—Roma, via di Ripetta, 102.

Raphael Pierotti, O. P.; born at Forbano del Vescovo, January 1, 1836; created November 30, 1896. Res.—Roma, via S. Sebastiano, 10.

Joseph Vives y Tuto; born at S. Andrea de Llevaneras, February 15, 1854; created June 19, 1899. Res.—Roma, via Buoncompagni, 160.

Francis Della Volpe; born at Ravenna December 24, 1844; created June 19, 1899. Res.—Roma.

Aloysius Tripepi; born at Cardeto, June 21, 1836; created April 15, 1901. Res.—Roma.

Felix Cavagnis; born at Bordogna, January 13, 1841; created April 15, 1901.

Table of Living American Protestant Episcopal Bishops. Order of Precedence in the House of Bishops.

Name.	Order	See.	Consecrated.	Time and place of birth.
Thomas March Clark.	2d	Rhode Island	Dec, 6, 1854	July 4, 1812, Newburyport, Mass.
Channing M. Williams	2d	China&Japan (Miss.).1st Yedo, '74, R. '89	Oct, 3, 1866	July 18, 1829, Richmond, Va.
Daniel Sylvester Tuttle	1st	Utah, etc. (Miss.) ..... Bp. Mo., 1886	May 1, 1867	Jan. 26, 1837, Windham, N. Y.
Benj. Wistar Morris.	2d	Oregon Miss.) & Washington to 1880	Dec. 3, 1868	May 30, 1819, Wellsbo o', Pa.
Wm. Croswell Doane.	1st	Albany	Feb. 2, 1869	Mar. 2, 1832, Boston, Mass.
Fred. D. Huntington.	1st	Central New York	April 8, 1869	May 28, 1819, Hadley, Mass.
Ozi William Whitaker	1st	Nevada (Miss.) Assist.-Bp. Pa., '86; Bp. '87	Oct. 13, 1869	May 10, 1830, New Salem, Mass.
Wm. Woodruff Niles.	2d	New Hampshire	Sept. 21, 1870	May 24, 1832, Hatley, Canada.
William Hobart Hare	1st	Niobrara (Miss.) ..South Dakota, 1883	Jan. 9, 1873	May 17, 1838, Princeton, N. J.
Alexander C. Garrett.	1st	No. Tex. (Miss ..... Bp. Dallas, 1895	Dec, 20, 1874	Nov. 4, 1832, Ballymot, Ireland.
Thomas U. Dudley.	...	Kentucky (Asst.) ..... Bp. 1884	Jan. 27, 1875	Sept. 26, 1837, Richmond, Va.
John Scarborough.	4th	New Jersey	Feb. 2, 1875	April 25, 1831, Co. Down, Ireland.
George De N Gillespie	1st	Western Michigan	Feb. 24, 1875	June 14, 1819, Goshen, N. Y.
T. Augustus Jagger.	1st	Southern Ohio	April 28, 1875	June 2, 1839, New York City.
Wm. Edward McLaren	3d	Illinois ..... Chicago, 1883	Dec. 6, 1875	Dec. 13, 1831, Geneva, N. Y.
George Wm. Peterkin	1st	West Virginia	May 30, 1878	Mar. 21, 1841, Washington Co., Md.
Geo. Franklin Seymour	1st	Springfield	June 11, 1878	Jan. 5, 1829, New York City.
Thos. Alfred Starkey.	2d	Northern New Jersey ... Newark, 1886	Jan. 8, 1880	Mar. 13, 1818, Philadelphia, Pa.
Leigh R. Brewer.	1st	Montana (Miss.)	Dec. 8, 1880	Jan. 20, 1839, Berkshire, Vt.
Cortlandt Whitehead.	2d	Pittsburg	Jan. 25, 1882	Oct. 30, 1842, New York City.
Hugh M. Thompson.	2d	Mississippi (Asst.) ..... Bp. 1887	Feb. 24, 1883	June 5, 1830, Co. Londonderry, Ire.
Henry Codman Potter	7th	New York (Asst.) ..... Bp. 1887	Oct, 20, 1883	May 25, 1835, Schenectady, N. Y.
Alfred M. Randolph.	1st	Virginia (Asst.) ..... Bp. 80, Va., 1892	Oct, 21, 1883	Aug. 31, 1836, Winchester, Va.
William David Walker	3d	No. Dakota (Miss. .. West. N. Y., 1897	Dec. 20, 1883	June 29, 1839, New York City.
Alfred A. Watson.	1st	East Carolina	April 17, 1884	Aug. 21, 1818, New York City.
William Paret.	6th	Maryland	Jan. 8, 1885	Sept. 23, 1826, New York City.
George Worthington.	2d	Nebraska	Feb. 24, 1885	Oct. 14, 1840, Lenox, Mass.
Samuel D. Ferguson.	4th	Cape Palmas (Miss.)	June 24, 1885	Jan. 1, 1842, Charleston, S. C.
Edwin Gardner Weed	3d	Florida	Aug. 11, 1886	July 23, 1847, Savannah, Ga.
Ethelbert Talbot.	3d	Wyo. and Ida. (Miss.) .. C. Pa., 1898	May 27, 1887	Oct. 9, 1848, Fayette, Mo.
Wm. Forbes Adams.	1st	New Mex. (Miss.) R'd '76; Bp. Easton, '87	Jun. 17, 1875	Jan. 2, 1833, Ireland.
Jas. Steptoe Johnston	2d	Western Texas (Miss.)	Jan. 6, 1888	June 9, 1843, Church Hill, Miss.
Abiel Leonard.	2d	Nevada and Utah (Miss.)	Jan. 25, 1888	June 26, 1848, Fayette, Mo.
Leighton Coleman.	2d	Delaware	Oct. 18, 1888	May 3, 1837, Philadelphia, Pa.
John Mills Kendrick.	3d	Arizona and New Mexico	Jan. 18, 1889	May 14, 1836, Gambier, Ohio.
Boyd Vincent.	...	Southern Ohio (Asst.)	Jan. 25, 1889	May 18, 1845, Erie, Pa.
Charles C. Grafton.	2d	Fond-du-Lac	April 25, 1889	April 12, 1830, Boston, Mass.
Wm. Andrew Leonard	4:h	Ohio	Oct. 12, 1889	July 15, 1848, Southport, Conn.
Thos. Fred'k Davies.	3d	Michigan	Oct, 18, 1889	Aug. 31, 1831, Fairfield, Conn.
Anson Rogers Graves.	1st	The Platte	Jan. 1, 1890	April 13, 1842, Wells, Vt.
William Ford Nichols	2d	California (Asst.) ..... Bp. 1893	June 24, 1890	June 4, 1849, Lloyd, N. Y.
Edward Robert Atwill	1st	West Missouri	Oct. 14, 1890	Feb. 18, 1840, Red Hook, N. Y.

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TABLE OF LIVING AMERICAN PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL BISHOPS.—Continued.

Name.	Order	See.	Consecrated.	Time and place of birth.
Davis Sessums	4th	Louisiana (Asst.) Bp. 1891	June 24, 1891	July 7, 1858, Houston, Texas.
Isaac Lea Nicholson	5th	Milwaukee	Oct. 28, 1891	Jan. 18, 1844, Baltimore, Md.
Cleland K. Nelson	3d	Georgia	Feb. 24, 1892	May 23, 1852, Albemarle Co., Va.
George H. Kinsolving	2d	Texas (Asst.) Bp. 1893	Oct. 12, 1892	April 28, 1849, Bedford, Va.
Lemuel Henry Wells	1st	Spokane (Miss.)	Dec. 16, 1892	Dec. 3, 1841, Yonkers, N. Y.
William Crane Gray	1st	South Florida (Miss.)	Dec. 27, 1892	Sept. 6, 1835, Lambertville, N. J.
Francis Key Brooke	1st	Oklahoma (Miss.)	Jan. 6, 1893	Nov. 2, 1852, Gambier, Ohio.
John McKim	3d	Japan (Miss.)	June 14, 1893	July 17, 1852, Pittsfield, Mass.
Fred'k Rogers Graves	3d	China (Miss.)	June 14, 1893	Oct. 24, 1858, Auburn, N. Y.
Ellison Capers	7th	South Carolina (Asst.) Bp. 189	July 20, 1893	Oct. 14, 1837, Charleston, S. C.
Thomas Frank Gailor	3d	Tennessee (Asst.) Bp. 1898	July 25, 1893	Sept. 17, 1856, Jackson, Miss.
William Lawrence	6th	Massachusetts	Oct. 5, 1893	May 30, 1850, Boston, Mass.
Jos. Blount Cheshire	5th	North Carolina (Asst.) Bp. 1893	Oct. 15, 1893	Mar. 27, 1850, Tarboro, N. C.
Arthur C. A. Hall	3d	Vermont	Feb. 2, 1894	April 12, 1847, Banfield, near Reading, England.
John Hazen White	4th	Indiana 1st Mich. City, 1899	May 1, 1895	Mar. 10, 1849, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Frank R. Millspaugh	3d	Kansas	Sept. 19, 1895	April 12, 1848, Nichols, Tioga Co., N. Y.
Peter Trimble Rowe	1st	Alaska (Miss.)	Nov. 30, 1895	Nov. 20, 1856, Toronto, Canada.
Lewis William Burton	1st	Lexington	Jan. 30, 1896	Nov. 9, 1852, Cleveland, Ohio.
Joseph H. Johnson	1st	Los Angeles	Feb. 24, 1896	June 7, 1847, Schenectady, N. Y.
Henry Yates Satterlee	1st	Washington, D. C.	Mar. 25, 1896	Jan. 11, 1843, New York City.
Gershom M. Williams	1st	Marquette	May 1, 1896	Feb. 11, 1857, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.
James Dow Morrison	1st	Duluth	Feb. 2, 1897	Oct. 16, 1844, Waddington, N. Y.
Chauncey B. Brewster	5th	Connecticut (Coadjutor) Bp. 1899	Oct. 28, 1897	Sept. 5, 1848, Windham, Conn.
Robt. Atkinson Gibson	...	Virginia (Coadjutor) Bp. 1902	Nov. 3, 1897	July 9, 1846, Petersburg, Va.
W. Neilson McVickar	...	Rhode Island (Coadjutor)	Jan. 27, 1898	Oct. 19, 1843, New York City.
William M. Brown	5th	Arkansas (Coadjutor) Bp. 1899	June 24, 1898	Nov. 4, 1855, Orrville, Ohio.
Junius Moore Horner	1st	Asheville (Miss.)	Dec. 28, 1898	July 7, 1859, Oxford, N. C.
Wm. Hall Moreland	1st	Sacramento (Miss.)	Jan. 25, 1899	April 9, 1861, Charleston, S. C.
Samuel Cook Edsall	2d	N. Dak. (Miss.) 2d Minn., 1901	Jan. 25, 1899	Mar. 4, 1860, Dixon, Ill.
Theodore N. Morrison	3d	Iowa	Feb. 22, 1899	Feb. 18, 1850, O'Hawa, Ill.
Jas. Brown Funsten	1st	Boise (Miss.)	April 27, 1899	July 23, 1856, Clarke Co., Va.
Jos. Marshall Francis	5th	Indiana	Sept. 21, 1899	April 6, 1862, Eaglesmere, Pa.
Arthur L. Williams	...	Nebraska (Coadjutor)	Oct. 18, 1899	Jan. 30, 1853, Owen Sound, Ont.
Wm. Loyall Gravatt	...	West Virginia (Coadjutor)	Nov. 10, 1899	Dec. 15, 1858.
Sidney C. Partridge	1st	Kyoto, Japan (Miss.)	Feb. 2, 1900	
Robert Codman, Jr.	3d	Maine	Feb. 24, 1900	Dec. 30, 1859, Boston, Mass.
Charles P. Anderson	...	Chicago (Coadjutor)	Feb. 24, 1900	Sept. 8, 1863, Kemptville, Can.
Reginald H. Weller, Jr	...	Fond-du-Lac (Coadjutor)	Nov. 8, 1900	Nov. 6, 1857, Jefferson City, Mo.
Frederick W. Taylor	2d	Quincey, Ill.	Aug. 6, 1901	Jan. 11, 1855, Toledo, Ohio.
Cameron Mann	3d	North Dakota (Miss.)	Dec. 4, 1901	
Charles Henry Brent	1st	Philippine Islands (Miss.)	Dec. 19, 1901	
Frederic W. Keator	3d	Olympia (Miss.)	Jan. 8, 1902	
Frederick Burgess	2d	Long Island	Jan. 15, 1902	
James A. Ingle	1st	Hankow, China	Feb. 24, 1902	
Alex. H. Vinton	1st	Western Massachusetts	April 22, 1902	
Charles S. Olmsted	3d	Colorado	May 1, 1902	
Alex. Mackay-Smith	...	Pennsylvania (Coadjutor)	May 1, 1902	
Jas. H. Van Buren	1st	Porto Rico	June 24, 1902	
Henry B. Restarick	1st	Honolulu	July 2, 1902	
Charles T. Olmsted	..	Central New York (Coadjutor)	Oct. 2, 1902	

Presbyterian Assemblies.

The officers of the last General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in this country are: Moderator, Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., LL. D., Princeton, N. J.; Stated Clerk, Rev. W. H. Roberts, D. D., LL. D., No 1319 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. The Trustees are: President, Samuel G. Perkins, LL. D., Philadelphia; Treasurer, F. K. Hipple, LL. D., Philadelphia; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Edward B. Hodge, D. D., No. 1319 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Board of Home Missions, Board of Foreign Missions and Board of Church Erection are located at No. 156 Fifth avenue, New York City.

The Trustees of the General Assembly, the Boards of Education, of Publication and Sunday-school Work and of Ministerial Relief are at No. 1319 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

At No. 516 Market street, Pittsburg, Pa., is the Board of Missions for Freedmen, and at No. 115 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill., is the Board of Aid for Colleges and Academies.

The office of the Assembly Herald, the church magazine, is at No. 156 Fifth avenue, New York City.

The officers of the last General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, commonly known as the Southern Presbyterian Church, were: Moderator, Rev. W. F. Hall, D. D., Columbia, S. C.; Secretary Publication, A. L. Phillips, D. D., Pro Tem, vice J. K. Hogan, D. D., who died in August. A new department was added, that of ministerial relief, for which Rev. J. S. McElroy, D. D., of Richmond, Va., was chosen secretary.

Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

	Residence.	Elected.		Residence.	Elected.
John C. Keener	New Orleans, La	1871	C. B. Galloway	Jackson, Miss	1886
Alpheus W. Wilson	Baltimore, Md.	1882	J. Skey	Sherman, Mo	1886
J. C. Granberry	Ashland, Va	1882	O. P. Fitzgerald	Nashville, Tenn	1890
R. K. Hargrove	Nashville, Tenn	1882	E. E. Hoss	Mont Eagle, Tenn	1902
R. W. Duncan	Spartansburg, S. C	1886	A. Coke Smith	Charlotte, N. C	1902
E. B. Hendrix	Kansas City, Mo	1886			

Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

	Residence.	Elected.		Residence.	Elected.
Thomas Bowman	East Orange, N. J	1872	James N. FitzGerald	St. Louis, Mo	1888
Randolph S. Foster	Roxbury, Mass	1872	Isaac W. Joyce	Minneapolis, Minn	1888
Stephen M. Merrill	Chicago, Ill	1872	Daniel A. Goodsell	Chattanooga, Tenn	1888
Edward G. Andrews	New York City	1872	James M. Thoborn	Miss. Bis. S. Asia (N.Y.City)	1888
Henry W. Warren	Denver, Col	1880	Charles C. McCabe	Omaha, Neb	1896
Cyrus D. Foss	Philadelphia, Pa	1880	Earl Cranston	Portland, Ore	1896
John F. Hurst	Washington, D. C	1880	Joseph C. Hartzell	Mis. Bis. Africa (Medeira)	1896
John M. Walden	Cincinnati Ohio	1884	David H. Moore	Shanghai, China	1900
Willard F. Mallalieu	Auburndale, Mass	1884	John W. Hamilton	San Francisco, Cal	1900
Charles H. Fowler	Buffalo, N. Y	1884	Frank W. Warne	Mis. Bis. S. Asia (Calcutta)	1900
John H. Vincent	Zurich, Switzerland	1888			

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Bishops of the Reformed Episcopal Church.

Bishop of the Jurisdiction of Canada and Presiding Bishop of the Church, the Rt. Rev. Samuel Fallows, D. D., No. 1967 West Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

The Rt. Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, D. D., Bishop of the Synod of Chicago, No. 2409 Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill.

The Rt. Rev. Edward Wilson, D. D. (retired), Metuchen, New Jersey.

The Rt. Rev. P. F. Stevens, Bishop of the Special Jurisdiction of the South, Orangeburg, South Carolina.

The Rt. Rev. Edward Cridge, D. D., Bishop of the Jurisdiction of the Pacific, Victoria, British Columbia.

The Rt. Rev. William T. Sabine, D. D., Bishop of the Jurisdiction of Philadelphia and New York, No. 960 Madison avenue, New York City.

Religious Orders of the Roman Catholic Church of the United States.

ORDERS OF MEN.

Alexian Brothers; conducts hospitals and insane asylums. Brother Bernard Kleppel, Provincial, Chicago, Ill.

Augustinian Fathers of the Assumption (A. A.); conduct missionary work. American headquarters, No. 1819 Esplanade avenue, New Orleans.

Augustinian Fathers (O. S. A.); conduct educational and missionary work. Provincial, Very Rev. John Joseph Fedigan, Villanova, P. O.

Basilian Fathers (C. S. B.). Provincial, Very Rev. V. Marijon, Toronto, Ont.

Benedictine Fathers:

1. American Cassinese Congregation; embraces nine independent abbeys and priories. Provincial, Rt. Rev. Innocent Wolf, O. S. B., Atchison, Kan.

2. American Swiss Congregation; embraces four abbeys. Provincial, Rt. Rev. Frowen Conrad, O. S. B., Conception, Mo.

3. One community of the Benedictine Fathers of Primitive Observance. Abbot, Rt. Rev. Felix De Grasse, O. S. B., Sacred Heart, Oklahoma.

4. One community of Swiss Benedictine Fathers. Prior, Very Rev. Adelhelm Odermatt, O. S. B., Mt. Angel, Ore.

5. St. Gall's Monastery. Prior, Very Rev. Vincent Wehrle, O. S. B., Devil's Lake, North Dakota.

Congregation of the Blessed Sacrament; one house in New York. Superior, Very Rev. L. Esterenon, No. 159 East Seventy-sixth street, New York City.

Capuchin Fathers (O. M. Cap.); three provinces:

1. St. Joseph's Province. Very Rev. Laurentius Vorwerk, Provincial, Detroit, Mich.

2. St. Augustine's Province. Very Rev. Hyacinth Epp, Provincial, Pittsburg, Pa.

3. Province of England. Very Rev. Marianus Flege, Superior of Missionhouse for the United States, Clay Centre, Kan.

Carmelite Fathers (O. C. C.). Provincial for United States and Canada, Very Rev. Anatasius J. Kreidt, Niagara Falls, Ont.

Fathers of the Order of Charity (O. C.). Vice-Provincial, Very Rev. Joseph Costa, Galesburg, Ill.

Brothers of Charity of St. Vincent De Paul; one house at Boston, Mass. Brother Jude, Superior.

Missionaries of St. Charles. Provincial Very Rev. P. Novati, Providence, R. I.

Brothers of the Christian School; four provinces:

1. Province of Baltimore. Rev. Brother Christian, Provincial, Ammendale, Md.

2. Province of New York. Rev. Brother Joseph, Visitor, Manhattan College, New York City.

3. Province of St. Louis. Rev. Brother Geradus, Provincial, Glencoe, Mo.

4. Province of San Francisco. Rev. Brother Theodore, Provincial, Oakland, Cal.

Dominican Fathers (O. P.); two provinces:

1. Province for eastern part of United States. Very Rev. L. F. Kearney, Provincial, Zanesville, Ohio.

2. Province of California and Oregon. Very Rev. Pius Murphy, Vicar-General, San Francisco, Cal.

Franciscan Fathers (O. F. M.); three provinces:

1. Province of St. John the Baptist. Very Rev. Louis Haverbeck, Provincial, Cincinnati, Ohio.

2. Province of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. Very Rev. Hugoline Storff, Provincial, St. Louis, Mo.

3. Province of the Most Holy Name of Jesus. Very Rev. F. Edward Blecke, Provincial, Paterson, N. J.

Franciscan Fathers of the Immaculate Conception. Provincial, Very Rev. Louis M. Miller, Syracuse, N. Y.

Franciscan Brothers. Superior, Brother Raphael, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Poor Brothers of St. Francis Seraphicus. Provincial Superior, Brother Eusebius, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Congregation of the Holy Cross. Provincial, Very Rev. John A. Zahm, Notre Dame, Ind.

Fathers of the Holy Ghost. Provincial, Very Rev. A. J. Zielenbach, Cornwells, Bucks Co., Pa.

Brothers of the Holy Infancy; one protectory at West Seneca, N. Y.

Jesuit Fathers (S. J.); two provinces and five headquarters of missions; the provinces are:

1. New York-Maryland Province. Provincial, Very Rev. Thomas J. Gannon, No. 30 West Sixteenth street, New York City.

2. Missouri Province. Provincial, Very Rev. Joseph Grimmelsman, St. Louis, Mo.

Missions at San Francisco, Cal.; El Paso, Texas; New Orleans, La.; Spokane, Wash., and Buffalo, N. Y.

Marist Fathers.—Provincial, Very Rev. T. B. Descreux, Brookland, D. C.

Society of Mary of Paris. Provincial, Very Rev. George Meyer, Dayton, Ohio.

Little Brothers of Mary, have schools at Manchester, N. H.; Lowell and Lawrence, Mass., and in New York City.

Fathers of Mercy (S. P. M.). Provincial, Very Rev. Theophilus Wucher, No. 120 West Twenty-fourth street, New York City.

Fathers of the Pious Society of Missions. Superior, Very Rev. John Dolan, No. 447 East One Hundred and Fifteenth street, New York City.

Oblate Fathers. Very Rev. Joseph Lefebvre, No. 725 Merrimack street, Lowell, Mass. Oblate Fathers of the Sacred Heart (O. S. H.). Suprior, Very Rev. J. M. Fouillet, Swanton, Vt.

Brothers of Our Lady of Lourdes. Superior, Brother Theodulus Mary, Seattle, Wash.

Passionist Fathers (C. P.). Provincial, Very Rev. Stephen Kealy, West Hoboken, N. J.

Paulist Fathers (C. S. P.); have convents in New York, San Francisco and Winchester, Tenn., and a college at Washington. Superior, Very Rev. George Deshon, No. 415 West Fifty-ninth street, New York City.

Fathers of the Precious Blood (C. P. S.). Provincial, Very Rev. Boniface Russ, Celina, Ohio.

Order of Premonstratensians. Prior, Very Rev. Bernard Pennings, De Pere, Wis.

Redemptorist Fathers (C. S. R.); two provinces:

1. Baltimore Province. Very Rev. William G. Luecking, Provincial, Baltimore, Md.

2. St. Louis Province. Very Rev. Daniel Mullane, Provincial, St. Louis, Mo.

Fathers of the Resurrection (C. R.). Provincial, Very Rev. John Kasprzycki, Chicago, Ill.

Missionary Fathers of the Sacred Heart; convents at Watertown, N. Y., and Natick, R. I.

Salesian Fathers; conduct two churches at San Francisco, Cal.

Brothers of the Sacred Heart. Provincial, Brother Osmond, Metuchen, N. J.

Missionary Fathers of La Salette (M. S.). Superior General for America, Very Rev. Joseph Vignon, Hartford, Conn.

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Society of the Divine Saviour (S. D. S.). Superior, Very Rev. Epiphanius Deibele, St. Nazianz, Wis.
Servite Fathers (O. S. M.). Provincial for the United States, Rev. H. Crevier, Chicago, Ill.
Trappist Fathers, or Reformed Cistercians (O. C. R.); abbeys at Trappist, Ky., and Dubuque, Iowa; monastery at Lonsdale, R. I.
Community of the Clerics of St. Viateur. Provincial Superior, Very Rev. A. Corcoran, Irving Park, Chicago, Ill.
Vincentian Fathers (C. M.); two provinces:
1. Eastern Province, Very Rev. James McGill, Visitor, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
2. Western Province. Very Rev. Thomas J. Smith, Visitor, Perryville, Mo.
Society of the Divine Word. Superior, Rev. J. Pell, Shermerville, Cook Co., Ill.
The Xaverian Brothers have many schools and colleges throughout the United States.

ORDERS OF WOMEN.

Sisters of St. Agnes. Superior-General, Mother Mary Agnes, Fond du Lac, Wis.
Sisters of St. Ann. Provincial house at Marlboro, Mass.
Apostoline Sisters. Superior, Mother Aloysius, Loda, Ill.
Sisters of Charity of St. Augustine. Superior, Sister Mary Ambrose, Cleveland, Ohio.
Congregation of the Assumption (B. V. M.); mother house, Nicolet, P. Q.
Little Sisters of the Assumption. Superior, Sister Marie du Christ, No. 312 East Fifteenth street, New York City.
Sisters of St. Benedict; mother house, St. Joseph's Convent, St. Mary's, Elk Co., Pa. The order conducts 23 convents in various parts of the United States.
Benedictine Sisters of Perpetual Adoration. Superior, Mother M. John Evangelist, Conception, Mo.
Oblate Sisters of St. Benedict; three convents in Arkansas and South Dakota.
Sisters of Notre Dame de Bon Secours. Superior, Sister Philothee, No. 1195 Lexington avenue, New York City.
Sisters of Bon Secours. Superior, Sister Urban, Baltimore, Md.
Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament for Indians and Colored People. Superior, Mother Mary Katharine, Cornwells, Maud P. O., Pa.
Discalced Carmelites; four convents, with mother house for the United States at Baltimore, Md.
Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul; three mother houses in the United States, two at Emmitsburg, Md., and one at Mt. St. Vincent-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Sisters of Charity; four mother houses: At St. Joseph, Ohio; Convent Station, N. J.; Greensburg, Pa., and Leavenworth, Kan.
Sisters of Charity (Gray Nuns); mother houses in Canada.
Sisters of Charity (B. V. M.); mother house in Canada.
Congregation of Sisters of Charity of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Superior-General, Mother Mary Gertrude Regan, Mt. Carmel, Dubuque, Iowa.
Sisters of Christian Charity. Provincial Superior, Mother Regina Le Claire, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Sisters of Charity of Nazareth. Superior, Mother Helene Toomey, Nazareth, Ky.
Sisters of Charity of Our Lady, Mother of Mercy; mother house in Holland.
Sisters of Charity of Providence; provincial houses at Vancouver, Wash., and Portland, Ore.
Sisters of Charity, Servants of the Poor; provincial house at Missoula, Mont.
Poor Clares; five convents in the United States.
Faithful Companions of Jesus. Superior, Mother Philomena Higgins, Fitchburg, Mass.
Daughters of the Cross; provincial house at Shreveport, La.
Sisters of the Divine Compassion. Superior-General, Mother M. Veronica, White Plains, N. Y.
Sisters of St. Dominic; thirteen mother houses and many convents throughout the United States.
Dominican Sisters of the Perpetual Rosary; convents at West Hoboken, N. J., and St. Martins, Wis.
Dominican Sisters; mother house at Albany, N. Y.
Little Franciscan Sisters of Mary; mother house in Canada.
Sisters of the III. Order of St. Francis; five mother houses in the United States.
Sisters of St. Francis. Superior, Mother Teresa, Allegany, N. Y.
Sisters of St. Francis of Mary Immaculate. Superior, Mother M. Alexandra, Joliet, Ill.
Sisters of the III. Order Regular of St. Francis. Superior-General, Mother M. Olivia, Oldenburg, Ind.
Sisters of St. Francis. Superior, Mother Cecilia, Buffalo, N. Y.
Sisters of St. Francis of the Sacred Heart; mother house at Burlington, Iowa.
Sisters of the III. Order of St. Francis; mother house at Tiffin, Ohio.
Franciscan Sisters. Superior, Mother Mary Cecilia, St. Louis, Mo.
Sisters of the III. Order of St. Francis of Assisi (M. C.). Superior, Ven. Mother M. Thecla, St. Francis, Wis.
Sisters of St. Francis. Superior, Mother M. Elizabeth, Dubuque, Ia.
School Sisters of St. Francis. Superior, Ven. Mother M. Alexia, Milwaukee, Wis.
Franciscan Sisters for Colored Missions; mother house in England.
Franciscan Sisters of the Perpetual Adoration. Superior, Mother M. Ludovica, La Crosse, Wis.
Franciscan Sisters of Christian Charity. Superior, Mother M. Alexia, Alverno, Wis.
Franciscan Sisters of the Sacred Heart. Superior, Mother M. Anastasia, Joliet, Ill.
Sisters of the III. Order of St. Francis. Superior, Mother Thekla, Peoria, Ill.
Hospital Sisters of St. Francis. Superior, Mother Paula, Springfield, Ill.
Poor Sisters of St. Francis of the Perpetual Adoration; provincial house, Lafayette, Ind.
Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis. Superior, Sister Desideria, Hartwell, Ohio.
Sisters of III. Order of St. Francis. Superior, Sister M. Francis, Bay Settlement, Wis.
Sisters of St. Francis. Superior, Mother M. Pacifica, Metamora, Ill.
Franciscan Sisters of the Immaculate Conception. Superior, Mother Mary Angela, Little Falls, Minn.
Felician Sisters; mother houses at Detroit, Mich., and Doyle, N. Y.
Sisters of the III. Order of St. Francis. Superior, Sister Mary John Evangelist, Nevada, Mo.
Sisters of St. Francis. Superior, Mother M. Augustine, Maryville, Mo.
Sisters of the III. Order of St. Francis of the Congregation of Our Lady of Lourdes. Superior, Ven. Mother M. Augustine, Rochester, Minn.
Sisters of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd of Angers; four provinces:
1. Province of St. Louis. Mother Mary of Loretto Grace, Provincial, St. Louis, Mo.
2. Province of Brooklyn. Mother Mary of St. Gertrude Wilson, Provincial, Brooklyn, N. Y.
3. Province of St. Paul. Mother Mary of the Holy Cross McCabe, Provincial, St. Paul, Minn.
4. Province of Philadelphia. Mother M. St. Bernardine Loughrey, Provincial, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sisters of Our Lady of Charity of Refuge; eleven convents.
Gray Nuns of the Cross; mother house in Canada.
Society of the Helpers of the Holy Souls. Superior, Mother Mary of St. Bernard, No. 114 East Eighty-sixth street, New York City.
Ladies of the Cenacle; one convent in New York City.
Sisters of the Holy Child Jesus; provincial house, Sharon Hills.
Sisters of the Holy Cross; mother house, Notre Dame, Ind.
Sisters of the Holy Family; one convent, San Francisco, Cal.
Oblate Sisters of the Holy Family (colored); mother house, New Orleans, La.
Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth; mother house, Chicago, Ill.
Sisters of the Holy Ghost; mother house at Dubuque, Ia., and San Antonio, Texas.
Sister-Servants of the Holy Heart of Mary; mother house in France.
Sisters of the Holy Humility of Mary. Superior, Mother M. Patrick, New Bedford, Lawrence Co., Pa.
Sisters of the Holy names of Jesus and Mary; provincial houses at Portland, Ore., and Oakland, Cal.
Sisters of Poor Handmaids of Jesus Christ. Provincial Superior, Mother M. Hyacintha, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Congregation of the Sister-Servants of the Immaculate Heart of Mary; mother houses at Monroe, Mich.;

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Los Angeles, Cal., and Westchester and Scranton, Pa.
Sister-Servants of the Immaculate Heart of Mary; mother house in Canada.
Sisters of the Incarnate Word and Blessed Sacrament; several convents in Texas.
Sisters of Charity of the Incarnate Word; mother house, San Antonio, Texas.
Religious of Jesus-Mary; provincial mother house in Canada.
Sisters of St. Joseph; provinces of St. Louis, Mo.; St. Paul, Minn.; Troy, N. Y., and Arizona, with sixteen independent mother houses throughout the United States. The Superior-General, Rev. Mother M. Agatha resides at South St. Louis, Mo.
Sisters of St. Joseph; mother house, Concordia, Kan.
Sisters of St. Joseph; mother houses at St. Augustine, Fla.; Washington, Ga., and Antlers, Ind. Ter.
Sisters of St. Joseph; provincial house, Hartford, Conn.
Sisters of St. Joseph de Bourg; novitiate, New Orleans, La.
Little Company of Mary. Superior, Mother Mary Patrick, Chicago, Ill.
Little Sisters of the Poor; provincial house, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Sisters of Loretto. Superior-General, Mother Mary Praxedes Carty, Loretto Nerinx, Ky.
Ladies of Loretto; mother house in Canada.
Order of Our Lady of Lourdes. Superior, Mother Euphrasia, New Orleans, La.
Sisters of Holy Cross and of the Seven Dolors; mother house in Canada.
Sisters Marianites of the Holy Cross; mother house in France.
Sisters of St. Mary; provincial house, Lockport, N. Y.
Sisters of St. Mary. Superior, Mother M. Seraphia, St. Louis, Mo.
Sisters of Mercy. Superior, Mother M. Regina Cosgrove, Pittsburg, Pa. There are more than fifty branches of the order in various parts of the United States.
Sisters of Misericorde; mother house in Canada.
Institute of Mission Helpers. Superior, Mother M. Joseph, Baltimore, Md.
School Sisters of Notre Dame; mother house, Milwaukee, Wis.
Sisters of Notre Dame. Provincial Superior, Mother Julia, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Sisters of Notre Dame. Superior, M. Louise, Cleveland, Ohio.
Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame; mother house in Canada.
Sisters of St. Joseph of Peace; mother house in England.
Sisters of the Most Precious Blood; mother houses at Maria Stein, Ohio; Ruma, Ill.; O'Fallon, Mo., and Beaverton, Ore.
Sisters Adorers of the Precious Blood; mother house in Canada.
Sisters of the Presentation (B. V. M.). Superior, Mother M. Josephine, San Francisco, Cal. Order conducts twelve convents.
Oblate Sisters of Providence. Superior, Mother Magdalen Cratere, Baltimore, Md.
Sisters of Providence. Superior, Mother M. Cleophas, Terre Haute, Ind.
Sisters of Divine Providence. General Superior, Mother Mary Florence, San Antonio, Texas.
Sisters of Providence of Kentucky. Provincial Superior, Mother Maria, Newport, Ky.
Sisters of Divine Providence. Mother Superior, Sister Mary of Providence, Holyoke, Mass.
Sisters of the Perpetual Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament; mother house, New Orleans, La.
Ladies of the Sacred Heart; convent at Albany, N. Y., and South St. Louis, Mo.
Daughters of Our Lady of Sion; mother house in France.
Daughters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary; provincial house, Buffalo, N. Y.
Holy Union of the Sacred Hearts. Superior for the United States, Sister Mary Aidan.
Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart; provincial house, Fort Washington, avenue and One Hundred and Ninetieth street, New York City.
Sisters of the Sorrowful Mother. Superior-General, Mother M. Johanna, Marshfield, Wis.
Servite Sisters; mother house, Enfield, Ill.
Society of the Divine Saviour. Superior, Sister Lioba Uebler, Milwaukee, Wis.
Ursuline Nuns. There are 25 convents of this order in the United States.
Visitation Nuns. There are 22 independent Visitation convents in the United States.

Religious Orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

ORDERS OF MEN.

Society of the Mission Priests of St. John the Evangelist.—Mission house, 44 Temple St., Boston, Mass.
The Order of the Holy Cross of Westminster (founded 1881).—Mission house, Westminster, Md.
Congregation of the Companions of the Holy Saviour.—Mission house, Sixteenth and Mifflin Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. William McGarvey, Superior.
Order of Brothers of Nazareth (incorporated).—Superior, Brother Guilbert, Priory Farm, Verbank, N. Y.

ORDERS OF WOMEN.

All Saints' Sisters of the Poor.—Home house, 801 North Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md.
Sisterhood of Transfiguration.—Sister Eva Mary, 1711 Freeman Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Order of Deaconesses of the Diocese of Alabama.—Church home, Mobile, Ala.
New York Training School for Deaconesses.—Mother house, 228 East Twelfth St., New York City.
Church Training and Deaconesses' Home of the Diocese of Pennsylvania.—708 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Church Deaconesses' Home.—287 Fuller St., St. Paul, Minn.
Community of All Angels (incorporated 1895).—Mother Mary Margaret, Superintendent C. A. A., Springfield, Ill.
Sisters of Bethany.—Children's Home, Jackson Ave., New Orleans, La.; Sister Mary, Head Sister.
Sisters of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary (incorporated 1893).—House of the Annunciation, 518 West One Hundred and Fifty-second St., New York.
St. Margaret's Sisterhood.—St. Margaret's Home, 17 Louisburg square, Boston, Mass.
Sisters of the Church.—6 and 8 East Fifty-third St., New York.
"The Sisterhood of the Good Shepherd" (incorporated 1871).—419 West Nineteenth St., New York.
"The Sisterhood of the Good Shepherd."—1607-17 South Compton Ave., St. Louis, Mo.; established in 1874.
Sisterhood of the Holy Child Jesus.—Albany, N. Y.
Sisterhood of the Holy Communion (incorporated 1880).—241 West Fourteenth St., New York.
Sisterhood of the Holy Communion, New York (incorporated December 2, 1892).—House, 328 Sixth Ave., New York City.
The Sisterhood of St. Mary, New York (founded 1865).—Mother house of the community, Peekskill, N. Y.
Sisters of the Order of the Good Shepherd of the Diocese of California.—832 Fulton St., San Francisco, Cal.
The Sisters of the Resurrection.—St. Augustine, Fla.
The Sisters of the Holy Resurrection.—Atlanta, Ga.
Sisterhood of St. John the Baptist.—Mother house and Novitiate, 233 East Seventeenth St., New York.
The Sisterhood of the Order of St. John the Evangelist.—Mother house, 492 Herkimer St., Brooklyn.
Sisters of St. Joseph of Nazareth.—Bronxville, New York. Society of St. Joseph of Nazareth (incorporated 1892).
The Sisterhood of St. Mary, New York (founded 1865).—Mother house of the community, Peekskill, N. Y.
Sisters of St. Mary and All Saints.—409 West Biddle St., Baltimore, Md. A sisterhood for colored women.
Sisters of St. Monica.—The Orphanage of the Holy Child, East Adams St., Springfield, Ill.
"The Society of the Epiphany, Washington," D. C. (founded in 1897 by the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Washington).—2408 K St., Washington, D. C.

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Changing the Presbyterian Creed.

Presbyterianism yielded, during the year 1902, to pressure from within the body of the church which demanded certain changes in the creed of the denomination. The sentiment in favor of revision had been growing for years, and the fact was more and more recognized that dogma is the creation of human minds, based, of course, upon interpretation of inspired teachings, and yet, because it is human, a matter which may be in some respects erroneous. That which men have formulated they may revise, and this was practically the ground upon which the Presbyterian General Assembly, gathered in New York City during the month of May, 1902, stood in discussing and acting upon the question of revising the Westminster Confession of Faith, which constitutes the body of doctrine held by the Presbyterian Church. The discussion was long, earnest and scholarly, developing nothing of the spirit of controversy, although there was a sustained measuring of strength between the conservative and the progressive elements in the Assembly. The former yielded without sacrifice of principle, the latter triumphing by means of calm logic and the application of recognized rules of interpretation to every point at issue. The result was the unanimous adoption of eleven overtures, each embodying a change in the Confession, to be submitted during the year 1903 to all the Presbyteries throughout the country for their approval or disapproval. A two-thirds vote in each presbytery, and favorable action by two-thirds of all the presbyteries, will be necessary in order to make effective the proposed modification of an instrument which has stood as the creed of Presbyterianism since it was adopted by the General Synod at Westminster in 1729. The number of presbyteries in the country is 232, and it will therefore require the approving vote of 155 of them to secure the revision. The most important changes are indicated in the following declaratory statement, formulated for general information, and adopted unanimously by the Assembly:

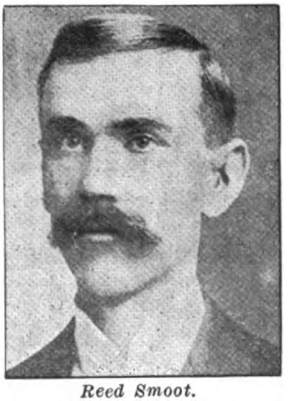
"While the ordination vow of ministers, ruling elders and deacons, as set forth in the Form of Government, requires the reception and adoption of the Confession of Faith only as containing the System of Doctrine as taught in the Holy Scriptures, nevertheless, seeing that the desire has been formally expressed for a disavowal by the Church of certain inferences drawn from statements in the Confession of Faith, and also for a declaration of certain aspects of revealed truth which appear at the present time to call for more explicit statement, therefore the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America does authoritatively declare as follows:

"First—With reference to Chapter III. of the Confession of Faith: That concerning those who are saved in Christ, the doctrine of God's eternal decree is held in harmony with the doctrine of His love for all mankind, His gift of His Son to be the propitiation for the sins of the whole world, and His readiness to bestow His saving grace on all who seek it. That concerning those who perish, the doctrine of God's eternal decree is held in harmony with the doctrine that God desires not the death of any sinner, but has provided in Christ a salvation sufficient for all, adapted to all and freely offered in the Gospel to all; that men are fully responsible for their treatment of God's gracious offer; that His decree hinders no man from accepting that offer, and that no man is condemned except on the ground of his sin.

"Second—With reference to Chapter X., Section 3, of the Confession of Faith, that it is not to be regarded as teaching that any who die in infancy are lost. We believe that all dying in infancy are included in the election of grace, and are regenerated and saved by Christ through the Spirit, who works when and where and how He pleases."

Ministers Protest Against a Mormon Senator.

Ministers of Christian churches generally, and more especially ministers of churches in Utah, were much exercised over the nomination and probable election of Reed Smoot to the United States Senate from Utah. Mr. Smoot is an Apostle of the Mormon Church, and it is for this reason that the "Gentile" clergymen are raising objections to his becoming a member of the National Congress.



Reed Smoot.

Mr. Smoot's choice by the Legislature was assured when the returns of the November election were in. The Legislature was overwhelmingly Republican, even strong Democratic counties returning Republican Legislators, due, it was claimed, to the direct influence of the heads of the Mormon Church.

The Ministerial Alliance of Salt Lake City adopted resolutions at a meeting held November 24, strongly opposing the election of Mr. Smoot. A copy of these resolutions was sent to every ministerial alliance of the United States, to every Congressman and every Senator, and to all others prominent in political life in the country. The resolutions were in part as follows:

"We protest against the endeavor to elect Apostle Smoot to the United States Senate as an endeavor to force upon the citizens of Utah a union of the Church and the State.

"The election of a man who holds the highest office save one in the gift of the Mormon Church to the highest office save one in the gift of the people of Utah or the United States, would be a menace."

In case of failure to prevent the election of this candidate, the ministers of Utah, it is said, have made the statement that the same methods will be used in preventing Mr. Smoot being seated in the Senate as were adopted in the case of Brigham H. Roberts, in 1900, when the voters of the country responded so strongly to the call which the Christian Church made through the New York Journal that Congress was compelled to heed the protest against the attempt of Mormonism to gain an accredited position in the Government of the United States by refusing to permit Mr. Roberts to take his seat.

The New Catholic Archbishop of New York.

Most Rev. John M. Farley, the new Archbishop of New York, is the fourth prelate in order since the creation of the arch-diocese in 1850. Archbishop Farley was born in Ireland April 20, 1842. Receiving his education at St. Marcartan's College, Ireland; St. John's College, Fordham, N. Y.; St. Joseph's Seminary, Troy, N. Y., and the American College at Rome, he was ordained to the priesthood in Rome on June 11, 1870. His first charge was St. Peter's Church, New Brighton, Staten Island. In 1872 he was appointed private secretary to Archbishop McCloskey. The Pope, in 1884, gave him the honorary position of private chamberlain, with the title of Monsignor. He was made vicar-general of the archdiocese of New York in 1891, and became one of the Pope's domestic prelates the following year. In 1895 he was made prothonotary apostolic, and on December 21, in the same year, he was consecrated Titular Bishop of Zeugma, becoming also Auxiliary Bishop of New York. From 1884 until his appointment as Archbishop he was rector of St. Gabriel's Church, in East Thirty-seventh street.

Greek Orthodox Mission in America.

A Greek Orthodox missionary diocese is about to be established in New York City, with the seat of the Bishop at Yonkers. Members of the Russian branch of the Greek Church who have been dissatisfied with that affiliation were instrumental in suggesting to the Patriarch of Constantinople the need of a mission in the Eastern part of the United States for their people, and it was due to their suggestion that Bishop Seraphim came to America the early part of December, to take the first steps toward establishing the diocese. The plans include, it is said, the erection of a cathedral at Yonkers.

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Coffee Statistics.

COMPILED BY COFFEE EXCHANGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK—1882-1902.

(Furnished by S. MATHERSON, JR., & CO., Importers.)

The coffee tree originated in Abyssinia and derives its name from the city of Kuffa. It was introduced into Europe in 1573, and although it did not at first meet with much favor, it soon was largely consumed. Its growth was started in Martinique in 1723. Its cultivation spread to other islands of the West Indies, and then to Brazil, whence now comes the greater part of the coffee consumed in this country.

Naturalists reduce the trees which produce the numerous varieties to three great types, which can be easily recognized by those who are conversant with the cultivation of coffee. The plants from Arabia have not many leaves and are slender in appearance, as it is natural they should be, as they are grown in the desert, but they have a great vitality, which condenses and gives to the beans a perfume which has not been equalled as yet by any artificial method of cultivation.

The second type, the "African" coffee, is distinguished by its different appearance, due to the marshy plains from which it comes. Its leaves are broad and abundant, and the planter is recompensed by the weight, though not by the quality, of the product, because African coffee yields a liquor of poor quality.

Finally, the third type, which may be of great importance in the future, is the coffee discovered some years ago in Brazil, and which was called Maragojipe. It is distinguished by the abundant crop which it produces, besides which the bean is very much larger and has a surface of a silklike and polished appearance, with excellent aromatic qualities. It is produced advantageously in high plains, and the planters consider its results so favorable that many have destroyed their magnificent coffee trees of the old type and replaced them by the Maragojipe. The principal coffee-producing countries are now Mexico, Costa Rica, Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Venezuela, the West Indies, Asia, Oceanica, Polynesia and Australia.

July 1 to June 30.	Rio and Santos Crops Corresponding Years.	Arrivals of Coffee. United States. Brazil.	Other kinds.	Total U. S. All Kinds.	Total Europe, All Kinds	Deliveries of Coffee. United States.	Europe.	Total.	World's Visible Supply.	High and Low Price of Future Contracts.	Quotations of Rio No. 7 Spot Coffee in New York. July and Jan.	Highest and Lowest Price Each Crop Year.
1882-83.	6,723,000	2,764,270	812,629	3,576,899	7,584,380	2,416,117	7,042,080	9,458,257	July,	Feb. at 5.25 in Dec. '82	July 1, '82.. 7¾	Lowest, Dec., 1882.. 5½
									Jan., 4,752,682	Jan. at 9.30 in April '83	Jan. 1, '83.. 6¼	Highest, Apr., 1883. 8½
1883-84.	5,047,000	2,776,434	1,240,460	4,016,894	6,818,700	2,635,567	6,773,650	9,409,217	July, 5,231,420	Aug. at 6.95 in July '83	July 1, '83.. 8	Lowest, July, 1883.. 7½
									Jan., 5,300,715	Dec. at 11.05 in Jan. '84	Jan. 1, '84..10¾	Highest, Feb., 1884..11¼
1884-85.	6,206,500	3,124,104	1,019,615	4,143,719	7,290,530	3,168,911	7,388,330	10,557,241	July, 5,398,287	June at 9.15 in Nov. '84	July 1, '84.. 8¼	Highest, Sept., 1884. 9¼
									Jan., 5,279,475	May at 6.25 in May '85	Jan. 1, '85.. 8¼	Lowest, May, 1885.. 6⅞
1885-86.	5,565,000	2,943,643	1,116,567	4,060,210	6,409,480	2,937,984	7,198,280	10,136,264	July, 5,051,730	Jan. at 6.35 in Jan. '86	July 1, '85.. 7⅛	Lowest, Dec., 1885.. 6¾
									Jan., 5,121,527	Mch. at 8.10 in June '86	Jan. 1, '86.. 6⅝	Highest, June, 1886. 8¼
1886-87.	6,078,000	2,734,100	1,060,702	3,794,802	7,001,710	2,671,585	7,363,010	10,034,595	July, 3,585,639	Aug. at 7.55 in July '86	July 1, '86.. 8¼	Lowest, Aug., 1886.. 8⅛
									Jan., 4,325,332	Dec. at 22.25 in June '87	Jan. 1, '87..13½	Highest, June, 1887.21¼
1887-88.	3,033,000	1,938,877	1,295,259	3,234,136	4,944,100	2,163,820	5,888,400	8,052,220	July, 4,133,854	Dec. at 19.60 in July '87	July 1, '87..16⅞	Highest, July, 1887..18⅞
									Jan., 3,268,222	Dec. at 9.00 in Mch. '88	Jan. 1, '88..17	Lowest, Mch., 1888..10½
1888-89.	6,827,000	2,903,132	1,440,086	4,343,218	7,210,400	2,658,868	6,589,100	9,247,968	July, 2,329,611	Oct at 9.50 in Aug. '88	July 1, '88..13½	Lowest, July, 1888..12
									Jan., 2,868,714	Dec. at 18.00 in Mch. '89	Jan. 1, '89..15¾	Highest, Mch., 1889.17¾
1889-90.	4,260,000	2,483,848	1,385,822	3,869,670	6,215,600	2,703,860	6,716,400	9,420,260	July, 3,579,175	Aug. at 13.00 in July '89	July 1, '89..14½	Lowest July, 1889..14½
									Jan., 2,764,590	Mch. at 18.30 in Mch. '90	Jan. 1, '90..17	Highest, Mch., 1890.19
1890-91.	5,358,000	2,507,726	1,412,593	3,920,319	5,532,617	2,672,976	6,045,685	8,718,661	July, 2,384,563	Sept. at 18.50 in Sept. '90	July 1, '90..17½	Highest, Aug., 1890.19¼
									Jan., 2,388,337	Dec. at 13.10 in Jan. '91	Jan. 1, '91..17½	Lowest, June, 1891.17
1891 92.	7,397,000	3,451,689	1,165,330	4,617,019	6,715,935	4,411,832	6,392,719	10,804,551	July, 1,969,120	July at 17.25 in July '91	July 1, '91..17⅝	Highest, July, 1891..17⅞
									Jan., 2,701,610	Jan. at 10.35 in Oct. '91	Jan. 1, '92..13¼	Lowest, May, 1892..12⅛
1892-93.	6,202,000	3,327,498	955,741	4,283,239	6,987,189	4,398,549	6,547,679	10,946,228	July, 2,955,023	Oct. at 11.75 in July, '92	July 1, '92..12⅞	Lowest, July, 1892..12⅞
									Jan., 3,100,271	Mch. at 17.70 in Feb. '93	Jan. 1, '93..17	Highest, Feb., 1893.18⅝
1893-94.	4,309,000	3,057,110	1,128,286	4,185,396	5,685,219	4,208,845	6,272,688	10,571,533	July, 3,100,618	Oct. at 17.75 in Oct. '93	July 1, '93..16⅝	Lowest, Aug., 1893..15¾
									Jan., 2,433,248	Dec. at 12.80 in June '94	Jan. 1, '94..18¾	Highest, Jan., 1894.18¾
1894-95.	6,695,000	3,380,306	1,267,465	4,647,831	7,211,545	4,395,946	6,816,905	11,212,851	July, 2,140,423	July at 15.75 in July '94	July 1, '94..16½	Lowest, Oct., 1894..15
									Jan., 2,678,207	May at 10.45 in Oct. '94	Jan. 1, '95..15⅞	Highest, Mch., 1895.16¾
1895-96.	5,476,000	3,017,741	1,147,485	4,165,226	6,701,216	4,339,128	6,003,685	11,142,813	July, 3,115,680	Sept. at 15.60 in Aug. '95	July 1, '95..15¾	Highest, Aug., 1895.16¼
									Jan., 3,552,792	May at 9.65 in June '96	Jan. 1, '96..14½	Lowest, Feb., 1896..13
1896-97.	8,680,000	4,200,405	1,189,932	5,390,337	7,918,554	5,088,594	7,155,610	12,244,204	July, 2,588,193	July at 11.85 in July '96	July 1, '96..13	Highest, July, 1896.13
									Jan., 4,024,998	July at 6.65 in June '97	Jan. 1, '97..10¼	Lowest, April, 1897.. 7¼
1897-98.	10,462,000	5,085,705	1,251,631	6,337,336	9,648,660	6,036,311	8,535,591	14,571,902	July, 3,975,880	June at 7.80 in July '97	July 1, '97.. 7⅜	Highest, July, 1897. 7⅝
									Jan., 6,357,363	Nov. at 4.60 in Nov. '97	Jan. 1, '98.. 6½	Lowest, Mch., 1898.. 5½
1898-99.	8,771,000	4,741,827	1,278,810	6,020,637	8,136,306	5,082,636	7,798,268	13,480,904	July, 5,435,974	July at 6.60 in Aug. '98	July 1, '98.. 6¼	Lowest, Oct., 1898.. 5⅜
									Jan., 6,600,763	July at 4.55 in June '99	Jan. 1, '99.. 6⅝	Highest, Dec., 1898. 7
1899-00.	8,959,000	4,560,299	1,134,303	5,643,602	9,111,145	6,035,623	8,937,076	14,972,699	July, 6,200,013	Oct. at 4.10 in Sept. '99	July 1, '99.. 6¼	Lowest, Sept., '99..5 7-16
									Jan., 7,036,093	May at 8.05 in June '00	Jan. 1, '00.. 7⅛	Highest, Feb., '00.8 15-16
1900-01.	10,927,000	4,983,866	1,132,424	6,116,290	8,583,201	5,843,883	8,486,042	14,329,925	July, 5,840,561	Mch. at 9.20 in July '00	July 1, '00.. 8 15-16	Highest, July, 1900. 9⅞
									Jan., 7,560,345	April at 5.00 in April '01	Jan. 1, '01.. 7¼	Lowest, April, 1901.. 6
1901-02.	15,439,000	6,738,656	1,167,159	7,905,815	11,107,552	6,663,569	8,853,094	15,516,663	July, 6,867,627	Sept. at 4.65 in Aug. '01	July 1, '01.. 6	Highest, Nov., 1901. 7¼
									Jan., 10,870,930	Sept. at 8.00 in Nov. '01	Jan. 1, '02.. 7	Lowest, June, 1902.. 5¾
1902-03.									July, 11,261,331			

Note.—The above table was received too late for proper classification.

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The Theatrical Season, 1901-1902.

By AUGUSTUS P. DUNLOP.

No country in the world has ever had a more profitable theatrical season than vouchsafed the United States from the Autumn of 1900 to 1901. Rolling in national prosperity, the playhouses from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the big lakes to the Gulf, have been points of unusual and absorbing interest to all classes of our people, and, of course, at no point has the output of plays, or the income from theatrical amusements been greater than in New York.

Lavishness, backed by the opulence of the metropolis was its chief note, but there was splendid progress in scenic and mechanical devices and a richness of splendor in stage furnishing, in accuracy and brilliancy of costume, all on an infinitely more luxurious scale than was ever before attempted, either here or anywhere else.

It may be called a season of profligacy in expenditure, but the enormous profits will emphasize it for having placed theatrical business on a solid financial foundation. It has lured capital into theatrical sources hitherto thought reckless, and the result will add eight new and gorgeous playhouses in Greater New York alone.

RECORD OF NEW PLAYS, SEASON 1901-1902.

1901.

Aug. 19—"The Mormon Wife," Fourteenth Street Theatre.
Aug. 26—"The Royal Rival," Criterion.
Aug. 31—"Tom Moore," Herald Square Theatre.
Sept. 2—"The Second in Command," Empire Theatre.
Sept. 2—The Rogers Brothers in Washington, Knickerbocker.
Sept. 3—"Don Caesar's Return," Wallack's.
Sept. 5—"Hoity-Toity," Weber & Fields.
Sept. 9—"Richard Lovelace," Garden Theatre.
Sept. 10—"The Forest Lovers," Lyceum.
Sept. 16—"Up York State," Fourteenth Street Theatre.
Sept. 16—"The Messenger Boy," Daly's.

Effie Shannon.

Ethel Barrymore.

Mme. Modjeska.

Mrs. Leslie Carter.

Sept. 16—"The Ladies' Paradise," Metropolitan Opera House.
Sept. 21—"The Red Kloof," Savoy Theatre.
Sept. 21—"Im Laude von Freiheit," Germania.
Sept. 23—"The Bonnie Brier Bush," Republic.
Sept. 23—"The Auctioneer," Bijou.
Sept. 24—"Miranda of the Balcony," Manhattan.
Sept. 30—"The Cipher Code," Fourteenth Street Theatre.
Sept. 30—"The Liberty Belles," Madison Square.
Oct. 1—"Das Verschleierte Bild zu Sais," Irving Place.
Oct. 7—"A Message from Mars," Garrick.
Oct. 7—"The New Yorkers," Herald Square Theatre.
Oct. 8—"Ein Unbeschriebenes Blatt," Irving Place.
Oct. 10—"Sweet Marie," Victoria.
Oct. 12—"The Love Match," Lyceum.
Oct. 14—"If I Were King," Garden.
Oct. 14—"The Little Duchess," Casino.
Oct. 21—"New England Folks," Fourteenth Street Theatre.
Oct. 22—"Prince Charlie," Criterion.
Oct. 22—"Dolly," Irving Place.
Oct. 28—"Eben Holden," Savoy.
Nov. 4—"The Way of the World," Victoria.
Nov. 4—"Sleeping Beauty and the Beast," Broadway.
Nov. 6—"Johannis Fever," Irving Place.
Nov. 7—"A Message from Mars" (burlesque), Weber & Fields.
Nov. 11—"Quality Street," Knickerbocker.
Nov. 12—"Under Southern Skies," Republic.
Nov. 12—"Die Dritte Escadron," Irving Place.
Nov. 18—"Colorado," Wallack's.
Nov. 25—"Gypsy Jack," Third Avenue.
Nov. 25—"The Unwelcome Mrs. Hatch," Manhattan.
Dec. 2—"Beaucaire," Herald Square Theatre.
Dec. 2—"The Helmet of Navarre," Criterion.
Dec. 2—"Alice of Old Vincennes," Garden.
Dec. 4—"The Girl and the Judge," Lyceum.
Dec. 10—"Marriage Game," Victoria.
Dec. 16—"D'Arcy of the Guards," Savoy.
Dec. 18—"Der Heirratlismarkt," Irving Place.
Dec. 23—"The Wilderness," Empire.
Dec. 25—"Du Barry," Criterion.
Dec. 30—"A Gentleman of France," Wallack's.
Dec. 30—"Sweet and Twenty," Madison Square Theatre.

1902.

Jan. 2—"The Curl and the Judge," Weber & Fields.
Jan. 6—"The Toreador," Knickerbocker.
Jan. 7—"Frocks and Frills," Daly's.
Jan. 8—"The Romanesques," Madison Square Theatre.
Jan. 13—"Magda" (Mrs. Campbell), Republic.
Jan. 14—"Two Irons in Fire," Irving Place.
Jan. 16—"The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," Republic.
Jan. 18—"Beyond Human Power," Republic.
Jan. 20—"The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith," Republic.
Jan. 20—"Head Waiters," Grand Opera House.
Jan. 22—"Messaline," Metropolitan Opera House.
Jan. 24—"Mariana," Republic.
Jan. 27—"Maid Marian," Garden.
Jan. 27—"Lady Margaret," Bijou.
Jan. 27—"Dolly Varden," Herald Square Theatre.
Jan. 28—"Pelleas and Melisande," Victoria.
Jan. 28—"The Hon. John Grigsby," Manhattan.
Jan. 31—"The School for Scandal," Wallack's.
Feb. 3—"Joan O' the Shoals," Republic.
Feb. 5—"Hall of Fame," New York.
Feb. 10—"The Outpost," Third Avenue.
Feb. 10—"Miss Simplicity," Casino.
Feb. 10—"The Man Who Dared," New Star.
Feb. 14—"Manru," Metropolitan Opera House.
Feb. 17—"Foxy Grandpa," Fourteenth Street Theatre.
Feb. 24—"Her Lord and Master," Manhattan.
Feb. 26—"Notre Dame," Daly's.
March 3—"The Twin Sister," Empire.
March 13—"Du Hurry," Weber & Fields.
March 15—"Belle of Broadway," New York.
March 17—"Sky Farm," Garrick.
March 17—"Soldiers of Fortune," Savoy.
March 20—"The Diplomat," Madison Square Theatre.

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Mrs. Langtry.

Cleo de Merode.

Ada Rehan.

Julia Arthur.

March 29—"Modern Magdalen," Bijou.
April 1—"Life," Garden.
April 1—"Jolie Parfumeuse" (Laya), Victoria.
April 14—"The Last Appeal," Wallack's.
April 14—"The Importance of Being Earnest," Empire.
May 5—"The Wild Rose," Knickerbocker.
May 5—"Show Girl," Wallack's.
May 8—"Little Miss Mouse" (amateurs), Wallack's.
May 12—"King Dodo," Daly's.
May 12—"At the Crossroads," Grand Opera House.
May 12—"Hearts Aflame," Garrick.
May 19—"The Lady of Lyons" (Bellew and Mannering), Garrick.
June 2—"Chinese Honeymoon," Casino.
June 2—"The Hunchback" (Viola Allen), Garrick.
June 5—"Fraw Fraw" (Grace George), Garrick.
June 5—"The Chaperones," New York.
July 3—"The Defender," Herald Square Theatre.
July 28—Signor Creatore's debut, Victoria.

BIRTHPLACE OF FOREIGN DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ARTISTS, WHO HAVE PLAYED IN THE U. S.

Alexander, George—Reading, England....1858
Anglin, Margaret—Ottawa, Canada....1876
Arthur, Julia—Canada....1869
Bancroft, Sir S. B.—England....1841
Bandmann, Daniel E.—Cassel, Germany....1839
Barrett, Wilson—Essex, England....1846
Barrymore, Maurice—India....1847
Bellew, Kyrle—London....1845
Bergere, Valerie—Metz, Alsace-Lorraine....1875
Bernhardt, Sarah—Paris....1844
Calve, Emma—Aveyron, France....1864
Campbell, Mrs. Patrick—London....1864
Carey, Eleanor—Chile, S. A....1852
Coghlan, Rose—Peterboro, England....1853
Coquelin, Benoit C.—Boulogne, France....1841
Damrosch, Walter J.—Breslau, Prussia....1862
D'Arville, Camille—Holland....1863
De Belleville, Frederic—Belgium....1853
De Merode, Cleo—Paris....1874
De Reszke, Edouard—Warsaw, Poland....1855
De Reszke, Jean—Warsaw, Poland....1850
Dodson, J. E.—London....1857
Dressler, Marie—Toronto, Canada....1870
Duse, Eleonora—Vigevano, Italy....1861
Eames, Emma Hayden—Shanghai, China....1868
Faversham, William—England....1868
Fawcett, Owen—London....1838
Grossmith, Walton—London, Eng....1858
Hackett, James K.—Wolf Island, Ottawa, Canada....1869
Hading, Jane—Marseilles, France....1861
Hammerstein, Oscar—Berlin, Germany....1847
Hare, John—London....1844
Harrison, Maud—England....1858
Harvey, Martin—Wyvenhoe, Essex, England....1866
Held, Anna—Paris, France....1875
Herbert, Victor—Dublin, Ireland....1860
Irving, Sir Henry—Keinton, England....1838
Irwin, May—Toronto, Canada....1862
Janauschek, Francisca—Prague, Austria....1830
Kendal, William H.—London....1843
Kendal, Mrs.—Lincolnshire, England....1849
Kelcey, Herbert H. L.—London....1855
Langtry, Lily—St. Helens, Jersey, England....1852
MacDonald, Christie—Nova Scotia....1878
Mannering, Mary—London, England....1876
Mansfield, Richard—Heligoland, Germany....1857
Mantell, Robert B.—Ayrshire, Scotland....1857
Marlowe, Julia—Caldbeck, England....1865
Melba, Nellie—Melbourne, Australia....1866
Miller, Henry—London....1859
Modjeska, Helena—Cracow, Austria-Poland....1844
Morgan, Edward J.—Barnes, Surrey, England....1871
Morrison, Lewis—Jamaica, W. I....1845
Mounet-Sully, Jean—Bergerac, France....1841
Nethersole, Olga—London....1870
Nilsson, Christine—Wederslof, Sweden....1843
O'Neil, James—Ireland....1849
Paderewski, Ignace J.—Poland....1860
Patti, Adelina—Madrid, Spain....1843
Phillips, Adolph—Lubeck, Germany....1866
Rankin, A. McKee—Sandwich, Canada....1844
Ravelle, Hamilton—Madrid, Spain....1869
Rehan, Ada—Limerick, Ireland....1860
Rejane, Gabrielle—Paris, France....1857
Sembrich, Marcella—Lemberg, Austria....1858
Sothern, Edward H.—England....1864
Stanhope, Adelaide—Paris, France....1858
Stevenson, Charles A.—Dublin, Ireland....1842
Stoddard, J. H.—Yorkshire, England....1827
Terry, Ellen—Coventry, England....1848
Tree, Beerbohm—England....1846
Ward, Frederick—Wadington, England....1851
Willard, E. S.—Brighton, England....1853
Wyndham, Charles—England....1841

Olga Nethersole.

Mrs. Gilbert.

Eleanor Robson.

Amelia Bingham.

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Eleonora Duse.

May Irwin.

Annie Irish.

Mary Mannering.

BIRTHPLACE AND YEAR OF BIRTH OF AMERICAN DRAMATIC PEOPLE.

Adams, Maude—Salt Lake City.....1872
Allen, Viola—Mobile, Ala.....1867
Bangs, Frank C.—Alexandria, Va.....1836
Barnabee, H. C.—Portsmouth, N. H.....1833
Barron, Charles—Boston, Mass.....1841
Barrymore, Ethel—Philadelphia, Pa.....1880
Bateman, Isabel—Cincinnati, O.....1854
Bates, Blanche—Portland, Ore.....1873
Belasco, David—San Francisco.....1862
Bell, Digby—Milwaukee, Wis.....1851
Bennett, Johnstone—Atlantic Ocean.....1873
Bingham, Amelia—Hicksville, O.....1869
Bispham, David—Philadelphia, Pa.....1857
Bloodgood, Clara—Long Branch.....1870
Boniface, George C—New York City.....1832
Buchanan, Virginia—Cincinnati, O.....1846
Burgess, Neil—Boston, Mass.....1846
Burroughs, Marie—San Francisco.....1866
Byron, Oliver Doud—Baltimore, Md.....1847
Cameron, Beatrice—Troy, N. Y.....1868
Carter, Mrs. Leslie—Lexington, Ky.....——
Clarke, George—Brooklyn, N. Y.....1840
Clarke, Creston—Philadelphia.....1865
Claxton, Kate—New York City.....1848
Cody, William F.—Scott County, Iowa.....1845
Crabtree, Lotta—New York City.....1847
Crane, William H.—Leicester, Mass.....1845
Crosman, Henrietta—Wheeling, Va.....1866
Daly, Dan—Boston, Mass.....1863
Daniels, Frank—Boston, Mass.....1860
Davis, Jessie Bartlett—Morris, Ill.....1859
De Wolfe, Elsie—New York City.....1865
Dixey, Henry E.—Boston, Mass.....1859
Drew, John—Philadelphia, Pa.....1853
Earle, Virginia—New York City.....1873
Edeson, Robert—Baltimore, Md.....1868
Elliott, Maxine—Rockland, Me.....1872
Ellsler, Effie—Philadelphia, Pa.....1858
Eytinge, Rose—Philadelphia, Pa.....1837
Fields, Lewis M.—New York City.....1867
Fiske, Minnie Maddern—New Orleans, La.....1865
Florence, Mrs. W. J.—New York City.....1846
Fox, Della—St. Louis, Mo.....1871
Frohman, Charles—Sandusky, O.....1858
Frohman, Daniel—Sandusky, O.....1850
George, Grace—New York City.....1880
German, Effie—Augusta, Ga.....1845
Gilbert, Mrs. G. H.—Rockdale, England.....1820
Gillette, William—Hartford, Conn.....1853
Glaser, Lulu—Allegheny City, Pa.....1874
Goodwin, Nat C.—Boston, Mass.....1857
Harned, Virginia—Boston, Mass.....1868
Hall, Pauline—Cincinnati, O.....1865
Harrigan, Edward—New York City.....1845
Hauk, Minnie—New Orleans, La.....1853
Haworth, Joseph—Providence, R. I.....1858
Hilliard, Robert S.—Brooklyn.....1860
Holland, Edmund M.—New York City.....1848
Holland, Joseph Jefferson—New York City.....1830
Hopper, De Wolf—New York City.....1862
Irving, Isabel—Bridgeport, Conn.....1870
James, Louis—Tremont, Ill.....1842
Jefferson, Joseph—Philadelphia.....1829
Kennark, Elizabeth Jane—Cincinnati, O.....1866
Le Moyne, W. J.—Boston, Mass.....1831
Lackaye, Wilton—Loudon County, Va.....1862
Lipman, Clara—Chicago, Ill.....1874
Mack, Andrew—Boston, Mass.....1863
Mann, Louis—New York City.....1864
Martinot, Sarah Frances Marie—New York City.....1861
Mitchell, Maggie—New York City.....1832
Mordaunt, Frank—Burlington, Vt.....1841
Morris, Clara—Cleveland, O.....1840
Murphy, Joseph—Brooklyn, N. Y.....1839
Neilsen, Sarah A.—Nashville, Tenn.....1875
Nordica, Lillian—Farmington, Me.....1858
Olcott, Chauncey—Buffalo, N. Y.....1860
Palmer, Ann—North Stonington, Conn.....1838
Pastor, Tony—New York City.....1837
Plympton, Eben—Boston, Mass.....1850
Powers, James T.—New York City.....1862
Rice, Fanny—Lowell, Mass.....1866
Robson, Stuart—Annapolis, Md.....1836
Russell, Annie—New York City.....1864
Russell, Lillian—Clinton, Iowa.....1860
Shannon, Effie—Cambridge, Mass.....1867
Skinner, Otis—Cambridgeport, Mass.....1857
Smith, Mark—Mobile, Ala.....1855
Sousa, John Philip—Washington, D. C.....1854
Studley, John B.—Boston, Mass.....1832
Templeton, Fay—Savannah.....1861
Thompson, Denman—Girard, Pa.....1833
Tyler, Odette—Savannah, Ga.....1869
Walsh, Blanche—New York City.....1873
Weber, Joseph M.—New York City.....1867
Wilson, Francis—Philadelphia, Pa.....1865

Maude Adams.

Blanche Bates.

Viola Allen.

Ida Conquest.

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SOME NOTABLE EVENTS OF THE AMERICAN STAGE DURING THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

1800—A series of dramatic performances given by Coree, who owned the City Tavern, New York, began at his Mount Vernon Garden, corner of Broadway and Leonard street.

1804—Grove Theatre, at Bedlow street, New York, opened.

1806—Vauxhall Gardens, New York, opened. Miss Arnold, the actress, who married David Poe, father of Edgar Allan Poe, made her debut.

1810—George Frederick Cook, first visit to the United States, appeared at Park Theatre November 21, as Richard III.

1812—Mrs. Gilbert (Agnes Holman) first actress to command $200 a night. New Olympic Theatre opened.

1814—Anthony Street Theatre (Broadway) opened.

1818—James William Wallack, Sr., first visit to United States, appeared as Macbeth.

1820—Edward Kean American debut.

1821—Junius Brutus Booth appeared for the first time here July 13.

1824—Harry Wallack and elder Jefferson in repertoire at Chatham Garden Theatre, New York.

1826—General Sanford built Lafayette Theatre, where Cooper saw "The Spy," and his wife, an actress, introduced the ballet into America.
First Italian opera at Park Theatre, New York.
Old Bowery Theatre built; first called New York Theatre. Edwin Forrest scored his first success here this year.
Macready's first appearance in America; role Virginius.
James K. Hackett's initial performance anywhere in the role of Falstaff.

1828—Bowery Theatre burned, but rebuilt in 90 days. Niblo's Garden and theatre opened.

1830—Charles Kean's first appearance in America at Park Theatre, New York.

1833—Passage of an Author's Dramatic Copyright Protection Act.
Charles Kemble and his daughter Fanny Anne Kemble made debut; he as Hamlet, she as Bianca in "Fazio."
First theatre in the United States erected especially for opera opened in New York; was a quick failure.

1834—Debut of Miss Priscilla Cooper, who married the son of President Taylor and thus became mistress of the White House.

1835—Charlotte Cushman made first appearance on any stage, Tremont Theatre, Boston.

1836—Ellen Tree made American debut.

1839—William H. Burton performed at Niblo's.

1843—Charles Walcott's debut at Olympic Theatre, New York.

1846—Laura Keene opened at the Winter Garden as Rosalind in "As You Like It."

1847—Lester Wallack's debut at the Second Bowery Theatre as Charles Surface in "School for Scandal."

1849—Joseph Jefferson's debut at the New National Theatre, New York (aged 20).
Edwin's Booth's debut in Boston.
Forrest-Macready riots, New York; soldiers kill 22, wound 36.

1850—John Brougham's debut.
E. A. Sothern, under stage name of "Douglas Stewart," appeared at Barnum's Museum.

1852—Great dramatic festival, Castle Garden, in commemoration of supposed centenary of introduction of drama in America, September 6.

1853—Lawrence Barrett (Larry Branigan) appeared for the first time, Detroit.

1854—Academy of Music, East Fourteenth street, New York, built.

1855—Mme. Rachel's American debut.

1856—Miss Adelaide Phillips made her debut as Azucena in "Il Trovatore," Academy of Music, New York.

1858—Mlle. Piccolomini first appeared on American stage, Academy of Music, New York.

1859—Mlle. Adelina Patti made her first appearance as a dramatic vocalist, Academy of Music, New York, November 24.

1863—Minnie Madden, aged three, makes her first appearance on any stage at Little Rock, Ark., as the Duke of York in "Richard III."

1865—President Lincoln is assassinated at Ford's Theatre, Washington, April 14, while witnessing "Our American Cousin"; Charlotte Cushman in the principal role and E. A. Sothern as Lord Dundreary.

1865—Fifth Avenue Opera House, as Fifth Avenue Theatre, leased by Augustin Daly, where "Article 47" was produced by Fanny Davenport, Sarah Jewett, Mrs. Gilbert, James Lewis, George Clarke and Louis James.

1866—Theatre Francais, West Fourteenth street, New York, opened. Adelaide Ristori's debut.

1869—Booth opened Booth's Theatre, Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street, New York, with "Romeo and Juliet," aided by Lawrence Barrett.

Mrs. Kendal.

Blanche Walsh.

Mrs. Pat. Campbell.

Henrietta Crosman.

1870—Clara Morris first seen in the East, as a member of Daly's stock company, New York.

1875—Mary Anderson makes her first appearance.

1875—Tommaso Salvini, first visit to United States. Great enthusiasm as Othello.

1876—Charlotte Cushman died.
Brooklyn Theatre fire, December 6; 300 lives lost.

1877—Helen Modjeska's American debut, San Francisco.

1878—Eagle Theatre, Sixth avenue, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, New York, rechristened "Standard"; Gilbert and Sullivan's plays presented; burned 1883.

1879—Daly's opened (Broadway and Thirtieth street), New York, bringing out Ada Rehan, John Drew and others.

1880—Bernhardt at Booth's Theatre in "Adrienne Lecouvreur."
Present Madison Square Theatre, New York, opened by Steele Mackaye; invented the double stage; long run of "Hazel Kirke." Later D. Frohman produced "Esmeralda," "May Blossom," etc.

1881—Wallack's third theatre, Broadway and Thirtieth street, New York, opened; company included Lester Wallack, John Gilbert, John Brougham, Charles Fisher, Dion Boucicault, Charles Mathews, Effie Germon, Mme. Ponisi and Rose Coghlan.

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Grace George.

Lulu Glaser.

Ellen Terry.

Lillian Russell.

1882—Lillie Langtry makes first American tour. New York Casino opened.

1883—Henry Irving's American debut, Ellen Terry assisting.
Richard Mansfield's first great success. Appeared as the Baron Chevrial in "A Parisian Romance," Boston (Mass.) Museum.

1888—Fanny Davenport opened present Broadway Theatre in "La Tosca."

1889—Mr. and Mrs. Kendall make first American tour. In 1895 are much criticised from a moral standpoint for producing "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray."

1890—Edward Harrigan opened his West Thirty-fifth Street Theatre, now the Garrick.
Madison Square Garden opened; 17,000 present; Edward Strauss concert.
Mary Anderson marries Antonio de Navarro and retires from stage.

1891-92—Mrs. Leslie Carter very successful in "Miss Helyett."

1893—Eleanora Duse made her American debut, Fifth Avenue Theatre.

1894—Olga Nethersole's American debut at Palmer's (now Wallack's) Theatre.
Beerbohm Tree makes his first American tour.

1895—Olympia Theatre, Music Hall, and Roof Garden, Broadway and Forty-fourth street, built by Oscar Hammerstein.

1896—Maude Adams first produced "Little Minister," New York City.

1897—Julia Arthur produces "A Lady of Quality."
Minnie Maddern Fiske produces "Tess of the d'Urbervilles."

1898—Suzanne Adams's American debut, Gounod's "Romeo et Juliette," Chicago, November 8.
John Philip Sousa's first comic opera "Bride Elect," produced, New Haven, December 28.
Mansfield produced "Cyrano de Bergerac," Garden Theatre, New York.

1899—Augustin Daly dies. His death affects the whole theatrical world.

DUTIES UPON THEATRICAL PROPERTY.

The following conditions must be observed to bring theatrical properties, costumes, etc., into the United States:

The customs laws permit the entry "free of duty" of scenery, properties and costumes (brought by proprietors or managers of theatrical exhibitions, arriving from abroad for temporary use in this country, and which have been used abroad by them) under bond, that they will be exported within six months, although this period is often extended by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Scenery should be numbered with serial numbers, 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., and described in the invoice or list opposite the serial number.

Properties, when packed in cases, should be numbered, and the invoice or list should state plainly the contents of each case by number; when not packed in cases or crates, serial numbers should be used same as on scenery.

Costumes should be packed in cases, baskets or trunks, marked and numbered with serial number, and the list, or invoice should state the number and style of costumes in each package and the value.

Costumes are not entitled to free entry under this law, unless they have been used abroad by the company importing them.

Wearing apparel belonging to the members of the company should be kept entirely separate from the costumes, and not mentioned in the list or invoice, as no duty will be charged on wearing apparel accompanying the owner.

May Robson.

"Aunt Louise" Eldridge.

Mme. Bernhardt.

Virginia Harned.

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THEATRES IN GREATER NEW YORK.

	Seating capacity.		Seating capacity.
Academy of Music	2,500	New Lyceum Theatre (building)	983
Academy of Music, Brooklyn	2,250	New York Theatre	...
American Theatre	2,096	Madison Square Garden	12,137
Amphion, Brooklyn	1,900	Madison Square Theatre	623
Belasco Theatre	950	Majestic (building)	2,005
Bijou Theatre	989	Manhattan Theatre	1,100
Bijou Theatre, Brooklyn	2,000	Metropolis Theatre	1,530
Broadway Theatre	1,700	Metropolitan Opera House	3,550
Casino	1,360	Montauk Theatre, Brooklyn	1,750
Carnegie Lyceum	652	Mrs. Osborn's Playhouse	550
Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn	1,728	Murray Hill Theatre	1,319
Colonial (building)	....	New Amsterdam Theatre (building)	1,485
Criterion Theatre	932	New Star Theatre	3,100
Daly's Theatre	1,150	Orpheum, Brooklyn	1,888
Drury Lane Theatre (building)	4,800	Princess Theatre	684
Empire Theatre	1,100	Park Theatre, Brooklyn	1,800
Fourteenth Street Theatre	1,500	Payton's Lee Avenue Theatre, Brooklyn	1,786
Garden Theatre	1,038	Payton's Fulton Street Theatre, Brooklyn	1,700
Gaiety Theatre, Brooklyn	1,800	Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre	1,269
Garrick Theatre	910	Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre	1,551
Grand Opera House	2,830	Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre	4,450
Grand Opera House, Brooklyn	2,000	Proctor's 125th Street Theatre	1,999
Folly Theatre, Brooklyn	2,170	Savoy Theatre	950
Hammerstein's Victoria	950	Star Theatre, Brooklyn	1,500
Harlem Opera House	1,600	Third Avenue Theatre	2,098
Herald Square	1,200	People's Theatre	2,454
Hudson Theatre (building)	1,005	Wallack's Theatre	1,214
Hyde & Behman's Theatre, Brooklyn	1,800	West End Theatre	1,992
Irving Place Theatre	1,528	London Theatre	1,800
Knickerbocker Theatre	1,283	Weber & Fields' Music Hall	954

Julia Marlowe.

Hilda Spong.

Rose Coghlan.

Anna Held.

SOME LONG RUNS OF PLAYS.

"Charley's Aunt."—Royalty and Globe theatres, London, from December 21, 1892, to February 24, 1897. The record.

"Our Boys."—Vaudeville Theatre, London, January 16, 1875, to April 18, 1879. 1,362 times.

"A Trip to Chinatown."—Hoyt's Madison Square Theatre, November 9, 1891. 656 times.

"Adonis."—Bijou, N. Y., September 4, 1884. 603 times.

"Hazel Kirke."—Madison Square Theatre, N. Y., February 4, 1880, 486 times.

"Les Cloches de Corneville."—Folly and Globe theatres, London, February, 1878. 610 times.

THE EDWIN FORREST HOME.

Edwin Forrest converted at his death his home at Springbrook, Holmesburg, near Philadelphia, into this retreat for actors incapacitated by age and infirmity. The house and 111 acres of ground were purchased by him in 1865 for the purpose of providing a home for his two sisters, Caroline and Eleanora, but he survived them both. Not more than twelve or thirteen inmates are received at one time, and they are provided with all the necessities and comforts of life. No restrictions are placed on the inmates, and they may go and come as they please. The Home contains, among many valuable paintings and books, an edition of Shakespeare, the first folio published in 1623 by John Heninge and Henrie Condell, brother actors of the Bard of Avon. List of officers: President, L. Clarke Davis; vice-president, J. Ford Zimmerman; treasurer, Samuel J. Sharp, 700 Market street; secretary, Henry E. Garsed, 133 South Twelfth street. Board of Managers—L. Clarke Davis, Adam Early, J. Fred Zimmerman, Henry Wheelan, Jr., Hon. Samuel Justin Thompson and Hon. Michael Arnold. Superintendent, Andreas Hartel, and librarian, Charles J. Fyffe, an old actor, who receives visitors with the greatest courtesy.

THE ACTORS' FUND HOME.

The Actors' Home is prettily situated on Brooks avenue, New Brighton, Staten Island, and was opened by the Actors' Fund on May 8, 1902. At the dedication ceremonies Mr. Daniel Frohman said: "The Home has been tendered to the profession, by the profession, and those interested in the actors' art, and it now remains for the actors and actresses to secure this in the future and to assist in the maintenance of this magnificent establishment. The officers of the Fund require very little from our brother artists and our sister actresses. It is simply two or three dollars a year from each. It remains, therefore, for us, ladies and gentlemen, for us to carry on this work in the same high spirit that so magnificently prompted it.

The Board of Governors are: Al. Hayman, president of the Fund; Joseph Jefferson, E. H. Sothern, John Drew, Richard Mansfield, William H. Crane, Francis Wilson, Daniel Frohman, A. M. Palmer, Frank W. Sanger, Maurice Grau, Antonio Pastor, Charles Frohman, Jacob Litt, Marc Klaw, De Wolf Hopper, James K. Hackett, Harry J. Powers, William A. Brady.

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ACTORS' NATIONAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

This association was organized May 9, 1894, through the work of William Devere, better known as the "Tramp Poet." Lew Morton, secretary of Union No. 1, writes as follows of the vicissitudes of the union: "It started off with a boom. The initiation fee was only one dollar, and any one was accepted that had the dollar. Money was abundant. No accounts were kept, and no one was held responsible. After many unfortunate financial disasters the union, without funds, was tottering on the verge of entire disruption when a few conservative members, who believed in the principles of unionism, took hold of things and began the seemingly impossible task of putting the organization again on a sound basis. For nearly three years these members worked and managed to keep the union alive. On January 4, 1896, we received a national charter from the American Federation of Labor, branches having been organized in several large cities, since which time the organization has been surely and quite rapidly growing, until now it is in a prosperous condition, with every prospect of continuance. We have also a woman's branch, which is steadily increasing in membership. We have a prosperous local in San Francisco, organized October 25, 1902, and it is the intention soon to establish locals or branches in Chicago, St. Louis, Boston and other large cities." The officers are: John J. Pallas, president; Major Burk, vice-president; Joseph M. Lawrence, treasurer; Billie Williams, guardian. Board of Trustees—Andy Amann, Sig. Zarnes, George F. Gallot. Delegates to Central Federated Union—James L. Barry, Joseph M. Lawrence. James L. Brady is business manager and Lew Morton secretary of Union No. 1, at 8 Union Square, this city. Officers of Actors' National Protective Union No. 3, San Francisco, Cal., are: President, Matt Trayers; vice-president, William Courtright; Professor E. Henry, secretary and business manager; H. Leoma, guardian; W. J. Morton, prelate. Office and rooms located at 26 O'Farrell street, San Francisco, Cal.

THE PLAYERS' CLUB.

The Players' Club, a society of actors and artists, was organized February 9, 1888. It has for its object the promotion of social intercourse between representative members of the dramatic profession and members of the professions of literature, painting, sculpture and music, and, incidentally, the establishment of a library of the history of the American stage, and the preservation of play-bills, pictures and other objects of interest to and connected with the stage.

The membership roll of the club has contained many of the most prominent names in American drama and art, and is probably the New York club best known throughout the country. Many distinguished guests have been entertained at its building and more bright things have been said about it than about any American organization. The membership is limited to 500 resident and 500 non-resident members. The entrance fee is $100 and the annual dues $40, for residents. The fee for non-residents is $20.

The officers are: President, Joseph Jefferson; Vice-President, A. M. Palmer; Secretary, Charles E. Carryl; Treasurer, William Bispham.

Annie Russell.

Mrs. Fiske.

Margaret Anglin.

Maxine Elliott.

ACTORS' SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

This society was organized on the 22d of March, 1894. In September of 1895 it opened an office on West Twenty-eighth street between Broadway and Sixth avenue. It was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York on the 13th of May, 1896. The object of the society is to improve the conditions of the actor's calling by exposing and preventing fraud, and promoting equitable business dealings between actor and manager. The society is compiling a business record of every actor and manager in the United States of America. It is practically the Bradstreet of the theatrical profession. The membership is composed of actors, men and women, who have had not less than three years' professional experience. The number of members in good standing at the present writing is 1,676. Its present address is 114 West Fortieth street. The officers are as follows: President, F. F. Mackay; vice-president, Miss Bessie Taylor; secretary, George D. Macintyre; treasurer, Mrs. Robert B. Mantell. Board of Directors—Israel A. Washburne, chairman; William Courtleigh, Ralph Delmore, Eugene Jepson, W. D. Stone, Mrs. R. B. Mantell, Marie Doran, William F. Owen, George D. Macintyre, Bessie Taylor, James O'Neill, Frank Oakes Rose, Erroll Dunbar, Howell Hansel, Maida Craigen, Theodore Roberts, George Barr, George C. Staley, Ernest Lamson, F. F. Mackay, I. A. Washburne; counsel, Charles E. Le Barbier; assistant secretary, Miss K. E. Wilson; engagement department, W. H. Gregory.

THE LAMBS CLUB.

The Lambs' Club began life in America in a series of dinners held by a company of Bohemian spirits during the Winter of 1874. It was, however, already in existence in London, having been organized there by John Hare in 1869. It is a society of actors, authors and others who enjoy good times and have the spirit of good fellowship well developed.

One of the interesting features of the club is the annual "Gambol," a theatrical performance given by its members. These usually consist of plays written by the author members and performed by an array of talnet which could not be obtained elsewhere.

The home of the club is at No. 70 West Thirty-sixth street. The initiation fee for professional members is $50, and the annual dues $25. Resident members pay $200 entrance and $50 annually, and non-residents $100 and $25. The officers are: Shepherd, De Wolf Hopper; Boy, Digby Bell; Corresponding Secretary, John Drew; Recording Secretary, Thomas Manning; Treasurer, John A. Snow; Librarian, Horace W. Robbins.

THEATRICAL BUSINESS MEN'S CLUB.

The club, composed entirely of men connected with theatricals, has a pretty clubhouse at No. 139 West Forty-first street, New York City. It was established in 1901 with the following officers: Joseph Brooks, president; Frank L. Perley, vice-president; W. H. Wood, treasurer; E. O. Cordner, secretary. Board of Directors—George H. Broadhurst, A. L. Erlanger, Jules Murry, Al. Hayman, Hollis E. Cooley, George W. Lederer, M. W. Livingston, George H. Nicolai, W. F. Connor, William Harris, Frank McKee, Marc Klaw, Marcus R. Mayer, Benjamin F. Ronder, D. V. Arthur, John W. Hamilton.

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Sporting Records.

YACHTING SEASON OF 1902.

By DUNCAN CURRY.

While there was some splendid yacht racing last year, the season of 1902 will go down into history as an off year in the annals of the sport.

Outside of three or four large steam yachts, few sailing boats were built, except in the one design classes, and as there was no race for the America's Cup, the sport as a whole did not attract as much public interest as in 1901.

One reason why so few boats were built was that the New York Yacht Club was contemplating a change in its rating rule, and next season the old Seawanhaka load water line and sail area rule will be a thing of the past.

Perhaps the most important feature of last year's racing was the conspicuous part played by Yankee yachts in foreign waters, particularly in Germany. The German Emperor's order to Designer A. Cary Smith for the schooner Meteor, which was built at Townsend & Downey's yard at Shooter Island, caused a big demand for American yachts in Germany, and as a result the American schooners Lasca and Alcaca and the yawl Navahoe were sold to German yachtsmen and swept nearly all before them in the German regattas.

The America's Cup.

Owing to the great size of the Meteor and the fact that she had to give hours' time allowance to her opponents, caused her to lose many prizes, particularly as the majority of her races were sailed in light winds. In spite of all these drawbacks she won some races and rendered a very good account of herself, all things considered.

Although the German Emperor extended a cordial invitation to American yachtsmen to take part in the Kiel regattas, only two American owned boats were entered, and both of them were successful.

One of these boats was the Virginia II., owned by Isaac Stern, of this city. The Virginia II. was a Herreshoff thirty-footer and was formerly known as the Oiseau. She was the champion in her class on Long Island Sound in 1901, and easily won her race at Kiel. The other Yankee boat which was equally successful was the Uncle Sam, a little twenty-one-footer of Crowninshield design, owned by Francis R. Riggs, of this city.

The race in which the Uncle Sam was successful was of really international importance, as England had two boats in the race—the John Bull, owned by W. Linsay, designed by Sibbick, of Cowes, and the Cis II., designed by Linsay and owned by Cecil Quintin.

The German Emperor had a German designed boat entered called the Samoa III., while France was represented by the Archdragon, owned by M. Gufflet, of the Societe de la Volle d'Archdragon, and the Archdragon II., owned by the Viscomte de Crusay, of the same club, while Sweden was represented by the Svalan, owned by Senator R. Ochnell, of the Kougl Svenska Segel-Sellskapet, of Stockholm. Altogether sixteen boats were entered, the others being owned by German yachtsmen.

The yachts raced for a special cup offered by the German Emperor and His Majesty sailed the Samoa III. himself. The contest was to have been best two out of four races, but only two races were necessary as the Yankee boat won both, capturing the first race by 22 minutes 26 seconds, and the second race by 24 seconds.

Outside of the New York Yacht Club cruise the most important contests sailed on this side of the Atlantic were three ocean races promoted by the Atlantic Yacht Club for prizes offered by Commodore Robert E. Tod.

The first of these races was sailed in July from Newport to Sea Gate, Coney Island, around Long Island, a distance of 149 miles, and was won rather easily by the schooner Endymion.

The second race was sailed on September 1 and was to and around Fire Island lightship and back, a distance of ninety miles and again the Endymion was successful.

The third and final race was sailed on September 22 and was over a 210-mile ocean course to Cape May and return. In this race the old time ocean cruiser Coronet finished first, but the little schooner Iroquois, which rode out the Blizzard in 1888, easily won on time allowance.

Edwin D. Morgan.

August Belmont.

Sir Thomas Lipton.

C. Oliver Iselin.

Another important feature of last year's racing was the great fleet of boats which took part in the New York Yacht Club cruise and the fine showing made by the old time boats.

The New York Yacht Club Regatta Committee very wisely offered special prizes for the old timers in addition to the regular class prizes and as a result nearly fifty yachts crossed the starting line each day instead of sixteen or eighteen boats as has been the case in former years.

The most important races of the cruise was for the Astor Cups off Newport, and the Scotch built yawl Ailsa easily gave the seventy-footers their time and beat them, while the Elmina won in the schooner class.

Early in the season the American built Vigilant, now rigged as a yawl, defeated the Ailsa in about every race they met, but did not take part in the cruise.

Another interesting feature of the cruise was the fine showing made by the Auxiliary fleet racing under sail alone, the chief winner being the Crane designed Ariadne, owned by H. W. Putnam, Jr., which won four races out of four starts and beat many of the big schooners boat for boat.

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Abroad Alison V. Armour's Yankee Auxiliary yacht Utowana, which at home could never get out of her own way, defeated the pick of the English fleet in a race from the Nab Lightship to Cherbourg, France, and back for the Coronation Cup, presented by the Earl of Crawford.

Outside of the New York Yacht Club cruise the chief interest of the year centered in the seventy-foot sloop class, in which the Mineola, owned by August Belmont and sailed by Charlie Barr, raced against the Yankee, owned and sailed by J. Rogers Maxwell and his young son, Harry Maxwell, and the Rainbow, owned by Cornelius Vanderbilt. H. Clayton Haff was the skipper of the Rainbow, but the boat was sailed by her owner, assisted by E. A. Willard, a well-known amateur.

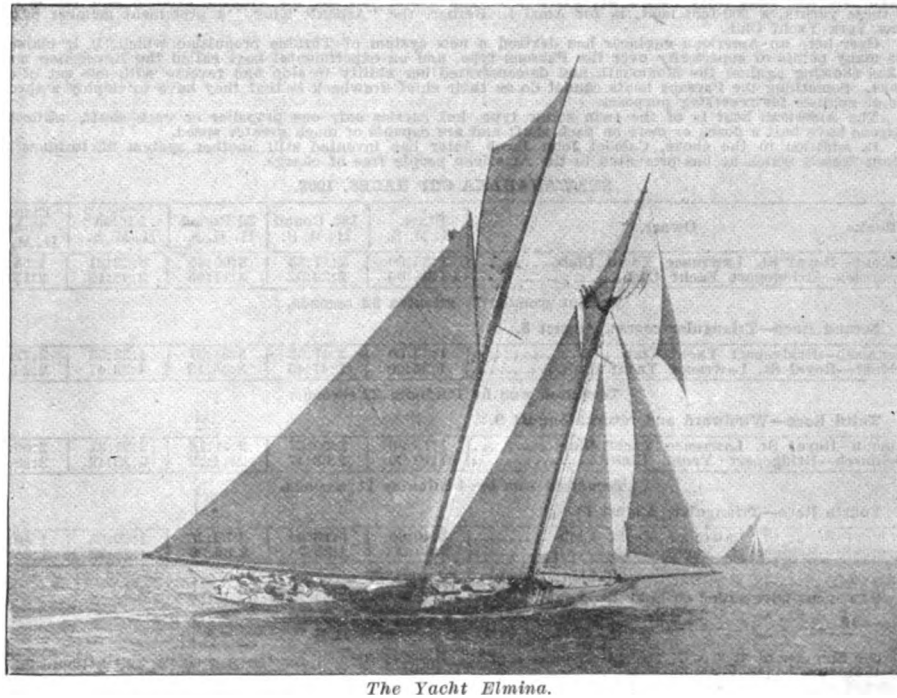
During the early part of the season neither the Yankee nor Rainbow was in any sort of condition, and as a result the Mineola had a practical walkover. Just prior to the New York Yacht Club cruise both the Yankee and Rainbow were fitted with new canvas, and after this the Mineola did not win a race either on the cruise or anywhere else and was withdrawn from racing before the season was over.

The record of these boats for the season shows that the Mineola won 10 firsts, 2 sailovers and 6 seconds. The Yankee, 9 firsts and 5 seconds, and the Rainbow, 4 firsts and 1 second prize.

The Rainbow's victories included the Carroll Cup and the Commodore's Cup for the ocean race from Vineyard Haven to Provincetown.

Among the schooners about all of the racing except the ocean races promoted by Commodore Tod, of the Atlantic Yacht Club, were between the seventy-footers, Elmina, owned by F. F. Brewster, and the Muriel, owned by Charles Smithers. These two boats sailed in over a score of races and in all but four the Elmina was successful, thanks to the clever handling of her skipper, William Dennis. As a result the Elmina wound up the season with a record of eighteen firsts, out of twenty-two starts and she was disabled in one of her races, while the Muriel only won three races.

One more victory should have been credited to the Muriel, but owing to what many people thought was



The Yacht Elmina.

an error in timing by the Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club, the Amorita was credited with a victory that really belonged to the Muriel.

The Elmina's prizes included the Larchmont Series and Schooner Cups, the Astor, Vice Commodore's and the Naval Alumni Challenge Cups, while the Muriel won the Commodore and Vanderbilt Cups.

Among the smaller single-stickers the two new Gardner bronze boats, Weetamoe, owned by H. F. Lippitt, and the Neola, owned by G. M. Pynchon, furnished good sport after they got tuned up, and toward the last of the season were able to save their time on the seventy-footers. As a result of the season's work the Weetamoe won eight first prizes and the Noela five.

The imported sixty-footers, with the exception of the Hester, which won three races, did not do any racing to speak of.

In the fifty-one-foot class of sloops Herman B. Duryea's Humma, sailed by Ralph N. Ellis, did the best work, while in the forty-three-foot class, F. M. Smith's Effort, thanks to the splendid handling of the Hanan boys, made a splendid record, and on the New York Yacht Club cruise beat all of the big boats on time allowance and captured the Vice Commodore's Cup and the Naval Challenge Cup by winning the majority of the squadron runs and making the best corrected time over the course.

During the early part of the season young Addison Hanan sailed the Gardner designed Dorwina to victory in this class, but when he transferred his energies to the Effort the Dorwina was not afterward heard of.

In the thirty-six-footer division H. L. Maxwell's Leda carried off the honors from a big field, while in the thirty-foot class Trenor L. Park's Crowninshield designed Mimosa was successful.

Among the little fellows the chief interest of the year centered in the effort of the Bridgeport Yacht Club to regain the Seawanhaka Challenge Cup, which has been held so long by the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club of Montreal.

No less than nine boats, representing almost all parts of the country except the Pacific Coast, were built for the honor of going to Canada, and of these no less than eight boats took part in the trial races which were sailed off Bridgeport during the last part of June and the first week in July.

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As a result of these races the Tecumseh, owned by a Bridgeport syndicate of yachtsmen, and designed by Jones & Laborde, of Oshkosh, Wis., was selected to challenge for the cup. The Tecumseh was essentially a light weather boat, and in the cup races on the St. Lawrence only won one race out of four from the defender, Trident, designed by Duggan.

As usual the raceabouts furnished plenty of sport on the Sound, and to every one's surprise, one of the American Yacht Club's one-design boats, the Hobo, owned by Trenor L. Park, won the championship. The Hobo was one of a fleet of boats designed by Crownlnshield, and only cost $1,100, as against $2,000 or $2,500, the usual cost of boats in this class.

Among the one-design classes the Howdy, owned by Stuyvesant Wainwright, won in the American's twenty-one-foot class, and Simeon Ford's Mongoose III. in the eighteen-foot division. In the New Rochelle Club's class R. N. Bavier's Knave won first honors, while the Lambkin, owned by Stephen W. Roach, was successful in the Manhasset Bay Class.

So far as steam yachts are concerned something like two hundred of various sizes and types were built in the United States last season, and while a few of them were of good size, there still seems to be a tendency among American yachtsmen to buy large boats abroad in spite of the fact that they are not entitled to American registry.

The more important ones built in American shipyards included the Noma, owned by W. B. Leeds and the Rheclair, owned by D. G. Reid, designed by Clinton H. Crane; the Hanoh, designed by Henry J. Gielow for F. M. Smith, the "Borax King;" the Aztec, designed by Gardner & Cox for A. C. Burrage, and the Celt, a Wintringham boat, owned by J. Rogers Maxwell. By far the most sensational event of the year in steam yachting was the remarkable record breaking performance of Charles R. Flint's Arrow, designed by C. D. Mosher, which in a trial against time on the Hudson, on September 6, covered a mile in 1 minute 19 9-10 seconds, or at the rate of forty-five miles per hour.

Another advance made in yachting was the adoption of the Turbine principal of propulsion to pleasure craft. No less than three yachts are building abroad which will use the Parsons system, and the largest of these yachts, a 200-foot boat, is for Amzi L. Barber, the "Asphalt King," a prominent member of the New York Yacht Club.

Over here an American engineer has devised a new system of Turbine propulsion which, it is claimed, has many points of superiority over the Parsons type, and an experimental boat called the Revolution made a fine showing against the Monmouth and demonstrated her ability to stop and reverse with one set of engines. Something the Parsons boats cannot do as their chief drawback is that they have to employ a special set of engines for reversing purposes.

The American boat is of the twin screw type, but carries only one propeller on each shaft, while the Parsons have half a dozen or more on each shaft and are capable of much greater speed.

In addition to the above, Colonel John Jacob Astor has invented still another system of turbines for steam vessels which he has presented to the American people free of charge.

SEAWANAHAKA CUP RACES, 1903.

Boat. Owner.	Start. H. M. S.	1st Round H. M. S.	2d Round H. M. S.	Finish H. M. S.	Elapsed Time. H. M. S.
Trident—Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club.....	1:35:00	2:17:35	3:00:45	3:33:21	1:58:21
Tecumseh—Bridgeport Yacht Club.....	1:35:00	2:22:02	3:11:05	3:48:13	2:13:13
Trident won by 14 minutes 52 seconds.					
Second Race—Triangular course, August 8.					
Tecumseh—Bridgeport Yacht Club.....	1:55:00	2:47:52	3:34:57	4:22:55	2:27:25
Trident—Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club.....	1:55:00	2:47:45	3:35:13	4:23:47	2:28:47
Tecumseh won by 1 minute 22 seconds.					
Third Race—Windward and return, August 9.					
Trident—Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club.....	1:15:00	2:00:57	2:41:16	3:21:31	2:06:31
Tecumseh—Bridgeport Yacht Club.....	1:15:00	2:02:47	2:44:22	3:25:42	2:10:42
Tecumseh won by 4 minutes 11 seconds.					
Fourth Race—Triangular, August 11.					
Trident—Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club.....	2:40:00	3:16:00	3:52:26	4:29:55	1:49:55
Tecumseh—Bridgeport Yacht Club.....	2:40:00	3:22:28	3:59:00	4:35:22	1:55:22
Trident won by 5 minutes 27 seconds.					

The races were sailed on Lake St. Louis (part of the St. Lawrence River).

AMERICA'S CUP RACES.

The Summer of 1903 will see Sir Thomas Lipton's third challenger for the America's Cup attempting to lift that time-honored trophy from the custody of the New York Yacht Club. As Sir Thomas humorously observed two years ago: "I have loosened some of the rivets holding it down, and I think one more pull will lift it from its anchorage." During the past 52 years no less than 11 attempts have been made by British yachtsmen to win this cup, the "Blue Ribbon of the Sea," and it is possible that this 12th attempt may prove unlucky for Yankee yachtsmen. In 1901 there is no question but the cup was in danger, and the victory of the Columbia over Shamrock II. was by the narrowest possible margin, only 5 minutes 36 seconds corrected time separating the two yachts as a result of the three races, or a trifle over 3 2-3 seconds per mile for the 90 miles sailed.

Sir Thomas and many others thought that handling and not any real difference in the speed of the boats was responsible for the result, and the Irish Knight was anxious for another race with the Shamrock II. for 1902 The rules of the New York Yacht Club, however, prevent a beaten boat racing for the cup in two successive years, and the project fell through.

Sir Thomas, on his return to England, stated that if no one else challenged in the meantime he would challenge with a new boat in 1902 for a race in 1903.

No one did challenge, and American yachtsmen were not surprised when a third challenge from the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, on behalf of the Irish Baronet, was received by the New York Yacht Club on October 15. A special meeting of the New York Yacht Club was held the following evening, the challenge accepted, and steps were at once taken to organize a syndicate for the defence of the Cup.

As the new challenger was well under way by this time, no time was lost in organizing a syndicate, and at a meeting of the New York Yacht Club on October 30, the names of the members of the syndicate were announced as follows: C. Oliver Iselin, managing owner; ex-Judge Elbert H. Gary, Clement A. Griscom, James J. Hill, William H. Leeds, William Rockefeller, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Henry Walters, P. A. B. Widener and Norman B. Ream.

At the same meeting it was announced that an order had been placed with Herreshoff for a new defender, and that C. Oliver Iselin would have charge of her and that Charlie Barr would be her skipper. It was also stated that J. Pierpont Morgan would place the Columbia in commission again, and that Edwin D. Morgan would have charge of her, and that "Lem" Miller would be her captain, while August Belmont would manage the Constitution, which would be sailed by Captain Urias Rhodes, assisted by Captain Norman B. Terry.

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The members of the new syndicate are all well known in business and financial circles, and many are prominently identified with the big commercial corporations. Elbert H. Gary, of Chicago and New York, was the president of the Federal Steel Company, and now that it has been merged in the United States Steel Corporation, is a director of the new company. He was born in Illinois. After leaving college he was admitted to the Bar and devoted himself to the practice of corporation law. He is interested in many railroad and other companies and was one of the organizers of the United States Steel Corporation.

Clement A. Griscom is of Philadelphia, and he owns the steam yacht Alvina, and last Summer made a cruise in that boat in foreign waters. He is president of the International Steam Navigation Company and of the International Mercantile Marine Company, which has merged nearly all the transatlantic lines. He is prominently identified with many other corporations, and is a director of the United States Steel Corporation and of the Cramp Shipbuilding Company.

James J. Hill, of St. Paul, is the owner of the steam yacht Wacouta, in which he made a cruise to Labrador last Summer. He is president of the Northern Securities Company and of the Great Northern Railway Company.

William B. Leeds, of Pittsburg, is the owner of the steam yacht Noma. He is a director of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company and of the American Can Company.

Norman B. Ream is a Chicago capitalist and is a member of the Chicago Board of Trade and a director of the United States Steel Corporation.

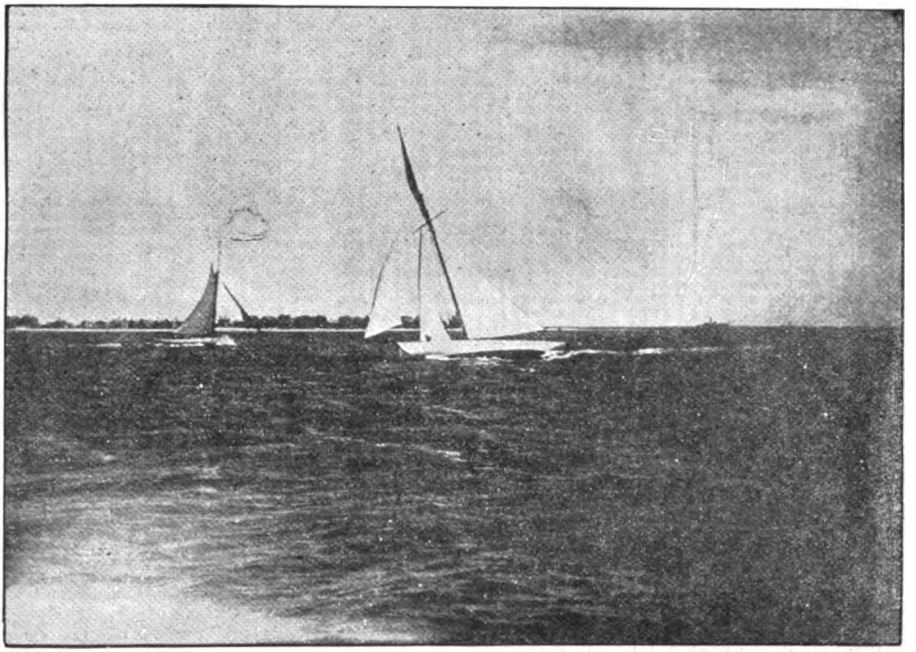
William Rockefeller is vice-president of the Standard Oil Company and a director of the Amalgamated Copper Company.

Henry Walters is a member of the Constitution syndicate and he owns the steam yacht Narada. He is a Baltimore man and is president of the Atlantic Coast Line Company.

P. A. B. Widener owns the steam yacht Josephine and made a cruise in that yacht in European waters last Summer. He is a director of the United States Steel Corporation, and has large interests in the street railways of Philadelphia, this and other cities.

Cornelius Vanderbilt is the only member of the syndicate who has taken an active interest in yacht racing. He has raced the 70-footer Rainbow successfully for three seasons, and recently purchased the big steam yacht North Star.

C. Oliver Iselin, who is to be the managing owner, has already managed three cup defenders successfully. He raced the Vigilant against Valkyrie II., Defender against Valkyrie III., and Columbia against



The Yacht Mineola.

Shamrock I. He had intended to spend the next two years in Europe, but the members of the Committee on Challenge and of the new syndicate, urged him to take charge of the new yacht, and he has consented to do so. He will sail from the other side for this port next week.

Ex-Commodore E. D. Morgan, who is to manage the Columbia, had charge of that yacht last year, and, like Mr. Iselin, he has given up a season in Europe to take charge of the yacht again. Mr. August Belmont has never had charge of a cup defender, but he has sailed on some of the boats that successfully defended the cup. He was a member of the Vigilant syndicate in 1893, and was on board the Constitution in many of her races last season. He has been an active yachtsman for many years, and in the season just ended sailed the Mineola very successfully. Captain Rhodes, who is to sail the Constitution, was sailing master of that yacht last year. He will be assisted by Captain Norman B. Terry, who sailed the schooner Grayling so successfully and who assisted Captain Hank Haff on the Defender in 1895.

Captain Barr is known as the skipper of the Columbia each time she defended the cup, and Captain "Lem" Miller, who is to sail the Columbia next year, was mate on that boat under Captain Barr.

With three yachts in the preliminary and trial races to choose from, the boat selected to defend the cup should be in first-class condition by August 20, the date of the first cup race, while Sir Thomas Lipton, with two Shamrocks to tune up the new boat with, should bring his challenger to the line in first-class condition, and this year Sandy Hook should witness the best and closest races ever sailed for the cup.

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The Royal Ulster Yacht Club's challenge on behalf of Sir Thomas Lipton follows:

G. A. Cormack, Esq., Secretary New York Yacht Club: 7th October, 1902.

Dear Sir.—I am requested by Sir Thomas J. Lipton, Bart., K. C. V. O., to forward you this challenge for the America's Cup, subject to the same conditions as governed the last contest, and which proved to be so satisfactory, namely—the best three out of five races over the same courses, with like starts and other details.

The first race to be sailed on Thursday, 20th August, 1903. The second race to be sailed on Saturday, 22d August, 1903. The third race to be sailed on Tuesday, 25th August, 1903.

Further races (if any), to be sailed on each following Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday until finished.

I, therefore, on behalf of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, and in the name of Sir Thomas J. Lipton, a member of the club, challenge to sail a series of matches with the yacht "Shamrock III." against any one yacht or vessel constructed in the United States of America for the America's Cup.

The following are the particulars of the challenging vessel, viz.: Owner, Sir Thomas J. Lipton, Bart., K. C. V. O. Name of yacht, Shamrock III. Length on load water line, 90 feet. Rig, cutter. The Custom House measurement will follow as soon as the vessel can be measured for registration.

I shall be much obliged if you will cable the receipt of this challenge.

(Signed) HUGH C. KELLY,
Honorary Secretary, Royal Ulster Yacht Club.

The members of the Challenge Committee of the New York Yacht Club who will have charge of the races are as follows: Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard, Vice-Commodore Frederick G. Bourne, Secretary George A. Cormack, E. D. Morgan, E. M. Brown, J. P. Morgan, J. Malcolm Forbes, Archibald Rogers, and William Butler Duncan, Jr.

RACES FOR AMERICA'S CUP.

Date.	American Yacht.	Time.	English Yacht.	Time.	Result.	Course.
Aug. 22, 1851	America....	10.37.00	Aurora.....	10.55.00	Am. won by 18.00	Around Isle of Wight.
Aug. 8, 1870	Magic.....	3.58.26 2-10	Cambria.....	4.37.38 9-10	Am. won by 39.12	New York Y. C. course.
Oct. 16, 1871	Columbia..	6.19.41	Livonia.....	6.46.45	Am. won by 27.04	New York Y. C. course.
Oct. 18, 1871	Columbia..	3.07.42	Livonia.....	3.18.15	Am. won by 10.33	20 m. windw'd and back.
Oct. 19, 1871	*Columbia..	4.17.35	Livonia.....	4.02.25	*Eng. won by 15.10	New York Y. C. course.
Oct. 21, 1871	Sappho.....	5.39.02	Livonia.....	6.00.23	Am. won by 30.21	20 m. windw'd and back.
Oct. 23, 1871	Sappho.....	4.46.17	Livonia.....	5.11.44	Am. won by 25.27	New York Y. C. course.
Aug. 11, 1876	Madeleine..	5.23.54	(Countess of Dufferin...	5.34.53	Am. won by 10.59.	New York Y. C. course.
Aug. 12, 1876	Madeleine..	7.18.46	(Countess of Dufferin...	7.46.00	Am. won by 27.14	20 m. windw'd and back.
Nov. 9, 1881	Mischief...	4.17 09	Atalanta....	4.45.39¼	Am. won by 28.30¼	New York Y. C. course.
Nov. 10, 1881	Mischief...	4.54.53	Atalanta....	5.33.47	Am. won by 38 54	16 m. leeward and back.
Sept. 14, 1885	Puritan....	6.06.05	Genesta.....	6.22.24	Am. won by 16.19	New York Y. C. course.
Sept. 16, 1885	Puritan....	5.03.14	Genesta.....	5.04.52	Am. won by 1.38	20 m. leeward and back.
Sept. 9, 1886	Mayflower..	5.26.41	Galatea.....	5.38 43	Am. won by 12.02	New York Y. C. course.
Sept. 11, 1886	Mayflower..	6.49 00	Galatea.....	7.18.09	Am. won by 29.09	20 m. leeward and back.
Sept. 27, 1887	Volunteer..	4.53 18	Thistle.....	5.12.41¾	Am. won by 19.23¾	New York Y. C. course.
Sept. 30, 1887	Volunteer..	5.42.56¼	Thistle.....	5.54.45	Am. won by 11 48¾	20 m. windw'd and back.
Oct. 7, 1893	Vigilant....	4.05.47	Valkyrie II..	4.11.35	Am. won by 5.48.	15 m windw'd and back.
Oct. 9, 1893	Vigilant....	3.25.01	Valkyrie II..	3.35.36	Am. won by 10.35	30 m. triangular course.
Oct. 13, 1893	Vigilant....	3.24.39	Valkyrie II..	3.25 19	Am. won by .40	15 m windw'd and back.
Sept. 7, 1895	Defender...	4.50.54 9-10	Valkyrie III.	5.08.44	Am. won by 8.49 1-10	15 m windw'd and back.
Sept 10, 1895	Defender...	3.55 56	Valkyrie III.	†Disqualified	Am. won on foul.	30 m, triangular course.
Sept. 12, 1895	Defender...	4.43.43	Valkyrie III.	Withdrew.	Am. had walk-over.	15 m. leeward and back.
Oct. 16, 1899	Columbia..	4.53.53	Shamrock I..	5.04.01	Am. boat won by 10.08	15 m windw'd and back.
Oct. 17, 1899	Columbia..	3.27.00	Shamrock I..	Disabled	Am. had walk-over.	30 m. triangular course.
Oct. 20, 1899	Columbia..	3.38.09	Shamrock I..	3.44.43	Am. won by 6.34	15 m. leeward and back.
Sept. 28, 1901	Columbia..	4.39.24	Shamrock II.	4.31.44	Am. won by 1.20	15 m windw'd and back.
Oct. 3, 1901	Columbia..	3.12.35	Shamrock II.	3.16.10	Am. won by 3.35	30 m. triangular course.
Oct. 4, 1901	Columbia..	4.32.57	Shamrock II.	‡3.33.38	‡Am. won by .41	15 m. leeward and back.

*Columbia disabled, but finished race. †Valkyrie III. fouled Defender, and the race was awarded to American boat, though the challenger finished 47 seconds ahead in 3:55:09. ‡Shamrock II. finished first, but lost race on time allowance of 43 seconds.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB'S NEW RATING RULE.

After many years' discussion and endless talk, the New York Yacht Club has decided on a new rule of measurement and next season the old sail area and load water line Seawanhaka rule will be a thing of the past.

It was originally proposed that the new rule should be in force for five years, but this recommendation was not adopted, though all sailing yachts except the cup defending class designed this year, will probably be built under the new rule.

The Committee on Measurement of the New York Yacht Club, appointed in February last to consider the advisability of a change in the rating rule, which has held good for so many years, but which has been found fault with because of the ease with which freak boats were being developed, submitted its report at the October meeting of the club, and with one or two minor changes, the committee's recommendations were adopted.

The committee before making its report consulted with all the leading naval architects in this country and Europe, including Nathaniel G. Herreshoff, of Bristol, R. I.; A. Cary Smith, William Gardner, Clinton H. Crane, J. Beavor-Webb and John Hyslop, of this city; B. B. Crowninshield and A. S. Cheesborough, of Boston. Crossing the ocean, the committee secured the opinions of George L. Watson, William Fife and Arthur Milne, of Glasgow. In England, Arthur E. Payne, of Southampton; Linton Hope and J. N. Soper, of London; R. E. Froud, of Gosport, and J. T. Bucknell, of Bittern, contributed their ideas on the subject. Alfred Benzon, of Copenhagen, and Charles H. Duggan, the Canadian designer, were also consulted.

Briefly, the new rating measurement is found by multiplying the length of a yacht, obtained as provided for, by the square root of the sail area and dividing the result by five times the cube root of the displacement. This is a radical change from the old formula.

The result is the following formula:

Rating Measurement.—L multiplied by the square root of S A, divided by five times the cube root of D.

This means the length multiplied by the square root of the sail area, divided by five times the cube root of the displacement shall be the rating measurement of a yacht. The quantity L, representing the length of a yacht, is to be obtained as follows: "To extreme beam (B), wherever found, add greatest beam at load water line (b), and divide by eight (B+b: by 8); lay off line parallel to and this distance from middle line of hull on deck and take extreme length of hull measured on this line; to this add length of load water line on vertical projection of this line to water line plane and divide the sum of three lengths so obtained by two." The displacement is to be found as follows: At points dividing the length of the load water line into five equal parts find areas of immersed cross sections in square feet; from the areas in square feet obtained and load water line length find approximate displacement in cubic feet.

The limit of draught for all yachts exclusive of centreboards, except cup defenders and challengers, under the new rule is fixed at 18 feet, and it is provided that "should the extreme draught of any yacht in

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racing trim exceed the limit of draught specified for her rating by the following scale, such excess of draught shall be multiplied by five and added to her rating." Another provision is that "should the load water line of any yacht in racing trim exceed the length by more than 10 per cent, such excess of load water line shall be added to her rating." It is also provided so as to limit sail area that "should the square root of the sail area of any yacht exceed her measurement of length by the foregoing formula more than 135 per cent, any such excess shall be added to her measurement."

A new classification is also provided as follows:

SCHOONERS.		SINGLE-MASTED VESSELS AND YAWLS.	
Class A.	All over 100 feet, rating measurement.	Class F.	All over 100 feet, rating measurement.
Class B.	Not over 100 feet and over 80 feet, rating measurement.	Class G.	Not over 100 feet and over 80 feet, rating measurement.
Class C.	Not over 80 feet and over 64 feet, rating measurement.	Class H.	Not over 80 feet and over 64 feet, rating measurement.
Class D.	Not over 64 feet and over 51 feet, rating measurement.	Class I.	Not over 64 feet and over 51 feet, rating measurement.
Class E.	Not over 51 feet, rating measurement.	Class J.	Not over 51 feet and over 40 feet, rating measurement.

A new formula for time allowance is also provided as follows:

"Time equals .8 (3,600 divided by the square foot of one) minus 3,600 divided by the square root of L." The 3,600 represents the number of seconds in an hour, I the rating measurement of the small yacht, and L the rating measurement of the large one. The committee in recommending this change says: "It was considered desirable by many that the full theoretical value of time allowance—100 per cent—be allowed, but the committee, wishing to be conservative, recommends that the tables now in use be raised from 60 to 80 per cent, as in the above formula, and that all vessels shall receive time allowance according to their rating in all races, except when otherwise specially provided."

A new crew rule was also adopted, which allows Classes A and F to carry one man for every 250 square feet of sail area or fraction thereof, and one man for every 300 square feet in Classes B, C, D, E, G, H, I, J and K.

The committee which suggested the above changes consisted of S. Nicholson Kane, chairman; C. Oliver Iselin, W. Butler Duncan, Jr.; A. Cass Canfield, Harry F. Lippitt, John F. Lovejoy, Oliver E. Cromwell, Newbury D. Lawton, Archibald Rogers, E. D. Morgan and George A. Cormack, secretary.

ROWING.

By TROY KINNEY, Yale '96.

The rowing season of 1902 was marked by no spectacular features. For the fifteenth time since 1878, Yale 'Varsity crew defeated Harvard on the Thames course at New London. Cornell won the intercollegiate on the Hudson at Poughkeepsie over a field of the best college oarsmen in the country. C. S. Titus again won the National Amateur Championship, for single sculls, at the National Regatta held at Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, Mass., easily defeating his only opponent, Frank B. Greer. The Oxford-Cambridge race, at Putney, England, March 22, was won by Cambridge by an official distance of five lengths. The time was 19 minutes 9 seconds. The Diamond Sculls at the Henley Regatta were won by F. S. Kelley, of Balliol College, Oxford, and the eight-oared race for the Grand Challenge Cup was won by Third Trinity, of Cambridge University, who defeated Leander.

American interest in rowing is centred always in the Yale-Harvard race, and not even the annual football game between these two universities attracts so much general attention as the battle at New London for water supremacy. The rowing crowd may fall short of the football crowd by several thousand, but it has more enthusiasm, and the result of the contest is watched almost as closely in England as in America. The race of 1902 took place under unusually favorable circumstances, and though the 'Varsity contest had to be postponed for two hours on account of rough water, from the spectator's viewpoint nothing more could be desired. Harvard 'Varsity put up a great race and never ceased to try to wrest a victory from defeat until Yale was safely across the finish line. Yale won by three and a half lengths, in 20 minutes and 20 seconds. Harvard's time was 20 minutes 33 seconds.

Harvard played her best in the first two miles, and for the first half mile acted as pacemaker. Yale took the lead at this point and Harvard weakened. At the start Harvard's crew was hitting a stroke of 38 while Yale was down to 36, and Harvard was ahead by nearly half a length. With almost incredible rapidity Yale's boat crept up to the Crimson shell, and then Harvard's crew put every pound they could muster into their oars. Yale dropped her stroke to 33 and rowed like a perfect mechanism. Harvard's men were powerful, splendid individuals, but they lacked the crew work which gave Yale the advantage. The Crimsons splashed considerable and their boat seemed to travel on an uneven keel. At 1,500 yards Yale had a slight advantage and this was increased to 10 feet at the mile. Suddenly Harvard's stroke dropped to 32 and the Blue forged further ahead, still keeping to the swinging 33. Two miles from the start Harvard made a last effort and raised her stroke to 35 for half a minute, but it was beyond endurance, and it dropped back again to 32. Yale kept up the steady 33 that brought her victory, daylight came between the two boats, widened, and the people on shore saw that the finish would be a procession, with the sons of Eli far ahead.

Not a man toppled in the Yale shell when the race was done, but all looked very tired. Harvard's men stopped just before the finish line was reached, exhausted and disappointed. Watches gave the time as 20:20, ten seconds slower than the record.

Yale's victory seemed to be due to superior crew work. No matter how good an oarsman is developed from an individual, unless the entire eight work as one man, the skill of one may be detrimental rather than beneficial to the whole. In no sport so much as in rowing, does perfect team work count for so much. The slightest drag of one oar, or the tip of the blade touching the water retards the forward motion of the shell in what seems to be a proportion far exceeding the cause. Perfect time, the ultimate goal of team training, was Yale's throughout the contest, and won the race for her. Harvard took the lead with a high stroke, and in less than half a mile lost her advantage through Yale's superior time. Harvard's boat rolled and her men splashed. Without preparation Harvard's stroke was dropped six points, doing no good, but demoralizing the men still further. Yale continued to row a low stroke that became mechanical before the first mile was passed. It will be found to almost always follow that a steady low stroke in a four-mile race will mean victory for the team able to keep it. The stroke should never be lowered suddenly, but, if necessary, let down gradually. It seems to be always bad policy to lower the stroke and then attempt to increase it. Even the best trained crews will be thrown out of time by such tactics, and it would seem that Harvard's stroke had shown questionable judgment in starting the stroke at 38, dropping it to 32, and then raising it to 35, then dropping again.

The Freshmen eight-oared race, the curtain-raiser to the 'Varsity eight, was a dead heat, the time being 12:13. This was plainly Yale's race up to a point just beyond the flags marking the one and a half mile. Here Yale's coxswain lost his bearings and steered a crooked course, allowing Harvard to gain a lead. It would have been a victory for the Crimson but for the magnificent spurt the Blue crew made in the last 100 yards, which enabled them to get up in time to make it a dead heat.

The 'Varsity four-oared race was won by Harvard by two and a half lengths, in 11 minutes 19½ seconds. Yale's time was 11:25½. Harvard caught the water first and forged right ahead, opening up a length in the first quarter mile. Harvard's stroke throughout most of this race was 38 and Yale splashed all the way along the course trying to keep up to 37.

At the Intercollegiate Regatta at Poughkeepsie everything went to Cornell; the 'Varsity four and eight and the Freshman eight. It was simply a field day for the Ithaca oarsmen, and every race, and especially the big race, was won with consummate ease. The victory may be attributed to the so-called Courtney stroke, which, after considerable series of modifications, has become similar in essential respects to that

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of Yale and the English universities; to the solid crew work that has become a tradition at Cornell, and to the polished watermanship that her oarsmen seem to acquire as an invariable part of their college training. Within ten strokes from the start the Cornell men caught their gait; then it was an even rhythm of 32 strokes to the minute that brought their shells in first in every contest.

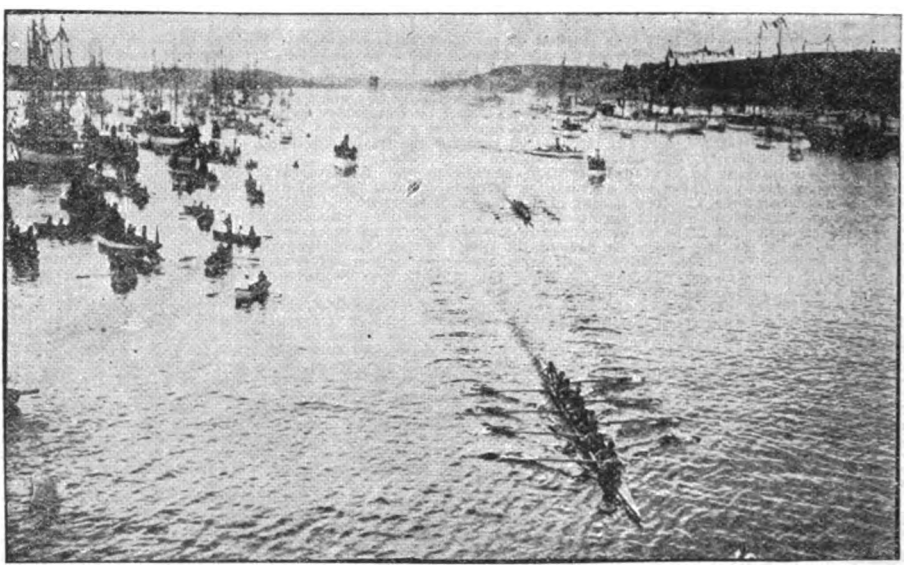
Cornell won the big race by fully three lengths, with Wisconsin second, one and one-quarter lengths before Columbia; then came Pennsylvania, two and a half lengths behind Columbia, and then Syracuse and Georgetown, too far back to count. The four-oared race was won by Cornell by two open lengths, with Pennsylvania second and Columbia third. The Freshman race was the Ithaca men's only hard fight, and in this contest Wisconsin finished less than a length behind. Columbia was third, one and a half lengths behind the Badgers, and three lengths back of Columbia were Syracuse and Pennsylvania.

The time in the 'Varsity race was: Cornell, 19:05 3-5; Wisconsin, 19:13 3-5; Columbia, 19:18 3-5; Pennsylvania, 19:26; Syracuse, 19:31 3-5; Georgetown, 19:32. The four-oared race was won in 10:43 3-5; Pennsylvania, 10:54 4-5; Columbia, 11:08; Freshman eight, 9:34 4-5.

It is interesting to note that the race of 1902 between Harvard and Yale came within a month and a half of the fiftieth anniversary of the first Yale-Harvard race, held on Lake Winnipesaukee, New Hampshire, August 3, 1852.

Nothing remarkable in the way of time was made at the Henley Royal Regatta in 1902. Third Trinity of Cambridge University defeated Leander Rowing Club in the finals for the Grand Challenge Cup, and earned a place of honor for itself. The time of the race, 7:17, was the poorest in six years. The winner of the Diamond Sculls, and with them the title of Amateur Champion Single Sculler of the World, was F. S. Kelley, of Balliol College, Oxford, who defeated R. B. Etherington-Smith, of Leander, by two and one-half lengths in 8:59. Since 1897 the Diamond Sculls have been in the hands of Americans, Edward H. Ten Eyck being the first from the United States to win the trophy. In the first heats of this race C. S. Titus, who won the American Amateur Championship at Worcester, Mass., in August, defeated W. W. Field, of Oxford, and Louis Scholes, of Toronto, Canada, beating the latter by a length and a half in 8:33, only 4 seconds behind the record time. In the ninth heat, however, he showed poor form, and lost to Kelley. In the first heats of the Grand Challenge the Americans made an excellent showing, when the Argonauts, of Toronto, Canada, beat University College, of Oxford, by two and a half lengths in 7 seconds. The Argonauts were defeated by Third Trinity, however, who won the cup.

The Oxford-Cambridge race, at Putney, on March 22, was a surprise in that Cambridge defeated Oxford



Finish Yale-Harvard Race at New London.

easily and unexpectedly. Oxford rowed a slow stroke and lost on the start. The official time was 19 minutes and 9 seconds, and the distance separating the boats was given by the officials as being five lengths, though observers on shore claimed it was at least eight lengths. In the Oxford boat were two Americans, J. G. and Devereaux Milburn, of Buffalo.

One of the features of the opening day of the Grand Army encampment at Washington, D. C., in October, was the regatta of the Potomac River Regatta Association, the first regatta held at Washington since 1896. The most interesting races were the intermediate eight, won by the Vespers of Philadelphia, and the junior double sculls, won by the Potomac Club from the Seawanhakas of New York. The senior eight-oared event was won by the Dauntless crew of New York from the Vesper crew of Philadelphia, in 7 minutes ¾ seconds.

The National Amateur Regatta was held at Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, Mass., August 8 and 9, and was notable chiefly for the good fellowship shown to and by the visiting crews. G. S. Titus, just back from defeat at Henley, won the championship singles from Frank B. Greer, in 9:59½. The senior eight was won by the Vesper crew of Philadelphia, who defeated the Philadelphia Barge Club crew in 7:57½. An interesting feature of the regatta was the invitation war canoe race, in which there were five starters. This was won by the Quinebequins of Dedham, Mass., with the Tatassits of Worcester second.

Increased interest in rowing during the past few years has aroused a good deal of talk about an American regatta based on the plans of Henley. The American Rowing Association, formed for the purpose of exploiting this idea, sent out a circular to rowing associations in June, explaining its plans. The Board of Stewards held a meeting in May and decided that the first regatta under the auspices of the Association would be held on the Schuylkill River, Philadelphia, in June, 1903. The Board of Stewards consists of men prominently interested in rowing.

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INTERNATIONAL RACES.

1869, August 27, Putney-Mortlake course, Thames River, Oxford (England), Harvard (America), fours. Won by Oxford, three lengths; time 22:20 4-5.

1876, August 29, Philadelphia Centennial Regatta, Yale and Columbia (America), First Trinity, Cambridge (English), Dublin (Ireland), fours; mile and a half straightaway. Dublin beaten in first heat; Yale and First Trinity in second heat; Columbia withdrew.
September 1, same course, International Interuniversity race. Yale won in 9:10¾; Columbia second, 9:20. First Trinity did not finish, one of the crew fainting.

1878, July 4, Henley-on-Thames Royal Regatta, Columbia (America), Dublin (Ireland), fours, 1 5-16 miles. Beaten in first trial heat for the Steward's Cup.
July 4-5, same regatta. Columbia won Visitor's Cup in 8:42, beating University College, Oxford; Jesus College, Cambridge; Hertford College, Oxford.

1881, July 2, Henley-on-Thames, Hertford College, Oxford (England), fours, defeated Cornell (America) easily.

1895, July 9-10, Henley-on-Thames, Royal Regatta, Grand Challenge Cup, 1 5-16 miles, eights. First heat Cornell (America) rowed over alone, Leander (England) failing to start; second heat Trinity Hall, Cambridge University (England), defeated Cornell by seven lengths in 7:15.

1896, July 7, Henley-on-Thames, Royal Regatta, 1 5-16 miles, Grand Challenge Cup, eights. Leander Rowing Club (England) defeated Yale (America) in first of trial heats.

1897, July 16, Henley-on-Thames, Royal Regatta, 1 5-16 miles, "Diamond Sculls." Edward Hanlon Ten Eyck (America) defeated H. T. Blackstaffe (England) in final heat; time, 8:35.

1898, July 7, Henley-on-Thames, Royal Regatta, 1 5-16 miles, for "Diamond Sculls." Won by B. H. Howell (America), who defeated H. T. Blackstaffe (England) in 8:29, best time ever made on the course.

1901, July 3-4, Henley-on-Thames, Royal Regatta, 1 5-16 miles, Grand Challenge Cup, eights. University of Pennsylvania (America) defeated London Rowing Club (England) in 7:01 2-5; second heat, University of Pennsylvania defeated Thames Rowing Club in 7:22; third heat, Leander Rowing Club (England) defeated University of Pennsylvania in 7:04 4-5.
July 13, at Lake Killarney, Ireland, special match, 3 miles. University of Pennsylvania (America) defeated Dublin (Ireland) by thirty lengths in 16:19 4-5.

1902, July 7-10, Coronation Henley Regatta, "Diamond Sculls." Won by F. S. Kelley, Balliol College, Oxford (England) over R. B. Etherington-Smith, Leander Rowing Club (England); time 8:59. Grand Challenge Cup won by Third Trinity, Cambridge University (England) over Leander Rowing Club (England); time 7:17.

INTERCOLLEGIATE RACES.—'VARSITY.

Date.	Course.	Distance.	Winners.	Time.	Losers.	Lengths or time.
July 4, 1883	Lake George	1½ m	Cornell	11:57	U. of P., Princeton, Wesleyan	12:29
July 7, 1884	Saratoga	1½ m.	Univ. of Pennsylvania	8:39¾	Cornell, Princeton, Columbia, Bowdoin	8:41
July 4, 1885	Lake Quinsigamond	1½ m.	Cornell (disq.)	9:10½	Brown, Bowdoin, Univ. of Pennsylvania	
July 15, 1885	Lake Quinsigamond	1½ m.	Bowdoin	8:26	Brown	
July 3, 1886	Lake George	1½ m.	Bowdoin	8:06	Univ. of Pennsylvania	1½ lgths.
July 5, 1887	Lake Quinsigamond	1½ m.	Cornell	9:28¾	Bowdoin	2 feet.
June 27, 1889	New London	3 m.	Cornell	no time	Columbia, U. of Penn.	
June 26, 1890	New London	3 m.	Cornell	14:43	Univ. of Pennsylvania	6 lgths.
June 25, 1891	New London	3 m.	Cornell	14:27½	Univ. of Pennsylvania, Columbia	6 lgths.
June 15, 1892	Ithaca, N. Y.	3 m.	Cornell	17:26	Univ. of Pennsylvania	6 lgths.
July 8, 1893	Lake Minnetonka	4 m.	Cornell	23:52	Univ. of Pennsylvania	
June 16, 1894	Delaware River	4 m.	Cornell	21:12½	Univ. of Pennsylvania	2½ lgths.
June 24, 1895	Poughkeepsie	4 m.	Columbia	21:25	Cornell	6 lgths.
June 26, 1896	Poughkeepsie	4 m.	Cornell	19:59	Harvard	20:08
					Univ. of Pennsylvania	20:18
July 2, 1897	Poughkeepsie	4 m.	Cornell	20:47 4-5	Columbia	21:25
					Columbia	21:20 2-5
					Univ. of Pennsylvania	swamped
July 2, 1898	Saratoga	3 m.	Univ. of Pennsylvania	15:51½	Cornell	21:20 2-5
					Univ. of Wisconsin	16:10
					Columbia	16:21
June 27, 1899	Poughkeepsie	4 m.	Univ. of Pennsylvania	20:04	Univ. of Wisconsin	20:05½
					Cornell	20:13
					Columbia	20:20
June 30, 1900	Poughkeepsie	4 m.	Univ. of Pennsylvania	19:44 3-5	Univ of Wisconsin	19:46½
					Cornell	20:04 1-5
					Columbia	20:08 1-5
					Georgetown	20:19 1-5
May 30, 1901	Ithaca	2 m.	Cornell	10:52	Columbia	11:02
July 2, 1901	Poughkeepsie	4 m.	Cornell	18:53¼	Univ. of Pennsylvania	11:08½
					Columbia	18:58
					Univ. of Wisconsin	19:08 4-5
June 21, 1902	Poughkeepsie	4 m.	Cornell	19:05 3-5	Univ of Wisconsin	19:13 3-5
					Columbia	19:18 3-5
					Univ. of Pennsylvania	19:26
					Syracuse	19:31 3-5
					Georgetown	19:32

HARVARD-YALE RACES.

Date.	Course.	Distance.	Winner	Time.	Losers.	Time.
Aug. 3, 1852	Lake Winnepesaukee	2 m.	Harvard (Oneida)	2 lgths.	Yale (Halcyon)	
July 21, 1855	Springfield, Mass.	3 m.	Harvard (Iris)	22:00	Yale (Nereid and Nautilus) both sixes	24:38
			(eight) and Y.Y. (four)	22:03		
July 26, 1859	Lake Quinsigamond	3 m.	Harvard shell	19:18	Yale shell	20:18
July 26, 1859	Lake Quinsigamond	3 m.	Harvard lapstreak	21:13	Brown lapstreak	24:40
July 27, 1859	Lake Quinsigamond	3 m.	Yale shell	19:14	Harvard shell	19:16
July 24, 1860	Lake Quinsigamond	3 m.	Harvard	18:53	Yale	19:05

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HARVARD-YALE RACES.—Continued.

Date.	Course.	Dist.	Winners.	Time.	Losers.	Time.
July 29, 1864	Lake Quinsigamond..	3 m.	Yale	19:01	Harvard	19:43½
July 28, 1865	Lake Quinsigamond..	3 m.	Yale	17:42½	Harvard	18:09
July 27, 1866	Lake Quinsigamond..	3 m.	Harvard	18:43	Yale	19:10
July 19, 1867	Lake Quinsigamond..	3 m.	Harvard	18:13	Yale	19:25½
July 24, 1868	Lake Quinsigamond..	3 m.	Harvard	17:48½	Yale	18:38½
July 23, 1869	Lake Quinsigamond..	3 m.	Harvard	18:02	Yale	18:11
July 22, 1870	Lake Saltonstall....	3 m.	Harvard	Foul.	Yale	(Disq.)
June 30, 1876	Springfield, Mass....	4 m.	Yale	22:02	Harvard	22:33
June 30, 1877	Springfield, Mass....	4 m.	Harvard	24:36	Yale	24:24
June 28, 1878	New London	4 m.	Harvard	20:14¾	Yale	21:29
June 27, 1879	New London	4 m.	Harvard	22:15	Yale	23:58
July 1, 1880	New London	4 m.	Yale	24:27	Harvard	25:09
July 1, 1881	New London	4 m.	Yale	22:13	Harvard	22:19
June 30, 1882	New London	4 m.	Harvard	20:47	Yale	20:50½
June 28, 1883	New London	4 m.	Harvard	24:26	Yale	25:59
June 26, 1884	New London	4 m.	Yale	20:31	Harvard	20:46
June 26, 1885	New London	4 m.	Harvard	25:15½	Yale	26:30
July 2, 1886	New London	4 m.	Yale	20:41¼	Harvard	20:06¾
July 1, 1887	New London	4 m.	Yale	22:56	Harvard	23:10½
June 29, 1888	New London	4 m.	Yale	20:10	Harvard	21:24
June 29, 1889	New London	4 m.	Yale	21:30	Harvard	21:55
June 27, 1890	New London	4 m.	Yale	21:29	Harvard	21:40
June 26, 1891	New London	4 m.	Harvard	21:23	Yale	21:57
July 1, 1892	New London	4 m.	Yale	20:48	Harvard	21:42½
June 30, 1893	New London	4 m.	Yale	25:01½	Harvard	25:15
June 28, 1894	New London	4 m.	Yale	22:47	Harvard	24:40
June 28, 1895	New London	4 m.	Yale	21:30	Harvard	22:05
June 29, 1899	New London	4 m.	Harvard	20:52½	Yale	21:13
June 28, 1900	New London	4 m.	Yale	21:12 4-5	Harvard	21:37 2-5
June 27, 1901	New London	4 m.	Yale	23:37	Harvard	23:45
June 26, 1902	New London	4 m.	Yale	20:20	Harvard	21:33

INTERCOLLEGIATE RACES.—FRESHMEN.

Date.	Course.	Distance.	Winners.	Time.	Losers.	Time.
July 1, 1886	New London	Except where otherwise designated, the distance was two miles straightaway.	Harvard	11:32	Columbia	11:37
June 30, 1881	Back Bay, Boston		Harvard	9:05¾	Columbia	9:21¾
July 1, 1882	Harlem River		Columbia	10:56	Harvard	11:10
June 27, 1883	New London		Harvard	11:03	Columbia	11:22
June 26, 1884	New London		Columbia	9:43½	Harvard	9:54
July 1, 1880	New London		Harvard	12:22	Columbia	13:12
June 25, 1885	New London		Harvard	11:53	Columbia (Yale sunk half way.)	12:10
June 30, 1887	New London		Columbia	11:13	Harvard	11:35
June 28, 1888	New London		Columbia	11:54	Harvard	12:08
June 27, 1889	New London		Harvard	12:21	Columbia	12:28
June 24, 1890	New London		Cornell	11:06¼	Yale	11:25
					Coumbia	11:29
June 27, 1890	New London		Columbia	10:54	Harvard	10:57
June 24, 1891	New London		Columbia	9:41	Harvard	9:56
					Yale	9:53½
June 9, 1892	Ithaca		Cornell	10:56	Columbia	11:24
July 1, 1892	New London		Yale	12:03½	Columbia	12:20
					Harvard	12:28
June 28, 1893	New London		Yale	10:23	Harvard	10:47
					Columbia	11:02
June 28, 1894	New London		Yale	11:15	Columbia	11:24
					Harvard	11:56
June 27, 1895	New London		Yale	10:28	Harvard	10:33
					Columbia	11:18½
June 25, 1896	Poughkeepsie		Cornell	10:18	Harvard	10:22
					Univ. of Pennsylvania	10:26½
					Columbia	10:51
June 23, 1897	Poughkeepsie		Yale	9:19½	Harvard	9:26½
					Cornell	9:29½
June 30, 1897	Poughkeepsie		Cornell	9:21 1-5	Columbia	9:22 3-5
					Univ. of Pennsylvania	9:23 1-5
June 23, 1898	New London		Yale	11:22 3-5	Harvard	11:23½
					Cornell	11:26½
July 2, 1898	Saratoga		Cornell	10:57 3-5	Columbia	11:12
					Univ. of Pennsylvania	11:13
June 26, 1899	Poughkeepsie		Cornell	9:55	Columbia	10:00
					Univ. of Pennsylvania	10:10
June 29, 1899	New London		Harvard	9:33½	Yale	9:40½
June 28, 1900	New London		Harvard	12:01	Yale	12:19 2-5
June 30, 1900	Poughkeepsie		Univ. of Wisconsin	9:45 2-5	Univ. of Pennsylvania	9:54 3-5
					Cornell	9:55 1-5
May 18, 1901	New Haven, 1 1-6 m		Yale	6:14	Columbia	10:08
June 27, 1901	New London		Yale	10:27 4-5	Columbia	6:19
July 2, 1901	Poughkeepsie		Univ. of Pennsylvania	10:20 1-5	Harvard	10:48
					Cornell	10:25 1-5
					Columbia	10:36 1-5
					Syracuse	10:44 2-5
June 26, 1902	New London		Yale-Harvard (dead heat)	11:13		
June 21, 1902	Poughkeepsie		Cornell	9:34 4-5	Univ. of Wisconsin	
					Columbia	
					Syracuse	
					Univ. of Pennsylvania	

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THE STORY OF PUGILISM.

BY ROBERT FITZSIMMONS.

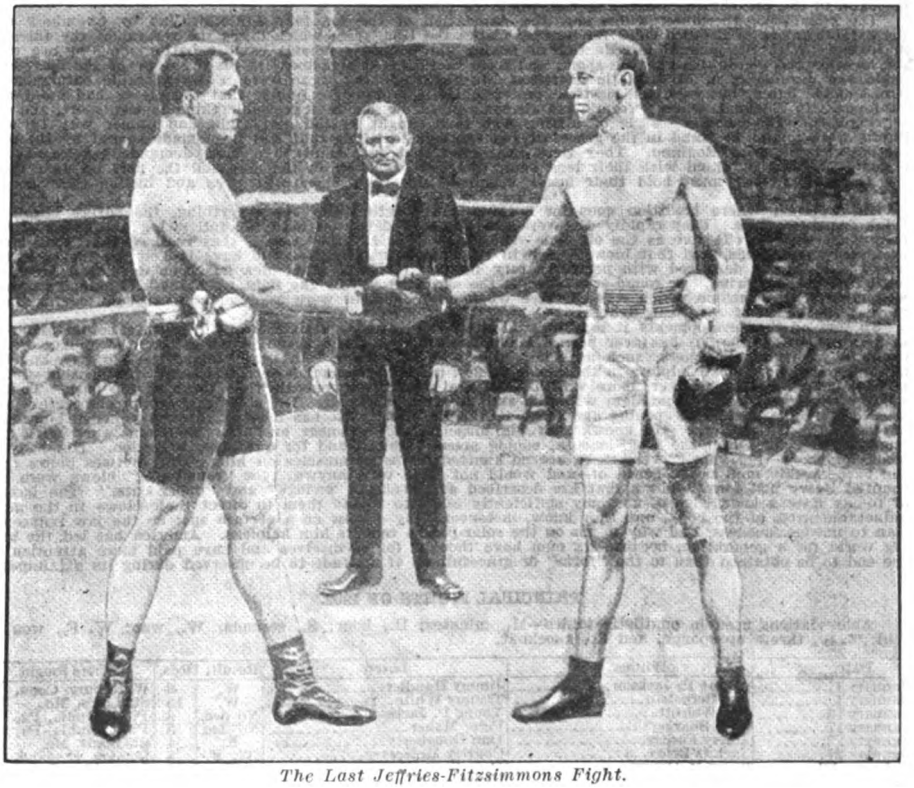
In no form of athletic sports has such progress been made during the last fifty years as in boxing, prize fighting or pugilism—whichever one may please to call it.

In the old days there was the greatest possible distinction between pugilism and boxing, but in these later days pugilism of the old fashion has practically disappeared, having been, by improvement and modification, merged into the gentler and more skillful sport of competitive boxing.

When the London prize ring, with its variable rules and its invariable brutality, held sway, it was not necessarily the man most skilled as a boxer who won the bout, but far more often the fighter who was most skilled in wrestling and "roughing" tactics. Anything short of kicking or hitting below the belt was allowable under the London system. Spikes were worn in the soles of the fighting shoes, and one of the favorite tricks seems to have been to watch for a chance to stamp on an opponent's instep, in the hope of disabling him.

It was the brutality of these contests, as well as the disreputable way in which they were frequently conducted, that finally caused the suppression of prize fights in England, which was then the home of the sport. For a time after this suppression prize fights were managed secretly, but, little by little, pugilism and its followers fell into such general disrepute that it seemed likely that a really useful and scientific sport would become obsolete.

It was due to the untiring efforts of John G. Chambers that scientific and decent boxing secured new recognition and again became a subject of athletic interest. It was he who really founded the Amateur Athletic Club and framed the boxing rules which are now so generally known as those of the Marquis of



The Last Jeffries-Fitzsimmons Fight.

Queensberry. In those days—as perhaps in these also—before any new plan or sport could hope to be regarded with favor in England it must receive the sanction and patronage of a member of the aristocracy. The commoner might do the work, but the lord must approve of it and receive the credit. The Marquis of Queensberry had been a patron of several prize fighters and had always been one of the sure attendants at any sort of contest. Mr. Chambers went to the Marquis of Queensberry with his plans, his revised rules and his ambitions, and the nobleman graciously gave them his approbation.

Briefly stated, Mr. Chambers's plan was to create interest in glove fighting by securing amateur contests under reasonable rules, and by sharply defining the difference between professionals and amateurs to give these amateur contests a standing which the professional bouts lacked. To this end there was prepared the code of rules now usually known as the Queensberry rules, which were intended to regulate both amateur and professional glove contests.

As originally written this code of rules provided for a series of contests, open to gentlemen amateurs, for challenge cups. The contests were to be participated in by three classes of contestants—heavy, middle and light weights. Heavy weights were to be over 158 pounds; middle weights were not to exceed 158 pounds, while light weights were not to exceed 140 pounds. The rules provided for three judges and a twenty-four-foot ring. Each bout was to consist of three rounds, each of any duration up to five minutes, with one minute's rest between rounds. Jerseys were to be worn on the body. Any contestant not responding to the call of "time" lost the match.

It will be noticed that in this part of the code, as originally formulated, no mention whatever is made of the existence of a ten-second time limit. Indeed, the intention seems to have been to let the men go the full three rounds, allowing a man who had been knocked down any reasonable time to "come around" again.

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The part of the Chambers-Queensberry code under which all important glove contests are now conducted is that portion of the code which originally provided for "Contests of Endurance." This paragraph in its entirety says:

CONTEST FOR ENDURANCE.—To be a fair stand-up boxing match in a twenty-four-foot ring, or as near that size as practicable; no wrestling or hugging allowed; the round to be of three minutes' duration and one minute time; if either man fall through weakness or otherwise he must get up unassisted; ten seconds to be allowed him to do so, the other man meanwhile to retire to his corner, and when the fallen man is on his legs the round is to be resumed and continued until the three minutes have expired, and if one man fails to come to the scratch in the ten seconds allowed it shall be in the power of the referee to give his award in favor of the other man; a man hanging on the ropes in a helpless state with his toes off the ground shall be considered down; no seconds or any other person to be allowed in the ring during the rounds; should the contest be stopped by any unavoidable interference, the referee to name time and place for finishing the contest as soon as possible, so that the match must be won or lost, unless the backers of both men agree to draw the stakes. The gloves to be fair-sized boxing gloves of the best quality, and new; should a glove burst or come off it must be replaced to the referee's satisfaction. A man on one knee is considered down, and if struck is entitled to the stakes. No shoes or boots with spriggs allowed.

Several points of difference from the usual ring practice of to-day will be noticed upon an examination of these rules. It will be observed that it is only "in the power of the referee" instead of his bounden duty to award the fight to the other man when one of the contestants fails to come to the scratch within ten seconds, and that when a man is knocked down his opponent is required to retire to his corner.

A good many contests of late years have been conducted under what has purported to be "straight Marquis of Queensbery rules," but it can be seen from the foregoing that considerable changes would have to be made in the present custom before this would be possible.

The year 1866, therefore, which saw the foundation of the Amateur Athletic Club by Chambers and the establishment of definite rules for boxing, marks the time from which dates the revival of the interest in boxing. With the general introduction of boxing gloves into gymnasia came a better acquaintance with the niceties and possibilities of the sport, and from that time boxing took its place as one of the most valuable and developing of all athletic exercises. In the beginning there were a few sporadic outbreaks of bare-knuckle fights, but even the old-time professionals soon came to realize that the gloves had many advantages. In England, where "form" has always ranked as the most desirable thing in any sport, the old "straight-from-the-shoulder" style of hitting was then taught as the only right and proper way to box. Pupils were taught to stand in the gracefully conventional attitude that had been made sacred by the successive champions of England. They were instructed that such-and-such a blow demanded such-and-such a guard; they must stand with their legs bent, their elbows close to the side and the fists up near their faces. Finally they must hold their heads up, look into their opponent's eyes and incline their bodies slightly backward.

In America, where tradition goes for nothing and practicability for everything, the boxers began to think for themselves. They rapidly discovered that a blow delivered with the full swing and twist of the body was twice as effective as the old-time straight punch. In other words, they realized that the gloves protected their hands, and that blows which in the bare-knuckle days would have broken the bones of the fists could now be delivered with perfect safety and great effect. This idea has been developed steadily, until to-day the "swing," or round-arm blow, is the one most used by the fighter. Many of England's boxers still cling to the fashion which was effective when bare knuckles were used, and in consequence meet defeat at the hands of American fighters.

To sum up the developments it may be said that boxing to-day stands on a higher intellectual plane—it is more scientific—than it has ever been. Many times I have been asked how the boxer of to-day would compare with the old-timers, such as Tom Cribb and Jem Mace. In my opinion, the old bare-knuckle fighters would be almost helpless in the hands of first-rate professional boxers of to-day. The boxers of the present generation are quicker, more skillful, and are better ring generals than those of the past. To-day a boxer works out his ring problem with the skill of a chess player. He plans and works elaborately and laboriously for a particular opening and takes it like lightning. He has none of the heavy knotted muscles of the old prize fighters. He knows that big muscles and slowness are kin. Constant work with the punching bag gives him the long, smooth, supple muscles that stand for quickness in action. His body is a succession of very long curves; there are no knotted lumps of muscles on him. He practises blows that the bare-knuckle man never heard of—and would not have used anyway, for "round-arm" blows were accounted "very bad form"—blows that are described as "hooks," "swings" and "upper cuts." The boxers of to-day have a knowledge of anatomy sufficiently exact to enable them to direct their blows to the most vulnerable parts of the body, and they know, moreover, why a blow on a certain spot on the jaw reduces a man to unconsciousness, and why a jab on the solar-plexus renders him helpless. America has led the boxing world for a generation, because its men have thought for themselves and have paid more attention to the end to be obtained than to the "form" or gracefulness of attitude to be observed during its attainment.

PRINCIPAL FIGHTS OF 1902.

Abbreviations used in pugilistic tables—M., minutes; H., hour; S., seconds: W., won; W. F., won on foul; T. S., threw up sponge, and K., knockout.

Date.	Winner.	Loser.	Result.	Rds.	Where fought.
January 1	Young P. Jackson	Jimmy Handler	W.	3	Waterbury, Conn.
January 1	Joe Bernstein	Tommy White	W.	15	St. Louis, Mo.
January 13	Joe Wolcott	Young P. Jackson	No dec.	6	Philadelphia, Pa.
January 17	Tom Sharkey	Peter Maher	No dec.	3	Philadelphia, Pa.
January 23	Harry Forbes	Dan Dougherty	K.	4	St. Louis, Mo.
January 27	Jack O'Brien	Charley McKeever	W. F.	3	London, England.
February 22	Terry McGovern	Dave Sullivan	W.	15	Louisville, Ky.
March 10	Jack O'Brien	Charley McKeever	W.	6	Philadelphia, Pa.
March 21	Gus Ruhlin	Tom Sharkey	K.	2	Philadelphia, Pa.
May 12	Joe Gans	Frank Erne	K.	1	Fort Erie, Ont.
May 23	Young Corbett	Kid Broad	W.	10	Denver, Col.
June 23	Joe Wolcott	Tommy West	W.	15	London, England.
June 23	Ben Jordan	Kid McFadden	K.	15	London, England.
June 24	Tommy Ryan	Johnny Gorman	K.	3	London, England.
June 24	Frank Erne	Jim Maloney	K.	7	London, England.
June 25	Gus Ruhlin	Tom Sharkey	K.	11	London, England.
June 27	Joe Gans	George McFadden	T. S.	3	San Francisco, Cal.
July 25	James Jeffries	R. Fitzsimmons	K.	8	San Francisco, Cal.
August 11	Harry Forbes	Tommy Feltz	W.	6	Chicago, Ill.
August 18	George Gardner	Jack Root	T. S.	17	Salt Lake City, Utah.
August 18	Marvin Hart	Billy Stift	W.	6	Chicago, Ill.
September 17	Joe Gans	Gus Gardner	K.	5	Baltimore, O.
October 3	Jack O'Brien	Peter Maher	No dec.	6	Philadelphia, Pa.
October 10	Joe Wolcott	Frank Childs	No dec.	3	Chicago, Ill.
November 3	Harry Forbes	George Halliday	K.	1	Chicago, Ill.
November 10	Abe Attel	Harry Forbes	D.	6	Chicago, Ill.
November 10	Jack Root	Marvin Hart	W.	6	Chicago, Ill.
November 18	Young Corbett	Crocky Boyle	W.	6	Philadelphia, Pa.
November 19	Marvin Hart	Jack O'Brien	W.	6	Philadelphia, Pa.
November 26	Jimmy Britt	Frank Erne	K.	7	San Francisco, Cal.
December 3	Kid Carter	Peter Maher	K.	2	Philadelphia, Pa.
December 9	Abe Attel	"Buddy" Ryan	W.	6	Chicago, Ill.

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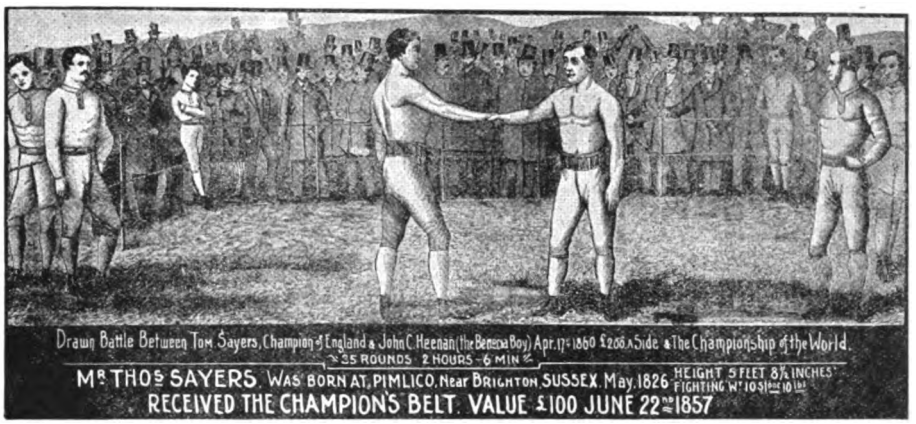
Drawn Battle Between Tom Sayers, Champion of England & John C. Heenan (the Benicia Boy) Apr. 17th 1860 $2000 A Side & The Championship of the World.
25 ROUNDS 2 HOURS 6 MIN
Mr THOS SAYERS. WAS BORN AT, PIMLICO, Near BRIGHTON, SUSSEX. May, 1826. HEIGHT 5 FEET 8½ INCHES. FIGHTING Wt 10 STONE 10 LBS
RECEIVED THE CHAMPION'S BELT. VALUE £100 JUNE 22nd 1857

AMERICAN PRIZE RING CHAMPIONS.

Tom Hyer, American born, and a veritable giant, 6 feet 2½ inches in height, was the first champion pugilist of this country. He fought twice to gain the title. His first battle was with George McCheester, also known as "Country McCloskey." The men fought at even weight—180 pounds—at Caldwell's Landing, N. Y., September 9, 1841. McCheester was unmercifully banged all over the ring for 101 rounds, lasting 2 hours and 55 minutes. McCheester's second then threw up the sponge and Hyer was declared winner.

His next and last battle was the one which won for him the championship. "Yankee" Sullivan was the opponent this time. The bout was terrific from start to finish. Sixteen rounds were fought and the result proved Hyer the best man. Sullivan was so terribly punished that he had to be taken to Mount Sinai Hospital in Baltimore. Hyer was next matched to fight Morrissey, but the latter forfeited $100. They again agreed to fight, but when the men met at the ringside Hyer saw that his gang was outnumbered and that his chances of winning were slim. He produced a revolver for himself and one for Morrissey and offered to fight it out with them, but the latter declined. Hyer then had to retire as no one dared to meet him.

"Yankee" Sullivan, whose right name was James Ambrose, then fought John Morrissey for the title of champion and a purse of $2,000. Reports state that Sullivan was proving that he was undoubtedly better qualified for the honors when a wrangle ensued and Morrissey won on a technicality.

John C. Heenan then came into prominence and was pitted against Morrissey. The bout lasted eleven rounds and the latter won. Morrissey then retired and Heenan challenged the world for the title. The "defi" was accepted by Tom Sayers and a battle was duly fought, but it ended in a wrangle. Heenan then fought Tom King, who defeated him in twenty-five rounds. After this battle he retired from the ring.

Joe Coburn was then recognized as champion, after having defeated Mike McCoole. He retired and Bill Davis, of California, claimed the honor. James Dunn, a Brooklyn politician, disputed his claim, defeated him and retired. Davis again claimed the championship and this time Mike McCoole defeated him in thirty-four rounds.

The next battle for the championship was between Tom Allen and Bill Davis. Allen won in forty-three rounds and then challenged McCoole, who accepted. Reports state that Allen was the better man, but was defrauded and McCoole declared winner on an alleged foul. Allen then fought Jem Mace for the honors and a purse of $5,000. Mace won in ten rounds—44 minutes. Mace then went to England, and on his return brought Joe Goss with him, whom he matched to fight Allen. Goss won in twenty-one rounds—53 minutes—gaining the decision on a foul.

On May 30, 1880, the famous Joe Goss-Paddy Ryan battle was fought. It was in this bout that Ryan actually showed his ability as a pugilist. He received the decision after fighting 1 hour and 27 minutes. Two years later John L. Sullivan whipped Ryan in the memorable bout, which gained for him the championship. During June, 1887, Jake Kilrain claimed the heavyweight title because Sullivan had refused to fight him under the old London Prize Ring Rules. When Sullivan returned from England during the Fall of 1888 he challenged Kilrain to meet him and decide the question of supremacy. Articles were finally drawn up and a battle arranged, which Sullivan won in seventy-five rounds.

All these early fights were heavyweight battles. The recent history of the championship is well known to the followers of pugilism in this country.

Year.	Winner.	Loser.	Where fought.	Rds.	Result.	Time.	Date.
1849	Tom Hyer	"Yankee" Sullivan	Rockport, Md	16	W.	18m, 17s.	January 10.
1853	John Morrissey	"Yankee" Sullivan	Boston Corners	37	W.	53m.	October 12.
1857	John Morrissey	John C. Heenan	Long Point, Canada	11	W.	21m.	May 20.
1863	Joe Coburn	Mike McCoole	Charleston, Md	63	W.	1h, 10m.	May 15.
1865	James Dunn	"Bill" Davis	Pike County, Pa	43	W.	1h, 6m.	May 16.
1866	Mike McCoole	"Bill" Davis	Rhodes Point, Mo	34	W.	34m.	September 19.
1869	Tom Allen	"Bill" Davis	St. Louis, Mo	43	W.	....	January 12.
1870	Jem Mace	Tom Allen	Kennerville, La	10	W.	44m.	May 10.
1876	Joe Goss	Tom Allen	Kentucky	21	W. F.	53m.	September 7.
1880	Paddy Ryan	Joe Goss	Collier Sta., W. Va	87	W.	1h, 27m.	May 30.
1882	John L. Sullivan	Paddy Ryan	Mississippi City, Miss.	9	T. S.	11m.	February 7.
1889	John L. Sullivan	"Jake" Kilrain	Richburg, Miss	75	T. S.	....	July 8.
1892	James J. Corbett	John L. Sullivan	New Orleans, La	21	T. S.	....	September 7.
1897	Robt. Fitzsimmons	James J. Corbett	Carson City, Nev	14	K.	....	March 17
1899	James Jeffries	R. Fitzsimmons	Coney Island, N. Y.	11	K.	....	June 9.

THE ENGLISH PRIZE RING.

The following tabulated list of English prize ring champions is, in itself, practically a history of pugilism from the day of its birth. Tom Figg, the man who introduced pugilists into England, was its first champion. He owned a theatre on what is known as the Oxford Road, where fist and glove encounters were patronized by royalty.

There is no authentic record to show that Figg fought more than one battle. This was with the "Venetian Gondolier," and Figg won. After he died, in 1734, the interest in pugilism waned until George Taylor came forth and claimed the title, which he defended against Jack Slack and Prince Boswell, a gypsy.

August 5, 1758, he was defeated by Tom Faulkner. The men fought a desperate bout, which lasted one hour and fifty minutes. Jack Broughton also defeated Taylor and became champion. He held the title until 1750, when he met defeat from the hands of Jack Slack.

Slack held the title for four years before he was challenged. The man who defied him was one Pettit, a

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Frenchman. Slack accepted the challenge and the battle was decided at Harleston, in Norfolk. A more unscientific affair was never witnessed. The Frenchman started the bout by partially strangling his man and then unmercifully pounding him. After finally freeing himself, Slack settled the matter then and there by striking Pettit a terrific blow in the ribs. After this Slack won three more battles and then lost to Bill Stevens.

From March 2, 1762, to 1790, the champions in rotation were: George Meggs, a baker, who acquired the title fraudulently, having bribed Stevens to lose; George Milson, Tom Juchau, "Bill" Darts, Tom Lyons, Harry Sellers, Jack Harris, Thomas Jackling and Ben Ryan.

Ryan's record does not show that he was ever defeated. In size and stature he was a giant, standing nearly six feet tall and weighing 215 pounds. Ryan won the championship from Tom Johnson, who fought under the name of Jackling.

Mendoza, the next man who held the honors, was one of the cleverest boxers of his time. He claimed the title when Ryan died and defended it until he met his Waterloo in the person of John Jackson, better known as "Gentleman" Jackson. This famous pugilist fought only three battles, after which he had to retire, owing to the fact that there were few who cared to match their skill with his.

In 1803 Jem Belcher claimed the title and fought for it against all comers. His most important battle is given below, and it is claimed that at least $100,000 changed hands on the result.

Harry Pearce, the next man on England's list of prize-ring heroes made his claim as early as 1804. Belcher having announced his retirement. On October 8, 1805, Pearce, who was also known as the "Game Chicken," fought a furious battle with John Gully, which lasted over an hour and a quarter, during which time sixty-four rounds were fought. Pearce won and later retired.

When Pearce announced his retirement, the championship was conceded to John Gully, who declined to accept the honor. Gully afterward was elected to Parliament, and in 1846 he won the classic English Derby with Pyrrhus I. and The Oaks with Mendicant. In 1854 he again captured the Derby with Andover.

During Gully's reign the craze for pugilism was in its height in England and the ring saw its palmiest days. It was patronized by men of the highest rank and intellect, and it must be said to the credit of the pugilists that they fought much and often, and were always prepared and ready to defend their records.

Tom Cribb, the man who fought the famous battle with the negro Molineaux, at Copthall Common, next won the title. Besides his strength and fighting ability, his honesty gained for him the respect of all who knew him, his admirers being numerous.

Thomas Winter, also known as Tom Spring, succeeded Cribb; then followed the renowned Jem Ward. "Deaf" Burke, W. Thompson, also known as "Bendigo," his ring name, and Ben Caunt, who afterward allowed Thompson to regain the belt.

During 1850 "Bill" Perry, "The Tipton Slasher," succeeded Thompson, but the same year he won the honors, he was defeated by Harry Broome, who in 1853 forfeited the belt and retired from the ring. Tom Paddock was then conceded the honors.

Tom Sayers, the hero of the Heenan-Sayers bout, which was fought at Farnborough, Eng., April 17, 1860, next acquired the belt by defeating Perry, June 16, 1857. The result of the Heenan fight, which was for the championship of the world, discouraged Sayers and he retired, to be succeeded respectively by Sam Hurst, Jem Mace, Tom King and Joe Wormald.

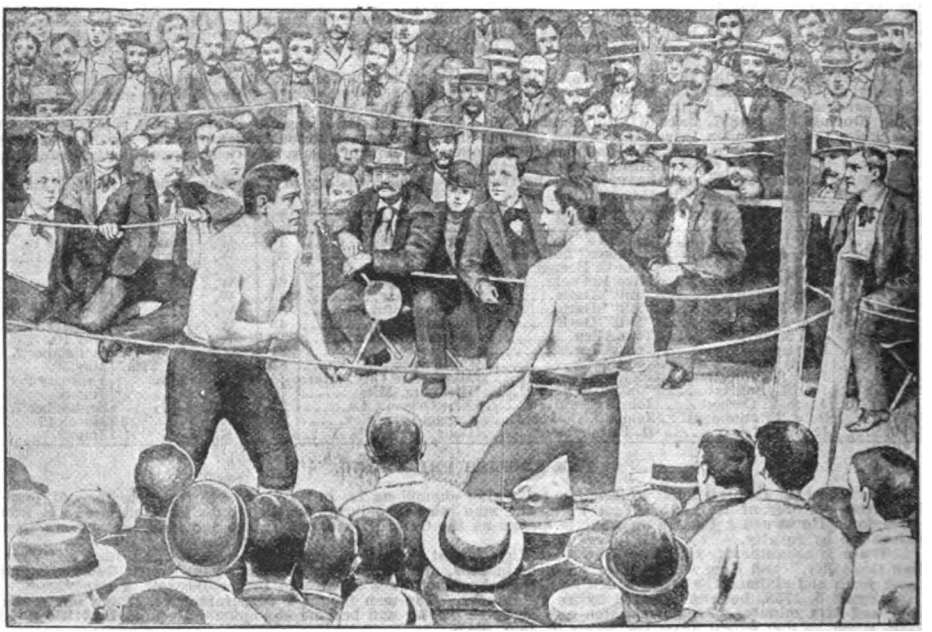
Jem Mace and Joe Wormald were matched to fight for the championship during 1865. Wormald injured his hand while training and forfeited the title. He regained it during 1867 by default.

It is claimed that Ed O'Baldwin, whom Wormald had been matched to fight for the title and £500 a side, was defrauded. The battle was never fought, but the referee gave both stake and title to Wormald. Mike McCoole (American) then succeeded to the title by defeating Tom Allen. He in turn was succeeded by Jem Mace, who held sway for fifteen years.

The next man to assume the responsibility was Jem Smith. Jake Kilrain disposed of him in 106 rounds and protected the belt for two years, when he met defeat in his memorable bout with the peerless American champion, John L. Sullivan.

Ever since Sullivan acquired the title no actual heavyweight champion has sprung up in England, and the honors are therefore undoubtedly held by American champions.

A table as carefully compiled and tabulated of English heavyweight champions as the following has never before been published:



The Sullivan-Kilrain Fight—The Last Bare-Knuckle Battle on the American Turf.

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THE ENGLISH CHAMPIONS.

Year.	Winner.	Loser.	Time.	Rds.	Where fought.
1719	Tom Figg				
1734	George Taylor				
1740	Jack Broughton	George Taylor			
1750	Jack Slack	Jack Broughton			
1760	"Bill" Stevens	Jack Slack			
1761	George Meggs	"Bill" Stevens	17m.		
1762	George Milson	George Meggs	40m.		
	Tom Juchau	George Milson			
1766	"Bill" Darts	Tom Juchau	30m.		Tennis Court, London.
1769	Tom Lyons	"Bill" Darts	45m.		Colne, Wellshire.
1776	Harry Sellers	Peter Corcoran		38	
	Jack Harris	Harry Sellers			Guilford, Surrey.
1785	Thomas Jackling	Jack Harris			Kingston-on-Thames.
1790	Ben Ryan	Thomas Jackling	30m.		
1794	Dan Mendoza				
1795	John Jackson	Dan Mendoza	20m. 30s.		Wrotham, Kent.
1800	Jem Belcher	Andrew Gamble	9m.	5	
1806	Henry Pearce	Jem Belcher	35m.	18	Home Church, England.
1808	John Gully				Wimbledon Commons.
1809	Tom Cribb	Horton Greyson			
1824	Tom Spring				
1825	Jem Ward	Tom Cannon	10m.	10	
1832	"Deaf" Burke	Simon Byrne	3h. 6m.		
1839	"Bendigo"	"Deaf" Burke	24m.	10	Warwick.
1841	Ben Caunt	"Nick" Ward	47m.	35	St. Albans, England.
1845	"Bendigo"	Ben Caunt	2h. 10m.	93	Heather England.
1850	"Bill" Perry	Tom Paddock	42m.	27	Long Marsden.
1851	Harry Broome	"Bill" Perry	33m.	15	Suffield Green, Woking.
1853	"Bill" Perry	Harry Broome			
1856	Tom Paddock	Harry Broome	1h. 3m.	51	Mildenhall.
1857	Tom Sayers	"Bill" Perry	1h. 42m.	10	Bentley, Suffolk.
1860	Sam Hurst	Tom Paddock	9m. 30s.	5	Isle of Grain.
1861	Jem Mace	Sam Hurst	39m.	8	Berkshire.
1862	Tom King	Jem Mace	38m.	20	Home Circuit.
1865	Joe Wormald	Andrew Marsden	17m.	18	Home Circuit, London.
1865	Jem Mace				Harley, England.
1867	Joe Wormald				
1865	Joe Wormald	Tom Allen		9	Foster's Island, St. Louis
1870	Jem Mace	Tom Allen	40m.	10	Kennerville, La.
1885	Jem Smith	Jack Davis	7m. 56s.	6	Surrey and Sussex border.
1887	Jake Kilrain	Jem Smith	2h. 31m.	106	Isle St. Pierre, France.
1889	John L. Sullivan	Jake Kilrain		75	Richburg, Miss.

PRESENT AMERICAN CHAMPIONS, ALL WEIGHTS.

Winner.	Loser.	Rds.	Result.	Where fought.	Weight.	Date.
Harry Forbes	Dan Dougherty	4	K.	St. Louis, Mo.	Bantam	January 3, 1902.
W. H. Rothwell*	Terry McGovern	2	K.	Hartford, Conn.	Feather	November 28, 1901.
Joe Gans	Frank Erne	1	K.	Fort Erie, Ont.	Light	May 12, 1902.
Joe Wolcott	"Rube" Ferns	5	W.	Fort Erie, Ont.	Welter	December 20, 1901.
R. Fitzsimmons†	Jim Hall	4	K.	New Orleans, La.	Middle	March 8, 1893.
J. Jeffries	R. Fitzsimmons	11	K.	Coney Island	Heavy	June 9, 1899.

*Though these men fought at 126 pounds, which is four pounds above the bantam weight limit, Rothwell is regarded by the public as the actual champion. †As Fitzsimmons can no longer make the weight and because he has announced his retirement from the ring, Tommy Ryan has since claimed the title.

SCALE OF WEIGHTS.

Bantam	Under 115 pounds	Welter	142 pounds
Feather	122 pounds	Middle	158 pounds
Light	133 pounds	Heavy	Over 158 pounds

James J. Jeffries.

THE PRESENT AMERICAN CHAMPION.

James J. Jeffries, present heavy-weight champion of America, was born at Carrol, Ohio, April 15, 1875. An expert boilermaker by profession, his first knowledge of the prize ring was obtained while acting in the capacity of trainer of James J. Corbett.

Through the knowledge which he gained while in this position, Jeffries gradually succeeded in winning his way to fame. On August 5, 1898, he first appeared before a New York audience. On that day, at the Lenox Athletic Club, he was scheduled to fight two men, Bob Armstrong and Steve O'Donnell, ten rounds each.

In the first scheduled bout, the one with Armstrong, Jeffries' showing was regarded by the audience as poor for a man who had championship aspirations. He received the decision, but did not fight O'Donnell on account of a shattered finger.

His next appearance was in the bout with Fitzsimmons. Few persons thought he would win, and the betting was two to one against him. His decided victory over this past master of the game was the talk of the followers of pugilism for some time.

Jeffries is a man of great size and weight. He stands six feet and one and a half inches in height, and averages 215 pounds when entering the ring. His other measurements are:

Neck, 18 inches; chest, 43½ inches; chest, expanded, 48 inches; waist, 35 inches; reach, 76½ inches; biceps, 16 inches; calf, 17½ inches; forearm, 12½ inches; thigh, 26 inches.

His large size and strength have aided him greatly in winning the title. That he has never been defeated is shown by the following record:

1897—Knockout—T. Van Buskirk, 2 rounds; Dick Baker, 9 rounds. Draw—Gus Ruhlin, 20 rounds; Joe Choynski, 20 rounds.

1898.			Rounds.
Feb. 28	Joe Goddard	W..Los Angeles	4
March 22	Peter Jackson	W..San Francisco	3
Apr. 22	Pete Everett	W..San Francisco	3
May 6	Tom Sharkey	W..San Francisco	20
Aug. 5	Bob Armstrong	W..New York	10
1899.			
June 9	Bob Fitzsimmons	K...Coney Island	11
Nov. 3	Tom Sharkey	W..Coney Island	25
1900.			
Apr. 6	Jack Finnegan	K...Detroit	1
May 11	Jim Corbett	K...Coney Island	23
1901.			
Sept. 17	Hank Griffin	W..Los Angeles	4
Sept. 24	Joe Kennedy	K...Los Angeles	2
Nov. 15	Gus Ruhlin	W..San Francisco	5
1902.			
July 25	Bob Fitzsimmons	K...San Francisco	8

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Jay Gould.

Kingdon Gould.

POLO.

By GEORGE SANDS.

The polo season of 1902 in the United States was an extraordinary one. It was easily the most successful season in the history of the game on this side of the Atlantic. The tournaments were more numerous and better conducted than ever before. In fact, the season marked a turning point in the history of the game in this country. From now on the game is sure to grow in popular favor. It is no longer restricted to a few society men. It is being taken up by well-to-do sportsmen all over the country and military organizations, such as Squadron A and the Seventh Regiment. The large number of young players, boys under twenty-one years of age, who came to the front during the past season insures the future of the game. Perhaps the most prominent of these are the sons of George J. Gould, Kingdon and Jay. These boys, both of whom are under fifteen years of age, are remarkably expert and will doubtless class as high as Foxhall Keene and J. M. Waterbury, Jr., when they are a little older. These men have the highest rating, the handicap being 10. Kingdon Gould is rated at 4 and his brother and father are rated at 3. America was defeated by England during the season, the Englishmen taking two games out of three. The defeat of the Americans was attributed mainly to their lack of familiarity with the English rules, under which the games were played. The Englishmen have an off-side play rule, and permit the hooking or crackling of mallets. It was the latter that bothered the Americans more than anything else. They never knew when their strokes would be interfered with in this way, and it naturally handicapped them when rushing the ball toward the English goal. An effort is being made to have the English and American rules exactly alike. Until this is done, one team is bound to have an advantage over the other in international matches. The Americans were also bothered by their ponies, which suffered from the trip across the Atlantic and the strangeness of the grounds.

The championships at Saratoga were decided on a wet field, but despite this fact were successful in every way.

Record of the season:

International Tournament at Hurlingham, England.—First game, May 31, 1902—America defeated England by a score of 2 to 1.

AMERICAN TEAM.		ENGLISH TEAM.	
1—R. L. Agassiz.	3—Foxhall Keene.	1—C. P. Nickalls.	3—C. D. Miller.
2—J. E. Cowdin.	Back—Lawrence Waterbury.	2—P. W. Nickalls.	Back—W. H. Buckmaster.

Second game, June 9, 1902—England defeated America by a score of 6 to 1.

AMERICAN TEAM.		ENGLISH TEAM.	
1—R. L. Agassiz.	3—Foxhall Keene.	1—C. P. Nickalls.	3—George Miller.
2—J. E. Cowdin.	Back—Lawrence Waterbury.	2—Frederick Freake.	Back—W. H. Buckmaster.

Final game, June 21, 1902—England defeated America by a score of 7 to 1.

AMERICAN TEAM.		ENGLISH TEAM.	
1—R. L. Agassiz.	3—J. M. Waterbury, Jr.	1—C. P. Nickalls.	3—C. D. Miller.
2—Foxhall Keene.	Back—Lawrence Waterbury	2—P. W. Nickalls.	Back—W. H. Buckmaster.

SENIOR CHAMPIONSHIP AT SARATOGA.

First Game—Lakewood defeated Dedham by a score of 18¼ to 7½.

LAKEWOOD TEAM.		DEDHAM TEAM.	
1—Henry Lyle.	3—J. M. Waterbury, Jr.	1—Allen Forbes.	3—W. H. Goodwin.
2—J. E. Cowdin.	Back—Lawrence Waterbury.	2—Elton Clarke.	Back—J. Crane, Jr.

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Final game—Lakewood defeated Bryn Mawr by a score of 5½ to 3¾.

LAKEWOOD TEAM.		BRYN MAWR TEAM.	
1—F. H. Lyle,	3—J. M. Waterbury, Jr.	1—C. R. Snowden.	3—M. G. Rosengarten.
2—J. E. Cowdin.	Back—Lawrence Waterbury.	2—G. W. Kendrick.	Back—Charles Wheeler.

JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP AT SARATOGA.

First game—Rockaway defeated Lakewood by a score of 11 to 7½.

ROCKAWAY TEAM.		LAKEWOOD TEAM.	
1—A. S. Alexander.	3—F. S. Conover.	1—G. J. Gould.	3—Kingdon Gould.
2—R. La Montagne, Jr.	Back—P. F. Collier.	2—Jay Gould.	Back—Ben Nicoll.

Final game—Rockaway defeated the Country Club of Westchester by a score of 12½ to 9.

ROCKAWAY TEAM.		WESTCHESTER TEAM.	
1—A. S. Alexander.	3—F. S. Conover.	1—Eugene Reynal.	3—J. I. Blair.
2—Rene La Montagne.	Back—P. F. Collier.	2—James C. Corley, Jr.	Back—H. C. Brokaw.

MATCH GAME FOR MILITARY CUP AT VAN CORTLANDT PARK.

Squadron A defeated the West Point Cadets by a score of 9½ to 2½.

SQUADRON A TEAM.		WEST POINT TEAM.	
1—E. Colby.	3—A. R. Whitney.	1—Captain Averill.	3—Captain Barnum.
2—R. G. Douglas.	Back—H. M. Earle.	2—Cadet C. F. Smith.	Back—Colonel Treat.

Match Game at Van Cortlandt Park—Rockaway, handicap 12, defeated Squadron A, handicap 9, by a score of 9½ to 8.

Handicap Tournament for Ballston Cups at Saratoga.—Meadowbrook, handicap 17, defeated Saratoga, handicap 13, by a score of 15 to 11. Bryn Mawr, handicap 23, defeated Dedham, handicap 21, by a score of 14 to 10. Bryn Mawr, handicap 23, defeated Westchester, handicap 12, by a score of 14½ to 13½. Final game—Bryn Mawr, handicap 23, defeated Meadowbrook, handicap 17, by a score of 14 to 9½.

BRYN MAWR TEAM.	Handicap.		MEADOWBROOK TEAM.	Handicap.	
1, C. R. Snowden	5	3, M. G. Rosengarten, Jr.	1, H. S. Page	3	3, H. P. Whitney 7
2, G. W. Kendrick, 3d	6	Back, C. Wheeler	2, A. S. Alexander	4	Back, R. L. Stevens 3

Handicap Tournament for Hitchcock Cups at Saratoga—Meadowbrook, handicap 17, defeated Westchester, handicap 12, by a score of 8¾ to 7¾. Westchester, handicap 12, defeated Bryn Mawr, handicap 23, by a score of 15¾ to 14. Dedham, handicap 21, defeated Saratoga, handicap 12, by a score of 21 to 10½. Meadowbrook, handicap 17, defeated Dedham, handicap 21, by a score of 11¾ to 8¾. Final game—Meadowbrook, handicap 17, defeated Westchester, handicap 12, by a score of 17 to 7¾.

Handicap Tournament for Carajalso Cups at Lakewood—Rockaway, handicap 12, defeated Lakewood, handicap 15, by a score of 4¾ to 4. Squadron A, handicap 9, defeated Rumson, handicap 8, by a score of 10 to 8. Squadron A, handicap 9, defeated the Country Club of Westchester, handicap 8, by a score of 9 to 8. Final game—Rockaway, handicap 11, defeated Squadron A, handicap 7, by a score of 10¾ to 4¾.

Handicap Tournament for Herbert Trophies at Lakewood-Georgian Court—Final game—Lakewood, 1st team, handicap 13, defeated Rockaway, handicap 18, by a score of 10¾ to 7.

Handicap Tournament for Georgian Court Cups at Lakewood—Final game—Lakewood, 1st team, handicap 13, defeated Bryn Mawr, handicap 24, by a score of 12¾ to 9¼.

Handicap Tournament for Ladies' Cup at Lakewood—Final game—Lakewood, handicap 15, defeated Rockaway, handicap 12, by a score of 6¾ to 5½.

LAKEWOOD TEAM.		ROCKAWAY TEAM.	
1, Geo. J. Gould	3	1, G. G. McMurtry, Jr.	2
2, Jay Gould	3	2, H. C. Chauncey	2
3, Kingdon Gould	4	3, R. La Montagne, Jr.	5
Back, Benj. Nicoll	5	Back, P. F. Collier	3
	15		12

Handicap Tournament for Country Club of Westchester Cups—Final game—Lakewood, 2d team, handicap 11, defeated Westchester, handicap 14, by a score of 13 to 8.

Handicap Tournament for Westchester Cups, at Newport—Final game—Point Judith, handicap 16, defeated Westchester, 2d team, handicap 9, by a score of 17 to 13.

Handicap Tournament for Newport Cups, at Newport—Final game—Point Judith, handicap 16, defeated Westchester, 2d team, handicap 9, by a score of 10¾ to 8¾.

Handicap Tournament for Brenton Reef Cups, at Newport—Final game—Country Club of Westchester, handicap 20, defeated Point Judith, handicap 13, by a score of 12½ to 5¼.

Handicap Tournament for Rockaway Hunting Club Cups at Cedarhurst—Final game—Meadowbrook, handicap 13, defeated Rockaway, handicap 15, by a score of 7½ to 6¼.

Handicap Tournament for Blizzard Cups at Cedarhurst—Final game—Rockaway, handicap 15, defeated the Country Club of Westchester, handicap 11, by a score of 10 to 7½.

Scratch Tournament for Ladies' Challenge Cup at Cedarhurst—Bryn Mawr defeated Lakewood by a score of 8 to 4¾.

Scratch Tournament for Dedham Cups at Karlstein, Dedham, Mass.—Myopia, 1st team, defeated Dedham, 1st team, by a score of 11 to 3½.

Handicap Tournament for Norfolk Cups at Karlstein, Dedham, Mass.—Dedham, 2d team, handicap 12, defeated Myopia, 2d team, handicap 5, by a score of 15½ to 9¾.

Handicap Tournament for Karlstein Cups at Dedham, Mass.—Dedham, handicap 17, defeated Myopia, handicap 17, by a score of 9½ to 8½.

Handicap Tournament for Meadowbrook Cup at Meadowbrook—Final game—Rockaway, handicap 14, defeated Meadowbrook, handicap 14, by a score of 10 to 3.

Handicap Tournament for Hempstead Cups at Meadowbrook—Final game—Rockaway, handicap 14, defeated the Country Club of Westchester, handicap 14, by a score of 9¾ to 4.

Handicap Tournament for Rhode Island Cups at Point Judith—Final game—Devon, handicap 6, defeated Lakewood, handicap 15, by a score of 8¾ to 8½.

Handicap Tournament for Narragansett Cup at Point Judith—Myopia, handicap 17, defeated Point Judith, handicap 15, by a score of 14¾ to 10.

Handicap Tournament for Rumson Cups at Rumson, N. J.—Final game—Westchester, handicap 12, defeated Rumson, handicap 10, by a score of 17 to 5.

Handicap Tournament for Seashore Cups at Rumson, N. J.—Lakewood, handicap 15, defeated Rockaway, handicap 15, by a score of 7 to 4¾.

Match Game for Emile Pfizer Cups at Rumson Field—Rockaway, 2d team, defeated Rumson by a score of 22 to 5.

Match Game for Silver Dishes at Rumson—Rumson, handicap 10, defeated Point Judith, handicap 15, by a score of 11¾ to 9¾.

Handicap Tournament for Rumson Cups at Rumson, N. J.—Final game—Westchester, handicap 12, defeated Rumson, handicap 10, by a score of 17 to 5.

Match Game at Rumson, N. J.—Rumson defeated Great Neck by a score of 11 to 3½.

Handicap Tournament for Morrell Challenge Cups at Bola, Pa.—Final game—Rockaway, handicap 16, defeated Philadelphia Country Club, handicap 15, by a score of 13 to 7¼.

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Handicap Tournament for Country Club Cups at Bola, Pa.—Bryn Mawr, 2d team, handicap 9, defeated the Brandywine Club of Bryn Mawr, handicap 15, by a score of 11 to 6¾.

Handicap Tournament for Radnor Challenge Cup at Devon, Pa.—Final game—Devon, 1st team, handicap 22, defeated Bryn Mawr, handicap 9, by a score of 19 to 14¾.

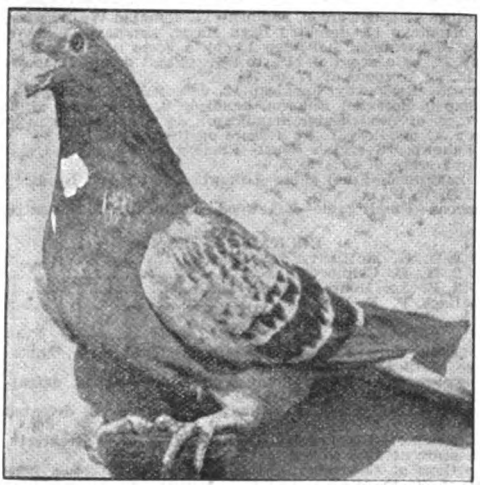
Handicap Tournament for Pembroke Cups at Bryn Mawr, Pa.—Rockaway, handicap 15, defeated Bryn Mawr, 1st team, handicap 22, by a score of 9 to 8.

Handicap Tournament for Harrison Cups at Bryn Mawr, Pa.—Final game—Philadelphia, 1st team, handicap 16, defeated Bryn Mawr 2d team, by a score of 8½ to 7½.

Handicap Tournament at Buffalo—Final game—Onwentsia, handicap 8, defeated Buffalo, handicap 7, by a score of 10 to 4½.

PROMINENT PLAYERS.

Name.	Club.	Handicap.	Name.	Club.	Handicap.
Foxhall Keene	Lakewood	10	G. P. Eustis	Meadowbrook	6
J. M. Waterbury	Lakewood	10	W. C. Eustis	Meadowbrook	6
J. E. Cowdin	Lakewood	9	T. A. Havemeyer, Jr.	Meadowbrook	5
L. Waterbury	Lakewood	9	R. E. Flensch	Meadowbrook	5
R. L. Agassiz	Myopia	8	F. O. Beach	Meadowbrook	5
T. Hitchcock, Jr.	Meadowbrook	8	R. L. Montagne, Jr.	Rockaway	5
H. P. Whitney	Meadowbrook	7	F. S. Conover	Rockaway	5
R. G. Shaw, 2d	Myopia	7	J. P. Lippincott, Jr.	Philadelphia	5
Charles Wheeler	Bryn Mawr	7	S. C. Davis	St. Louis	5
G. W. Kendrick, 3d	Bryn Mawr	6	G. H. Walker	St. Louis	5
A. L. Kennedy	Lakewood	6	C. R. Snowden	Bryn Mawr	5
Elton Clark	Dedham	6	Ben Nicoll	Lakewood	5
Joshua Crane, Jr.	Dedham	6	Kingdon Gould	Lakewood	4
Allan Forbes	Dedham	6	Jay Gould	Lakewood	3
W. H. Goodwin	Dedham	6	George J. Gould	Lakewood	3
W. Rutherford	Meadowbrook	6			



HOMING PIGEONS.

Homing pigeons have been bred in this country for many years, but not to the extent they have been in Europe, where there are probably 10 birds to one here. The long-distance record, from Little Rock, Ark., to New York, 1,072 miles, has been held by Sidney Corbett's pigeon, Adolph B., a picture of which is given herewith, since 1899, and he has for several years a challenge up, which is still open, to fly this bird against any brought against him, for $500 a side or more. The records up to date will be found in the annexed tables, which were prepared for the American Almanac and Cyclopedia by Mr. John Fischer, national secretary of the National Federation of American Homing Pigeon Fanciers.

These pigeons have been much used in the transmission of newspaper reports when the telegraph was not available, and, in many cases, successfully. The trouble is that they are not reliable on misty or hazy days, sometimes getting hopelessly lost and bringing up many miles from their destination.

Officer of the National Federation, Race Secretary, John Fischer, 192 Avenue C, New York, N. Y.

Manhattan Homing Pigeon Club, New York and Brooklyn, John Fischer, secretary, 710 East Thirteenth street, New York, N. Y.

NATIONAL FEDERATION CHAMPION RECORDS.

OLD BIRDS.

Distance.	Speed, yards, per minute.	Year.	Name.	Residence.
100 miles	2,511-87	1900	W. Lautz	Buffalo, N. Y.
200 miles	1,893.59	1897	G. H. Watchman	Baltimore, Md.
300 miles	1,848.00	1896	F. Rouff	Detroit, Mich.
400 miles	1,700.73	1902	D. W. Bussom	New Egypt, N. J.
500 miles	1,608.04	1898	W. Lautz	Buffalo, N. Y.
600 miles	1,308.99	1896	James McGauhey	Philadelphia, Pa.
700 miles	1,546.97	1898	W. Lautz	Buffalo, N. Y.
836 miles	5:11 p. m. 2d day.	1902	Reuben Peters	Pittsburg, Pa.
1,000 miles	8d. 3h. 5m. 30s.	1902	Henry Beach	Fort Wayne, Ind.
1,072 miles	11d. 19h. 12m.	1899	Sidney Corbett	New York, N. Y.

Champion average loft from 100, 200, 300, 400, 500 miles, 1394.63 yards per minute, year 1900, Harry Robertson, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Champion average loft, from 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600 miles, 1177.19 yards per minute, year 1899, Charles Bang, Staten Island, N. Y.

YOUNG BIRDS.

Distance.	Speed, yards, per minute.	Year.	Name.	Residence.
100 miles	1,488.74	1897	I. G. Gunning	Brooklyn, N. Y.
150 miles	1,800.95	1900	F. G. Thou	Rochester, N. Y.
200 miles	1,875.45	1894	P. C. Clark	Philadelphia, Pa.
300 miles	1,665.25	1901	Frank P. Fetes	Buffalo, N. Y.
400 miles	1,060.99	1896	Jacob Eberle	Philadelphia, Pa.
500 miles	586.70	1897	H. Hunsberger	Chestnut Hills, Pa.
600 miles	557.78	1897	G. W. Shaffer	Cream Ridge, N. J.

Champion average speed from 100, 150, 200 miles, 1856.73, 1897, Adolph Busch, Staten Island, N. Y.

Champion average speed from 100, 150, 200, 300 miles, 1187.81, 1902, Louis J. Kengott, Buffalo, N. Y.

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FOOTBALL, 1902.

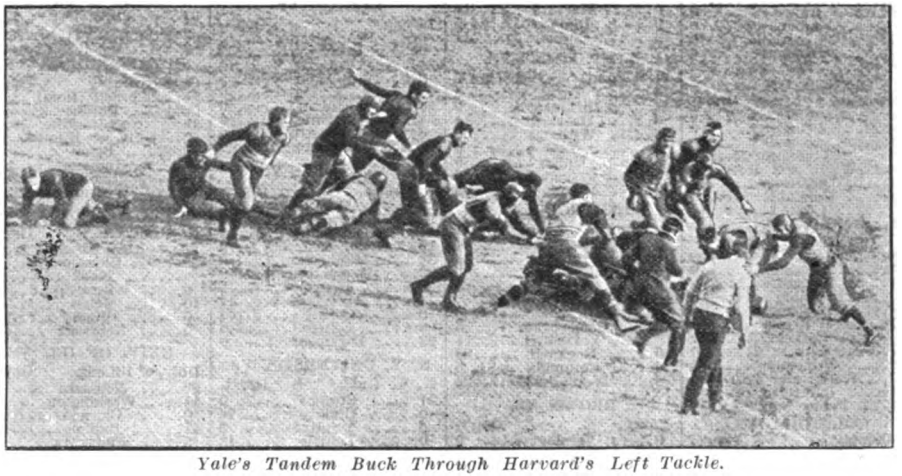
By HARRY BEECHER.

At the close of the football season of 1902 Yale had regained her supremacy by defeating both Princeton and Harvard—the former 12 to 5 and the latter 22 to 0—she earned an indisputable right to claim the championship of the gridiron. During the season no eleven beat the blue, and only one, West Point, succeeded in playing Yale a tie game.

In general the season was marked by the same style of play as had been used by all the big colleges for the two previous years. Mass formations and tandem plays were used almost exclusively as ground-gainers, runs around the end being employed only occasionally. As played by all the leading exponents it was a close and not an open game.

A feature of the Fall was the development of De Witt, the giant guard of the Princeton team, as a kicker. Showing but little proficiency in that direction when practice began, he was rapidly brought forward and at the close of the football year was one of the greatest punters and drop-kickers ever seen on the gridiron. He could boot the pigskin for 60 and even 70 yards, and could drop a field goal from anywhere inside the 50-yard line. Princeton scored against Yale only by De Witt kicking a goal from the 45-yard line, a feat that had hitherto been regarded as almost impossible.

Another prominent factor in the football world last year was the remarkable strength displayed by many of the smaller colleges. By engaging coaches from the big universities, some of the smaller elevens learned the game so well that in the early part of the practice season they were nearly as strong as the big teams. Notably was this the case with Brown and West Point. Brown gave both Yale and Harvard a hard tussle, and West Point scored against the Crimson in a close game and tied the Blue at 6. Dartmouth came to the



Yale's Tandem Buck Through Harvard's Left Tackle.

front very strongly toward the season's end. The New Hampshire boys, in their game with Harvard, had the Crimson beaten up to the last few minutes of play, and later they defeated the Brown eleven.

Columbia and the University of Pennsylvania were great disappointments to their admirers. Columbia opened the season well, but soon fell off and was defeated by nearly every team she met. Had it not been for Captain Weeke's brilliant individual playing, the Blue and White would have fared worse even than it did. The Quakers sank from one of the "Big Four" to a second-rate eleven, and a poor one at that. They showed none of their old-time snap and strength, and went down in the majority of important games they played. The Annapolis Cadets also fell off considerably in the season.

A peculiar feature of the year was that nearly all the games were played in weather more suited to baseball than football. In the Yale-Princeton game, for instance, the weather was so warm that the Yale giants lost an average of ten pounds per man. And the remarkable part of it was that in a week, under Yale's system of training, they recovered their weight and strength, and in the game with Harvard played even faster than they did against the Tigers. So snappy and aggressive was Yale's work in the big games that her eleven was by common consent put down as one of the fastest and greatest teams ever seen on the gridiron.

For training the big colleges employed principles very much alike. The professional trainers brought the teams along easily, abandoning temporarily all hard work at any sign of overtraining, and working with the sole object of having the men on edge for the big games. In this all the trainers were unusually successful. Yale, Harvard and Princeton went into the final contests as fit as an eleven could be.

Remarkably free from accident was the past season. In none of the big games was any man injured seriously, and throughout the Fall but few casualties were reported.

Following is the summary of the season's work of the most prominent clubs, 1902:

College.	Won.	Lost.	Tied.
Yale	11	0	1
Harvard	11	1	0
Princeton	7	1	0
Cornell	8	3	0
University of Pennsylvania	8	4	0
Columbia	7	4	1
West Point	6	1	1
Annapolis	3	7	1
Brown	4	4	1
Carlisle	8	3	1
Lehigh	6	2	1
Lafayette	8	3	0
New York University	5	3	0
Michigan	11	0	0
Bucknell	4	2	0
Chicago University	7	1	0
University of Illinois	2	5	0
Northwestern University	4	2	0

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SCORES OF GAMES PLAYED IN 1902.

YALE VS.

Yale.	Opp't.
40	Trinity 0
84	Tufts 6
23	Amherst 0
35	Wesleyan 0
10	Brown 0
32	Vermont 0
11	Penn State 0
24	Syracuse 0
6	West Point 6
36	Bucknell 5
12	Princeton 5
23	Harvard 0

HARVARD VS.

Harvard.	Opp't.
11	Williams 0
17	Bowdoin 6
28	Bates 0
6	Amherst 0
22	Maine Univ 0
35	Wesleyan 5
14	West Point 6
6	Brown 0
23	Indians 0
11	Pennsylvania 0
17	Dartmouth 6
0	Yale 23

PRINCETON VS.

Princeton.	Opp't.
18	Swarthmore 0
23	Lehigh 0
11	Annapolis 0
30	Haverford 0
23	Wash. and Jef. 5
23	Dickinson 0
21	Columbia 0
10	Cornell 0
5	Yale 12

CORNELL VS.

Cornell.	Opp't.
5	Colgate 0
31	Rochester 0
43	Union 0
56	Hobart 0
37	Williams 6
6	Carlisle 10
57	Oberlin 0
0	Princeton 10
50	Wash. and Jef. 0
28	Lafayette 0
11	Pennsylvania 12

COLUMBIA VS.

Columbia.	Opp't.
20	Mann School 0
43	Rutgers 0
45	Fordham 0
5	Buffalo 0
24	Swarthmore 0
35	Hamilton 0
0	Princeton 21
0	Pennsylvania 17
0	Brown 28
0	Amherst 29
5	Annapolis 0
6	Syracuse 6

U. OF P. VS.

U. of P.	Opp't.
12	Lehigh 0
17	Penn State 0
18	Haverford 5
11	Swarthmore 6
36	Gettysburg 0
6	Brown 15
6	Annapolis 10
6	Bucknell 5
17	Columbia 0
0	Harvard 11
0	Indians 5
12	Cornell 11

WEST POINT VS.

West Point.	Opp't.
5	Tufts 0
11	Dickinson 0
6	Harvard 14
28	Williams 0
6	Yale 6
56	Union 0
46	Syracuse 0
22	Annapolis 8

ANNAPOLIS VS.

Annapolis.	Opp't
0	Georgetown 4
0	Princeton 11
10	St. John's 0
5	Lehigh 5
10	Pennsylvania
0	Dickinson 6
0	Penn State 6
12	Lafayette 11
0	Bucknell 23
0	Columbia 5
8	West Point 22

BROWN VS.

Brown.	Opp't.
0	Vermont 0
5	Wesleyan 0
0	Yale 10
15	Pennsylvania 6
0	Harvard 6
5	Lafayette 6
28	Columbia 0
11	Springfield T. S. 0
6	Dartmouth 12

CARLISLE VS.

Carlisle.	Opp't.
48	Lebanon Valley 0
—	Dickinson —
25	Gettysburg 0
0	Bucknell 18
50	Bloomsburg Sch 0
10	Cornell 0
63	Med.-Chi 0
0	Harvard 23
24	Susquehanna 0
5	Pennsylvania 0
5	Univ. of Va. 6
21	Georgetown 0

LEHIGH VS.

Lehigh.	Opp't.
0	Pennsylvania 12
0	Princeton 23
34	Rutgers 0
5	Annapolis 5
46	N. Y. Univ. 0
40	Union 0
34	Virginia 6
6	Lafayette 0
41	Swarthmore 0

LAFAYETTE VS.

Lafayette.	Opp't.
23	Gallaudet 0
53	Susquehanna 0
14	Gettysburg 0
12	Wash. and Jeff. 0
38	Manhattan 5
23	Georgetown 0
6	Brown 5
11	Annapolis 12
0	Cornell 28
0	Lehigh 6
23	Dickinson 0

N. Y. UNIVERSITY VS.

N. Y. Univ.	Opp't.
27	Stevens 0
0	Ursinus 16
6	Trinity 0
0	Lehigh 46
0	Swarthmore 11
22	Rutgers 0
18	Rensselaer P. I. 0
18	Union 0

MICHIGAN VS.

Michigan.	Opp't.
88	Albion 0
48	Case School 6
119	Michigan Ag 0
60	Indiana 0
23	Notre Dame 0
86	Ohio State 0
6	Wisconsin 0
107	Iowa 0
21	Chicago 0
63	Oberlin 0
23	Minnesota 6

BUCKNELL VS.

Bucknell.	Opp't.
29	Buffalo Univ 0
16	Carlisle 0
5	U. of Pa. 6
61	Villa Nova 5
5	Yale 36
23	Annapolis 0

CHICAGO UNIV. VS.

Chicago Univ.	Opp't.
21	Cornell (Iowa) 0
30	Purdue 0
12	Northwestern 0
6	Univ of Illinois 0
18	Beloit 0
39	Indiana 0
0	Michigan 21
11	Wisconsin 0

NORTHWESTERN VS.

Northwestern.	Opp't.
11	Rush Medical 0
0	Chicago 12
0	Knox 10
0	Wisconsin 51
10	Beloit 0
0	Illinois 17
0	Nebraska 12

UNIV. OF ILL. VS.

Univ. of Illinois.	Opp't.
29	Nebraska 6
44	Washington 0
0	Chicago 6
47	Indiana 0
5	Minnesota 17
17	Northwestern 0

GAMES OF FORMER YEARS.

Harvard-Yale.

1876—Harvard, 2 touchdowns; Yale, 1 goal.
1878—Yale, 1 goal; Harvard, 0.
1879—Harvard, 0; Yale, 0.
1880—Yale, 1 touchdown, 1 goal; Harvard, 0.
1881—Harvard, 4 safeties; Yale, 0.
1882—Yale, 3 touchdowns, 1 goal; Harvard, 2 safeties.
1883—Yale, 4 goals; Harvard, 1 touchdown, 1 safety.
1884—Yale, 6 goals, 4 touchdowns; Harvard, 0.
1885—No game.
1886—Yale, 5 goals; Harvard, 1 touchdown.
1887—Yale, 3 goals, 1 safety; Harvard, 1 goal.
1888—No game.
1889—Yale, 1 goal; Harvard, 0.
1890—Harvard, 2 goals; Yale, 1 goal.
1891—Yale, 1 goal, 1 touchdown; Harvard, 0.
1892—Yale, 1 goal; Harvard, 0.
1893—Yale, 1 goal; Harvard, 0.
1894—Yale, 12; Harvard, 4.
1895—No game.
1896—No game.
1897—Yale, 0; Harvard, 0.
1898—Harvard, 17; Yale, 0.
1899—Yale, 0; Harvard, 0.
1900—Yale, 28; Harvard, 0.
1901—Harvard, 22; Yale, 0.

Princeton-Yale.

1881—Yale, 0; Princeton, 0.
1882—Yale, 2 goals, 1 safety; Princeton, 1 goal, 1 safety.
1883—Yale, 1 goal; Princeton, 0.
1884—Yale, 1 goal; Princeton, 1 touchdown.
1885—Princeton, 6; Yale, 5.
1886—Yale, 1 touchdown; Princeton, 0.
1887—Yale, 2 goals; Princeton, 0.
1888—Yale, 2 goals; Princeton, 0.
1889—Princeton, 1 goal, 1 touchdown; Yale, 0.
1890—Yale, 32; Princeton, 0.
1891—Yale, 2 goals, 2 touchdowns; Princeton, 0.
1892—Yale, 2 goals; Princeton, 0.
1893—Princeton, 1 goal; Yale, 0.
1894—Yale, 24; Princeton, 0.
1895—Yale, 20; Princeton, 10.
1896—Princeton, 24; Yale, 6.
1897—Yale, 6; Princeton, 0.
1898—Princeton, 6; Yale, 0.
1899—Princeton, 11; Yale, 10.
1900—Yale, 29; Princeton, 5.
1901—Yale, 12; Princeton, 0.

University of Pennsylvania-Harvard.

1883—Harvard, 4; Pennsylvania, 0.
1884—Pennsylvania, 4; Harvard, 0.
1885—No game.
1886—Harvard, 28; Pennsylvania, 0.
1887, 1888 and 1889—No games.
1890—Harvard, 35; Pennsylvania, 0.
1891 and 1892—No games.
1893—Harvard, 26; Pennsylvania, 4.
1894—Pennsylvania, 18; Harvard, 4.
1895—Pennsylvania, 17; Harvard, 14.
1896—Pennsylvania, 8; Harvard, 6.
1897—Pennsylvania, 15; Harvard, 6.
1898—Harvard, 10; Pennsylvania, 0.
1899—Harvard, 16; Pennsylvania, 0.
1900—Harvard, 17; Pennsylvania, 5.
1901—Harvard, 23; Pennsylvania, 6.

Harvard-Princeton.

1883—Princeton, 26; Harvard, 7.
1884—Princeton, 34; Harvard, 6.
1885—No game.
1886—Princeton, 12; Harvard, 0.
1887—Harvard, 12; Princeton, 0.
1888—Princeton, 18; Harvard, 6.
1889—Princeton, 41; Harvard, 15.
1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894—No games.
1895—Princeton, 12; Harvard, 4.
1896—Princeton, 12; Harvard, 0.
No game since 1896.

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De Witt, of Princeton.

Glass, of Yale.

Kernan, of Harvard.

West Point-Annapolis.

1890—Navy, 24; Army, 0.	1893—Navy, 6; Army, 4.	1900—Navy, 11; Army, 7.
1891—Army, 32; Navy, 16.	1899—Army, 17; Navy, 5.	1901—Army, 11; Navy, 5.
1892—Navy, 12; Army, 4.		

FOOTBALL TERMS.

A **touchdown** is made when a player of one team carries the ball over the goal line of the opposing team. A touchdown counts five points and allows a free kick for goal, which, if successful, counts one additional point.

A **safety** is made when a player is downed with the ball in his possession behind his own goal line. A safety counts two points for the opponent.

A **goal from the field** is made when a player drops the ball to the ground, and, at the instant it rises therefrom, kicks it over the crossbar of the opponent's goal. A goal made in this way counts five points.

A **punt** is made by kicking the ball after it has dropped from the hands and before it touches the ground.

A **kick-off** is made with the ball upon the ground in the centre of the field. A goal cannot be scored from a kick-off.

A **punt-out** is made by a player of the side which has made a touchdown to another of the same side. The latter is allowed to catch the ball without interference.

The ball is **down** when the player having the ball is brought to a standstill or when he cries "down." A down is indicated by the blowing of the referee's whistle. Five yards must be made in three downs or the ball passes to the opponent team.

A **forward pass** is made when the ball is thrown, passed or batted toward the opponent's goal. The penalty for a forward pass is five yards.

A player is **off-side** when any part of his body is ahead of the ball when it is put in play.

A football **eleven** is composed of a centre rush, right and left guards, right and left tackles, right and left ends, right and left half backs, quarter back and full back.

A **gridiron** is a rectangular field, 330 feet in length and 160 feet in width.

RUNNING THE BASES, ETC.

Running the Bases—15 3-4s., C. Fulforth, Racine, Wis., May 22, 1879.
Throwing Lacrosse Ball—497 ft. 7 1-2 in., B. Quinn, Ottawa, Ont., September 10, 1892.
Batting Baseball—354 ft. 10 in., C. R. Partridge, Hanover, N. H., October 14, 1880.
Throwing Baseball—381 ft. 2 1-2 in., R. C. Campbell, North Adams, Mass., October 8, 1887.
Throwing Cricket Ball—347 ft., J. Von Iffland, Kingston, Ont., October 19, 1883.
Kicking Football, place kick—200 ft. 8 in., W. P. Chadwick, Exeter, N. H., November 29, 1887.
Kicking Football, drop kick—189 ft. 11 in., P. O'Dea, Madison, Wis., May 7, 1898.
Fence Vaulting—7 ft. 3 3-4 in., C. H. Atkinson, Cambridge, Mass., March 22, 1884.
One-hand Fence Vaulting—5 ft. 6 1-2 in., I. D. Webster, Philadelphia, Pa., April 6, 1886.
Bar Vaulting—7 ft. 4 in., T. C. Page, Gambier, O., May —, 1881.
Pulling the body up by the little finger of one hand—6 times, A. Cutter, Louisville, Ky., September 18, 1878.
Pulling the body up by one arm—12 times, A. Cutter, Louisville, Ky., September 18, 1878.
Pulling the body up by both arms—39 times, N. W. Mumford, Cambridge, Mass., April 2, 1888.

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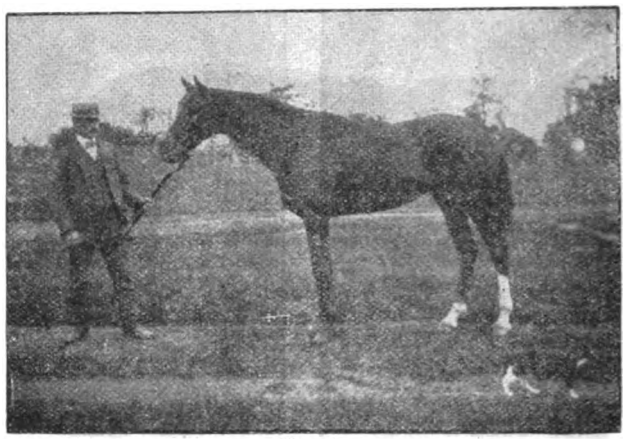
THE AMERICAN TURF.

By FRANK J. BRYAN, Associate Steward Crescent City Jockey Club.

The year for the thoroughbreds has been one of the best in the history of American racing. In every part of the country where the sport flourishes, success has been attained in all departments. All records in the way of attendance have been broken, and the support has been of the class that means a development of the sentimental interest.

As to the champions of the year opinions differ, and there are reasons that they should, for the question of supremacy has not been settled with the degree of satisfaction that we usually find. Among the two-year-olds the variation of opinion is especially marked. All Summer long the youngsters were repeatedly beating one another, which is proof positive of the lack of one that can be pointed to as a champion. It was hoped that the Fall meetings would bring the much sought for answer, but the hoped for failed to develop. The wonder of to-day was beaten when he next ran, and the wind-up of the season left the question far from settled. Among those best entitled to rate at the top of the list are Acefull, Irish Lad, Grey Friar, Meltonian and Eugenia Burch.

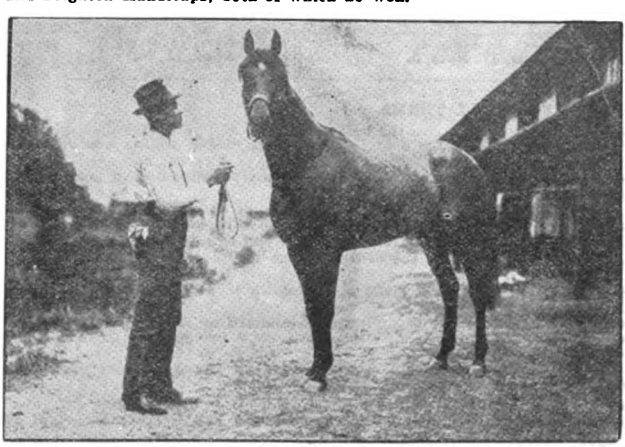


Hermis.

With the three-year-olds the season's campaign came closer to bringing a champion. Hermis's great record during the Fall, and some of the Summer meetings, stamps him not alone the colt of the year, but one of the speediest and gamest that we have seen in recent years. Of his supremacy over those of the East there is no question, and the only doubts to his claim to the title come with the prowess of the Western colt McChesney. The two never met, despite repeated efforts to bring them together, but practical horsemen, fair judges, that have seen them both at their best, are positive in their opinion that Hermis is the better stayer of the two.

Major Daingerfield, owing to the great number of rich stakes he won, is certainly entitled to rank among the leading three-year-olds.

Gold Heels was beyond all question the star of the handicap division. He met and beat the best, and under conditions that stamped him a colt far above the ordinary. Unfortunately he broke down before the season ended, and this will dull the lustre of his record some. His best showings were in the Suburban and Brighton Handicaps, both of which he won.



Gold Heels.

Among the stayers' division Advance Guard stands out all alone. This horse has been kept hard at it since he was a two-year-old, and is to-day as sound as any horse in training. At all sorts of distances and under all sorts of imposts he has proved his prowess in a manner that leaves his claim to supremacy undisputed.

With the sprinters the claims of Chuctanunda are equally convincing. He did not appear until the Saratoga meeting, but his record is a brilliant succession of great victories, and under the most trying conditions. Some have the idea that he is not alone a sprinter, but a stayer of merit, and there is no reason to dispute this claim. The fact that he was not asked to go a route does not prove that he cannot, for he did all that was asked of him in the most decisive style.

Among the riders there has been a great scarcity of desirable material. Odom, Redfern and Lyne stand out in a class by themselves, Burns, Bullman, Shaw, O'Connor, Turner, Wonderly and several more have shown brilliant work at times, only to drop back into an ordinary rut that more than wiped out their credits. The only consolation for this lack of material is the great showing that has been made by the apprentice division both East and West. Their work bespeaks several clever horsemen for the coming season.

Racing officials during the past season have also demonstrated, more than ever, that they are no respecters of persons in their rulings and punishment of jockeys where they have been satisfied a punishment should be inflicted. Riders for wealthy owners, and in many cases for members of the Jockey Club, have been treated with the same severity as that visited upon lesser lights.

There has been no time in the history of the American turf when the compensation for good riders equalled that of the present. The earnings of several star jockeys are estimated at from $25,000 to $40,000 a year.

The increase in the value of purses and amount of added money in minor stakes has proven a wise act on the part of the racing associations. The increase in crowds on off days, when good contests between some of the best horses in training can be witnessed, is in sharp contrast to those of other years, when only the cheapest kind of selling platers were, as a rule, the contenders. This has also proved a great boon to small owners, who have in the past found it very hard to maintain a stable upon the purses and stakes their horses might win, and which forced them to try and make up their deficit in the betting ring. The adoption of the no-recall system of starting by the Jockey Club at all tracks under its jurisdiction has proved, on the

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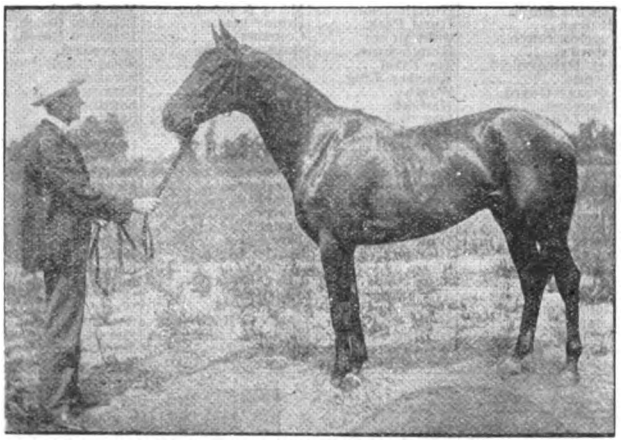
whole, a very wise innovation. While there have been many harsh criticisms at times upon this system, the wind-up of the season found very few horsemen and racegoers who would want the old recall system re-established. The inevitable end of Morris Park as a race course, owing to the demands of Greater New York for more homes for its growing population, has led to many conjectures as to what location would be selected to take its place. The Westchester Racing Association recently announced its plans for building a track in Queens, L. I. If the plans submitted to the State Racing Commission are carried out this will prove to be one of the most complete and elaborate race courses in the world.



Chuctanunda.

American horsemen have signified their intentions of improving upon their stables on the other side of the Atlantic. During the past two years Americans have had much to discourage them in sending over horses which, in many cases, were the pick of their stables. Mr. W. C. Whitney's Nasturtium and Mr. James R. Keene's Tommy Atkins are examples of noted horses that could not stand the hardships entailed by an ocean voyage. But the coming season will see several American owners represented by horses bred in their own country.

Another and a very pleasing development of the year has been the new blood that has been brought into the list of owners. Rich men in all parts of the country have started to collect racing establishments on a high scale without the idea of profit. They are patronizing the game solely through sentimental motives, which means the best sort of support. Society women have been induced to race under their own colors, and this particular feature bids fair to develop greatly.

All considered, the year furnishes many bright prospects for the future. The turf powers of the entire country are fast attaining the end so much desired, the lifting of the sport to a basis where it can be pointed to as an institution that all can be proud to support.

The following are tables of the stake winners of 1902, stake winners of the past, and of famous or important racing events:

PRINCIPAL STAKE EVENTS OF 1902.

Events.	Distance.	Winner.	Second place.	Third	Track.
Adirondack	6 fur.	Molly Brant	Wild Thyme	Sir Voorhies	Saratoga.
American Derby	1½ miles.	Wyeth	Lucien Appleby	Aladdin	Wash. Park.
Annual Champion	2¼ miles.	Maj. Daingerfield	Zoroaster	Slipthrift	Sheepshead.
Arkansas Derby	1 mile.	Prowl	Flora Pomona	Huntressa	Little Rock.
Belmont, The	1⅜ miles.	Masterman	Ranald	King Hanover	Morris Park.
Bennings Handicap	⅞ mile.	Himself	Bastile	The Heyden	Bennings.
Breeders' Stakes	1⅛ miles.	Lyddite	Ravelstoke	Plum Tart	Toronto.
Brighton Cup	2¼ miles.	Gold Heels	Sun Shower	Surmise	Brighton Beach.
Brighton Derby	1¼ miles.	Hyphen	Maj. Daingerfield	Homestead	Brighton Beach.
Brighton Handicap	1¼ miles.	Gold Heels	Blues	Arggregor	Brighton Beach.
Brighton Junior	6 fur.	Hurstbourne	Blue Ribbon	Woodlake	Brighton Beach.
Brighton Oaks	1 mile.	Hatasoo	Sun Shower	Ascension	Brighton Beach.
Brooklyn Derby	1½ miles.	Maj. Daingerfield	Homestead	King Hanover	Gravesend.
Brooklyn Handicap	1¼ miles.	Reina	Advance Guard	Pentecost	Gravesend.
Buffalo Derby	1½ mile.	Sombrero	Circus	Homestead	Buffalo.
Burns Handicap	1¼ miles.	Eonic	Nones	Corrigan	Oakland.
California Derby	1¼ miles.	Sombrero	Corrigan	Waterscratch	Oakland.
California Oaks	1⅛ miles.	Muresca	Colonial Girl	Doreen	Oakland.
Carter Handicap	7 fur.	Ethics	Contend	Petra II	Aqueduct.
Crescent City Derby	1¼ miles.	Lord Quex	Vassal Dance	Prowl	New Orleans.
Century	1½ miles.	Blues	Igniter	Maj. Daingerfield	Sheepshead.
Champagne	7 fur.	Meltonian	Acefull	Grey Friar	Morris Park.
Double Event (1)	5½ fur.	Mexican	Golden Maxim	Prediction	Sheepshead.
Double Event (2)	6 fur.	Whitechapel	Whorler	Mexican	Sheepshead.
Eclipse, The	5½ fur.	Mizzen	Dalesman	Mexican	Morris Park.
Expectation	5 fur.	Mexican	Mary Street	Sir Voorhies	Gravesend.
Flash	5½ fur.	Judith Campbell	Chas. Edward	Sergeant	Saratoga.
Flatbush	7 fur.	Irish Lad	Acefull	Hurstbourne	Sheepshead.
Flight	7 fur.	Smoke	Lord Pepper	The Musketeer	Sheepshead.
Fort Erie Derby	1¼ miles.	Red Robe	Dubious	Mattie Spencer	Fort Erie.
Futurity	6 fur.	Savable	Lord of the Vale	Dazzling	Sheepshead.
Gazelle	1 1-16 miles.	Blue Girl	Par Excellence	Hanover Queen	Gravesend.
Grand Union Hotel	6 fur.	Grey Friar	Judith Campbell	Whitechapel	Saratoga.
Great American	5 fur.	Dalesman	Artvis	Martic Lewis	Gravesend.
Great Eastern	6 fur.	Golden Maxim	Africander	Merry Acrobat	Sheepshead.
Great Filly	6 fur.	Girdle	Dazzling	Ada Nay	Sheepshead.
Great Trial	6 fur.	Irish Lad	Mizzen	Martic Lewis	Sheepshead.
Harlem	1⅛ miles.	John Bright	Aladdin	McChesney	Harlem.
Hyde Park	6 fur.	Dick Welles	Savable	Early	Wash. Park.
Iroquois	1⅛ miles.	Old England	Homestead	Gold Cure	Brighton Beach.
Junior Champion	6 fur.	Acefull	Lord of the Vale	Blue Ribbon	Gravesend.
Juvenile	5 fur.	Mizzen	Dalesman	Spencer Reiff	Morris Park.
Kentucky Derby	1¼ miles.	Alan-a-dale	Inventor	The Rival	Louisville.
King's Plate, The	1¼ miles.	Lyddite	Fly in Amber	Opuntia	Toronto.
Latonia Derby	1½ miles.	Harry New	South Trimble	Martin Burke	Latonia.
Matron's (colts)	Eclipse	Grey Friar	Surbition	Acefull	Morris Park.
Matron's (fillies)	Eclipse	Eugenia Burch	Merry Reel	Stolen Moments	Morris Park.
Merchants & Citizens'	1⅛ miles.	Herbert	Keynote	Whiskey King	Saratoga.
Metropolitan	1 mile.	Arsenal	Herbert	Carbuncle	Morris Park.
Missouri Derby	1½ miles.	Otis	Little Scout	Terra Firma	St. Louis.
Monadnock	1⅛ miles.	Hunter Raine	Scarlet Lily	Arggregor	Harlem.
Montgomery Derby	1⅛ miles.	Red Robe	Circus	Buccleuth	Memphis.
Montgomery Handicap	1 1-16 miles.	Circus	Wax Taper	Flora Pomona	Memphis.
National Stallion	5 fur.	Mizzen	Dalesman	Bensonhurst	Morris Park.

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PRINCIPAL STAKE EVENTS OF 1902.—Continued.

Events.	Distance.	Winner.	Second place.	Third.	Track.
Neptune	6 fur.	Injunction	Sailmaker	Africander	Brighton Beach.
Nursery	Eclipse	Eugenia Burch	Hurstbourne	Merry Acrobat	Morris Park.
Produce (1)	6 fur.	Mexican	Hurst Park	Injunction	Brighton Beach.
Produce (2)	6 fur.	Eugenia Burch	Gold Money	Courtmaid	Brighton Beach.
Prospect	6 fur.	Astarita	Hurstbourne	Golden Maxim	Gravesend.
Realization	1⅝ miles.	Maj. Daingerfield	The Rival	Goldsmith	Sheepshead.
Saranac	1⅛ miles.	Hermis	Whiskey King	Cunard	Saratoga.
Saratoga Cup	1¾ miles.	Advance Guard	Wyeth	Andy Williams	Saratoga.
Saratoga Handicap	1 3-16 miles	Francesco	Herbert	Articulate	Saratoga.
Saratoga Special	5½ fur.	Irish Lad	Dazzling	Blue Ribbon	Saratoga.
Special (1)	1¼ miles	Hermis	Articulate	Gunfire	Gravesend.
Special (2)	1½ miles.	Blues	Sombrero	Advance Guard	Gravesend.
Spinaway	5½ fur.	Duster	Astarita	Judith Campbell	Saratoga.
Suburban	1¼ miles.	Gold Heels	Pentecost	Blues	Sheepshead.
Tennessee Derby	1⅛ miles	Abe Frank	Lou Woods	Buccleuth	Memphis.
Tidal	1⅛ miles.	Maj. Daingerfield	Goldsmith	Dixieline	Sheepshead.
Toboggan Handicap	Eclipse	Old England	Arsenal	Cervera	Morris Park.
Travers	1⅛ miles.	Hermis	Gold Cure	Cunard	Saratoga.
Tremont	6 fur.	Artvis	Whitechapel	Fire Eater	Gravesend.
Twentieth Century	1 3-16 miles.	Scintillant	Jiminez	Scarlet Lily	Harlem.
Twin City	1¼ miles.	Gunfire	Blues	Hyphen	Sheepshead.
United States Hotel	5½ fur.	Skilful	Athel	Chas. Elwood	Saratoga.
Western Produce	5 fur.	Maxnic	Sylvia Thorne	Vinetides	Oakland.
Wheeler Handicap	1¼ miles.	Flying Torpedo	Lucien Appleby	Wild Pirate	Wash Park.
Willow	5½ fur.	Astarita	Molly Brant	Eugenia Burch	Gravesend.
Withers	1 mile.	Compute	Old England	Igniter	Morris Park.
Woodlawn Vase	2¼ miles.	Advance Guard	Wyeth	Blues	Morris Park.
Young Handicap	1 3-16 miles.	Argregor	Scarlet Lily	Hunter Raine	Wash. Park.

George Odom.

Arthur Redfern.

Lucien Lyne.

STAKE WINNERS OF THE PAST.

The following is the official list of first, second and third horses in some of the important stake events since 1884.

AMERICAN DERBY, FOR 3-YEAR-OLDS.

1½ Miles. Run at Washington Park, Chicago, Ill.

Year.	Horses.	No. of starters.	Time.	Value to winner.
1884	Modesty, Kosciusko, Bob Cook	12	2:42¾	$10,700
1885	Volante, Favor, Troubadour	8	2:49½	9,570
1886	Silver Cloud, Blue Wing, Sir Joseph	10	2:37¼	8,160
1887	C. H. Todd, Miss Ford, Wary	14	2:36½	13,690
1888	Emp. of Norfolk, Falcon, Los Angeles	7	2:40½	14,340
1889	Spokane, Sorrento, Retrieve	7	2:41¼	15,440
1890	Uncle Bob, Santiago, Ben Kingsbury	7	2:55¾	15,260
1891	Strathmeath, Poet Scout, Kingsman	10	2:49¼	18,610
1892	Carlsbad, Zaldivar, Cicero	10	3:04¼	16,930
1893	Boundless, St. Leonards, Clifford	15	2:36	$19,500
1894	Rey El Santa Anita, Senator Grady, Despot	9	2:36	19,750
1895	Meeting discontinued.			
1898	Pink Coat, Warrenton, Isabey	8	2:42¾	9,225
1899	Meeting discontinued.			
1900	Sidney Lucas, James, Lieut. Gibson	6	2:40½	9,425
1901	Robt. Waddell, Terminus, The Parader	10	2:33 4-5	19,275
1902	Wyeth, Lucien Appleby, Aladdin	12	2:40 1-5	19,875

BROOKLYN HANDICAP.

1¼ Miles. Run at Gravesend, L. I.

Year.	Horses.	No. of starters.	Time.	Value to winner.
1887	Dry Monopole, Blue Wing, Hidalgo	17	2:07	$5,850
1888	The Bard, Hanover, Exile	11	2:13	6,925
1889	Exile, Port Royal, Terra Cotta	7	2:07½	6,900
1890	Castaway II., Badge, Eric	9	2:10	6,900
1891	Tenny, Port Royal, Tea Tray	21	2:10	14,800
1892	Judge Morrow, Pessara, Russell	12	2:08¾	$17,750
1893	Diablo, Lamplighter, Leonawell	13	2:09	17,500
1894	Dr Rice, Henry of Navarre, Sir Walter	14	2:07¼	17,750
1895	Hornpipe, Lazzarone, Sir Walter	12	2:11⅛	7,750

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BROOKLYN HANDICAP.—Continued.

Year.	Horses.	No of starters.	Time.	Value to winner.
1896..	Sir Walter, Clifford, St. Maxim	8	2:08⅛	$7,750
1897..	Howard Mann, Lake Shore Volley	11	2:09¾	7,750
1898..	Ornament, Ben Holliday, Sly Fox	8	2:10	7,800
1899..	Nanister, Lucky Bob, Filigrane	16	2:06 1-5	$7,800
1900..	Kinley Mac, Raffaello, Herbert	9	2:10	7,800
1901..	Conroy, Herbert, Standing...	9	2:09	7,800
1902..	Reina, Advance Guard, Pentecost	14	2:07	7,800

FUTURITY, FOR 2-YEAR-OLDS.

Full Course. Run at Sheepshead Bay, C. I.

Year.	Horses.	No. of starters.	Time.	Value to winner.
1888..	Proctor Knott, Salvator, Galen	14	1:15 1-6	$40,900
1889..	Chaos, St. Carlo, Sinaloa II.	23	1:16 4-5	54,550
1890..	Potomac, Masher, Strathmeath	15	1:14 1-5	67,675
1891..	His Highness, Yorkville Belle, Dagonet	21	1:15 1-5	61,675
1892..	Morello, Lady Violet, St. Leonards	17	1:12 1-5	40,450
1893..	Domino, Galilee, Dobbins...	20	1:12 4-5	49,350
1894..	Butterflies, Brandywine, Agitator	17	1:11	48,710
1895..	Requital, Cresceudo, Silver II.	20	1:11 2-5	$53,190
1896..	Ogden, Ornament, Roderman.	10	1:10	$43,790
1897..	L'Alouette, Lydian, Uriel....	18	1:11	34,290
1898..	Martimas, High Degree, Mr. Clay	23	1:12 2-5	36,310
1899..	Charcornac, Brigadier, Windmere	20	1:10 2-5	30,630
1900..	Ballyhoo Bey, Olympian, T. Atkins	12	1:10	33,580
1901..	Yankee, Lux Casta, Barron..	19	1:09 1-5	36,850
1902*.	Savable, Lord of the Vale Dazzling	24	1:14	44,550

* New course.

SUBURBAN, FOR ALL AGES.

1¼ Miles. Run at Sheepshead Bay, C. I.

Year.	Horses.	No. of starters.	Time.	Value to winner.
1884..	Gen. Monroe, War Eagle, Jack of Hearts	20	2:11¾	$4,945
1885..	Pontiac (imp.), Richmond, Rataplan	15	2:09½	5,855
1886..	Troubadour, Richmond, Savanac	20	2:12¼	5,697
1887..	Eurus, Oriflame, Wickham....	20	2:12	6,065
1888..	Elkwood, Terra Cotta, Firenze	9	2:07½	6,812
1889..	Raceland, Terra Cotta, Gorgo.	9	2:09 4-5	6,900
1890..	Salvator, Cassius, Tenny.....	9	2:06 4-5	6,900
1891..	Loantaka, Major Domo, Cassius	10	2:07	9,900
1892..	Montana, Major Domo, Lamplighter	11	2:07 2-5	17,750
1893..	Lowlander (small imp.), Terrifyer, Lamplighter	9	2:06 3-5	$17,750
1894..	Ramapo, Banquet, Sport.....	12	2:06 1-5	12,070
1895..	Lazzarone, Sir Walter, Song and Dance	6	2:07 4-5	4,730
1896..	Henry of Navarre, The Commoner, Clifford	7	2:07	5,850
1897..	B. Brush, The Winner, Haboc	9	2:07 1-5	5,850
1898..	Tillo, Semper Ego, Ogden...	11	2:08 1-5	6,800
1899..	Imp, Bannockb'rn, Warringt'n	13	2:08 2-5	6,800
1900..	Kinley Mac, Ethelbert, Gulden	10	2:06 4-5	6,800
1901..	Alcedo, Watercure, Toddy...	11	2:09 3-5	7,800
1902..	Gold Heels, Pentecost, Blues.	11	2:05 1-5	7,800

GREATEST WINNERS OF THE AMERICAN TURF.

Horse.	Amt. won.	Starts.	First.	Second.	Third.
Domino	$203,300	25	19	2	1
Kingston	142,592	138	89	33	12
Sir Walter	124,695	92	36	18	17
Raceland	121,920	129	70	26	16
Hanover	121,732	50	32	13	3
Salvator	120,120	19	16	1	1
Miss Woodford	118,970	48	37	7	2
Potomac	118,660	20	11	4	2
Strathmeath	117,662	133	58	34	19
Banquet	117,340	155	62	32	24
Tammany	117,055	14	9	1	1
Firenzi	116,156	78	47	20	6
His Highness	115,622	22	13	5	....
Dobbins	114,371	42	21	11	5
Tournament	109,007	44	12	9	4
Los Angeles	97,011	108	47	23	13
Yo Tambien	93,288	71	42	11	9
Lamplighter	90,415	66	29	14	10
Tenny	90,240	65	25	16	12
Ornament	89,906	34	20	8	2
Yorkville Belle	88,715	38	21	6	4
Jean Beraud	88,487	17	10	2	....
Requital	87,223	16	10	3	1
The Bard	84,440	47	27	9	4
Morello	83,810	81	24	2	8
Russell	$83,192	74	20	18	10
Parole	82,815	127	59	24	15
Proctor Knott	82,232	26	11	6	4
Longstreet	81,365	71	36	14	6
Judge Morrow	78,344	140	39	27	29
Volante	75,320	86	36	29	12
Diablo	74,588	116	33	34	22
Badge	74,585	165	68	48	25
Emp. of Norfolk	73,730	29	21	2	4
Ethelbert	72,330	40	20	13	3
Reckon	71,825	114	37	32	22
Eurus	71,363	114	28	33	22
Henry of Navarre	71,060	42	29	8	3
Hindoo	70,880	35	30	3	2
Chaos	69,945	25	6	4	2
Planet	69,700	31	27	4	....
Imp	68,319	158	60	33	27
Ramapo	67,980	55	54	12	10
Ben Brush	67,307	40	25	5	5
Wanda	66,125	24	12	8	....
Peytonia	66,000	5	3	2	....
Clifford	65,951	62	42	10	8
Geo Kinney	63,875	38	25	9	2
Don Alonzo	63,752	78	35	21	8
Hamburg	62,453	21	16	3	2

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RUNNING RECORDS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Distance.	Time.	Course and conditions.	Name of horse, age and weight.	Date.	Track.
1-4 mile	0:21 1-4		Bob Wade, 4	Aug. 20, 1890	Butte, Mont.
3-8 mile	0:34		Red S., a., 122	July 23, 1896	Butte, Mont.
3-8 mile	0:34		Fashion, 4	Aug. 15, 189	Lampassas, Tex.
1-2 mile	0:46	Straightaway	Geraldine, 4, 122	Aug. 30, 1889	Morris Park,
1-2 mile	0:46 1-2	Circular	Bessie Macklin, 2, 100	Oct. 3, 1899	Dallas, Tex.
4 1-2 furlongs	0:52	Straightaway	Handpress, 2, 100	May 26, 1897	Morris Park.
4 1-2 furlongs	0:53	Circular	Meadows, 6, 103	Mar. 28, 1895	Alexandria Island, Va
5-8 mile	0:56 3-4	Straightaway	Maid Marian, 4, 111	Oct. 9, 1891	Morris Park.
5-8 mile	0:59	Circular	Geo. F. Smith, 4, 100	Mar. 7, 1895	California J. C.
5 1-2 furlongs	1:02 1-2	Straightaway	Plater, 2, 107	Oct. 21, 1902	Morris Park.
5 1-2 furlongs	1:06	Circular	Howard, 4, 118	Oct. 26, 1895	Los Angeles.
5 1-2 furlongs	1:06	Circular	Gold Or, 3, 102	Oct. 12, 1900	K. P., St. Louis.
5 1-2 furlongs	1:06	Circular	Snark, 2, 103	Oct. 22, 1900	Empire City J. C.
5 1-2 furlongs	1:06	Circular	Sad Sam, 2, 105	Dec. 5, 1900	California J. C.
5 1-2 furlongs	1:06	Circular	Duelist, 2, 99	Oct. 4, 1900	K. P., St. Louis.
Futurity (170 feet short of 6 furlongs)	1:08	Straightaway	Kingston, a., 139	June 22, 1891	Sheepshead.
3-4 mile	1:08 3-4	Straightaway	Firearm, 4, 120	Oct. 3, 1899	Morris Park.
3-4 mile	1:12	Circular	Bummer, 4, 80	Oct. 17, 1900	K. P., St. Louis.
3-4 mile	1:12	Circular	Lux Casta, 3, 111	July 23, 1902	Brighton Beach.
6 1-2 furlongs	1:18 4-5	Circular	McChesney, 2, 105	Oct. 2, 1901	Harlem, Chicago.
7-8 mile	1:23 1-2	Straightaway	Bella B., 5, 103	July 8, 1899	Monmouth Park.
7-8 mile	1:25	Circular	The Musketeer, 4, 108	Aug. 18, 1902	Saratoga.
7 1-2 furlongs	1:32 1-4	Circular	Dubois, 5, 105	Feb. 21, 1899	Oakland.
1 mile	1:35 1-2	Straightaway (against time)	Salvator, 4, 110	Aug. 28, 1890	Monmouth Park.
1 mile	1:37 1-4	Straightaway	Kildeer, 4, 91	Aug. 13, 1892	Monmouth Park.
1 mile	1:37 4-5	Circular	Brigadier, 4, 112	June 22, 190	Sheepshead Bay.
1 mile and 20 yards	1:40	Circular	Maid Marian, 4, 106	July 19, 1893	Wash. Park, Chicago.
1 mile and 20 yards	1:40	Circular	Macy, 4, 107	July 2, 189	Wash. Park, Chicago.
1 mile and 50 yards	1:42 1-2	Circular	Fleronso, 3, 93	July 6, 189	Wash. Park, Chicago.
1 mile and 50 yards	1:42 1-2	Circular	John Bright, 4, 122	May 15, 1900	Louisville.
1 mile and 70 yards	1:42 3-5	Circular	Jiminez, 3, 101	Sept. 5, 1901	Harlem, Chicago.
1 1-16 miles	1:44 4-5	Circular	Hyphen, 3, 102	July 23, 1902	Brighton Beach.
1 1-8 miles	1:51	Circular	Bonnibert, 4, 120	July 30, 1902	Brighton Beach.
1 3-16 miles	1:57 2-5	Circular	Scintillant II., 6, 109	Sept. 1, 1902	Harlem, Chicago.
1 1-4 miles	2:03 3-4	Straightaway	Banquet, 3, 108	July 17, 1890	Monmouth Park.
1 1-4 miles	2:03 4-5	Circular	Gold Heels, 4, 126	July 5, 1902	Brighton Beach.
1 5-16 miles	2:14 1-4	Circular	Sir John, 4, 116	June 9, 1891	Morris Park.
1 1-2 miles	2:20 1-4	Circular	Goodrich, 3, 102	July 16, 1898	Wash. Park, Chicago.
1 5-8 miles	2:47 3-5	Circular	Maj. Daingerfield, 3, 123	July 4, 1902	Sheepshead Bay.
1 3-4 miles	2:58 2-5	Circular	Latson, 6, 95	Oct. 19, 1901	Morris Park.
2 miles	3:26 1-2	Circular	Judge Denny, 5, 105	Feb. 12, 1898	California J. C.
2 1-4 miles	3:49 1-5	Circular	Ethelbert, 4, 124	Aug. 4, 1900	Brighton Beach.
2 1-2 miles	4:24 1-2	Circular	Kyrat, 3, 88	Nov. 18, 1899	Newport, Ky.
2 3-4 miles	4:58 3-4	Circular	Hubbard, 4, 107	Aug. 9, 1873	Saratoga.
3 miles	5:24	Circular	Drake Carter, 4, 115	Sept. 6, 1881	Sheepshead.
4 miles	7:11	Circular (against time)	Lucretia Borgia, 4, 85	May 20, 1897	Oakland.
4 miles	7:16 1-2	Circular	The Bachelor, a., 113	Feb. 22, 1899	Oakland.

THE ENGLISH DERBY.

Year	Winner.	Owner.	Sire of Winner.	Second Horse.	Time.	Starters.
1867	Hermit	Mr. H. Chaplin	Newminster	Marksman	2:52	30
1868	Blue Gown	Sir J. Hawley	Beadsman	King Alfred	2:43 1-2	18
1869	Pretender	Mr. J. Johnstone	Adventurer	Pero Gomez	2:52 1-2	22
1870	Kingcraft	Lord Falmouth	King Tom	Palmerston	2:45	15
1871	Favonius	Baron Rothschild	Parmesan	*Albert Victor	2:50	17
				*King of Forest		
1872	Cremorne	Mr. Saville	Parmesan	Poll Mell	2:45 1-2	23
1873	Doncaster	Mr. Merry	Stockwell	*Gang Forward	2:50	12
				*Kaiser		
1874	George Frederick	Mr. Cartwright	Marsyas	Couronne de Fer	2:46	20
1875	Galopin	Prince Batthyany	Vedette	Claremont	2:48	18
1876	Kisber	Mr. A. Baltazzi	Buccaneer	Forerunner	2:44	15
1877	Silvio	Lord Falmouth	Blair Athol	Glen Arthur	2:50	17
1878	Sefton	Mr. Crawfurds	Speculum	Insulaire	2:56	22
1879	Sir Bevys	Mr. Acton	Favonius	Pidmlebearer	3:02	23
1880	Bend Or	Duke of Westminster	Doncaster	Robert the Devil	2:46	19
1881	Iroquois	Mr. P. Lorillard	Leamington	Petegrine	2:50	15
1882	Shotover	Duke of Westminster	Hermit	Quicklime	2:45 3-5	11
1883	St. Blaise	Sir F. Johnstone	Hermit	Highland Chief	2:48 2-5	17
1884	*St. Gatien	Mr. J. Hammond	Rotherhill or Rover		2:46 1-5	15
	*Harvester	Sir J. Willoughby	Sterling			
1885	Melton	Lord Hastings	Master Kildare	Paradox	2:44 1-5	12
1886	Ormonde	Duke of Westminster	Bend Or	The Bard	2:45 3-5	9
1887	Merry Hampton	Mr. Abington	Hampton	The Baron	2:43	11
1888	Ayrshire	Duke of Portland	Hampton	Crowberry	2:42 1-5	9
1889	Donovan	Duke of Portland	Galopin	Miguel	2:44 3-5	13
1890	Sainfoin	Sir James Miller	Springfield	L. Nord	2:49 1-4	8
1891	Common	Sir F. Johnstone	Isonomy	Gaurmeur	2:56 4-5	11
1892	Sir Hugo	Lord Bradford	Wisdom	La Fleche	2:41	13
1893	Isinglass	Mr. W. H. McCalmont	Isonomy	Bay Ronald	2:48	1
1894	Ladas	Lord Rosebery	Hampton	Matchbox	2:45 4-5	7
1895	Sir Visto	Lord Rosebery	Barcaldine	Curzon	2:47 2-5	15
1896	Persimmon	Prince of Wales	St. Simon	Saint Frusquin	2:42	11
1897	Galtee More	Mr. J. Gubbins	Kendal	Velasquez	2:44	11
1898	Jeddah	Mr. J. W. Larnach	Jannissary	Butt	2:47	18
1899	Flying Fox	Duke of Westminster	Orme	Domocles	2:42 4-5	12
1900	Diamond Jubilee	Prince of Wales	St. Simon	Simon Dale	2:42	14
1901	Volodyovski	Mr. W. C. Whitney	Florizel II.	William the Third	2:36 4-5	25
1902	Ard Patrick	Mr. J. Gubbins	St. Florian	Rising Glass	2:42 1-4	18

*Dead heat.

The English Derby is considered the most important stake event in the world, although the value, about $30,000, does not compare with many other stake races. It is run at Epsom Downs, 14 miles from London, and over a course of 1 mile, 4 furlongs and 29 yards.

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SCALE OF WEIGHTS.—ADOPTED BY THE JOCKEY CLUB.

MARCH AND APRIL.

Distance.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years	6 Yr. up.
½ mile..	84	114	126	127	127
¾ mile..	84	116	133	135	135
1 mile..	..	107	126	130	130
1½ miles.	..	105	126	131	131
2 miles.	..	100	124	130	130
3 miles.	..	93	120	128	130

MAY.

Distance.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Yr. up.
½ mile..	86	115	126	126	126
¾ mile..	88	118	133	134	134
1 mile..	..	109	126	129	129
1½ miles.	..	107	126	130	130
2 miles.	..	103	124	129	129
3 miles.	..	96	120	127	128

JUNE.

Distance.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Yr. up.
½ mile..	91	117	126	126	126
¾ mile..	91	120	133	133	133
1 mile..	..	111	126	128	128
1½ miles.	..	109	126	129	129
2 miles.	..	104	124	128	128
3 miles.	..	97	120	126	127

JULY.

Distance.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Yr. up.
½ mile..	93	119	126	126	126
¾ mile..	95	122	133	133	133
1 mile..	..	114	126	128	128
1½ miles.	..	111	126	128	128
2 miles.	..	106	124	127	127
3 miles.	..	99	120	125	125

AUGUST.

Distance.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Yr. up.
½ mile..	98	121	126	126	126
¾ mile..	98	124	133	133	133
1 mile..	..	116	126	126	126
1½ miles.	..	113	126	127	127
2 miles.	..	109	124	126	126
3 miles.	..	101	120	125	125

SEPTEMBER.

Distance.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Yr. up.
½ mile..	102	122	126	126	126
¾ mile..	103	126	133	133	133
1 mile..	89	117	126	126	126
1½ miles.	84	115	126	126	126
2 miles.	84	110	124	125	125
3 miles.	..	103	120	124	124

OCTOBER.

Distance.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years	6 Yr. up.
½ mile..	105	123	126	126	126
¾ mile..	105	128	133	133	133
1 mile..	91	118	126	126	126
1½ miles.	88	117	126	126	126
2 miles.	86	111	124	124	124
3 miles.	..	105	120	123	123

NOVEMBER.

Distance.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years	6 Yr. up.
½ mile..	105	123	126	126	126
¾ mile..	105	128	133	133	133
1 mile..	91	118	126	126	126
1½ miles.	88	117	126	126	126
2 miles.	86	111	124	124	124
3 miles.	..	105	120	123	123

In races of intermediate lengths the weights for the shorter distance shall be carried.

In races exclusively for three-year-olds or for four-year-olds, the weight shall be 126 lbs., and for two-years-olds, 122 lbs.

Except in handicaps, and in races where the conditions expressly state to the contrary, fillies two years old shall be allowed 3 lbs. and mares three years old and upward shall be allowed 5 lbs. before the 1st of September and 3 lbs. afterward. Geldings shall be allowed 3 lbs.

Welter weights shall be 28 lbs. added to the weight for age.

In heavy handicaps the top weight shall not be less than 140 lbs.

In all handicaps the top weight shall not be less than 126 lbs.

WESTERN SCALE OF WEIGHTS.

JANUARY.

Distance.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years	6 Yr. up.
½ mile..	74	104	116	120	120
¾ mile..	74	104	119	122	122
1 mile..	74	104	119	124	124
1½ miles.	..	104	120	124	125
2 miles.	..	99	119	125	126
2½ miles.	..	98	119	126	127
3 miles.	..	94	118	125	127

FEBRUARY.

Distance.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years	6 Yr. up.
½ mile..	77	106	117	121	121
¾ mile..	77	107	119	122	122
1 mile..	77	104	119	124	124
1½ miles.	..	104	120	124	125
2 miles.	..	99	119	125	126
2½ miles.	..	98	119	126	127
3 miles.	..	97	119	126	128

MARCH.

Distance.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years	6 Yr. up.
½ mile..	80	107	119	123	123
¾ mile..	79	109	120	123	123
1 mile..	78	106	120	124	124
1½ miles.	..	104	120	125	126
2 miles.	..	100	120	126	127
2½ miles.	..	99	120	127	128
3 miles.	..	98	120	127	129

APRIL.

Distance.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years	6 Yr. up.
½ mile..	82	109	121	124	124
¾ mile..	80	110	121	124	124
1 mile..	79	106	121	125	125
1½ miles.	..	104	121	126	127
2 miles.	..	101	121	127	128
2½ miles.	..	100	121	128	129
3 miles.	..	99	121	128	130

MAY.

Distance.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years	6 Yr. up.
½ mile..	84	110	122	125	125
¾ mile..	80	110	123	124	124
1 mile..	79	106	122	126	126
1½ miles.	..	104	122	127	128
2 miles.	..	102	122	128	129
2½ miles.	..	101	122	129	130
3 miles.	..	100	122	130	131

JUNE

Distance.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years	6 Yr. up.
½ mile..	80	111	122	124	124
¾ mile..	81	111	122	124	124
1 mile..	79	107	122	126	126
1½ miles.	..	105	122	126	127
2 miles.	..	103	122	127	128
2½ miles.	..	102	122	128	129
3 miles.	..	101	122	129	130

JULY.

Distance.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years	6 Yr. up.
½ mile..	89	113	122	122	122
¾ mile..	84	113	122	124	124
1 mile..	79	109	122	124	124
1½ miles.	..	107	122	125	126
2 miles.	..	105	122	126	127
2½ miles.	..	104	122	127	128
3 miles.	..	103	122	128	129

AUGUST.

Distance.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Yr. up.
½ mile..	93	115	122	122	122
¾ mile..	88	115	122	122	122
1 mile..	81	111	122	124	124
1½ miles.	..	109	122	124	125
2 miles.	..	107	122	125	126
2½ miles.	..	106	122	126	127
3 miles.	..	105	122	127	128

SEPTEMBER.

Distance.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years	6 Yr. up.
½ mile..	96	116	122	122	122
¾ mile..	91	116	122	122	122
1 mile..	85	112	122	122	122
1½ miles.	79	110	122	124	124
2 miles.	..	108	122	124	125
2½ miles.	..	107	122	125	126
3 miles.	..	106	122	126	127

OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, DECEMBER.

Distance.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years	6 Yr. up.
½ mile..	99	117	122	122	122
¾ mile..	94	117	122	122	122
1 mile..	87	113	122	122	122
1½ miles.	82	111	122	124	124
2 miles.	79	109	122	124	124
2½ miles.	..	108	122	124	125
3 miles.	..	107	122	125	126

In races of intermediate lengths, the weights for the shorter distance are to be carried.

In races exclusively for two or four year olds the weight shall be.....122 lbs.

Except in handicaps and races where the weights are fixed absolutely in the conditions.

2-year-old fillies and all geldings shall be allowed..... 3 lbs.

3 " " and upward, before September 1st, allowed..... 5 "

3 " " " " after " " ..... 3 "

In the absence of special conditions, welter, steeplechase and hurdle race weights are 28 lbs. added to weight for age.

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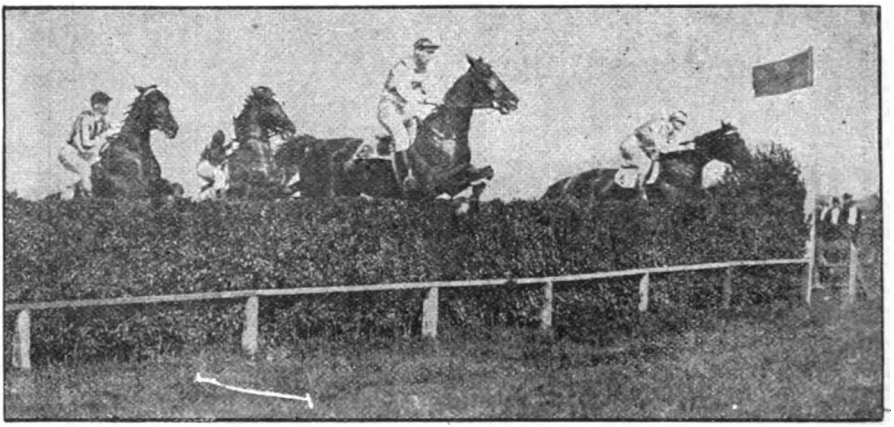
STEEPLECHASING IN 1902.

During the year great strides were made by the National Hunt and Steeplechase Association in the improvement of the branch of the sport of which it has assumed charge. A few years ago jumping races were scorned by the majority of the racing public, and with good reason. The horsemen, too, were inclined to view them with disfavor, but now they have been won over again. Some of the most prominent stables in the country to-day boast of a few horses given over to the hurdles or the field.

Best of the many features that have been developed with the return to favor of cross-country racing is the number of really clever horsemen from the gentlemen rider division who have shown a disposition to try their hands in public contests. Mr. Page, Mr. Clark, Mr. Holland, Mr. Harris, Mr. Holloway and Mr. Hayes have carried off the honors in the East, but they are only a few of many. In one race two gentlemen came from Canada to ride.



Taking the Jump.

Much of the improvement in this class of racing has been due to the fact that the old idea of turning over to the jumps only those horses that are useless for the flat, has been abandoned. Big prices are now paid for young horses that are sound, solely with the idea of schooling them for the field. Another very promising development is the offering of purses at the State fairs for the jumpers. This has been done with the idea of developing the game among the farmers.

Among those chiefly responsible for restoring to favor this class of sport are Mr. Thomas Hitchcock, Mr. J. G. Follansbee, Mr. H S. Page, Mr. F. Ambrose Clark, Mr. Harry S. Smith, Mr. F. R. Hitchcock, Mr. J. E. Widener, Mr. Chamblet and many others. The National Hunt and Steeplechase Association has also received hearty co-operation from the Canadian Hunt Association, and this has been of great value to them in their efforts in purification.

PRINCIPAL STEEPLECHASE EVENTS OF 1902.

Events.	Distance.	Winner.	Second place.	Third.	Track.
Ballston Cup	2½ miles.	Burrough	Self Protection	Rockstorm	Saratoga.
Champion	3½ do	Self-Protection	Inspector Stevens	Adjidaumo	Morris Park.
Corinthian	2½ do	Tip Gallant	Hark Forward	Adjidaumo	Morris Park.
Grand Annual	2½ do	Filon d'Or	Fulminate	Adjidaumo	Brookline.
Grand National	2½ do	Geo. W. Jenkins	Bullingdon	Miss Mitchell	Morris Park.
Greater New York	2½ do	Miss Mitchell	Rowdy	Perion	Gravesend.
Hempstead Cup	2½ do	Self-Protection	Hark Forward	Gypsie	Sheepshead.
Hunters'	2½ do	Headland	Champion	Montrip	Bennings.
Inaugural	Short c.	Rowdy	Foolhardy	Sallnat	Sheepshead.
Independence	2½ miles.	Geo. W. Jenkins	Rowdy	Somerset	Sheepshead.
International	2 do	Jim Megibbon	Bullingdon	Miss Mitchell	Morris Park.
Meadowbrook Hunt	2½ do	Somerset	Self-Pro ection	Borough	Morris Park.
National Hunt	2½ do	Champion	Borough	Headland	Brookline.
New York	2 do	Fulminate	Jim Megibbon	Plato	Morris Park.
Prince of Wales	2½ do	Higbie	St. Sulpice	Wellington	Toronto.
Punchestown	2½ do	Miss Mitchell	Rising Sun	Eophone	Brighton Beach.
Rockaway Cup	2½ do	Borough	Self-Protection	Hark Forward	Sheepshead.
Shillelah, The	2½ do	Clasher	Rising Sun	Rowdy	Saratoga.
Stirrup Cup	2½ do	Jim Megibbon	Inspector Stevens	Higbie	Sheepshead.
Thorncliffe	2 do	Higbie	Athol	St. Sulpice	Toronto.
Westbury	2½ do	Self-Protection	Fulminate	Scotch Bush	Sheepshead.

TABLE OF PERCENTAGES.

The following are the percentages used by bookmakers:

	Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent
1 to 10 is	91	9 to 10 is	53	13 to 5 is	28	8 to 1 is	11
1 to 9 is	90	1 to 1 is	50	14 to 5 is	26	9 to 1 is	10
1 to 8 is	89	11 to 10 is	48	3 to 1 is	25	10 to 1 is	9
1 to 7 is	87	6 to 5 is	45	16 to 5 is	24	12 to 1 is	8
1 to 6 is	86	13 to 10 is	43	17 to 5 is	23	15 to 1 is	6
1 to 5 is	83	7 to 5 is	42	3½ to 1 is	22	20 to 1 is	5
1 to 4 is	80	15 to 10 is	40	18 to 5 is	21	25 to 1 is	4
1 to 3 is	75	8 to 5 is	38	4 to 1 is	20	30 to 1 is	3
2 to 5 is	71	17 to 10 is	37	4½ to 1 is	18	40 to 1 is	2½
1 to 2 is	67	9 to 5 is	36	5 to 1 is	17	50 to 1 is	2
3 to 5 is	62	2 to 1 is	33	5½ to 1 is	15	100 to 1 is	1
7 to 10 is	59	11 to 5 is	31	6 to 1 is	14		
4 to 5 is	56	2½ to 1 is	29	7 to 1 is	12		

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HARNESS RACING, 1902.

By FRANK WALKER, Official Starter on the Grand Circuit.

The light harness racing season of 1902 will go down in history as one of the most successful of the National Trotting Association. Increased interest in the sport was manifested in all sections of the country and particularly in the East, where trotting has heretofore had small claim on the public.

The Grand Circuit meetings were successful, and nearly all of the associations prospered. More than $400,000 in purses and stakes was offered by the twelve Grand Circuit tracks, and an additional $150,000 was divided between the Lexington and Memphis meetings, which are not in the Grand Circuit. The sport furnished throughout was exceedingly high class and the season saw the wiping out of several long-standing records. The world's trotting record for one mile, 2:02¼, made by Cresceus in 1901, withstood the attacks of the champion, who made several unsuccessful attempts to reduce his present record. The best the champion could do was 2:04, but he redeemed himself by trotting two miles in the wonderful time of 4:17, reducing the best previous time by 11 seconds. When the season opened, the record stood at 4:32, but Onward Silver brought the figures down to 4:28¼ before Cresceus made his attempt. Cresceus trotted the first mile in 2:10½ and made the second mile in 2:06½, an average of 2:08½ to the mile. Another trotter that covered himself with glory by his remarkable speed performances was Major Delmar, who trotted the fastest mile of the season in a race, 2:05½, a new world's record for five-year-old trotters, and established new figures for 1⅛ miles of 2:22½, and ½ mile of 1:01.

The largest stake contested for in a special match race in trotting turf history was decided at Hartford Conn., when E. E. Smathers's Lord Derby and Thomas Lawson's Boralma raced for a stake of $50,000. The match was for $20,000 a side and the winner's share of the gate receipts amounted to $10,000. The match was made by The American, and the forfeits amounting to $40,000 were deposited with the sporting editor of The American. Lord Derby was the winner in three heats. The match was rather a disappointment, owing to an injury to Boralma, which necessitated his withdrawal after the third heat. Boralma won the first heat and the second and third were captured by Lord Derby.

Dan Patch was easily king of the pacers. He equalled the world's record for one mile, of 1:59¼, made by Star Pointer in 1897. Dan Patch is the second harness horse to get inside the two-minute mark. Prince

Cresceus.

Alert came very near the goal when he paced a mile in 2:00 flat, thus reducing the gelding record held by himself. Prince Alert established a new world's record for ½ mile when he paced the distance in 0:57¾.

Direct Hal and Prince Direct established a new world's record for pacing teams, 2:05½, lowering the record of 2:08, made by John R. Gentry and Robert J., in 1897.

One interesting feature of the light harness racing last season was the appearance of many prominent amateur drivers in wagon races. The honors easily went to E. E. Smathers's Lord Derby. Lord Derby trotted the fastest mile to wagon in a race for the year, 2:05¼, and won the fastest two and three heat races, besides capturing a number of handsome trophies.

The Boston Challenge Cup race, decided at Cleveland, Ohio, was won for the third time by John A. McKerron, driven by his owner, Harry Devereaux, one of the best amateur reinsmen in the country. The Monk and Lord Derby were contenders for the honors, but McKerron won in straight heats. The victory gave Mr. Devereaux possession of the cup.

Catherine A. was the champion two-year-old filly of 1902, equalling the world's record of 2:14, made by Jennie T., in 1897.

Direct Hal was without a doubt one of the greatest fast performers of the year. Starting the year without a record, he won 13 straight races, and besides $20,000 in purses and stakes, he established a new record of 2:04¼ for green performers in the pacing division. Susie J. was the fastest five-year-old mare, getting a record of 2.06½. Charles Bedford drove the trotters York Boy and Bemay against time in 2:12¼ at Brooklyn, equalling the best previous record for trotting teams. C. K. G. Billings, known throughout the country as an amateur whip, established a new record when he drove The Monk 1⅛ miles in 2:25¼.

The trotter is fast growing in popularity. The interest taken in the sport around the metropolis is shown by the organization of new clubs composed of some of the most influential men throughout the horse world. The most recent club is the New York Driving Club, of which C. K. G. Billings is president. The promoters or charter members of this club, who have the interest of the sport at heart, purchased the Empire City Track at Yonkers, which is one of the finest racing courses in the country. The Empire City track is also the home of the Empire City Trotting Association, which held its first professional meeting last season. The New York Trotting Association, with its annual meets at Brighton Beach, has also done much to stimulate interest in the sport.

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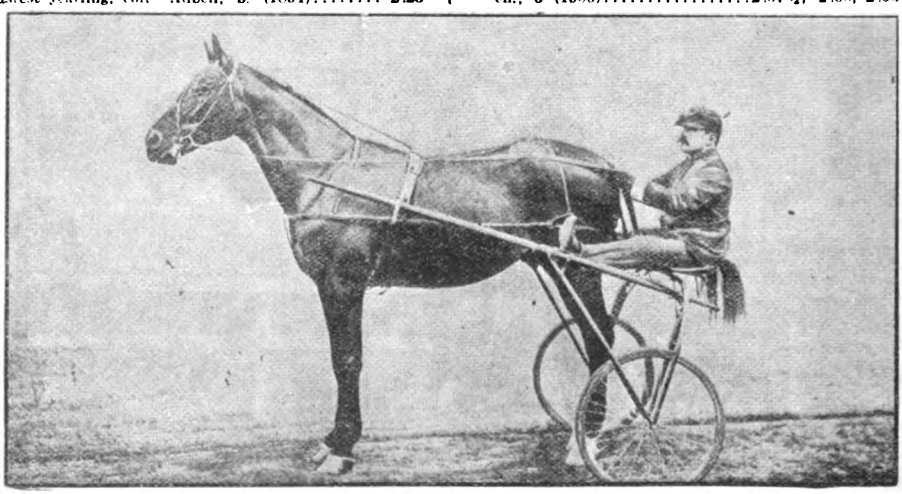
The New York Speedway, where some of the finest horses in the world are driven for road honors, has proved an ideal course for road drivers. More men of wealth and means are fast becoming enthusiasts as owners of fast record trotters, which they can themselves drive at speed in amateur contests and impromptu road brushes.

THE WORLD'S RECORDS.

TROTTING.

One-half mile—Major Delmar, b. g., Oct. 23, 1902, Memphis 1:01
One mile—Cresceus, ch, h., 7 (1901) 2:02¼
One and one-quarter miles—Lily Young (1902) ... 2:44
One and one-eighth miles—Major Delmar, b. g., Oct. 23, 1902, Memphis 2:22½
Two miles—Cresceus, ch. h., 8 (1902); Memphis .. 4:17
Three miles—Nightingale, ch. m., 8 (1893); first mile, 2:22; second mile, 2:19; third mile, 2:14½ 6:55½
Four miles—Senator L., ch. h., 5 (1893) 10:12
Five miles—Bishop Hero, b g., 10 (1893) 12:30¾
Five miles—Zamora (1902) 12:24
Six miles—Longtime, b. g., untraced (1893) 16:00
Ten miles—Pascal, blk, g. (1893) 26:15
Eighteen miles—Bill, ch. g., untraced (1885) .. 58:10
Twenty miles—Capt. McGowan, rn. h,. untraced (1895) 58:25
Thirty miles—Gen Taylor, gr. h., 10 (1857) ... 1:47:59
Fifty miles—Ariel, br. m., untraced (1846) ... 3:55:40½
One hundred miles—Conqueror, b. g., 11 (1853). 8:55:33
Fastest stallion—Cresceus, ch., 7 (1901) 2:02¼
Fastest gelding—The Abbot, b., 7 (1900) 2:03½
Fastest mare—Alix, b., 6 (1894) 2:03¾
Fastest yearling, colt—Adbell, b. (1894) 2:23

Fastest first heat—Cresceus, ch. h., 7 (1901) 2:03¼
Fastest second heat—Cresceus, ch, h., 7 (1901) .. 2:05
Fastest third heat—Alix, b. m., 7 (1894); Directum, blk, c., 4 (1893) 2:05¼
Fastest fourth heat—Beuzetta, ch. f. 4 (1895) ... 2:06¾
Fastest fifth heat—John Nolan, b, g., 4 (1898) .. 2:08
Fastest sixth heat—Countess Eve, b. m., 6 (1897) 2:09¼
Fastest seventh heat—Pat L., b, c., 4 (1896) .. 2:10¾
Fastest eighth heat—Cresceus, ch c., 3 (1897) .. 2:11½
Fastest ninth heat—Alix, b. m., 6 (1893) 2:09¾
Fastest dead heat—Nightingale, ch. m., 9, and Phoebe Wilkes, br. m., 9 (1894); Charley Herr, b. h., 5, and Gayton, b. h., 8 (1900) .. 2:12
Fastest two-heat race—Cresceus, ch. h., 7 (1901). 2:03¼, 2:06¼
Fastest two consecutive heats by two-year-old filly—Katherine A. (1902) 2:14. 2:15½
Fastest three-heat race—Alix, b. m., 6 (1894) 2:06, 2:06¾, 2:05¼
Fastest three-heat race, by a gelding—Azote, b., 8 (1895) 2:09½, 2:05¼, 2:07
Lord Derby, b., 5 (1900) 2:07, 2:07, 2:08
Fastest three-heat race, by a stallion—Cresceus, ch., 6 (1900) 2:07½, 2:06, 2:06



Star Pointer.

TROTTING—IN RACES.

Fastest yearling, filly—Pansy McGregor, b. (1893) 2:23¾
Fastest two-year-old, colt—Arion, b. (1891) 2:10¾
Fastest two-year-old, filly—Janie T., b (1897) ... 2:14
Fastest two-year-old filly—Katherine A. (1902) .. 2:14
Fastest two-year-old, gelding—Endow, b. (1899) .. 2:14
Fastest three-year-old, filly—Fantasy, b. (1893) .. 2:08¾
Fastest three-year-old, colt—Arion, b. (1892) 2:10½
Fastest three-year-old, geiding—Peter Stirling, ch. 1901) 2:11½
Fastest four-year-old, colts—Directum, blk. (1893); John A. McKerron (1902) 2:05¼
Fastest four-year-old, filly—Fantasy, b. (1894) .. 2:00
Fastest four-year-old, geldings—John Nolan, b. (1898); Boralma, ch. (1900) 2:08
Fastest five-year-old, stallions—Ralph Wilkes, ch. (1894); Bingen, br. (1898) 2:06¾
Fastest five-year-old, mare—Susie J 2:06½
Fastest record for five-year-old trotters—Major Delmar (1902) 2:05½
Fastest five-year-old, geldings—Lord Derby, b. (1900); Boralma, ch. (1901) 2:07
Fastest green performer—Lord Derby, b. g. (1900) 2:07
Fastest green mares—Fantasy, b. f., 3 (1893); Elcata, blk. f., 4 (1901) 2:08¾
Fastest green stallion—Rhythmic 2:08
Fastest heat—Cresceus, ch h., 7 (1901) 2:03¼
Fastest heat, mare—Alix, b., 6 (1894) 2:05¼
Fastest race heat by gelding—Major Delmar (1902). 2:05¼
Fastest heat, geldings—Azote, b., 8 (1895); Major Delmar (1902) 2:05½
Fastest heat, yearling—Pansy McGregor, b. f. ('93) 2:05½
Fastest heat, two-year-old—Jupe, b. c. (1896) 2:13¾
Fastest heat, three-year-old—Fantasy, b. f. (1893) 2:08¾
Fastest heat, four-year-old—Directum, blk. c. ('93) 2:05¼
Fastest heat, five-year-old—Susie J 2:06½

Fastest four-heat race—Fantasy, b. m., 6 (1896); (Kentucky Union won third heat 2:09, 2:08¼, 2:07¾, 2:08
Fastest five-heat race—Cresceus, ch. h., 6 (1900); (Charley Herr won first and second heats.. ..... 2:07¼, 2:07¼, 2:07¼, 2:07½, 2:08¾
Fastest six-heat race—Ozanam, br. m. (1902); (Major Delmar won first, Prince of Orange second and third) 2:09½, 2:09¾, 2:07½, 2:08, 2:09, 2:09¾
Fastest seven-heat race—Pat L., b. c., 4 (1896); (Beuzetta won first, Fantasy second and third, William Penn fourth heat) 2:07¾, 2:08¼, 2:10½, 2:09¼, 2:10¾, 2:12, 2:10¾
Fastest eight-heat race—Bouncer, b. f., 4 (1895); (Geneva won first, Altao second and third, and Bertie R. fifth and sixth heats) 2:11¼, 2:11, 2:12, 2:12, 2:13, 2:13½, 2:13¾, 2:14¼
Fastest eight-heat race—Cresceus, ch. c., 3 (1897); (Eagle Flanagan won first and third, The Monk fourth and fifth, and Shadeland Norward second heat) 2:15¼, 2:13¼, 2:12¼, 2:12¼, 2:14¼, 2:12¼, 2:11¼, 2:11¼
Fastest eight-heat race—Nutbearer (1902) (Alice Carr won first heat, Rythmic second heat, Wentworth third heat, Dulce Cor, fourth and sixth heats) ..... 2:09¼, 2:08¾, 2:09¼, 2:08½, 2:10¾, 2:12¾, ... 2:11¾, 2:12
Fastest nine-heat race—Alix, b, m., 5 (1893); (Pixley won sixth and eighth, Nightingale seventh, Lord Clinton fifth, and Hulda second and third heats ..... 2:07¾, 2:10¼, 2:10½, 2:11¾, 2:11¼ 2:09¾, 2:12¾, 2:15¼, 2:09¾

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TROTTING TO WAGON.

One mile—The Abbot, b. g., 7 (1900)..... 2:05½
One mile (amateur driver)—Lord Derby (1902).. 2:05¾
One mile by a stallion—John A. McKerron, b., 5 (1902) 2:06½
Fastest two heats—Lord Derby.....2:05¾, 2:06½
Fastest three heats—Lord Derby (first heat won by The Monk).....2:06¼, 2:06, 2:06
One mile in a race—Lord Derby (New York, 1902) 2:05¾
One mile by a mare in a race—Mabel Onward, b. m., 6 (1901)..... 2:10½
One and one-eighth miles—The Monk (New York, 1902) 2:25½
Two miles—Dexter, br. g., 7 (1865)..... 4:56¼
Three miles—Prince, ch. g. (1857)..... 7:53½
Five miles—Fillmore, ch. g. (1863)..... 13:16
Ten miles—Julia Aldrich, ch. m. (1858)..... 29:04½
Twenty miles—Controller, b. g. (1878)..... 58:57
Fastest two heats—John A. McKerron, b. h., 5 (1900) 2:10, 2:11
Fastest three heats—Hopeful, gr. g., 12 (1878).. .....2:16½, 2:17, 2:17
Fastest four heats, wagon—Lord Derby, b. g. (1902) (Anzella won first heat)..... .....2:06¾, 2:06¾, 2:08¾, 2:09

TROTTING—UNDER SADDLE.

One mile—Great Eastern, b. g., 8 (1877)..... 2:15¾
Two miles—Geo. M. Patchen, b. h., 14 (1863).. 4:56
Three miles—Dutchman, b. g., 11 (1839)..... 7:32½
Four miles—Dutchman, b. g., 8 (1836).....10:51

TROTTING—WITH RUNNING MATE.

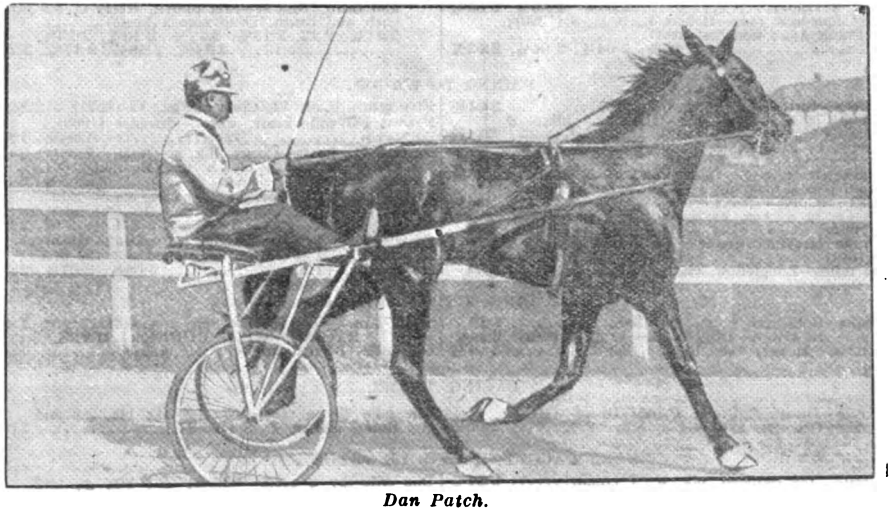
One mile (against time)—Ayres P., ch. g., 6 (1903) 2:03½
One mile (in a race)—Frank, b. g., 7 (1883).... 2:08½

TROTTING—TEAMS.

One mile—Belle Hamlin, br. m., 13, and Honest George, b. g., 7 (1892)..... 2:12¼
York Boy and Bemay (Bk'ln, Oct. 25, 1902).. 2:12¼
One mile (in a race)—Rosecleaf, blk. f., 4, and Sallie Simmons, b. f., 4 (1894)..... 2:15¼

TEAMS—TANDEM.

One mile—Mambrino Sparkle, ch. m., 8, and William H., b. g., 11 (1886)..... 2:32



Dan Patch.

TEAMS—THREE ABREAST.

One mile—Belle Hamlin, br. m., 12; Globe, br. g., 10, and Justina, b. m., 12 (18..)..... 2:14

TEAMS—FOUR-IN-HAND.

One mile—Damiana, ch. m., 9; Bellnut, ch. g., 8; Maud V., ch. m., 9, and Nutspra, ch. f., 4..... 2:30

TROTTING—HALF-MILE TRACK.

One mile—Cresceus, ch. h., 7 (1901)..... 2:09¼
One mile, by a mare—Bush, blk., 11 (1897)..... 2:11¾
One mile, by a gelding—Dandy Jim, gr., 12 (1897) 2:10½
One mile, in a race—Dandy Jim, gr. g., 12 (1897) 2:10¼
One mile—York Boy Bemay (Brooklyn, Oct. 25, 1902) 2:12½
Three heats, in a race—Pat L., b. c., 4 (1896).. .....2:12¾, 2:10½, 2:11¾
One mile (to wagon)—Cresceus, ch. h., 7 (1901). 2:12
One mile, by a team—Lynn Bourbon, br. m., 6, and Bertie Girl, b. m., 8 (1897)..... 2:16¾

PACING.

One mile—Star Pointer, b. h., 8 (1897)..... 1:59¼
Dan Patch, blk. s. (1902)..... 1:59¾
One and one-eighth miles—Carl Wilkes (1902).... 2:20
Two miles—Chehalis, blk. h., 7 (1897); (first mile 2:09, second mile 2:10¼)..... 4:19¼
Three miles—Joe Jefferson, b. h., 12 (1891)..... 7:33¼
Four miles—Joe Jefferson, b. h., 12 (1891)..... 10:10
Five miles—Lady St. Clair, b. m., 12 (1874)....12:54¾
Fastest stallion—Star Pointer, b., 8 (1897)..... 1:59¼
Fastest gelding—Prince Alert, b., 9 (1902)..... 2:00
Fastest mares—Lady of the Manor, ch., 5 (1899); Mazette, b., 6 (1901)..... 2:04½
Fastest yearling, filly—Belle Acton, b. (1892)... 2:20¾
Fastest yearling, colt—Rosedale, b. (1893)..... 2:22
Fastest yearling, gelding—Rollo, gr. (1891)..... 2:28½
Fastest two-year-old, colt—Directly, blk. (1894).. 2:07¾
Fastest two-year-old, filly—Extasy, b. (1898).... 2:10½
Fastest three-year-old, colt—Klatawah, b. (1898) 2:05½
Fastest three-year-old, filly—Little Squaw, blk. (1899) 2:09¼
Fastest three-year-old, geldings — Agitato, b. (1896); King of Diamonds, b. (1896)..... 2:09¼
Fastest four-year-old, colt—Online, b. (1894)... 2:04
Fastest four-year-old, filly—The Maid, b. (1899). 2:05¾
Fastest four-year-old, gelding—W Wood, b. (1892) 2:07
Fastest five-year-old, gelding—Coney, bl. (1900).. 2:02¾
Fastest five-year-old, stallion — Searchlight, br. (1899) 2:03¼
Fastest five-year-old, mare—Lady of the Manor, ch. (1899)..... 2:04¼
Fastest green performer—Direct Hal..... 2:04½
Fastest green gelding—Flying Jib, b., 8 (1892).. 2:05¾
Fastest green mare—Miss Logan, b. (1898)..... 2:07½

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PACING IN RACES.

Fastest one-half mile—Prince Alert, b. g. (Memphis, Oct. 2, 1902) ..... :57¾
Fastest heat, stallion—Star Pointer, b., 8 (1897) 2:00½
Fastest heat, gelding—Prince Alert, b., 8 (1901) 2:00¾
Fastest heat, mares—Lady of the Manor, ch., 5 (1899); Mazette, b., 6 (1901) 2:04¼
Fastest heat, yearling—Belle Acton, b. f. (1892) 2:30¼
Fastest heat, two-year-old—Extasy, b. f. (1898). 2:10½
Fastest heat, three-year-old—Klatawah, b. c. (1898) 2:05½
Fastest heat, four-year-old—Searchlight, br. c. (1898) 2:04½
Fastest heat, five-year-old—Coney, blk. g. (1900). 2:03¾
Fastest six-year-old pacer—Dan Patch (1902).... 1:59¼
Fastest first heats—Star Pointer, b. h. (1897); Coney, blk. g., 6 (1901) 2:02
Fastest second heat—Prince Alert, b. g., 9 (1901) 2:00¾
Fastest third heat—Star Pointer, b. h., 8 (1897) 2:00½
Fastest fourth heat—Robert J., b. g., 8 (1896).. 2:02¾
Fastest fifth heat—The Maid, b. f., 4 (1899).... 2:05¾
Fastest sixth heat—Planet, b. h., 6 (1897)..... 2:06¼
Fastest seventh heat—Sherman Clay, ch. g., 6 (1897) 2:08¼
Fastest dead heat—Robert J., b. g., 8, and John R. Gentry, b. h., 7 (1896) 2:01
Fastest two-heat race—Prince Alert, b. g., 9 (1901) 2:02¼, 2:00¾
Fastest three-heat race—Star Pointer, b. h. (1896) 2:02½, 2:03½, 2:03¾
Fastest three-heat race, by a gelding—Robert J., b. g., 6 (1894).....2:03¾, 2:02½, 2:04¾
Fastest three-heat race, by a mare—Edith W., b., 8 (1901).....2:05¾, 2:05¼, 2:05½
Fastest four-heat race—Robert J., b. g., 8 (1896); (Frank Agan won first heat).....2:03¾, 2:04½, 2:04½, 2:02¾

Fastest five-heat race—Frank Agan, b. g., 6 (1896); (Robert J. won first and second heats).....2:03¼, 2:05, 2:05½, 2:05¼. 2:06
Fastest six-heat race—Planet, b. h., 6 (1897); (Aileen won first, and Frank Bogash second and third heats) .....2:07¼, 2:05¾, 2:04¼, 2:05¼, 2:07¼, Anaconda, b. g., 6 (1898); (Bumps won first and second, Directly third heat).....2:04¼, 2:04¾, 2:05¾, 2:05½, 2:07, 2:06¾
Fastest six heats—Dan R. (1902) (Fred S. Wedgewood won first and third heats, Capt. Sphinx won second) 2:06¼, 2:05¼, 2:06¼, 2:06¼, 2:06¾, 2:06¾
Fastest seven-heat race—The Maid, b. f., 4 (1899); (William Mc. won first, Eyelet second, Ace third and fourth heats).....2:07¼, 2:07¼, 2:05¼, 2:09, 2:05¾, 2:07¾, 2:08¾
Fastest eight-heat race—Direction, blk. h., 8 (1895); (Coleridge won first and second, Paul third, and Ben D. fourth and fifth heats).....2:05¼, 2:06¾, 2:07¼, 2:07½, 2:07½, ...2:08¾, 2:10, 2:11½
Fastest nine-heat race—Dombey, Jr., br. h. (1899); (Belle Colley won first and sixth, Marion G. second and fifth, Maxine fourth and seventh heats) .....2:09¼, 2:10, 2:11¾, 2:11½, 2:13¼, 2:15, ...2:12¾, 2:15½, 2:22¾
Fastest ten-heat race—Kitty R., b. f., 4 (1898); (Miss Maymo won first, The Bishop second and third, Tom Webster fourth, Harry C. seventh and ninth, Ding eighth heats).....2:11½, 2:12, 2:13½, 2:14¼, 2:16¾, 2:13¾, ...2:14¾, 2:16¼, 2:17¾, 2:20

PACING TO WAGON.

One mile—Little Boy, b. g., 8 (1901)..... 2:01½
One mile, by a stallion—Joe Patchen, blk., 8 (1897) 2:04¾
One mile, by a mare, inn race—Edith W., b. m. (Memphis, Oct. 22, 1902) 2:05¾
One mile (in a race)—Coney, blk. g., 5 (1900).. 2:05¼
One mile, in a race, by a mare — Little Squaw, blk., 5..... 2:06½
One mile, in a race, by a stallion—Dr. Monical (1902) 2:07
One mile (amateur driver)—Little Boy, b. g., 8 (1901) 2:01½
Three miles—Longfellow, ch. g. (1868)..... 7:53
Five miles—Lady St. Clair., b. m., 12 (1874).... 12:54¾
Fastest half-mile heats, wagon—Invader (1902).. ..... 1:01¾, 1:03¼
Fastest two heats—Coney, blk. g. (1900)..2:05¼. 2:05¾
For mare—Edith W., b. m. (Memphis, Oct. 22, 1902).....2:05¾, 2:05¾
Fastest three heats, wagon, by pacing mare—Edith W. (Fred S. Wedgewood won the first heat). 2:07½, 2:07, 2:07¼
Fastest three heats to wagon by gelding—Greenline (1902) (Fred S. Wedgewood won the first heat) 2:09¾, 2:07¾, 2:08

PACING—UNDER SADDLE.

One mile—Johnston, b. g., 11 (1888)..... 2:13
One mile, in a race—Billy Boyce—b. g., 7 (1868) 2:14¼
Two miles—Bowery Boy, br. g. (1839)..... 5:04½
Three miles—Oneida Chief, ch. g. (1843)..... 7:44

PACING—WITH RUNNING MATE.

One mile—Flying Jib, b. g., 9 (1894)..... 1:58¼

PACING TEAMS.

One mile—Direct Hal and Prince Direct (Memphis, Oct. 29, 1902)..... 2:05½
One mile (in a race)—Charley B., blk. g., and Bobby Hal, b. g., 8 (1900)..... 2:13

PACING—HALF-MILE TRACK.

One mile—Joe Patchen, blk. h., 7 (1896)..... 2:04¼
One mile by a gelding—Prince Alert, b. g., 9 (1901) 2:04¾
One mile, by mares—Edith W., b. m., 8 (1901); Mazette, b. m., 6 (1901)..... 2:07¾
One mile, in races—John R. Gentry, b. h., 11 (1900); Prince Alert, b. g., 9 (1901)..... 2:04¾
Two heats (in a race)—John R. Gentry, b. h., 11 (1900) 2:04¾, 2:06½
Three heats (in a race)—Prince Alert, b. g., 7 (1899).....2:07, 2:06¾, 2:06¾
One mile (by a team—Charley B., blk. g., and Bobby Hal, b. g., 8 (1900)..... 2:13
One mile (to wagon)—Joe Patchen, blk. h., 7 (1896) 2:11
Fastest six-heat race — Chestnut (Covington, Ind., 1902); William Mc won the first; second heat dead heat; Harry O. won the third, and Chestnut the last three heats)..... .....2:09¼, 2:09, 2:08¾, 2:10½, 2:10, 2:10

HOW THE TROTTING RECORD HAS BEEN REDUCED.

Date.	Horse.	Time
1818	Boston Blue	3 m
1824*	Albany Pony	2:40
1834*	Edwin Forrest	2:31½
1835	Oneida Chief	2:31
1839*	Dutchman	2:28
1845	James K. Polk	2:27
1849*	Lady Suffolk	2:26
1853	Highland Maid	2:27
1853*	Tacony	2:25½
1856	Flora Temple	2:24½
1859	Flora Temple	2:19¾
1859	Flora Temple	2:19¾
1865	Dexter	2:18¼
1866	Dexter	2:18
1867	Dexter	2:17¼
1879	St. Julien	2:12¾
1871	Goldsmith Maid	2:17
1872	Goldsmith Maid	2:16¾
1874	Goldsmith Maid	2:14
1878	Rarus	2:13¼
1880	Maud S	2:10¾
1881	Maud S	2:10½
1884	Maud S	2:09¾
1885	Maud S	2:09¾
1891	Sunol	2:08¼
1892	Nancy Hanks	2:04
1894	Alix	2:03¾
1900	The Abbot	2:03¼
1901	Cresceus	2:02¼

*Made to saddle.

REDUCTION OF THE PACING RECORD.

1839	Drover	2:28	1879	Sleepy Tom	2:14½
1844	Fanny Ellsler	2:27½	1869	Billy Corbeau	2:14¼
1844	Unknown	2:23	1879	Sleepy Tom	2:14¼
1851	Pet	2:21	1881	Little Brown Jug	2:11½
1852	Pet	2:19¼	1883	Johnston	2:10
1858	Pet	2:18½	1884	Johnston	2:06¼
1855	Pocahontus	2:17¼	1891	Direct	2:06
1859	Sleepy George	2:15½	1892	Hal Pointer	2:05¼
1878	Sweetzer	2:15	1892	Mascot	2:04
1893	Flying Jib	2:04
1894	Robert J	2:03¾
1894	Robert J	2:03½
1894	Robert J	2:01½
1896	John R. Gentry	2:01½
1896	John R. Gentry	2:00½
1897	Star Pointer	1:59¾
1902	Dan Patch	1:59¼

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RIFLE AND REVOLVER SHOOTING.

By V. R. OLMSTEAD.

Of the National Rifle Association of America.

The highest records of the following clubs were made from January 1 to October 1, 1902:

THE 1902 RECORDS.

CINCINNATI RIFLE ASSOCIATION, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

STANDARD AMERICAN TARGET.

Target rifle.

200 yds. 3 shots, possible 30, Payne 30
200 yds. 10 shots, possible 100, Strichmier 94
200 yds. 100 shots, possible 1,000, Payne 833

GERMAN RING TARGET.

Target rifle.

200 yds. 3 shots, possible 75, Nestler 73
200 yds. 10 shots, possible 250, Gindele 233
200 yds. 20 shots, possible 500, Payne 438
200 yds. 50 shots, possible 1,250, Payne 1,084
200 yds. 100 shots, possible 2,500, Hasenzahl 2,136

GOLDEN GATE RIFLE AND PISTOL CLUB, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

STANDARD AMERICAN TARGET.

Target revolver.

50 yds. 100 shots, possible 1,000, J. E. Gorman..... *924

* This score is the revolver record for the United States.

GERMAN RING TARGET.

Target rifle.

200 yds. 10 shots, possible 250, C. M. Henderson.. 236

PHILADELPHIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

STANDARD AMERICAN TARGET.

Target rifle.

200 yds. 3 shots, possible 30, G. Schnerring..... 30
200 yds. 10 shots, possible 100, G. Schnerring..... 93
200 yds. 20 shots, possible 200, G. Schnerring..... 182
200 yds. 50 shots, possible 500, H. J Mehard..... 440

GERMAN RING TARGET.

Target rifle.

200 yds. 10 shots, possible 250, G. Schnerring..... 234

MILWAUKEE SHARPSHOOTERS' SOCIETY, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

GERMAN RING TARGET.

Target rifle.

200 yds. 10 shots, possible 250, William Finger.... 231

UNION TARGET.

Target rifle.

200 yds. 3 shots, possible 75, W. E. Story..... 75

ROD AND GUN RIFLE CLUB, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

STANDARD AMERICAN TARGET.

Target rifle.

200 yds. 10 shots, possible 100, T. R. Geisel..... 96
200 yds. 10 shots, possible 100, H. M. Pope..... 96
200 yds. 100 shots, possible 1,000, T. R. Geisel..... 898
300 yds. 10 shots, possible 100, F. A. Wakefield. 82

Military rifle.

MASSACHUSETTS RIFLE ASSOCIATION, BOSTON, MASS.

STANDARD AMERICAN TARGET.

Target pistol.

50 yds. 10 shots, possible, 100, T. Anderton..... 100

Target rifle.

200 yds. 10 shots, possible 100, W. F. Spencer..... 95

GERMAN RING TARGET.

Target rifle.

200 yds. 100 shots, possible 2,500, J. E. Kelley.....2,242

DENVER RIFLE CLUB, DENVER, COL.

STANDARD AMERICAN TARGET.

Target pistol.

50 yds. 10 shots, possible 100, G. L. Vought..... 97
50 yds. 50 shots, possible 500, G. L. Vought..... 461

Target rifle

200 yds. 10 shots, possible 100, C. J. Davis..... 94
200 yds. 100 shots, possible 1,000, A. W. Petersen.... 864

ST. LOUIS SHARPSHOOTERS' SOCIETY, ST. LOUIS, MO.

STANDARD AMERICAN TARGET.

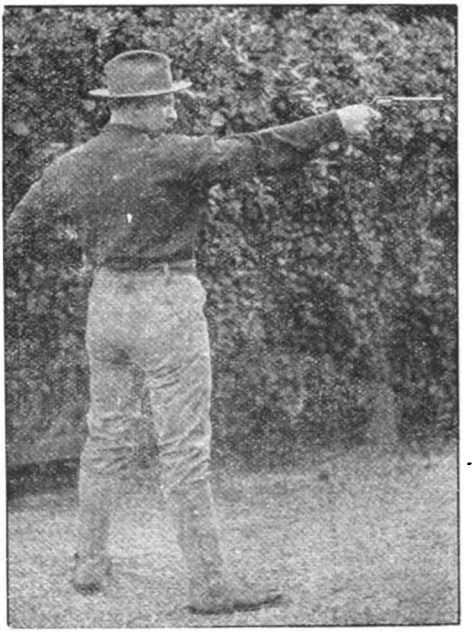
Target revolver.

20 yds. 10 shots, possible 100, C. W. Bauer..... 95

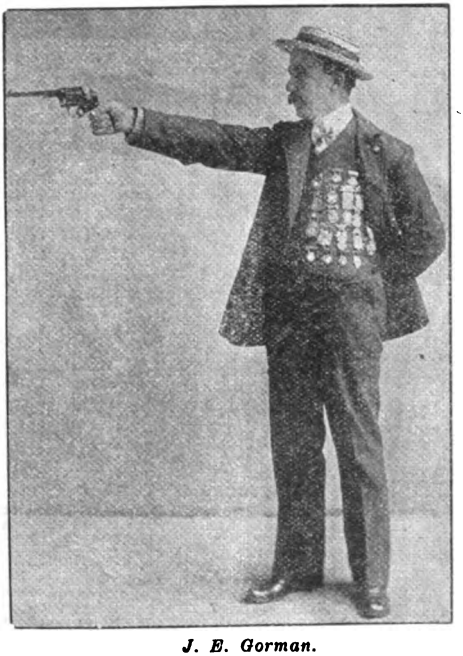
GERMAN RING TARGET.

Target rifle.

200 yds. 10 shots, possible 250, S. G. Do man..... 238
200 yds. 100 shots, possible 2,500, S. G. Dorman.....2,158



Thomas Anderton.



J. E. Gorman.

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ZETTLER RIFLE CLUB, NEW YORK CITY.

GERMAN RING TARGET.

Target rifle.

200 yds. 3 shots, possible 75, John Young..... 72

HONOR TARGET.

Target rifle.

200 yds. 3 shots, possible 75, B. Zettler..... 69

BULL'S EYE TARGET.

Target rifle.

200 yds. 1 shot, possible 0 deg., Gus Zimmerman.. 29 deg.

COLUMBIA PISTOL AND RIFLE CLUB, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

COLUMBIA TARGET (Centre ring counts 1).

Target pistol.

50 yds. 10 shots, possible 10, E. Hovey..... 30
50 yds. 10 shots, possible 10, A. J. Brannigan... 30

Target revolver.

50 yds. 10 shots, possible 10, L. C. Hinkel..... 30
50 yds. 100 shots, possible 100, L. C. Hinkel..... 411

Target rifle.

200 yds. 50 shots, possible 50, A. H. Pape..... 223
200 yds. 100 shots, possible 100, A. H. Pape..... 450

CREEDMOOR TARGET.

Military rifle.

200 yds. 10 shots, possible 50, F. O. Young..... 50

CHICAGO SCHUTZEN VEREIN, CHICAGO, ILL.

GERMAN RING TARGET.

Target rifle.

200 yds. 3 shots, possible 75, Geo. Schmidt..... 71
200 yds. 3 shots, possible 75, Fred Pfeiffer..... 71
200 yds. 10 shots, possible 250, F. Starr..... 243
200 yds. 10 shots, possible 250, S. B. Traub..... 233

STICH TARGET.

Target rifle.

200 yds. 3 shots, possible 39, Henry Shurz..... 35

A remarkable score and record was made at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., by Sergeant Leonard Dietz, of Company M, Twenty-third United States Infantry, who made 20 consecutive bull's eyes at 1,000 yards, on regulation target, with a United States magazine rifle; this score is recognized as a record for military rifle.

Rifle championship match for Greater New York, shot at Cypress Hills, L. I., on Election Day; 100 shots on German ring target at 200 yards, any rifle:

First—F. C. Ross.....1st ten shots.....211
2d ten shots.....223
3d ten shots.....226
4th ten shots.....219
5th ten shots.....221
6th ten shots.....224
7th ten shots.....229
8th ten shots.....219
9th ten shots.....217
10th ten shots.....223=2,212
Second—Dr. W. G. Hudson.....2,162
Third—George Schlicht.....2,136
Fourth—R. Gute.....2,135

Highest ten shots in match made by Dr. Hudson, 230.

THE SHOOTING RECORDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following are the highest records for rifle, revolver and pistol shooting:

RECORDS FOR TARGET RIFLE.

STANDARD AMERICAN TARGET.

200 yds, 10 shots, possible 100, Bert Wentworth... 98
Made at Dover, N. H., October 27, 1900.
200 yds. 10 shots, possible 100, Peter Bergersen... 98
Made at Cheyenne, Wyo., June 30, 1901.
200 yds. 50 shots, possible 500, Dr. W. G. Hudson. 462
Made at Greenville, N. J., December 7, 1901.
200 yds. 100 shots, possible 1,000, Dr. W. G. Hudson. 900
Made at Greenville, N. J., April 5, 1902.

GERMAN RING TARGET.

200 yds. 3 shots, possible 75, L. C. Buss..... 75
Made at Greenville, N. J., September 1, 1899.
200 yds. 10 shots, possible 250, L. P. Hansen..... 240
Made at Greenville, N. J., November 18, 1899.
200 yds. 50 shots, possible 1,250, Louis Ittel.....1,150
Made at Pittsburg, Pa., July 20, 1899.
200 yds. 100 shots, possible 2,500, M. Dorrler.....2,257
Made at Greenville, N. J., November 6, 1900.

COLUMBIA TARGET—(Centre ring counts 1.)

200 yds. 3 shots, possible 3, F. O. Young..... 4
Made at San Francisco, Cal., December 12, 1897.
200 yds. 10 shots, possible 10, A. H. Pape..... 27
Made at San Francisco, Cal., June 16, 1901.
200 yds. 50 shots, possible 50, A. H. Pape..... 223
Made at San Francisco, Cal., April 20, 1902.
200 yds. 100 shots, possible 100, A. H. Pape..... 450
Made at San Francisco, Cal., April 20, 1902

RECORDS FOR REVOLVER.

STANDARD AMERICAN TARGET.

50 yds. 10 shots, possible 100, W. C. Johnston... 100
Made at Lynn, Mass., July 7, 1888.
50 yds, 100 shots, possible 1,000, J. E. Gorman..... 924
Made at San Francisco, Cal., July 13, 1902.
20 yds. 10 shots, possible 100, G. W. Waterhouse. 98
Made at Springfield, Mass., March 22, 1901.
20 yds, 100 shots, possible 1,000, W. E. Petty..... 908
Made at New York City, March 15, 1901.

RECORDS FOR PISTOL.

STANDARD AMERICAN TARGET.

50 yds. 10 shots, possible 100, C. H. Taylor..... 100
Made at Philadelphia, Pa., November 8, 1898.
50 yds. 10 shots, possible 100, Thos. Anderton (2). 100
Made at Walnut Hill, Mass., in 1899 and 1902.
50 yds. 50 shots, possible 500, Thos. Anderton..... 476
Made at Walnut Hill, Mass., December 7, 1901.
50 yds. 100 shots, possible 1,000, J. E. Gorman..... 942
Made at San Francisco, Cal., May 26, 1901.
50 yds. 100 shots, possible 1,000, E. E. Patridge.... 942
Made at Walnut Hill, Mass., March 1, 1902.

COLUMBIA TARGET.

50 yds. 10 shots, possible 10, E. E. Patridge.... 24
Made at Walnut Hill, Mass., April 20, 1901.
50 yds. 50 shots, possible 50, E. E. Patridge.... 165
Made at Walnut Hill, Mass., December 14, 1901.

SHOOTING MATCHES AT SEA GIRT.

Matches shot at Sea Girt, N. J., August 29 to September 6, 1902, under the auspices of the National Rifle Association of America and the New Jersey State Rifle Association.

WIMBLEDON CUP MATCH.

Distance, 1,000 yards, 30 shots, Creedmoor target.

First prize, the Wimbledon Cup (value $500) and a medal to the winner.

Corporal K. K. V. Casey, Co. B, 71st N. Y.—		
3 4 5 5 5 3 5 5 4 5 4 4 5 5 4		
2 5 5 5 5 5 2 5 5 5 5 3 4 3 3=128		18—146
Private H. M. Bell, Co. A, 1st N. J.—		
4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 4	Hcp.	
5 0 5 3 4 5 5 5 4 5 3 4 5 5 5=135		6—141
Dr. W. G. Hudson, New York.....	114	18—132
Private H. H. Leizear, Co. E, 6th Pa. Inf..	122	6—128
Private S. B. Wetherald, Dist. of Col.....	122	6—128
Captain H. E. Evans, I. S. A. P., 69th N.Y.	109	18—127
Corporal A. E. Wells, Co. E 7th N. Y.....	109	18—127
Lieutenant E. C. Goddard, 6th Pa.....	119	6—125
Corporal H. L. Smith, 4th N. J.....	103	18—121
Sergeant W. A. Tewes, Co. C, 4th N. J....	114	6—120
Sergeant C. M. Smith, Co. B, 12th N. Y...	102	18—120

HILTON TROPHY MATCH.

Open to teams of twelve from the following: The Army of the United States, one team from the troops stationed within each of the military departments; the United States Navy; the United States Marine Corps; the National Guard or uniformed militia of the several States and Territories, including the District of Columbia (one from each State and Territory); England, Ireland, Scotland and each of the provinces of Great Britain, and all other countries, one team each from the regular army, the militia, the volunteers, the navy of any country. Distances, 200, 500 and 600 yards; 7 rounds each.

Prize—A trophy presented by the late Hon. Henry Hilton, to be shot for annually at Sea Girt, value, $3,000; also a medal to each member of the winning team.

NEW YORK.

200 Yds.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Total.
Sergeant G. H. Doyle—			
4 5 4 4 5 5 5=32	5 5 5 5 4 5 5=34	3 5 4 4 4 4 4=28	94
Quartermaster-Sergeant H. Daube—			
5 4 4 4 4 5 3=29	4 5 5 5 5 5 5=34	4 5 5 4 5 4 5=32	95
First Sergeant J. Corrie—			
4 5 4 4 5 4 4=30	5 4 4 5 5 5 5=33	4 5 4 4 4 3 5=29	92
Captain S. S. Stebbins—			
4 5 4 4 4 5 5=31	5 5 5 5 5 4 4=33	4 5 4 5 4 5 5=32	96
Quartermaster-Sergeant S. W. Lent—			
5 4 4 4 5 4 5=31	4 5 5 5 5 5 5=34	4 5 5 4 5 5 5=33	98
Captain H. E. Evans—			
4 4 4 5 4 4 5=30	4 3 5 4 5 5 4=30	5 4 5 4 5 4 5=32	92
Corporal K. K. V. Casey—			
5 3 4 4 5 4 4=29	5 5 5 5 5 4 5=34	5 5 5 5 5 5 4=34	97
Quartermaster-Sergeant Lenshaw—			
5 5 4 3 4 4 4=29	4 5 5 5 5 5 5=34	3 4 5 4 5 4 5=30	93
Sergeant F. J. Laughlin—			
4 5 4 4 5 3 4=29	4 5 4 5 5 5 5=33	5 5 5 5 5 4 5=34	96
Private F. M. Dardingkiller—			
4 4 4 5 5 5 5=32	5 5 4 5 4 5 5=33	4 4 5 5 4 5 3=30	95
First Sergeant C. M. Smith—			
5 5 4 4 4 4 4=30	5 5 5 4 5 5 5=34	5 4 5 4 4 4 4=30	94
Sergeant W. O. Lamb—			
4 4 4 4 4 5 4=29	5 4 5 4 3 5 5=31	5 5 5 5 5 5 5=35	95
Team total.....			1,137

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William Hayes.

NEW JERSEY.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	T'l
Captain C. H. Springsted	30	34	31	95
Corporal R. W. Evans	31	35	31	97
Private Howard Gensch	30	30	31	91
Sergeant Frank Phillips	31	32	29	92
Corporal H. L. Smith	29	32	34	95
Private A. Hubschmitt	31	26	32	89
Captain W. B. Martin	29	34	34	97
Lieutenant H. M. Bell	29	34	31	94
Colonel Charles A. Reid	28	29	29	86
Major Henry Lohmann	30	30	29	89
Private W. G. Hudson	34	35	32	101
Sergeant W. A. Tewes	32	33	32	97
Team total				1,123
District of Columbia				1,100
Massachusetts				1,076
Pennsylvania				1,076
United States Marine Corps				1,073
Ohio				995
United States Army Department of the East				984
Maryland				974

PRESIDENT'S MATCH.

For the military championship of the United States; open to all the members of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Naval Reserve and State Militia or National Guard; competitors to shoot with the rifle of the model adopted and issued by the State they represent, or the United States Army or Navy magazine rifle; distances, 200, 300, 500, 600, 800 and 1,000 yards; 7 shots at each.

Prizes—First, the military championship of America for one year, the championship medal and $50; second, $25; third, $15; fourth, $10, and five prizes at $5 each.

	Yards. 200	300	500	600	800	1,000	
Priv. Cook, 3d Batt., D. C.	31	33	34	31	32	28	=189
Priv. Leizear, 6th Pa.	31	30	35	34	33	26	=189
Priv. Scott, 2d D. C.	31	29	34	33	35	24	=186
Corp. Short, 7th N. Y.	31	29	33	33	31	27	=184
Priv. Hudson, Sig. Corps, N. J.	33	29	33	32	32	23	=182
Priv. Dardingkiller, 12th N. Y.	34	31	35	33	30	19	=182
Lieut. Holcomb, U. S. M. C.	29	32	31	30	31	28	=181
Priv. Parker, M. V. M.	31	31	30	25	32	30	=179
Priv. Stevens, 7th N. Y.	29	31	33	29	30	27	=179
Priv. Wetherald, 1st D. C.	30	28	30	30	34	27	=179
Sergt. Keough, M. V. M.	30	31	32	31	31	24	=179
Sergt. Leuslner, 74th N. Y.	29	28	30	28	34	29	=178
Lieut. Jenkins, 71st N. Y.	30	31	34	23	31	29	=178
Sergt. Doyle, 71st N. Y.	31	30	33	31	29	24	=178
Corp. Smith, 4th N. J.	30	27	33	33	26	28	=177
Lieut. Cookson, 2d D. C.	32	32	31	30	32	20	=177
Corp. Wells, 7th N. Y.	30	32	34	31	30	20	=177
Priv. Bell, 1st N. J.	31	32	32	32	30	19	=176
Corp. Winder, 6th Ohio	30	28	32	30	32	24	=176
Corp. Cases, 71st N. Y.	28	32	33	23	29	29	=174
Lieut. Byars, 71st N. Y.	30	30	34	29	30	21	=174
Major Lohmann, 4th N. J.	30	23	32	31	28	29	=173
Lieut. Dewey, U. S. M. C.	31	26	32	31	26	26	=172
Capt. Stebbins, 12th N. C.	29	29	33	28	32	20	=171
Sgt.-Maj. Boyle, 69th N. Y.	27	29	31	28	27	28	=170
Priv. Meyer, 7th N. Y.	26	30	35	31	32	16	=170
Capt. Evans, 69th N. Y.	30	28	32	28	29	22	=169
Sergt. Daube, 71st N. Y.	31	29	29	28	34	18	=169
Capt. Bruch, 71st N. Y.	30	30	31	29	32	17	=169
Capt. Graham, U. S. A.	29	29	31	31	32	14	=166
Priv. Wessell, 7th N. Y.	30	33	30	26	24	22	=165
Priv. Pile, 2d D. C.	30	31	33	25	25	20	=164
Sergt. Lamb, 12th N. Y.	29	32	34	30	27	12	=164
Sergt. Laughlan, 12th N. Y.	29	28	35	27	26	18	=163
Priv. Dickey, 1st D. C.	30	29	32	29	27	15	=162

INTERSTATE MILITARY MATCH.

Open to teams of twelve from the National Guard or State Militia of each State or Territory; distances, 200 and 500 yards; rounds, 10 at each distance.

Prizes—Soldier of Marathon, and a medal to each member of the winning team.

NEW JERSEY.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Captain C. H Springsted—	4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 5=42	5 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 5=48	90
Corporal R. W. Evans—	5 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3=39	5 5 3 4 5 5 5 5 4 4=45	84
Sergeant Frank Phillips—	5 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5=43	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5=50	93
Private H. Gensch—	5 5 4 5 4 5 4 4 4 5=45	4 4 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 4=45	90
Corporal H. L. Smith—	5 4 4 5 5 3 4 5 4 4=43	5 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 5=48	91
R. Adam Hubschmitt—	5 4 4 5 4 5 4 5 5 5=46	5 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 4=47	93
Captain W. B. Martin—	4 4 5 4 4 4 4 5 4 5=43	4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 4=47	90
Private H. M. Bell—	4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 5 5=43	4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5=48	91
Colonel Charles A. Reid—	5 3 4 5 4 4 5 3 4 5=42	5 5 4 5 4 5 5 4 5 4=46	88
Major H. Lohmann—	5 4 4 5 4 3 5 4 4 4=42	5 5 4 5 3 5 5 5 5 5=47	89
Private W. G. Hudson—	4 4 3 5 4 4 4 4 5 4=41	4 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 5=47	88
Sergeant W. A. Tewes—	4 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 5=47	5 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 5=48	95
Team total			1,082

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

	200	500 Yds.
Private Appleby	47	49=96
Private Cook	45	49=94
Private Wetherald	43	47=90
Private Scott	43	49=92
Major Young	40	45=85
Major Harvey	37	50=87
Captain Robbins	40	49=89
Lieutenant Dennison	41	48=89
Private Taylor	39	50=89
Private Pile	42	44=86
Lieutenant Farrow	41	49=90
Private Dickey	41	46=87
Team total		1,074

500 Yard Firing Point, Sea Girt.

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NEW YORK.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.
Sergeant Doyle	42	46=88
Orderly-Sergeant Daube	46	47=93
Corporal Scott	45	45=90
Captain Stebbins	43	48=91
Orderly-Sergeant Leat	42	49=91
Captain Evans	43	49=92
Corporal Casey	39	50=89
Orderly-Sergeant Leushner	39	47=86
Sergeant Laughlin	37	50=87
Private Darlingkiller	44	49=93
First Sergeant Smith	41	47=88
Sergeant Lamb	39	47=86
Team total		1,074

MASSACHUSETTS.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.
Sergeant-Major Huddleson	40	44=84
Private Blake	45	44=89
Color-Sergeant Tornrose	41	45=86
Private Parker	42	48=90
Quartermaster-Sergeant Smith	39	46=85
Sergeant Upton	47	47=94
Sergeant Hinckley	42	47=89
Quartermaster-Sergeant Berg	44	46=90
Orderly Schulze	41	44=85
Private Jefts	43	47=90
Quartermaster-Sergeant Keough	45	47=92
Sergeant Wise	41	47=88
Team total		1,062
Pennsylvania		1,051
United States Marine Corps		1,044
Ohio		1,017
United States Army		1,006
Maryland		939

INTERCLUB MATCH.

(For the Rifle Club Championship of the United States.)

Open to teams of five men from any rifle club or association in the United States; ten shots per man on standard American target.

Prizes—First, the championship banner and a gold medal to each member of the winning team; second, a silver medal to each member of the second team; third, a bronze medal to each member of the third team.

COTTAGE RIFLE AND REVOLVER ASSOCIATION.

William A. Baker	59	H. L. Smith	71
M. Dorrier	68	W. A. Tewes	74
W. C. Gannon	70		
		Total	342

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, NEW YORK.

Captain E. B. Bruch	63	Corporal K. K. V. Casey	70
Sergeant Geo. H. Doyle	71	Sergeant A. S. Corbett	65
Sergeant Henry Daube	67		
		Total	336

MANHATTAN RIFLE AND REVOLVER ASSOCIATION.

Dr. Short	69	Uhler	66
Silliman	58	Hudson	86
Armstrong	56		
		Total	333

ITALIAN SHOOTING ASSOCIATION.

Minervini	74	Selvoggi	51
Reali	73	Jerbolini	64
Bianchi	62		
		Total	324

PHILADELPHIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

H. H. Leizear	74	H. M. Pope	60
E. C. Goddard	53	George Schnerring	52
N. Spering	66		
		Total	305

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, NEW YORK.

Lieutenant Robert Byars	60	Lieutenant L. W. Thompson	41
Private E. H. Powell	66		
Lieutenant G. W. Corwin	73	Lieutenant H. C. Wilson	56
		Total	296

Co. I, Eighth Regiment Infantry M. V. M.	290
New Jersey State Rifle Association	290
Squadron A, New York	237
Italian Shooting Association	206

MILITARY RECORD MATCH.

Matches shot at Sea Girt, N. J., August 29 to September 6, under the auspices of the United States Revolver Association.

Open to everybody; distance, 50 yards; five consecutive strings of 5 shots.

Prizes—First, a gold trophy to be held until the next annual competition, the trophy to become the property of the competitor winning it three times; second, a silver medal; third, a bronze medal.

T. Anderton	10	10	7	7	7=41
	10	10	9	8	8=45
	10	9	7	7	6=39
	10	9	7	5	10=41
	10	10	8	8	6=42=208
R. S. Hale	199	R. H. Sayre			199

PISTOL CHAMPIONSHIP.

Open to everybody; distance, 50 yards; 50 shots on Standard American target.

Prizes—First, the championship cup, to be held until the next annual competition, and a gold medal; second, a silver medal; third, a bronze medal.

T. Anderton	9	10	10	10	10	9	9	10	9	10=95
	10	9	7	8	9	9	9	7	9	9=86
	10	9	9	10	10	9	10	8	10	9=94
	10	9	9	9	10	8	10	9	10	10=94
	10	9	10	9	10	10	9	9	10	8=94=463

A. L. A. Himmelwright.447 J. A. Deitz.....443

REVOLVER CHAMPIONSHIP.

Open to everybody; distance, 50 yards; 50 shots on Standard American target; 8-inch bullseye.

Prizes—First, the Championship Silver Cup, to be held until the next annual competition, and a gold medal; second, a silver medal; third, a bronze medal.

T. Anderton	6	8	9	8	8	8	10	8	8	9=82
	9	10	8	8	10	10	10	9	8	9=91
	9	8	10	9	10	8	10	9	8	8=88
	8	9	8	10	10	9	10	9	8	8=89
	6	9	9	8	9	8	10	10	10	9=88=438

Lieutenant R. H. Sayre.436 J. A. Deitz.....407
R. S. Hale.....417 A. M. Lemercier.....403
A. L. A. Himmelwright.416

MILITARY CHAMPIONSHIP.

Open to everybody; distances, 25, 50 and 75 yards; five consecutive strings of 5 shots at each range on Standard American target; each string at each range must be shot within the time limit of 15 seconds, taking time from the first shot.

Prizes—First, the championship trophy, to be held until the next annual competition, and a gold medal; second, a silver medal; third, a bronze medal.

R. H. Sayre—

25 Yds.					50 Yds.					75 Yds.				
10	9	8	7	6=40	10	9	9	6	6=40	10	9	8	7	7=41
10	10	10	9	9=48	10	9	7	6	6=38	6	5	3	3	3=20
10	10	10	10	9=49	9	9	7	7	5=37	9	7	6	6	3=31
10	10	10	10	9=49	9	9	8	8	6=40	6	5	6	4	4=25
10	10	9	7	7=43	10	9	8	7	6=40	10	10	7	7	5=39
				229					195					156

Grand total.....580

	25 Yds.	50 Yds.	75 Yds.	Total.
R. S. Hale	225	165	143	533
A. L. A. Himmelwright	192	160	131	483

Sixth international contest for the Centennial Palma Trophy held at Rochcliffe range, near Ottawa, Canada, September 13, 1902. Open to riflemen of all countries, eight men to a team. Rifle, the national military arm of the country the team represents; distance, 800, 900 and 1,000 yards; 15 shots at each range by each man.

BRITISH TEAM.

Sergeant H. Ommundsen, Queen's, Edinburgh—

Yds.																
800	4	5	5	5	5	3	4	3	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	=64
900	4	3	5	4	5	4	4	5	3	4	4	5	2	5	4	=61
1,000	4	3	5	0	4	3	4	5	4	3	0	4	3	5	5	=52=177

Color-Sergeant W. T. Davies, Third Glainorgan R. V.—

Yds.																
800	3	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	2	5	4	=66
900	4	4	4	4	5	5	3	5	3	4	2	5	5	5	3	=61
1,000	5	4	4	3	4	3	3	4	3	2	4	4	4	4	3	=54=181

Corporal A. Paterson, Third V. B. Seaforth Highlanders—

Yds.																
800	5	3	3	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	2	5	5	=64
900	4	3	3	2	5	4	5	4	5	3	2	5	4	5	3	=57
1,000	3	5	0	4	5	5	3	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	=61=182

Sergeant Hugh Ward, Fourth V. B. Devon Regiment—

Yds.																
800	3	5	3	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	=68
900	5	4	3	5	5	4	3	5	5	4	5	5	3	5	5	=66
1,000	3	3	4	3	4	3	0	4	3	5	0	5	3	4	5	=49=183

Arm-Sergeant J. H. Scott, Bounder Rifles—

Yds.																
800	5	4	5	0	5	4	3	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	=64
900	5	3	4	4	5	3	4	5	2	4	5	3	5	4	4	=60
1,000	3	3	4	3	4	3	0	4	3	5	0	5	3	4	5	=49=173

Arm-Sergeant J. E. Martin, Fifth V. B., H. L. I.—

Yds.																
800	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	=69
900	2	5	5	4	3	5	0	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	=61
1,000	3	3	3	5	5	4	5	0	5	5	3	4	4	4	5	=58=188

Staff-Sergeant J. Fraser, First Banff R G. A.—

Yds.																
800	5	5	3	5	4	3	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	=69
900	3	5	3	3	4	2	5	4	4	4	2	3	4	5	5	=53
1,000	0	4	5	5	5	2	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	=64=186

Color-Sergeant A. Lawrence, First Dumbarton—

Yds.																
800	4	3	5	5	5	3	4	5	4	5	4	5	3	5	4	=64
900	2	5	4	5	5	2	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	3	5	=64
1,000	5	3	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	3	3	3	5	=64=192

Team total.....1,459

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AMERICAN TEAM.

Captain William B. Martin, New Jersey—

Yds.																
800	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5=72
900	3	4	4	5	2	4	4	5	5	5	3	5	5	4	4	4=62
1,000	2	3	5	4	3	3	4	3	5	2	4	0	4	4	4	4=50=184

Captain Frank L. Graham, United States Army—

Yds.																
800	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5=72
900	5	5	4	5	4	3	3	5	3	4	4	5	4	5	3	3=62
1,000	0	5	3	3	5	0	5	4	5	3	5	4	4	5	5	5=56=190

Lieutenant Thomas Holcomb, Jr., U. S. M. C.—

Yds.																
800	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4=70
900	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	3	5	4	3=65
1,000	3	4	2	5	5	4	3	4	5	4	4	3	5	4	4	4=59=194

Private M. W. Parker, Massachusetts—

Yds.																
800	5	5	3	5	5	5	3	5	4	5	4	3	5	5	5	5=67
900	3	5	3	5	3	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	3	2	2=61
1,000	4	3	5	5	2	3	4	3	3	2	3	3	5	4	4	4=53=181

Private Walter G. Hudson, New Jersey—

Yds.																
800	5	5	3	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	3	3=63
900	3	5	4	4	2	2	3	0	5	4	3	2	2	5	5	5=49
1,000	5	5	5	5	4	3	3	5	3	5	4	5	3	3	3	3=63=175

Corporal K. K. V. Casey, New York—

Yds																
800	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5=70
900	4	5	4	5	5	4	3	4	2	5	2	2	0	3	2	2=50
1,000	4	3	2	5	2	3	2	3	4	4	5	3	5	3	3	3=51=171

Lieutenant H. H. Leizear, Pennsylvania—

Yds																
800	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	5=68
900	3	3	4	2	2	0	3	5	3	3	4	5	4	0	4	4=45
1,000	2	2	3	2	4	4	2	3	2	5	5	5	4	4	2	2=51=164

Private George E. Cook, District of Columbia—

Yds.																
800	5	5	4	4	3	5	5	4	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	5=68
900	5	5	2	2	3	5	5	5	3	4	3	4	3	2	4	4=55
1,000	4	5	4	2	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	4=65=188

Team total.....1,447

CANADIAN TEAM.

Captain T. Mitchell, U. L.—

Yds.																
800	5	6	5	5	3	5	4	0	3	5	5	5	5	4	4	5=64
900	0	4	4	4	3	5	4	4	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	5=52
1,000	4	3	2	5	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	5	3	3	4	4=47=163

Private C. S. Scott, Forty-third D. C. O. R.—

Yds.																
800	4	3	3	4	4	5	4	3	2	5	4	5	5	4	3	3=58
900	4	5	5	3	2	4	4	5	3	5	5	5	3	5	5	5=63
1,000	4	5	2	5	0	3	3	3	3	5	4	4	3	3	5	5=52=173

Staff-Sergeant J. McVittie, Forty-eighth Highlanders—

Yds.																
800	4	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	3	5	3	4	4	5	5=65
900	5	2	3	5	3	4	4	3	3	5	4	3	3	5	3	5=55
1,000	2	3	3	2	2	5	3	5	2	3	0	5	4	4	5	5=48=168

Lieutenant J. W. Gilchrist, Guelph F. B.—

Yds.																
800	3	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	0	3	4	5=59
900	0	2	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5=63
1,000	0	3	4	2	4	3	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	5=56=178

Private P. Armstrong, Tenth Royal Grenadiers—

Yds.																
800	5	4	5	4	5	4	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	5=65
900	0	3	5	4	4	3	0	3	5	5	5	4	4	5	3	3=53
1,000	4	4	3	2	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	3	5	5	3	0=55=173

Staff-Sergeant J. H. Simpson, Twentieth Royal Grenadiers—

Yds.																
800	2	3	5	3	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	3	5	5	5	5=64
900	2	0	3	5	2	4	2	5	5	0	5	5	5	3	5	5=49
1,000	4	3	4	2	4	3	4	4	4	0	5	4	5	5	0	0=52=164

Captain R. J. Davidson, Eighth Royal Rifles—

Yds.																
800	5	4	5	5	4	5	3	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	3	3=67
900	2	5	3	4	5	4	5	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	3=50
1,000	3	2	5	4	4	5	3	4	3	4	5	5	2	5	4	4=58=175

Color-Sergeant E. Skedder, Thirteenth Regiment—

Yds.																
800	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	3	4	5	5	4	5	3	4	4=66
900	5	2	4	3	3	5	4	4	5	5	2	4	5	0	4	4=55
1,000	3	5	4	4	5	3	4	3	2	3	3	5	5	4	5	5=58=179

Team total.....1,373

Clarence H. Mackay.

RACQUETS AND COURT TENNIS.

There was a marked increase in the interest centered during the season of 1901-02 in racquets and court tennis, and it was a welcome sign of the increasing popularity of these two kindred branches of the original "sport of kings." It has been a long struggle for those who are most devoted to racquets and court tennis to introduce their favorite games in America, but while they can never hope to make them popular with the great body of American sportsmen, because of the expense and difficulties attached to playing them, the growth of interest has been steady and sure among a certain class of wealthy American sportsmen. New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Montreal and several other American cities, besides Newport, Tuxedo and other fashionable resorts, have all courts built for the games, and still others have been projected.

Clarence H. Mackay, of New York, won the amateur championship at racquets last year, and Joshua Crane, Jr., of Boston, won the championship at court tennis. Both are home-bred American players, and their successes have been a welcome change to the dominating superiority of E. H. Miles, Jr., the English champion, who swept the board here in America two or three years ago, while he was here. The Americans unquestionably learned more of the fine points of the game from him than from any of the professional coaches, but in his absence there has been more enthusiasm shown in the championship tournaments than when he was here.

The annual tournament for the racquet championship was held at the Boston Athletic Association in February, and seven players entered for the title, three from Boston, two from New York, one from Philadelphia and one from Montreal. The final round brought Mr. Mackay against Quincey A. Shaw, Jr., of Boston, who won the championship the year before, and Mr. Mackay won the title again, beating his Boston rival by three games to one. The score: 2—15, 15—12, 15—7, 15—11.

The doubles for the racquet championship were held at the Philadelphia Racquet Club early in March and attracted an entry of seven teams, representing Philadelphia, New York and Boston. In the semi-final round George Brooke and Henry David, of Philadelphia, beat C. H. Mackay, the singles champion, and Lawrence Waterbury, of New York, while Newbold Etting and George McFadden, of Philadelphia, beat C. G. Winslow and H. S. Russell, of Boston. The finals brought the two crack Philadelphia teams together, and Brooke and David won by 15—6, 15—0, 15—6, 15—8.

There were eight entries for the American Court Tennis Championship Tournament, held at the New York Racquet and Tennis Club early in April. Joshua Crane, Jr., of Boston, the previous holder of the championship, returned from a trip to London, where he met the best of the English amateurs at his favorite game, in time to defend his title; while C. E. Sands, an old American player, who has been residing in Paris for some time and who held the French championship at the game; O. S. Campbell, of New York, former champion at lawn tennis, and L. M. Stockton, of Boston, another former champion at court tennis, were also among the entries. The finals brought Stockton and Crane, the two Bostonians, together, and a battle royal resulted, the victory ultimately perching on the banners of Mr. Crane by 6—2, 3—6, 6—2 6—3.

F. F. Rolland won the amateur championship of Canada at racquets March 15 in the Montreal Racquet Club court.

The professional championship of the world at court tennis was won by Peter Latham, of the Queen's Club, in a tournament for this title held in London, in April. Latham has held the championship for several years without defeat.

A team of Boston racquet players met the Philadelphians in an inter-city match at Philadelphia in January and were beaten in both of the two days' play.

The Philadelphia and New York racquet players arranged a home-and-home series of racquet matches in doubles, which were played late in January and early in February. The Philadelphia players won the first series of matches in their own court on January 25, and the New Yorkers won at home on February 1, while the decisive series, played in Philadelphia February 8, resulted in a final victory for the Philadelphia players. This was the first time in three years that the Philadelphians had beaten the New York players in these annual inter-city matches.

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TRAP SHOOTING, 1902.

By DUNCAN CURRY.

The season of 1902 will go down into trap shooting history as a memorable one in the annals of the sport, and what is more to the point, the past season, thanks to the efforts of the American, will probably mark the end of live bird shooting in America. While New York and the Legislatures of one or two other States have passed bills prohibiting pigeon shooting for fun, it is not illegal to kill live birds in many of the Eastern and Western States. So that the decision of the Interstate Association, composed of all the prominent manufacturing and sporting goods houses, not to hold or promote another Grand American Handicap (which was by long odds the biggest live bird event of the year) has been brought about not through restrictive legislation, but through a healtay public sentiment aroused by the American.

While many small live bird shoots will be held in various parts of the country, the action of the Interstate Association marks the beginning of the end, and inside of two years "blue rocks," or inanimate targets, will take the place of pigeons. The feature of last season was the Grand American Handicap, promoted by the Interstate Association. Owing to the American's efforts the New York Legislature passed a bill prohibiting pigeon shooting in this State, and as a result the association was compelled to transfer the contest from Interstate Park, Queens, L. I., to Kansas City, Mo.

The contest was a record breaker in many ways, as there were no less than 493 entries and 456 actual contestants, or nearly 250 more than ever took part in the event before.

After a long drawn out contest no less than thirty-three men were tied with clean scores at the end of the twenty-fifth round. On the shoot-off H. C. Hirschy, of St. Paul, Minn, a 29-yard man, established a new record by killing 78 birds without a miss and won first prize and a handsome silver trophy. C. G. Spencer, another 29-yard man, hailing from St. Louis, Mo., was second, with a score of 77, and R. O. Heikes, from Dayton, Ohio, who shot from the 30-yard mark, was third, with a score of 55. The conditions and scores of sixty-three prize winners follow:

Grand American Handicap.—Twenty-five birds, $25 entrance (birds extra), high guns, not class shooting, handicaps 25 to 33 yards, $1,500 guaranteed by the Interstate Association, and all surplus added; sterling silver trophy and $600 to first high gun, $500 to second high gun, and $400 to third high gun; all money in the purse in excess of the $1,500 will be divided in accordance with the number of entries received.

		K.	M.
H. C. Hirschy, 29 yards, St. Paul, Minn.	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	25	0
	2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	25	0
	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	25	0
	2 2 2	— 3	0
		Total.... 78	0
C. G. Spencer, 29 yards, St. Louis, Mo.	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	25	0
	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	25	0
	2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	25	0
		— 2	1
		Total.... 77	1
R. O. Heikes, 30 yards, Dayton, Ohio.	2 1 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	25	0
	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	25	0
	2 2 2 2 2 0	— 5	1
		Total.... 55	1

The records of the clean-score men follow:

Name.	Yds.	K	M.	Name.	Yds.	K	M.	Name.	Yds.	K	M.
J. D. Pollard	27	52	1	G. B. V. Darby	27	36	1	H. B. Hill	27	28	1
L. H. Owen	27	48	1	H. E. Boltenstein	27	34	1	J. E. Avery	27	27	1
George Rol	30	45	1	F. B. Nichols	28	32	1	W. R. Crosby	32	27	1
G. V. Dering	28	41	1	Edward Bingham	29	31	1	C. B. Adams	27	27	1
F. Snyder	27	41	1	"B 27"	28	31	1	W. H. Herman	27	26	1
S. J. Squire	27	38	1	T. F. Dockson	27	31	1	Sim Glover	30	26	1
J. L. Morrison	30	38	1	J. H. Boisseau	26	31	1	Edward Banks	28	26	1
J. W. Clay	28	38	1	"Watertown Kid"	27	30	1	W. W. Turner	27	26	1
Fred Gilbert	32	37	1	Hood Waters	29	29	1	J. Kaintuck	28	25	1
R. W. Cool	27	36	1	J. H. Holmes	27	29	1	"Eugenia"	27	25	1

The other prize winners were:

Name.	Yds.	K	M.	Name.	Yds.	K	M.	Name.	Yds.	K	M.
A. G. Allen	27	24	1	C. B. Cockrill	28	24	1	R. S. Rhoades	29	24	1
W. W. Washburn	27	24	1	Cal Collison	28	24	1	Dr. J. L. Williamson	30	24	1
M. E. Atchison	27	24	1	E. C. Hinshaw	28	24	1	A. D. Mermod	28	24	1
H. M. Clark	27	24	1	A. M. Shaw	27	24	1	E. Burke	28	24	1
Fred Arnhold	26	24	1	T. E. Hubby	28	24	1	O. Von Dugerke	29	24	1
W. A. Williams	27	24	1	W. M. Hill	27	24	1	C. E. Mink	28	24	1
Ben Dicks	26	24	1	L. G. Scranton	27	24	1	Elwood Thornton	27	24	1
Walter James	27	24	1	G. E. Agard	27	24	1	C. Buckeye	27	24	1
M. M Mayhew	28	24	1	George Selbhers	27	24	1	Robin Hood	29	24	1
William Weltleaf	28	24	1	J. H. Sims	27	24	1	J. A. R. Elliott	32	24	1
E. E. Uno	27	24	1								

GRAND AMERICAN RECORDS.

Date.	Place.	Contestant's Name.	Handicap.	Total entries	Total contestants.	No. of straights.	Total kills in shoot-off.
1893	Dexter Park	1st R. A. Welch	28	21	21	0	*
		2d N. E. Money	28				
1894	Dexter Park	1st T. W. Morfey	28	54	54	2	10 ex 12.
		2d Captain Money	30				
1895	Willard Park	1st J. G. Messner	33	61	58	3	10 straight.
		2d J. A. R. Elliott	33				
1896	Elkwood Park	1st O. R. Dickey	29	109	105	0	†
		2d S. Glover	30				
1897	Elkwood Park	1st T. A. Marshall	28	146	135	1	‡
1898	Elkwood Park	1st E. D. Fulford	29	207	187	9	23 straight.
		2d G. W. Loomis	29				
1899	Elkwood Park	1st T. A. Marshall	29	278	262	6	33 straight.
		2d C. M. Grimm	29				
1900	Interstate Park	1st H. D. Bates	29	224	211	8	34 straight
		2d J. R. Malone	28				
1901	Interstate Park	1st E. C. Griffith	28	222	200	22	18 straight.
		2d J. L. D. Morrison	29				
1902	Kansas City, Mo.	1st H. C. Herschy	29	493	456	33	55 straight.

*In 1893 a bird to be scored dead had to fall within 21 yards of the trap from which it came. There were four ties on 23. †In 1896 there were eight ties on 24; Dickey won by killing five straight in the ties. ‡In 1897 there were nine 24s, but no shoot-off for second place.

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The Pittsburg Baseball Club.

BASEBALL, 1902.

By SAM CRANE.

When it is taken into consideration that there was strife between the two foremost baseball organizations of the country last year, the National and American Leagues, the success attending the game throughout the country during the season of 1902 was little short of phenomenal.

In the face of warfare that was a constant battle from start to finish of the season, the attendance at the games was fully up to the standard established in times of peace. In fact, the war in certain sections of the country appeared to popularize the sport rather than to have a depressing effect. There was no effort made by the warring factions to arrange the schedules so as to have non-conflicting dates, and there were times when conflicting games were arranged purposely and with the avowed object of fighting it out on parallel lines. Under these unfortunate circumstances it was impossible for every club to make money. Many of them did, however. In the cities of Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and St. Louis, where there were rival clubs, the American League teams proved to be the most popular, and drew the biggest crowds. Especially was this so in Philadelphia and Boston. In Chicago and St. Louis, however, things were more equal, and there is still a question as to which League had the "call" in the two big Western cities.

In Philadelphia there were many circumstances that worked favorably for the American League. Sentiment for the name "Athletic" was one thing, and the unpopularity of the management of the Philadelphia National League club was another. But the prime factor in the Athletics' success was the closeness of the American League race, and the self-winning fact that the team won the championship after a battle during which the interest in the contest was kept up to almost the last day of the race.

The Philadelphia club, on the other hand, never had a "look-in" for the National League pennant all the season, and the supineness of that club's management in failing to secure the services of that great player, Napoleon Lajoie, when it had the chance, completely "soured" Quaker City "fans" toward the National League club. Consequently, the Athletics simply walked away with everything, including money and popularity.

In Boston things were somewhat similar to the Philadelphia situation. The Boston American League team was nearly always up near the top, had better grounds and more popular management than the conservative old triumvirs who controlled the destinies of National League baseball in the Hub on lines of a decade ago.

In cities, however, where there were no rival clubs, the National League did far better than the American League. In New York, where the local team trailed along near the bottom all the season and finished disgracefully in last place, the game was never more popular. Whenever the "Giants" took a brace, which they did occasionally, crowds would turn out at the Polo Grounds in the best average attendance in the history of the game in Manhattan. In Pittsburg, too, the "Pirates" met with phenomenal financial success, notwithstanding the fact that they had a walkover for the pennant and had the "cinch" from the very start. The Cincinnati and Brooklyn clubs also had a balance on the right side of the ledger, while Chicago and St. Louis surely held their own. Of the American League clubs, those of Detroit, Cleveland, Washington and Baltimore did not do over well, Baltimore being a dragnet.

Owing to the inroads made in the ranks of National League players by the American League, as a direct result of the warfare between the two organizations, the parent body was left in a sad state. At the start of the season there was but a single team that could, by thhe widest stretch of imagination, be named as up to National League class. The Pittsburg team had been left intact by the American League raiders, but every other team had been drained almost to the dregs. The Philadelphia and St. Louis clubs were especially hard hit. The shrewd American Leaguers accomplished exactly the object they intended, for the National League race was a runaway from start to finish, the "Pirates" being the only team in sight. The winners not only beat out their nearest rivals, the Brooklyns, by 28 games, but also made a record in games won of 103, beating Boston's previous best record of 102 games in 1898 by one victory. The Pittsburgs' percentage over Brooklyn was .198, which is the highest any winner of a pennant ever got over the second team.

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Beaumont.

But there was one good result gained by the American League raid—in that it was the means of developing many young players who otherwise would never have had the opportunity to get into major league clubs. Numbers of the ambitious youngsters showed themselves as being fully capable of holding their own with the old-timers, and, in fact, several developed into stars of the first magnitude. This infusion of young blood was needed, and will result in the dropping by the wayside of many blase old leaguers who have been in the business so long that the semi-monthly walk of their club's "ghost" is more of a pleasure to them than the winning of games. And so the players possibly have builded better than they thought by their bullfrog tactics.

Never in the history of baseball was there such high salaries paid to players as during the season of 1902. The competition for players' services, as a result of the war afforded the players the opportunity to accumulate yearly stipends that make a bank president's salary look like stage money. As an instance of the princely sums necessary to be offered to tempt the "downtrodden" ballplayers, a certain star was offered by the New York club in the Fall of 1902, $10,000 in cash and a contract for $25,000 additional for two years' service, making the player's salary $35,000 for two years' "pleasurable excitement," for that is all professional baseball is with a winning club, as was once remarked by one of the crack players to the writer. Contract jumping has been one of the worst features developed by the war, and unless some means are adopted to stop it, the game will suffer untold disaster from it. There was a time when a ballplayer's word was as good as his bond, but now the repudiating of written contracts is of almost daily occurrence. Such dishonest actions cannot help but prejudice the baseball public against the offenders, and, as a consequence, react upon the game as an honest sport. This war cannot last always, and when the reckoning comes there will be a sad awakening for certain grasping players who have forfeited their manhood for a few paltry dollars. Ballplayers are entitled to all they can get, and no one can blame them for taking advantage of the present opportunity, but they should be upright and honest in their negotiations and subsequent actions. Any ballplayer who "jumps" his contract should be forever barred from the game. It is just as dishonest a transaction as selling a game.

The National League played under the foul strike rule, while the American League batters were not handicapped by it. Consequently there were 32 players in the latter organizations who finished in the select .300 class, while but 21 of the National League sluggers were inside the .300 fold. This is considered a fit argument for the abolishment of the rule.

For the first time in the history of the National League, the season of 1902 saw it without a president. The duties of that office were performed by an Executive Committee of three, of which Mr. John T. Brush was chairman, and upon whom the entire management of the League devolved. The change proved a success, as the good fight put up against the American League demonstrates. The season closed with the war still being waged with vigor by both sides, and the outlook for peace at the close of the playing season was decidedly gloomy and uncertain. The warlike situation was intensified by the raiding of players by both warring factions. Both leagues made claims during the Fall and Winter to every one of the crack players in the country, and so clouded was the situation at the close of the year that the actual make-up of any team in either league was a matter of speculation or guesswork.

The prospects for 1903 are that the fight will be carried to the bitter end, especially so as the American League is carrying out its theory of expansion by the invasion of New York City and other National League strongholds heretofore left untouched.

A noticeable feature of the season of 1902 was the success that attended the first year's existence of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leaguers, under the leadership of President P. T. Powers. The organization is composed of all of the most prominent minor leagues in the country, and was formed for mutual protection against possible inroads in the ranks of its players by the major leagues. The National League saw fit to abolish the national agreement, under which the minor leagues were afforded player protection, and the success attained as a result of the new organization has been such that the association will be continued indefinitely.

The following table shows not only the records of the first and second clubs, but also the tail-enders in every National League race from 1876 to 1902. It is valuable from the fact that it shows the immensely stronger team the Pittsburg team of this year was over its nearest rival, the Brooklyns, and also the leading team's percentage each year over the last team. It shows conclusively the detrimental effects resulting from war. In 1890, the year of the Players' League, when the so-called "Brotherhood" was in existence, the Brooklyns finished 499 points ahead of Pittsburgs, winning 63 more games than the "J. Palmer O'Neill's misfits," the tail-enders of that most disastrous season. During that year an even more disastrous war was on than distinguished the season of 1902. This year was little better, for the difference between the leading Pittsburgs and the tail-end New Yorks was 388 points, a sad commentary on the evil results of friction.

Harry O'Hagan, manager of the Rochester Club, of the Eastern League, made an unassisted triple play during a game with Jersey City last Summer. O'Hagan was playing first base, Mack was on first and Shoch on second. A short infield fly was knocked, and O'Hagan ran for it, making what seemed to be an impossible catch, retiring the batter. He ran to first, Mack having started for second, and touched the bag, retiring his second man. Shoch had run to third, but started back to second. O'Hagan, after touching first, made his way to second and reached it in time to retire Shoch. The only other unassisted triple play on record was made by Paul Hines during a National League game at Providence, R. I., in 1878. One man was on first and one on second base. A high fly was knocked to short centre field. Hines, by a hard run, got under the ball. Without stopping, he ran to second base and stood upon it. The man who ran over the base was out. Hines touched

Manager McGraw.

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the other man as he came to second base, making the third out. This record has been contested, but Charles E. Lincoln, of the Boston Herald, then official scorer for the National League, asserts that it is correct.

HOW PENNANTS WERE WON.

Since 1876 the Boston club has
cago, 6; Baltimore, 3; Brooklyn, 3;
lence, 2, and Detroit, 1.

It was in 1876 that the first year "Al" Spalding, "Ross" Barnes, original "big four," were induced $2,800 to desert the Boston club and infusion of "stars," won the cham the biggest deal ever made in base sensation. In 1880 Chicago won those famous pitchers, "Larry" Cor gether with a team that included Burns, Gore and others. This great seasons and won the pennant almost came disintegrated, and Boston be superseded by Providence the Charley Radbourn were the Provi under the able leadership of Anson, ond "big four" deal was consum Manager Watkins, of the Detroit this purchase Detroit secured the die" Richardson, "Jack" Rowe and ured in the first "big four" trans second deal was also a success, as in 1886 and won the championship to the front with "Jim" Mutrie as "Buck" Ewing, John Ward, "Tim" nor, Jim O'Rourke, and others, held

This brought the situation up to most of the best players in the League. Brooklyn won the National League pennant that season.

Mathewson.

won the championship 8 times; Chi- Pittsburg, 2; New York, 2; Provi-

"big four" deal was made. In that 'Jim" White and "Cal" McVey, tho by salaries ranging from $3,500 to join Chicago. The Chicagos, by this pionship "hands down." That was ball up to that time, and caused a again by securing the services of coran and "Fred" Goldsmith, to- such cracks as Anson, Williamson, team was kept intact for two more as it pleased. Then the team be- again jumped to the front, only to following year. John M. Ward and dence team pitchers. Then Chicago, again went to the fore. The sec- mated in the Fall of 1885, when club, bought out the Buffalos. By services of "Dan" Brouthers, "Har- "Jim" White, the latter having fig- action ten years previously. This the Detroits finished a close second in 1887. Then New York jumped manager, and with such players as Keefe, "Micky" Welch, Roger Con- the championship for two years. the Brotherhood fiasco in 1890, when country deserted to the Players'

Then Boston took another hold, and won three years in succession, under the leadership of Frank Selee. For three years after that series of victories, "Ned" Hanlon, with his "Orioles," of Baltimore, held the centre of the baseball stage and completely revolutionized the style of playing the game. Team work became a distinguishing feature and has been so ever since.

The following table gives the pennant winners from 1876 to 1902, inclusive:

Year.	Champions.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.	Year.	Champions.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
1876	Chicago	52	14	.788	1890	Brooklyn	86	43	.667
1877	Boston	31	17	.648	1891	Boston	87	51	.630
1878	Boston	41	19	.707	1892	Boston	102	48	.680
1879	Providence	55	23	.705	1893	Boston	86	44	.662
1880	Chicago	67	17	.798	1894	Baltimore	89	39	.695
1881	Chicago	55	28	.667	1895	Baltimore	87	43	.669
1882	Chicago	55	29	.655	1896	Baltimore	90	39	.698
1883	Boston	63	35	.643	1897	Boston	93	39	.705
1884	Providence	84	28	.750	1898	Boston	102	47	.685
1885	Chicago	87	25	.770	1899	Brooklyn	101	47	.682
1886	Chicago	90	34	.725	1900	Brooklyn	82	54	.603
1887	Detroit	79	45	.637	1901	Pittsburg	90	49	.647
1888	New York	84	47	.641	1902	Pittsburg	103	36	.741
1889	New York	83	43	.659					

TAIL-ENDERS OF THE LEAGUE.

The following table shows the clubs occupying second place and those that were the tail-enders from 1876 to 1902:

	W.	L.	P.C.
1876.			
2—Hartford..	47	21	.691
8—Cincinnati.	9	56	.135
1877.			
2—Louisville..	28	20	.583
6—Cincinnati.	15	42	.263
1878.			
2—Cincinnati.	37	23	.617
6—Milwaukee.	15	45	.250
1879.			
2—Boston....	49	29	.628
8—Syracuse..	15	27	.357
1880.			
2—Providence	52	32	.619
8—Cincinnati.	21	59	.263
1881.			
2—Providence	47	37	.559
8—Worcester.	32	50	.390
1882.			
2—Providence	52	32	.619
8—Worcester.	18	66	.214
1883.			
2—Chicago...	59	39	.602
8—Philadel'a.	17	81	.173
1884.			
2—Boston....	73	38	.658
8—Detroit...	28	84	.250
1885.			
2—New York.	85	27	.758
8—St. Louis..	36	72	.333
1886.			
2—Detroit...	87	36	.707
8—Washing'n	28	92	.233
1887.			
2—Philadel'a.	75	48	.610
8—Indianap's	37	89	.294
1888.			
2—Chicago...	77	58	.578
8—Washing'n	48	86	.358
1889.			
2—Boston....	83	45	.648
8—Washing'n	41	83	.331
1890.			
2—Chicago...	83	53	.610
8—Pittsburg.	23	114	.168
1891.			
2—Chicago...	82	53	.607
8—Pittsburg..	55	80	.407
1892.			
2—Cleveland.	93	54	.624
12—Baltimore.	46	101	.313
1893.			
2—Pittsburg..	81	48	.628
12—Washing'n	40	89	.310
1894.			
2—New York.	88	44	.667
12—Louisville.	39	94	.277
1895			
2—Cleveland.	84	46	.646
12—Louisville.	39	96	.267
1896.			
2—Cleveland.	80	48	.625
12—Louisville.	38	92	.290
1897.			
2—Baltimore.	90	40	.692
12—St. Louis..	29	102	.229
1898.			
2—Baltimore.	96	53	.644
12—St Louis..	39	111	.260
1899.			
2—Boston....	95	57	.624
12—Cleveland.	20	134	.129
1900.			
2—Pittsburg..	79	60	.578
8—New York.	60	78	.435
1901.			
2—Philadel'a.	83	57	.593
8—Cincinnati	52	87	.374
1902.			
2—Brooklyn..	75	63	.543
8—New York.	48	88	.353

STANDING OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE CLUBS, 1902.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Pittsburg	103	36	.741	Chicago	68	69	.497
Brooklyn	75	63	.543	St. Louis	56	78	.4 8
Boston	73	64	.533	Philadelphia	56	81	.409
Cincinnati	70	70	.500	New York	48	88	.353

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INDIVIDUAL BATTING RECORDS OF NATIONAL LEAGUE PLAYERS OF 1902.

(While this list is not official, it will conform nearly to Secretary N. E. Young's figures).

BATTING AVERAGES.

Players and Clubs.	Games.	At bat.	Runs.	Hits.	Sacrifice hits.	Stolen bases.	Averages.
Beaumont, Pittsburg	130	541	101	192	14	31	.355
Seymour, Cincinnati	61	240	27	84	4	8	.350
Phillips, Cincinnati	37	115	11	39	2	1	.339
Keeler, Brooklyn	133	559	86	189	20	19	.338
Crawford, Cincinnati	140	557	90	186	4	18	.334
Sebring, Pittsburg	19	78	15	26	1	3	.333
Beckley, Cincinnati	129	534	80	177	0	15	.331
Tenney, Boston	134	485	87	157	18	23	.324
Wagner, Pittsburg	136	533	105	171	6	37	.321
M. O'Neil, St. Louis	42	131	19	42	2	1	.321
Clarke, Pittsburg	113	460	102	147	6	33	.320
Murphy, St. Louis	22	66	5	21	1	0	.318
Donovan, St. Louis	123	490	70	156	10	39	.318
Smoot, St. Louis	128	505	57	160	13	18	.317
Peitz, Cincinnati	110	392	54	123	7	7	.314
Slagle, Chicago	115	456	66	143	6	43	.314
Kelley, Cincinnati	40	157	22	49	1	3	.312
Bresnahan, New York	46	157	19	49	6	7	.312
Cooley, Boston	136	539	68	164	11	28	.304
Burke, Pittsburg	49	199	25	60	4	10	.302
Bransfield, Pittsburg	102	413	48	124	7	21	.300
Jones, Chicago	64	244	42	73	11	10	.299
McGann, New York	61	225	26	67	4	12	.298
Tannehill, Pittsburg	42	141	25	42	1	3	.298
Donlin, Cincinnati	34	143	30	42	0	8	.294
Barry, Philadelphia	138	538	63	158	11	10	.294
Kling, Chicago	113	425	48	124	10	23	.292
Ahearn, Brooklyn	64	214	24	62	8	4	.290
Barclay, St. Louis	136	545	78	158	6	30	.290
Dobbs, Cincinnati Chicago	123	481	70	139	24	11	.289
Chance, Chicago	74	230	39	66	2	24	.287
Thomas, Philadelphia	138	504	85	143	13	18	.284
Leach, Pittsburg	134	509	88	144	11	27	.283
Wolverton, Philadelphia	34	138	12	39	4	3	.283
Ritchey, Pittsburg	115	404	58	114	11	13	.282
Zimmer, Pittsburg	41	131	12	37	5	4	.282
Dolan, Brooklyn	140	594	72	167	8	20	.281
Steinfeldt, Cincinnati	130	474	54	132	7	13	.278
Kitson, Brooklyn	39	112	9	31	3	0	.277
Van Haltren, New York	24	87	13	24	0	6	.276
Sheckard, Brooklyn	122	485	84	134	5	25	.276
Irwin, Brooklyn	129	452	57	124	8	10	.274
Brodie, New York	109	414	35	113	6	15	.273
White, Philadelphia	59	180	15	49	11	5	.272
Brashear, St. Louis	106	383	36	103	10	10	.269
Kruger, St. Louis	121	469	52	125	16	12	.267
Magoon, Cincinnati	44	166	30	44	8	6	.265
Jennings, Philadelphia	78	288	32	76	3	7	.264
Tinker, Chicago	131	502	53	132	14	23	.263
Carney, Boston	139	538	73	141	6	32	.262
Hulswitt, Philadelphia	128	499	60	133	7	6	.262
Farrell, St. Louis	138	564	68	147	10	12	.261
Phelps, Pittsburg	18	46	5	12	2	2	.261
Dahlen, Brooklyn	136	526	64	137	6	29	.260
Nichols, St. Louis	73	250	36	65	7	20	.260
Dement, Boston	122	487	50	126	17	19	.259
Greminger, Boston	137	503	51	129	3	6	.256
Bowerman, New York	104	368	38	94	6	14	.255
Wicker, St. Louis	32	76	19	19	2	1	.250

BATTING AVERAGES.

Players and Clubs.	Games.	At bat.	Runs.	Hits.	Sacrifice hits.	Stolen bases.	Averages.
Hallman, Philadelphia	72	253	14	63	9	9	.249
Lowe, Chicago	118	465	40	116	6	15	.249
Jones, New York	65	242	16	60	3	6	.248
Corcoran, Cincinnati	137	551	55	136	8	18	.247
Smith, New York	138	518	45	128	3	28	.247
Taylor, Chicago	54	179	17	44	7	5	.246
Conroy, Pittsburg	98	365	56	89	9	11	.244
Farrell, Brooklyn	75	267	14	65	9	4	.243
Moran, Boston	80	251	22	60	7	6	.239
Douglass, Philadelphia	109	407	38	97	9	5	.238
Dexter, Chicago-Boston	117	446	66	106	20	28	.238
Menefee, Chicago	65	213	26	50	15	0	.235
Long, Boston	139	429	41	100	5	27	.233
Ritter, Brooklyn	16	56	5	13	3	2	.232
Dooin, Philadelphia	93	328	29	72	6	8	.220
Evers, Chicago	26	87	7	19	4	1	.218
Hartman, St. Louis	112	418	32	90	10	12	.215
Krug, Philadelphia	54	195	22	41	7	2	.210
McGraw, New York	35	107	13	22	5	8	.206
Phillippi, Pittsburg	31	111	16	25	3	0	.225
Mahaney, Cincinnati	75	294	19	61	2	8	.223
Lauder, New York	124	488	40	108	3	18	.221
Flood, Brooklyn	132	479	45	106	23	7	.221
Doolin, Philadelphia	93	328	29	72	6	8	.220
Evers, Chicago	26	87	7	19	4	1	.218
Hartman, St. Louis	112	418	32	90	10	12	.215
Krug, Philadelphia	54	195	22	41	7	2	.210
McGraw, New York	35	107	13	22	5	8	.206
Malarky, Boston	20	59	3	12	1	1	.203
Jacklitsch, Philadelphia	37	115	8	23	1	3	.200
Childs, Philadelphia	123	402	24	79	10	5	.197
Williams, Chicago	29	97	10	19	2	0	.196
Schaeffer, Chicago	81	292	5	57	1	2	.195
Hughes, Brooklyn	32	88	11	17	2	0	.192
Bergen, Cincinnati	90	320	18	58	6	3	.191
Mathewson, New York	41	121	8	23	2	3	.190
Hahn, Cincinnati	36	118	10	22	0	2	.186
Smith, Pittsburg	50	183	14	34	3	5	.186
Douglehy, Philadelphia	32	99	7	18	1	1	.182
Ryan, St. Louis	73	258	21	47	9	2	.182
Leever, Pittsburg	26	89	6	16	1	2	.179
Fraser, Philadelphia	28	86	15	15	1	1	.174
Newton, Brooklyn	33	110	7	19	2	3	.173
Evans, New York Brooklyn	33	87	6	15	4	1	.172
Ewing, Cincinnati	22	70	6	12	1	2	.171
Currie, Cincinnati-St. Louis	24	70	3	11	1	1	.157
Doheny, Pittsburg	21	77	9	12	1	0	.156
Donovan, Brooklyn	48	154	18	24	2	8	.156
Cronin, New York	20	59	1	9	3	2	.153
Willis, Boston	51	150	9	23	2	0	.153
Yerkes, St. Louis	34	88	3	13	1	0	.148
J. O'Neill, St. Louis	60	189	14	28	2	3	.148
Pittinger, Boston	45	147	6	21	3	1	.143
Wheeler, Brooklyn	29	99	5	13	2	1	.131
Iberg, Philadelphia	30	87	4	11	0	1	.126
McGinnity, New York	24	64	3	8	7	0	.125
Poole, Cincinnati-Pittsburg	17	65	3	8	0	1	.123
Thielman, Cincinnati-New York	26	101	7	12	1	0	.119
Chesbro, Pittsburg	36	109	10	12	4	1	.110
Eason, Chicago-Boston	26	78	4	8	6	0	.103
Lundgren, Chicago	29	63	2	6	3	2	.095
Taylor, New York	26	65	3	6	4	0	.092

The following table gives the records of the heaviest batters of the National League, and the extra long hits made by them:

Players and Clubs.	Games.	2-Base hits.	3-Base hits.	Home runs.	Total bases.	Tot. Ex. bases.
Leach, Pittsburg	134	14	21	7	119	77
Crawford, Cincinnati	140	20	21	3	115	71
Wagner, Pittsburg	136	31	15	2	115	67
Clarke, Pittsburg	113	25	13	3	98	57
Sheckard, Brooklyn	122	28	9	4	89	53
Beckley, Cincinnati	129	23	7	5	87	52
Greminger, Boston	137	18	14	1	82	49
Bransfield, Pittsburg	102	21	9	0	69	47
Cooley, Boston	136	27	7	0	75	45
Dahlen, Brooklyn	136	24	7	2	77	44
Steinfeldt, Cincinnati	130	20	7	1	65	37
Barry, Philadelphia	138	20	5	2	63	36
Smoot, St. Louis	128	19	4	3	62	36
Tinker, Chicago	131	19	5	2	51	25
Peitz, Cincinnati	110	22	5	1	63	25
Dolan, Brooklyn	140	15	7	1	55	32
Flood, Brooklyn	132	12	5	3	51	21
Barclay, St. Louis	136	17	2	3	52	30
Beaumont, Pittsburg	130	18	6	0	54	30

Players and Clubs.	Games.	2-Base hits.	3-Base hits.	Home runs.	Total bases.	Tot. Ex. bases.
Tenney, Boston	134	18	3	2	53	30
Keeler, Brooklyn	133	17	6	0	52	29
Kling, Chicago	113	16	6	0	44	28
Dexter, Chicago-Boston	117	16	0	4	48	28
Carney, Boston	139	13	3	2	47	27
Demont, Boston	122	16	5	0	47	26
Corcoran, Cincinnati	137	17	4	0	46	25
Lauder, New York	124	19	3	0	47	25
Conroy, Pittsburg	98	9	6	1	40	24
Jennings, Philadelphia	78	12	4	1	40	24
Kruger, St. Louis	121	6	8	0	36	21
Slagle, Chicago	115	10	4	1	36	21
Brodie, New York	109	7	2	3	36	20
Seymour, Cincinnati	61	9	3	2	47	26
M. O'Neill, St. Louis	42	6	3	2	32	18
Irwin, Brooklyn	129	12	0	2	32	17
Lush, Boston	120	9	1	2	25	15
Donlin, Cincinnati	34	5	5	0	25	15

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FIELDING AVERAGES OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE PLAYERS, 1902.

PITCHERS.

Players and Clubs.	Games.	Put outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Fielding average.
Willis, Boston	47	41	109	3	.980
Zimmer, Pittsburg	39	196	43	7	.975
Taylor, Chicago	53	44	135	7	.969
Currie, St. Louis	22	7	61	2	.967
Donovan, Brooklyn	47	99	79	6	.967
Leever, Pittsburg	25	4	48	2	.963
Hughes, Brooklyn	31	19	71	4	.958
Kitson, Brooklyn	35	7	62	3	.958
M. O'Neil, St. L	58	126	99	10	.957
Iberg, Philadelphia	31	11	54	3	.956
Phillippi, Pittsburg	31	4	60	3	.955
Ewing, Cincinnati	19	6	35	2	.953
Murphy, St. Louis	32	10	51	3	.952
Chesbro, Pittsburg	33	11	61	3	.950
Newton, Brooklyn	33	29	62	5	.945
Frazer, Philadelphia	27	16	52	4	.944
Pittenger, Boston	44	19	81	6	.944
Eason, Boston	24	10	54	5	.942
W. Williams, Boston	43	75	74	8	.942
Tannehill, Pittsburg	43	25	85	5	.941
Phillips, Cincinnati	31	22	69	6	.938
Evans, Brooklyn	31	15	56	5	.934
Poole, Cincinnati	18	6	34	3	.930
Duggleby, Philadelphia	29	11	67	6	.929
Mathewson, New York	41	50	85	11	.924
Taylor, New York	24	6	57	6	.913
Hahn, Cincinnati	37	23	84	12	.904
Doheny, Pittsburg	22	9	37	5	.902
Yerkes, St. Louis	23	17	56	8	.901
Menefee, Chicago	63	221	52	12	.900
Cronin, New York	19	18	24	5	.894
McGinnity, New York	21	15	42	7	.891
Wicker, St. Louis	29	23	48	9	.888
White, Philadelphia	55	34	64	13	.883
Malarkey, Boston	19	9	58	9	.881
Thielman, Cincinnati	27	12	49	11	.878

CATCHERS.

Players and Clubs.	Games.	Put outs.	Assists	Errors.	Fielding average.
Kittridge, Boston	72	458	98	10	.982
Douglas, Philadelphia	106	791	58	19	.978
Farrell, Brooklyn	73	467	58	13	.977
O'Connor, Pittsburg	47	245	51	7	.977
Moran, Boston	72	329	90	10	.976
Ritter, Brooklyn	16	88	16	3	.972
Kling, Chicago	133	368	154	20	.968
Ryan, St. Louis	74	288	98	13	.968
G. Yeager, New York	36	152	40	7	.963
Ahern, Brooklyn	63	230	67	14	.962
J. O'Neil, St. Louis	46	142	61	8	.962
Smith, Pittsburg	49	248	50	9	.961
Dooin, Philadelphia	90	412	108	27	.951
Bergen, Cincinnati	110	289	140	22	.951
Pietz, Cincinnati	124	364	207	31	.940
Jacklitz, Philadelphia	37	116	29	11	.929

SHORTSTOPS.

Players and Clubs.	Games.	Put outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Fielding average.
McGraw, New York	34	59	117	14	.927
Conroy, Pittsburg	70	147	233	33	.920
Corcoran, Cincinnati	133	276	424	51	.919
Dahlen, Brooklyn	136	294	425	67	.915
Holswit, Philadelphia	127	308	402	68	.913
Tinker, Chicago	134	245	417	72	.909
Kruger, St. Louis	126	202	425	81	.886
Bean, New York	49	71	154	30	.883

FIRST BASEMEN.

Players and Clubs.	Games.	Put outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Fielding average.
McGann, New York	60	623	42	9	.986
Beckley, Cincinnati	135	284	65	17	.984
McCreery, Brooklyn	112	1,019	77	17	.984
Bransfield, Pittsburg	101	1,053	39	19	.983
Tenney, Boston	134	1,260	110	22	.983
Jennings, Philadelphia	78	676	67	13	.971
Chance, Chicago	81	405	40	15	.968

FIRST BASEMEN.—Continued.

Players and Clubs.	Games.	Put outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Fielding average.
Phelps, Pittsburg	18	89	9	5	.951
O'Hagan, New York	58	511	35	19	.966
Brashear, St. Louis	106	778	103	33	.961

SECOND BASEMEN.

Players and Clubs.	Games.	Put outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Fielding average.
Smith, New York	139	300	412	34	.958
Childs, Philadelphia	120	269	344	30	.954
Ritchey, Pittsburg	115	269	346	19	.954
Lowe, Chicago	122	329	415	38	.952
Farrell, St. Louis	137	338	490	53	.950
Long, Boston	121	320	389	42	.944
Flood, Brooklyn	131	298	373	42	.941
Kelley, Cincinnati	39	77	61	8	.940
Dement, Boston	120	193	417	41	.937
Magoon, Cincinnati	36	68	115	16	.911

THIRD BASEMEN.

Players and Clubs.	Games.	Put outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Fielding average.
Green, Philadelphia	16	17	27	2	.957
Gremminger, Boston	141	223	288	24	.954
Leach, Pittsburg	134	162	313	35	.951
Wolverton, Philadelphia	34	44	85	7	.948
Hallman, Philadelphia	72	78	145	17	.929
Irwin, Brooklyn	128	135	238	30	.925
Steinfeld, Cincinnati	122	197	309	49	.901
Shaefer, Chicago	101	158	156	35	.899
Lauder, New York	125	197	248	52	.896
Hartman, St. Louis	112	153	234	39	.864

OUTFIELDERS.

Players and Clubs.	Games.	Put outs.	Assists	Errors.	Fielding average.
Dobbs, Cin., Chi., l. f., c. f.	125	258	19	12	.982
Beaumont, Pitts., c. f.	131	258	16	6	.980
Keeler, Brooklyn, r. f.	132	303	15	4	.980
Nichols, St. Louis, util.	74	165	34	13	.978
Sebring, Pittsburg, r. f.	19	33	5	1	.976
Congalton, Chicago, r. f.	52	67	7	2	.973
Jones, Chicago, r. f.	62	140	2	7	.973
Miller, Chicago, l. f.	48	90	9	3	.970
Thomas, Phila., c. f.	137	269	27	10	.967
Donovan, St. Louis, r. f.	125	179	20	7	.966
Barclay, St. Louis, l. f.	134	145	13	26	.962
Cooley, Boston, util.	134	278	7	11	.962
Sheckard, Brooklyn, l. f.	127	283	18	12	.962
Clarke, New York, l. f.	19	24	1	1	.960
Single, Chicago, r. f.	122	265	14	12	.959
Barry, Philadelphia, r. f.	135	183	19	9	.957
Clarke, Pittsburg, l. f.	111	212	13	10	.957
Wagner Pittsburg, util.	136	535	179	33	.955
Davis, Pittsburg, r. f.	60	92	6	5	.951
Van Haltren, N. Y., l. f.	25	45	7	4	.948
Carney, Boston, r. f.	148	162	20	10	.947
Crawford, Cincinnati, r. f.	134	265	24	13	.946
Lush, Boston, c. f.	116	235	24	15	.945
Dunn, New York, util.	99	164	159	20	.942
Bresnahan, New York, util.	50	158	35	13	.937
Hoy, Cincinnati, c. f.	69	145	4	10	.937
Dolan, Brooklyn, c. f.	140	281	9	18	.932
Krug, Philadelphia, util.	53	117	62	14	.927
Dexter, Boston, util.	39	109	105	17	.926
Seymour, Cincinnati, c. f.	61	136	13	14	.915
Browne, Phila., N. Y., c. f., util.	122	259	23	27	.912
Gardner, Cincinnati, util.	45	82	70	4	.920
A. Jones, New York, c. f.	66	121	11	14	.904
Jackson, New York, l. f.	36	51	9	7	.892
Maloney, Cincinnati, r. f.	25	54	11	8	.889
Burke, Pittsburg, util.	56	95	120	28	.888
Donlin, Cincinnati, l. f.	53	62	6	9	.880
Wagner, New York, util.	17	31	43	10	.880
Smoot, St. Louis, c. f.	130	276	16	32	.870
Wheeler, Brooklyn, util.	27	54	53	17	.863
Brodie, New York, c. f.	108	42	10	9	.852

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INDIVIDUAL BATTING RECORD OF AMERICAN LEAGUE PLAYERS, 1902.
(Official.)

Player.	Games.	At Bat.	Runs.	Hits.	Sac. Hits.	Stolen Bases.	Percentage.
Delehanty, Washington	123	474	103	178	..	14	.370
Lajoie, Cleveland	87	352	81	129	8	19	.369
Hickman, Cleveland	130	535	73	194	8	19	.363
Bradley, Cleveland	136	549	106	187	16	22	.341
L. Cross, Philadelphia	137	558	90	189	7	26	.339
Dougherty, Boston	106	439	78	147	3	20	.335
Mullen, Detroit	37	119	20	39	1	2	.328
Collins, Boston	105	425	71	138	19	11	.324
Selbach, Baltimore	128	502	86	161	10	23	.321
Green, Chicago	129	478	76	152	24	34	.318
Jones, Chicago	135	531	98	169	20	23	.318
Stahl, Boston	127	507	92	161	13	18	.318
Seybold, Philadelphia	137	523	91	166	8	5	.317
Ryan, Washington	120	482	92	153	6	13	.317
Schreck, Philadelphia	96	353	50	112	8	7	.317
Carey, Washington	120	453	47	143	5	2	.316
McGann, Baltimore	68	251	42	79	10	19	.314
Murphy, Philadelphia	76	291	48	91	5	13	.313
Williams, Baltimore	125	498	84	155	10	9	.311
Bemis, Cleveland	93	318	44	99	9	4	.311
Kelly, Baltimore	80	222	50	69	6	12	.311
Freeman, Boston	138	569	76	177	6	15	.311
Hemphill, St. Louis	128	511	77	158	6	24	.309
Davis, Philadelphia	132	555	87	171	7	31	.308
H. McFarland, Baltimore	70	267	59	82	1	11	.307
Burkett, St. Louis	137	549	99	168	7	22	.306
Barrett, Detroit	136	507	93	154	5	26	.304
Beck, Detroit	41	161	21	49	4	2	.304
Keister, Washington	119	482	81	146	11	27	.303
Fultz, Philadelphia	129	503	110	151	35	48	.300
Coughlin, Washington	121	470	84	140	3	32	.298
Davis, Chicago	132	480	77	143	12	33	.298
Plank, Philadelphia	36	118	15	35	4	4	.296
Flick, Cleveland	121	464	83	137	10	24	.295
McGinnity, Baltimore	27	88	10	26	4	2	.295
Robinson, Baltimore	90	336	39	98	3	12	.292
Bay, Cleveland	108	458	73	132	18	27	.288
Heidrick, St. Louis	110	448	74	129	20	17	.288
Parent, Boston	139	554	89	159	16	15	.287
Wallace, St. Louis	133	495	71	142	6	19	.287
Hartsel, Philadelphia	137	545	108	156	3	54	.286
Wood, Cleveland	81	266	25	76	4	0	.286
McGraw, Baltimore	20	63	14	18	2	5	.286
Anderson, St. Louis	126	524	61	149	3	11	.284
Mertes, Chicago	129	495	60	140	8	46	.283
Jones, Baltimore	37	159	22	45	..	1	.283
Waddell, Philadelphia	33	111	7	31	1	1	.279
Seymour, Baltimore	72	270	38	75	10	13	.278
McCarthy, Cleveland	95	362	45	100	18	15	.276
Harley, Detroit	124	492	60	136	10	19	.276
Casey, Detroit	132	520	68	143	9	21	.275
Lachance, Boston	138	535	61	147	11	3	.275
Mathison, Baltimore	28	91	12	25	6	2	.275
Bresnahan, Baltimore	66	234	31	64	4	11	.273
Strang, Chicago	137	539	109	147	11	36	.273
Powers, Philadelphia	71	247	35	67	3	3	.271
Howell, Baltimore	96	346	43	92	8	7	.266
Elberfeld, Detroit	130	487	70	129	8	20	.265
Padden, St. Louis	117	411	54	109	9	13	.265
Ely, Washington	145	384	38	101	15	14	.263
Drill, Washington	71	225	34	59	7	5	.262
Wiltse, Baltimore	55	191	30	50	3	2	.262
Clarke, Washington	87	294	30	50	5	2	.262
Lee, Washington	108	391	62	102	7	7	.261
Thoney, Cleveland	31	115	15	30	1	6	.261
Townsend, Washington	27	88	10	23	3	1	.261
Pickering, Cleveland	69	293	46	76	2	22	.259
Creiger, Boston	86	270	31	70	5	4	.259
Wolverton, Washington	59	249	34	64	2	10	.257
Isbell, Chicago	137	520	65	133	23	38	.256
Bonner, Philadelphia	45	177	16	45	2	2	.254
Holmes, Detroit	92	360	50	91	9	18	.253
Hughes, Boston	23	71	9	18	4	2	.253
Ferris, Boston	133	493	56	124	15	8	.251
Kahoe, St Louis	54	191	21	48	5	4	.251
Donohue, Jr., St. Louis	29	84	10	21	2	1	.250
Castro, Philadelphia	41	141	18	35	4	3	.248
Gleason, Detroit	118	441	42	109	11	16	.247
McCormick, St. Louis	139	504	58	124	16	6	.246
Gilbert, Baltimore	130	444	73	108	20	37	.245
Arndt, Baltimore	77	278	40	67	5	10	.241
Friel, St. Louis	79	268	25	64	7	4	.239
Callahan, Chicago	68	217	27	52	13	5	.239
Doyle, Washington	78	315	50	75	5	7	.238
Warner, Boston	64	222	18	52	2	0	.234
Smith, Baltimore	40	145	10	34	4	6	.234
F. McFarland, Chicago	71	238	29	50	6	8	.231
Daly, Chicago	137	489	57	113	15	16	.231
Yeager, Detroit	48	160	17	37	1	0	.231
Sugden, St. Louis	69	208	24	48	9	2	.231
McGuire, Detroit	72	222	28	51	5	0	.229
Oyler, Baltimore	26	75	8	17	2	3	.227
Shields, St. Louis	27	62	6	14	1	0	.226
Gleason, Boston	66	237	30	53	6	5	.224
Buelow, Detroit	64	224	22	50	2	4	.223
Young, Boston	45	144	17	31	1	0	.222
Griffith, Chicago	34	91	11	20	3	0	.220
Orth, Washington	54	165	18	36	3	1	.218
Moore, Cleveland	36	113	12	24	3	1	.212
McAllister, Detroit	67	237	19	50	4	1	.210
M. Cross, Philadelphia	137	497	72	103	22	19	.207
Dillon, Detroit	68	251	21	52	3	3	.207
Harper, St Louis	29	83	9	17	3	1	.205
Piatt, Chicago	31	83	12	17	4	2	.205
Maloney, St. Louis	30	113	8	23	1	2	.203
Lepine, Detroit	29	94	8	19	3	1	.201
Powell, St. Louis	44	129	15	26	3	0	.201
Reidy, St. Louis	13	41	4	8	0	0	.195
Bernhard, Cleveland	28	94	8	18	0	0	.191
Patterson, Chicago	34	105	11	20	5	0	.190
Carrick, Washington	33	107	10	20	4	2	.187
Gochnauer, Cleveland	126	459	45	84	9	8	.183
Miller, Detroit	20	60	2	11	0	0	.183
Mercer, Detroit	35	100	8	18	3	1	.180
Mitchell, Philadelphia	21	50	7	9	3	1	.180
Katoll, Baltimore	18	57	11	10	0	1	.175
Sudhoff, St. Louis	31	76	6	13	3	5	.141
Wilson, Philadelphia	13	35	2	6	1	0	.171
Hustings, Philadelphia	33	83	13	14	4	0	.169
Winters, Boston	20	63	5	10	0	0	.159
Beivers, Detroit	25	65	4	10	4	0	.154
Sullivan, Chicago	78	265	37	50	8	10	.151
Wright, Cleveland	24	70	7	10	1	5	.143
Dineen, Boston	44	142	12	19	2	1	.134
Garvin, Chicago	23	60	3	8	1	0	.133
Sparks, Boston	17	53	2	7	1	0	.132
Cronin, Baltimore	10	33	1	4	2	1	.121
Joss, Cleveland	33	103	8	12	7	1	.116
Butler, Baltimore	18	52	1	6	2	1	.115
Patton, Washington	39	126	6	12	3	0	.095
F. Donahue, St. Louis	35	119	6	11	5	0	.091

PITCHING RECORDS OF THE AMERICAN LEAGUE, 1902.

Players and Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Tie.	T. O.	Per cent.
Bernard, Cleveland	18	5	1	2	.783
Waddell, Philadelphia	23	7	1	0	.766
Young, Boston	32	12	1	0	.727
Hustings, Philadelphia	15	6	0	2	.714
Donahue, St. Louis	22	11	2	0	.666
Wilson, Philadelphia	7	4	0	0	.636
Patterson, Chicago	20	12	0	0	.625
Griffith, Chicago	15	9	2	0	.625
Harper, St. Louis	15	11	0	1	.577
Plank, Philadelphia	20	15	0	1	.571
McGinnity, Baltimore	13	10	1	0	.565
Powell, St. Louis	22	17	0	1	.564
Hughes, Boston	10	8	0	2	.555
Joss, Cleveland	16	13	0	0	.552
Winters, Boston	17	9	0	0	.550
Sudhoff, St. Louis	13	11	1	2	.542
Callahan, Chicago	16	14	1	1	.533
Patton, Washington	18	17	0	0	.514
Orth, Washington	19	18	0	0	.514
Dineen, Boston	21	21	0	0	.500
Mullin, Detroit	14	15	1	0	.483
Piatt, Chicago	12	13	0	4	.480
Garvin, Chicago	9	10	0	0	.474
Moore, Cleveland	16	19	0	0	.457
Wiltse, Baltimore	15	18	1	0	.455
Carrick, Washington	13	16	1	0	.448
Mercer, Detroit	15	18	0	0	.439
Sparks, Boston	7	9	0	0	.438
Wright, Cleveland	7	10	0	2	.412
Lee, Washington	4	6	0	0	.400
Howell, Baltimore	9	14	0	0	.391
Mitchell, Philadelphia	5	8	0	2	.384
Stevens, Detroit	8	13	0	1	.381
Reidy, St. Louis	3	5	1	0	.375
Cronin, Baltimore	3	5	0	0	.375
Shields, St. Louis	6	11	0	2	.353
Miller, Detroit	6	11	0	1	.353
Townsend, Washington	8	16	1	1	.333
Yeager, Detroit	5	12	0	0	.294
Katoll, Baltimore	4	10	0	0	.286
Butler, Baltimore	2	11	1	0	.154

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FIELDING AVERAGES OF AMERICAN LEAGUE PLAYERS, 1902.

PITCHERS.

Players and Clubs.	Games.	Put outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Per cent.
Wilson, Philadelphia	13	5	22	..	1.000
Griffith, Chicago	28	11	58	1	.986
Wright, Cleveland	22	2	36	1	.974
Lee, Washington	12	5	24	1	.996
Moore, Cleveland	36	4	78	3	.965
Howell, Baltimore	25	18	72	4	.957
Sparks, Boston	17	7	36	2	.956
Cronin, Baltimore	10	7	36	2	.955
Joss, Cleveland	32	10	107	6	.951
Mercer, Detroit	35	13	98	6	.949
Reidy, St. Louis	11	7	30	2	.949
Donahue, St. Louis	35	15	132	8	.948
Mitchell, Philadelphia	19	6	44	3	.945
Patterson, Chicago	34	17	81	6	.943
Mullin, Detroit	33	30	82	7	.941
Garvin, Chicago	23	5	75	5	.941
Yeager, Detroit	19	14	50	4	.941
Bernhard, Cleveland	28	5	74	5	.940
Plank, Philadelphia	36	17	75	6	.939
Callahan, Chicago	34	20	105	8	.939
Hughes, Boston	21	11	47	4	.938
Wiltse, Baltimore	37	40	62	7	.936
Dineen, Boston	42	8	79	6	.935
Miller, Detroit	20	16	41	4	.934
Waddell, Philadelphia	33	15	61	6	.927
Young, Boston	45	14	85	8	.925
Katel, Baltimore	16	9	53	5	.925
Townsend, Washington	27	14	66	6	.925
Hastings, Philadelphia	33	19	74	8	.921
Sudhoff, St. Louis	31	8	84	8	.920
Orth, Washington	38	25	99	11	.918
Powell, St. Louis	43	14	64	7	.917
Harper, St. Louis	29	8	66	7	.913
Patton, Washington	36	19	84	10	.911
McGinnity, Baltimore	26	11	48	6	.908
Sievers, Detroit	25	6	41	5	.904
Winters, Boston	20	3	55	7	.892
Butler, Baltimore	15	5	35	5	.888
Carrick, Washington	31	7	64	9	.887
Shields, St. Louis	27	5	31	5	.878
Piatt, Chicago	31	5	85	11	.851

CATCHERS.

Players and Clubs.	Games.	Put outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Per cent.
Warner, Boston	63	249	76	7	.979
Clarke, Washington	73	286	101	11	.972
Sullivan, Chicago	73	247	109	11	.970
E. McFarland, Chicago	69	272	71	11	.969
Creiger, Boston	78	318	115	14	.968
Kahoe, St. Louis	52	206	53	9	.966
Bemis, Cleveland	87	337	118	16	.966
Sugden, St. Louis	63	205	69	11	.961
Schreck, Philadelphia	71	366	105	20	.957
Robinson, Baltimore	86	264	78	16	.956
McGuire, Detroit	70	211	70	14	.952
Smith, Baltimore	25	74	24	5	.951
Wood, Cleveland	53	187	53	13	.948
Powers, Philadelphia	68	229	108	19	.947
Bresnahan, Baltimore	20	68	15	5	.943
Donohue, St. Louis	22	78	32	7	.937
Buelow, Detroit	62	174	83	19	.931
Drill, Washington	54	176	58	18	.928

FIRST BASEMEN.

Players and Clubs.	Games.	Put outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Per cent.
Carey, Washington	120	1,197	66	12	.991
McGann, Baltimore	68	669	44	9	.988
Isbell, Chicago	133	1,355	92	19	.987
McAlister, Detroit	28	229	10	3	.987
Anderson, St. Louis	126	1,353	46	21	.985
Davis, Philadelphia	128	1,238	83	23	.983
La Chance, Boston	138	1,552	47	31	.981
Dillon, Detroit	68	731	52	20	.975
Beck, Detroit	36	341	24	20	.973
Hickman, Cleveland	98	1,079	47	39	.967
Jones, Baltimore	37	345	22	17	.956
Schreck, Philadelphia	23	136	8	8	.947

SECOND BASEMEN.

Players and Clubs.	Games.	Put outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Per cent.
Lajoie, Cleveland	87	284	278	15	.974
Murphy, Philadelphia	76	173	189	12	.968
Padden, St. Louis	117	286	366	23	.966

SECOND BASEMEN.—Continued.

Players and Clubs.	Games.	Put outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Per cent.
Coughlin, Washington	25	67	73	5	.966
Daly, Chicago	137	317	358	30	.957
Howell, Baltimore	22	40	66	5	.957
Friel, St. Louis	20	55	55	5	.956
Ferris, Boston	133	312	450	36	.955
Williams, Baltimore	106	249	344	33	.947
Keister, Washington	40	98	116	12	.947
Gleason, Detroit	118	320	353	41	.942
Fultz, Philadelphia	18	37	25	4	.939
Doyle, Washington	68	144	193	25	.931
Castro, Philadelphia	33	70	80	13	.920
Bonner, Philadelphia	45	98	128	20	.918

THIRD BASEMEN.

Players and Clubs.	Games.	Put outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Per cent.
Collins, Boston	105	138	247	20	.951
Oyler, Baltimore	20	20	27	3	.949
L. Cross, Philadelphia	137	197	309	28	.947
Coughlin, Washington	65	99	143	16	.938
Bradley, Cleveland	136	189	313	45	.917
McCormick, St. Louis	139	154	304	43	.914
Bresnahan, Baltimore	30	46	56	10	.910
Casey, Detroit	132	177	303	50	.906
Wolverton, Washington	59	87	141	26	.898
Mathison, Baltimore	27	46	55	12	.894
Strang, Chicago	137	176	336	64	.889
Gleason, Boston	35	45	60	15	.875
Howell, Baltimore	19	29	39	10	.872
McGraw, Baltimore	19	25	25	8	.862
Williams, Baltimore	18	25	38	13	.820

SHORTSTOPS.

Players and Clubs.	Games.	Put outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Per cent.
Wallace, St. Louis	133	329	471	41	.951
Davis, Chicago	130	289	421	40	.946
Parent, Boston	139	287	517	55	.936
Coughlin, Washington	31	75	110	13	.934
Gochnauer, Cleveland	126	223	463	52	.929
M. Cross, Philadelphia	137	365	464	66	.926
Elberfeld, Detroit	130	329	457	69	.919
Ely, Washington	105	231	364	53	.918
Gilbert, Baltimore	130	343	432	77	.909

OUTFIELDERS.

Players and Clubs.	Games.	Put outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Per cent.
Lepine, Detroit	19	19	2	..	1.000
Jones, Chicago	135	323	24	9	.980
Bay, Cleveland	107	242	13	6	.977
Seymour, Baltimore	72	220	12	6	.975
Callahan, Chicago	22	37	2	1	.975
Kelley, Baltimore	47	99	6	3	.972
Delehanty, Washington	110	251	12	9	.967
Seybold, Philadelphia	136	247	13	10	.963
Hartsell, Philadelphia	137	237	19	10	.963
McFarland, Baltimore	68	162	12	7	.962
Gleason, Boston	22	50	1	2	.962
Barrett, Detroit	136	320	24	14	.961
Pickering, Cleveland	65	147	4	6	.961
Fultz, Philadelphia	111	229	14	10	.960
Stahl, Boston	126	246	18	11	.960
Howell, Baltimore	19	41	3	2	.956
Freeman, Boston	138	226	16	12	.953
McCarthy, Cleveland	95	102	4	10	.949
Green, Chicago	129	225	12	13	.948
Ryan, Washington	120	282	14	16	.948
Harley, Detroit	124	239	14	15	.944
Holmes, Detroit	92	153	16	10	.944
Hemphill, St. Louis	120	198	18	14	.939
Heidrick, St. Louis	109	264	19	19	.937
Flick, Cleveland	121	171	16	13	.935
Keister, Washington	99	113	10	9	.932
Seibach, Baltimore	128	283	14	22	.931
Mertes, Chicago	123	233	35	20	.951
Lee, Washington	94	173	15	15	.926
Friel, St. Louis	22	34	3	3	.925
Burkett, St. Louis	136	296	17	26	.923
Maloney, St. Louis	23	26	2	3	.903
Arndt, Baltimore	74	129	16	18	.889
Dougherty, Boston	103	177	11	24	.887
Hickman, Cleveland	26	61	2	8	.887
Bresnahan, Baltimore	15	27	1	5	.849

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AMERICAN LEAGUE CLUB BATTING.

CLUB BATTING.

Clubs.	At bat.	Runs.	Hits.	Sacrifice hits.	Stolen bases.	Percentage.
Athletics	4,722	784	1,366	99	243	.289
Cleveland	4,806	677	1,385	106	146	.288
Washington	4,610	686	1,303	75	121	.285
Boston	4,803	651	1,328	108	126	.283
Chicago	4,462	666	1,222	153	266	.274
Baltimore	4,764	705	1,299	120	181	.273
St. Louis	4,638	603	1,228	107	139	.265
Detroit	4,594	565	1,100	79	139	.252

LONG HITS BY CLUBS.

Clubs.	2-Base hits.	3-base hits.	4-Base hits.	Total bases.
Washington	249	63	46	871
Boston	202	93	41	847
Cleveland	255	68	33	840
Baltimore	198	105	33	833
Athletics	229	62	38	795
St. Louis	195	59	29	683
Chicago	157	54	13	528
Detroit	132	51	19	493

AMERICAN LEAGUE CLUB FIELDING.

Clubs.	Put outs.	Assists.	Errors.	P. B.-W. P.	Percentage.
St. Louis	3,609	1,867	253	48	.949
Athletics	3,712	1,818	270	41	.947
Chicago	3,617	1,845	277	51	.944
Boston	3,709	1,888	286	45	.944
Cleveland	3,648	1,932	284	63	.941
Washington	3,494	1,773	311	47	.936
Detroit	3,513	1,892	339	49	.933
Baltimore	3,460	1,820	358	44	.929

Double plays—Baltimore, 108; Boston, 88; Chicago, 118; Cleveland, 91; Detroit, 101; Athletics, 72; St. Louis, 121; Washington, 70.

Triple plays—Baltimore, 2; St. Louis, 1.

THE PACIFIC-NORTHWEST LEAGUE.

Following is the complete 1902 record of the Pacific-Northwest League championship race:

Clubs.	Butte.	Helena.	Portland.	Spokane.	Seattle.	Tacoma.	Won.	Percent.
Butte	...	10	18	19	11	15	73	.608
Helena	9	...	16	14	14	12	65	.540
Portland	8	9	...	14	8	19	58	.483
Spokane	6	11	11	...	10	8	46	.380
Seattle	14	11	11	16	...	18	70	.580
Tacoma	10	13	6	12	7	...	48	.400
Lost	47	54	62	75	50	72	300	.....

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Percent.
Butte	73	47	.608
Seattle	70	50	.583
Helena	65	54	.546
Portland	58	62	.483
Tacoma	48	72	.400
Spokane	46	75	.380

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE STANDING.

The season of the New York League was an interesting one, the special feature being the contest between Albany and Binghamton, which finished only .0008 apart, as close a fight as was ever known in base ball.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Albany	73	42	.6347
Binghamton	71	41	.6339
Ilion	59	47	.556
Syracuse	61	55	.526
Schenectady	56	56	.500
Utica	49	63	.437
Troy	40	63	.388
Johnstown-Gloversville	29	71	.290

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING.

The Eastern League enjoyed a very successful season. The Toronto club won the championship after a sensational race with its nearest rival, the Buffalo club.

The following table gives the standing of the clubs and the victories won from each club:

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Toronto	85	42	.669
Buffalo	88	46	.657
Jersey City	72	65	.526
Worcester	69	64	.519
Providence	67	68	.496
Montreal	59	77	.434
Rochester	57	76	.429
Newark	40	99	.288

GAMES WON AND LOST.

Clubs.	Athletics.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Chicago.	Cleveland.	Washington.	Detroit.	Baltimore.	Won.	Per cent.
Athletics	..	9	11	10	12	12	16	13	83	610
St. Louis	10	..	5	9	10	11	15	18	78	.573
Boston	9	15	..	12	6	8	11	16	77	.562
Chicago	10	9	8	..	12	12	12	11	74	.552
Cleveland	8	9	14	7	..	12	8	11	69	.507
Washington	6	9	11	7	8	..	11	9	61	.448
Detroit	4	15	7	7	10	9	..	10	52	.385
Baltimore	6	12	4	8	9	11	10	..	50	.362
Lost	53	58	60	60	67	75	83	88		

Clubs.	Buffalo.	Jersey City.	Montreal.	Newark.	Providence.	Rochester.	Toronto.	Worcester.	Won.	Per cent.
Buffalo	..	10	18	14	13	15	7	11	88	657
Jersey City	8	..	13	14	8	12	8	9	72	.526
Montreal	3	8	..	12	9	9	7	11	59	.424
Newark	5	7	8	..	4	4	6	6	40	.288
Providence	8	12	10	14	..	10	3	10	67	.496
Rochester	6	7	8	16	9	..	4	7	57	.429
Toronto	10	10	12	14	15	14	..	10	85	.669
Worcester	6	11	8	15	10	12	7	..	69	.519
Lost	46	65	77	99	68	76	42	64		

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LAWN TENNIS SEASON OF 1902.

By J. PARMLY PARET.

The lawn tennis season of 1902 furnished the most satisfactory and complete international victory in the sport that has ever been recorded. Great Britain sent her best players—admittedly her best—and they were decisively beaten on American courts—not in one tournament, but in three.

There was only one drawback to the brilliant season that the American players enjoyed, and that was the defeat of our leading teams in doubles by the Doherty brothers, which gave them the unquestionable championship of the world at this style of game.

The third challenge for the Davis international trophy brought to America at the end of July by far the strongest team of British experts that has ever visited this country. The challenging team was made up of Reginald F. Doherty, H. Laurie Doherty and Dr. Joshua Pim. They were accompanied by W. H. Collins, president of the English Lawn Tennis Association, who acted as team captain, although not a player.

President Collins and the two Dohertys arrived ten days before the date set for the international matches, and they went on to Boston for "tuning-up" practice in the Longwood tournament. One of the events in this meeting was for the Eastern Championship in doubles, and the Doherty brothers entered this and won the title, after a close match in the finals against the Wrenn brothers, their victory giving them the right to play at Newport in the championship finals. In this final match, the American pair won the first set and came within a single stroke of taking the second, only to finally lose the match in four sets (4—6, 7—5, 6—2, 6—2).

The Dohertys also entered at Longwood in the singles and the older brother here beat Beals C. Wright, one of the strongest of the American experts, in three straight sets. H. L., the younger, beat one or two of the second-rate Americans entered and then defaulted, while his brother defaulted after his match against Richard Stevens had been interrupted by rain. The debut of the visitors gave the Bostonians a bad case of "cold feet" in regard to our international chances, but the defeat of Wright, the only strong player whom the visitors had beaten, did not convince New Yorkers that the Englishmen were so sure to win the Davis cup.

W. A. Larned.

H. L. Doherty.

R. F. Doherty.

M. D. Whitman.

Dr. Pim arrived the following Saturday, August 2, and all three visitors spent the three days immediately preceding the international matches at hard practice on the courts of the Crescent Athletic Club, Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, where the cup matches were scheduled to take place.

As the challengers had named only three players as their representatives, the rules allowed them up to within twenty-four hours to nominate which men they would use in singles and which in doubles. The day before the matches began Captain Collins named R. F. Doherty and Pim for the singles, and the Doherty brothers for the doubles. Curiously enough, H. L. Doherty, the third member of the team, held both the English and Irish championships, although he beat neither his brother nor Pim to win these titles.

The American authorities had already named W. A. Larned and M. D. Whitman for the singles, and D. F. Davis and Holcombe Ward for the doubles. As four men were named, no substitution was allowed in the American team, which had to be nominated three weeks before, under the conditions.

The opening matches were played Wednesday, August 6, when R. F. Doherty met Larned and Whitman played Pim. The attendance was the largest that had ever attended a lawn tennis match in this country, and the accommodations and management of the Crescent A. C. committee were highly praised. No admission was charged to see the matches, entrance to the grounds being by invitation only.

The first day's play was interrupted by a hard thunder shower during the middle of the afternoon, which put a stop to the play. When the rain came, the Americans were making mincemeat of their British antagonists. Whitman had just completed his second set (6—1, 6—1), when the interruption came, and Larned and Doherty finished their second set in the rain, the American winning easily (6—2, 6—3).

It was agreed to resume these two matches where they were stopped, the following morning, and to continue the original schedule in the afternoon. Pim pulled out the third set from Whitman (6—1), but the American, thoroughly aroused, ran away with the deciding fourth set (6—0), scoring the first victory for the home team. In the meantime, however, Larned was slowly losing the big advantage he had won the day before. With much improved play, Doherty steadily pulled out three straight sets from the American, and took the other match of the first round (2—6, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4, 6—4).

The afternoon brought Larned against Pim and Whitman against R. F. Doherty. The American champion was in rare form, and Pim never had a chance against him, being beaten in three straight sets (6—3, 6—2, 6—3). This left the score two matches to one in favor of the American team, and Whitman had a chance to clinch the victory by defeating Doherty. This he did by the cleverest kind of play. He beat the brilliant Englishman in three straight sets, the last two of which were both close (6—1, 7—5, 6—4), and the international championship for the year was won for America, amidst the greatest enthusiasm of the big crowd.

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A detailed summary of the results in the singles follows:

Analysis of the Singles.

Players.	Matches. W.	L.	Sets. W.	L.	Games. W.	L.	Points. W.	L.
M. D. Whitman	2	0	6	1	38	18	211	166
W. A. Larned	1	1	5	3	41	31	252	236
R. F. Doherty	1	1	3	5	33	42	249	254
Dr. J. Pim	0	2	1	6	16	37	153	209
Totals	4	4	15	15	128	128	865	865

Team Record.	Matches. W	L.	Sets. W	L.	Games. W.	L.	Points. W.	L.
American team	3	1	11	4	79	49	463	402
British team	1	3	4	11	49	79	402	463
Totals	4	4	15	15	128	128	865	865

The doubles match was played as scheduled, although it could not have any bearing on the result of the series, since the Americans had already won. For this last day's play the crowd was much larger than either of the preceding days, and the enormous capacity of the grandstands was taxed to its utmost. The Doherty brothers met Davis and Ward, the American champions, and beat them after a brilliant match that showed the Americans to advantage at first, but which finally wore down their brilliance and permitted the untiring steadiness and consistent play of the British experts to pull out a clean-cut victory. The detailed score follows:

FIRST SET.		SECOND SET.	
Doherty Bros.	2 3 3 4 2 4 4 4 2—28—3	Doherty Bros.	4 0 1 1 4 4 4 1 5 0 4 5 4 4 5 2 4 4—56—10
Ward and Davis	4 5 5 1 4 0 6 2 4—31—6	Ward and D...	1 4 4 4 0 1 1 4 3 4 1 7 0 6 3 4 1 1—49— 8

THIRD SET.		FOURTH SET.	
Doherty Bros.	4 2 4 1 4 4 4 4 4—31—6	Doherty Bros.	2 5 6 4 1 5 1 5 5 4—38—6
Ward and Davis	0 4 2 4 0 1 1 6 2—20—3	Ward and Davis	4 3 4 0 4 3 4 7 3 1—33—4

The following week the three visitors played at Southampton, but both of the Dohertys defaulted in the semi-final round, and Pim was beaten in the finals by Larned again, if anything, easier than at Bay Ridge. The Doherty brothers easily won the doubles.

The American championship tournament at Newport followed the week after Southampton, and the meeting attracted the largest list of competitors ever turned out for a Newport tournament. No fewer than eighty-three players entered for the championship, including many champions and ex-champions of England, Ireland and America—unquestionably the strongest entry ever received for any tournament in the world.

The luck of the draw brought all three of the Britishers on the same side, and ex-Champion Whitman on the other side. Whitman had little difficulty in reaching the finals, but Pim was beaten in straight sets (7—5, 7—5, 6—3) by L. E. Ware, of Boston, who succumbed immediately after to H. L. Doherty. The two visiting brothers came together in the semi-final round, and the younger defaulted to R. F., who went into the finals against Whitman, the same American who had already beaten him at Bay Ridge.

In this final match Whitman showed the most surprising reversal of form he has shown in five years, while Doherty's play improved fully half-fifteen over his skill shown in the internationals. The result was a decisive victory for the Englishman, who lost only the second set (6—1, 3—6, 6—4, 6—0).

The challenge match between R. F. Doherty and the former American champion, W. A. Larned, proved to be almost as surprising as the Doherty-Whitman final. The extreme heat hurt the visitor's chances, and he suffered a good deal from that and the fatigue due to his match of the day before. Larned, fresh from the most careful training, played an almost faultless match and scored a well-earned victory over his formidable challenger (4—6, 6—2, 6—4, 8—6), and so upheld the American championship for the Americans. The title in singles has never yet been won by a foreigner, although many determined efforts have been made by strong British players to win it.

In the doubles, the Americans did not fare so well, and for the first time in the history of the game on this side of the ocean, the championship was captured by foreign experts. The Doherty brothers (winners of the Eastern championship) played Kriegh Collins and L. H. Waldner, of Chicago (winners of the Western championship), in the final round, and beat them after a hard struggle (2—6, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3), and then met D. F. Davis and Holcombe Ward, the American holders of the title, whom they had already beaten in the international matches at Bay Ridge, and won again in the challenge round (11—9, 12—10, 6—4), and so captured the American championship.

In doubles the Doherty brothers certainly showed better tennis, of the match-winning kind, than any of our teams, although some of the American methods are noticeably better and our leading American pairs have probably greater possibilities in their play than the visitors when they learn to cultivate some of the steadiness and the energy-saving ability of the foreigners.

In singles, Pim was clearly outclassed, although rated abroad as strong as the Dohertys and supposedly even with any other player in the world, amateur or professional. American cities saw too little of H. L. Doherty's play in singles to get any clear line on his comparative skill, but his brother proved himself to be practically even with the two American leaders. He beat Whitman at Newport and lost to him at Bay Ridge, and lost to Larned at Newport and beat him at Bay Ridge.

The international matches of 1902 were the second series for the Davis International trophy, although the challenge was the third. In 1900, the year the cup was first offered, an English team was beaten by 3 matches to 0 and 10 sets to 1. In 1901 the English Lawn Tennis Association challenged for the cup, but failed, at the last minute, to send a team. The cup is recognized on both sides of the Atlantic as emblematic of the world's international championship, so America has now been the champion nation for three years.

The championship tournament at Newport was the twenty-second for American supremacy. The record to date stands as follows:

AMERICAN CHAMPIONS AT LAWN TENNIS.

Champions in singles.	Winners of all-comers'	Champions in doubles.
1881.....R. D. Sears.	1881.....R. D. Sears.	1881.....C. M. Clark and F. W. Taylor.
1882.....R. D. Sears.	1882.....R. D. Sears.	1882.....R. D. Sears and James Dwight.
1883.....R. D. Sears.	1883.....R. D. Sears.	1883.....R. D. Sears and James Dwight.
1884.....R. D. Sears.	1884.....H. A. Taylor.	1884.....R. D. Sears and James Dwight.
1885.....R. D. Sears.	1885.....G. M. Brinley.	1885.....R. D. Sears and J. S. Clark.
1886.....R. D. Sears.	1886.....R. L. Beckman.	1886.....R. D. Sears and James Dwight.
1887.....R. D. Sears.	1887.....H. W. Slocum, Jr.	1887.....R. D. Sears and James Dwight.
1888.....H. W. Slocum, Jr.	1888.....H. W. Slocum, Jr.	1888.....O. S. Campbell and V. G. Hall.
1889.....H. W. Slocum, Jr.	1889.....Q. A. Shaw, Jr.	1889.....H. W. Slocum, Jr., and H. A. Taylor.
1890.....O. S. Campbell.	1890.....O. S. Campbell.	1890.....V. G. Hall and C. Hobart.
1891.....O. S. Campbell.	1891.....C. Hobart.	1891.....O. S. Campbell and R. P. Huntington, Jr.
1892.....O. S. Campbell.	1892.....F. H. Hovey.	1892.....O. S. Campbell and R. P. Huntington, Jr.
1893.....R. D. Wrenn.	1893.....R. D. Wrenn.	1893.....C. Hobart and F. H. Hovey.
1894.....R. D. Wrenn.	1894.....M. F. Goodbody.	1894.....C. Hobart and F. H. Hovey.
1895.....F. D. Hovey.	1895.....F. H. Hovey.	1895.....M. G. Chace and R. D. Wrenn.
1896.....R. D. Wrenn.	1896.....R. D. Wrenn.	1896.....C. B. Neel and S. R. Neel.
1897.....R. D. Wrenn.	1897.....W. V. Eaves.	1897.....L. E. Ware and G. P. Sheldon, Jr.
1898.....M. D. Whitman.	1898.....M. D. Whitman.	1898.....L. E. Ware and G. P. Sheldon, Jr.
1899.....M. D. Whitman.	1899.....J. P. Paret.	1899.....H. Ward and D. F. Davis.
1900.....M. D. Whitman.	1900.....W. A. Larned.	1900.....H. Ward and D. F. Davis.
1901.....W. A. Larned.	1901.....W. A. Larned.	1901.....H. Ward and D. F. Davis.
1902.....W. A. Larned.	1902.....R. F. Doherty.	1902.....R. F. Doherty and H. L. Doherty.

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NATIONAL INDOOR CHAMPIONS.

	Singles.	Doubles.
1900	John A. Allen	J. Parmly Paret and Calhoun Cragin.
1901	Holcombe Ward	O. M. Boatwick and Calhoun Cragin.
1902	J. Parmly Paret	Wylie C. Grant and Robert LeRoy.

WOMEN'S NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

	Singles.	Doubles.	Mixed doubles.
1887	Miss Alice Hansell	There were no doubles before 1890.	There were no mixed doubles before 1892.
1888	Miss B. Townsend		
1889	Miss B. Townsend		
1890	Miss E. C. Roosevelt	Misses E. C. Roosevelt and G. W. Roosevelt	
1891	Miss Mabel E. Cahill	Miss M. E. Cahill and Mrs. W. F. Morgan.	
1892	Miss Mabel E. Cahill	Misses M. E. Cahill and A. M. McKinley	Clarence Hobart and Miss M. E. Cahill.
1893	Miss Aline M. Terry	Misses A. M. Terry and Hattie Butler	Clarence Hobart and Miss E. C. Roosevelt.
1894	Miss H. R. Hellwig	Misses H. R. Hellwig and J. P. Atkinson.	E. P. Fischer and Miss J. P. Atkinson.
1895	Miss J. P. Atkinson	Misses H. R. Hellwig and J. P. Atkinson.	E. P. Fischer and Miss J. P. Atkinson.
1896	Miss E. H. Moore	Misses E. H. Moore and J. P. Atkinson	E. P. Fischer and Miss J. P. Atkinson.
1897	Miss J. P. Atkinson	Misses J. P. Atkinson and K. G. Atkinson.	D. L. Magruder and Miss Laura Henson.
1898	Miss J. P. Atkinson	Misses J. P. Atkinson and K. G. Atkinson.	E. P. Fischer and Miss Carrie Neely.
1899	Miss M. R. Jones	Misses Myrtle McAteer and Jennie Craven	A. L. Hoskins and Miss Edith Rastall.
1900	Miss M. McAteer	Misses Jennie Parker and Hattie Champlin.	Alfred Codman and Miss M. Hunnewell.
1901	Miss E. H. Moore	Misses J. P. Atkinson and Myrtle McAteer.	R. D. Little and Miss Marion Jones.
1902	Miss M. R. Jones	Misses Marion Jones and J. P. Atkinson	W. C. Grant and Miss E. H. Moore.

OFFICIAL RANKING FOR SEASON OF 1902.

Singles.

Rank.	Players.	Handicap.
1	W. A. Larned	Owe 3-6 of 15.
2	M. D. Whitman	Owes 2-6 of 15.
3	B. C. Wright	
4	Holcombe Ward	Scratch.
5	W. J. Clothier	
6	L. E. Ware	
7	R. D. Little	
8	H. H. Hackett	Receive 2-6 of 15.
9	Clarence Hobart	
10	Kriegh Collins	
11	Richard Stevens	Receive 3-6 of 15.
12	R. P. Huntington	
13	S. C. Millett	
14	L. H. Waldner	Receive 4-6 of 15.
15	J. C. Davidson	
16	J. P. Paret	
17	H. F. Allen	
18	E. W. Leonard	
19	I. C. Wright	
20	L. E. Mahan	Receive 5-6 of 15.
21	R. G. Hunt	
22	R. C. Seaver	
23	A. S. Pier	
24	H. H. Whitman	
25	F. G. Anderson	
26	J. C. Neeley	Receive 15
27	R. Bishop	
28	E. R. Patterson	
29	W. C. Grant	
30	A. C. McMaster	
31	H. E. Avery	Receives 15 and 2-6.

Doubles.

Rank.	Players.	Handicap.
1	Wrenn brothers	Scratch.
2	Ward and Davis	
3	Collins and Waldner	
4	Whitman and Ware	
5	Little and Alexander	
6	Wright and Clothier	2-6 of 15.
7	Emerson and Diehl	
8	Wright brothers	
9	Ogden and Clothier	4-6 of 15.
10	Leonard and Clothier	

The committee omitted from the ranking in singles the following players for lack of data from which to judge of their skill: F. B. Alexander, Alfred Codman, D. F. Davis, Ernest Diehl, E. P. Fischer, J. D. Forbes, L. W. Glazebrook, W. P. Knapp, E. P. Larned, R. M. Miles, Jr., Montgomery Ogden and H. A. Plummer.

FIRST TEN PLAYERS OF AMERICA FOR THE LAST SIX YEARS.

	1897	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
1	R. D. Wrenn	M. D. Whitman	M. D. Whitman	M. D. Whitman	W. A. Larned	W. A. Larned.
2	W. A. Larned	L. E. Ware	D. F. Davis	D. F. Davis	B. C. Wright	M. D. Whitman.
3	W. V. Eaves	W. S. Bond	W. A. Larned	W. A. Larned	D. F. Davis	B. C. Wright.
4	H. A. Nisbet	D. F. Davis	J. P. Paret	Beals C. Wright	L. E. Ware	Holcombe Ward.
5	H. S. Mahony	C. R. Budlong	Kriegh Collins	Kriegh Collins	Clarence Hobart	W. J. Clothier.
6	G. L. Wrenn, Jr.	E. P. Fischer	G. L. Wrenn, Jr.	G. L. Wrenn, Jr.	R. D. Little	L. E. Ware.
7	M. D. Whitman	G. L. Wrenn, Jr.	Leo Ware	Holcombe Ward	Holcombe Ward	R. D. Little.
8	Kriegh Collins	Richard Stevens	Beals C. Wright	L. E. Ware	Kriegh Collins	H. H. Hackett.
9	E. P. Fischer	S. C. Millett	Holcombe Ward	J. A. Allen	E. P. Fischer	Clarence Hobart.
10	W. S. Bond	G. K. Belden	R. P. Hunting'n, Jr.	R. D. Little	W. J. Clothier	Kriegh Collins.

WHIST.

The American Whist League is made up of 103 clubs having a membership of 6,540. These, however, are not all players, as the number includes the active membership of social, athletic and similar organizations, which include whist sections, but do not wholly consist of players of the game. The officers of the league for 1902 consisted of John Mitchell, President, Chicago, Ill.; T. A. Whelan, Vice-President, Baltimore, Md.; H. T. Fry, Recording Secretary, Chicago, Ill.; C. W. Vaill, Corresponding Secretary, 43 Decatur street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; F. C. Thwalt, Treasurer, Milwaukee, Wis., and a board of twelve directors. The object of the organization is the encouragement and promotion of the study and play of whist, and such other literary, educational and social purposes as are connected therewith or incident thereto.

The league holds an international tournament each Summer lasting a week. That in 1902 was held at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, June 23-28. Over 400 players participated and sessions were held twice each day. The American League challenge trophy was won by a team from the Philadelphia Whist Club, the Brooklyn trophy by the New York State Whist Association; the Minneapolis trophy by the Cleveland Whist Club, and the Milwaukee trophy by the Knickerbocker Athletic Club of New York City. The Associate Members' trophy was won by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Newman, of Bergen Point.

The Summer tournament of 1903 will be held at Detroit, Mich., July 18-18.

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Miss Hecker.

James.

Travis.

GOLF, 1902.

By W. A. CURLEY.

American ingenuity finally asserted itself in 1902 in the ancient sport of golf, the one pastime of which it had been conceded that our British cousins had nothing to learn and we nothing to teach. But on this side was devised a new golf ball that has during the year practically revolutionized the game. The ball is constructed of a thread of white rubber tightly wound inside a skin of gutta percha. Its principal characteristic is its remarkable life. It enables a man to drive nearly twice as far as he would with the gutta percha sphere, and it rolls considerably more after it lands. It has neutralized the effect of bunkers on many links that were supposed to be difficult to clear, and on some courses the hazard that was formerly an impediment on the approach shot is negotiated by means of the lively ball on the drive. In the opinion of many experts it is of a greater benefit to the poorer class player, and narrows down the game to a question of putting.

The ball created quite a furore in England and Scotland and attained great popularity among the players there. Indeed, it was used by Hutchings and Herd, winners respectively of the amateur and open championships of Great Britain. The innovation was viewed with horror by the conservatives abroad, who endeavored to have the golf associations legislate against the American ball. But the majority of English players were advocates of it, and cried down its attempted suppression.

In America the lively ball is used by nearly every player of prominence.

The men's eighth annual Amateur National Championships, decided on the Glenview links, Chicago, revealed the strength of the younger element in this venerable game. It was won by Louis N. James, of Chicago, a lad still in his teens, who only by the greatest of luck was among those to qualify for match play. Another youthful player, E. M. Byers, of Chicago, proved the undoing of Walter J. Travis, twice holder of the title, and who the experts believed would win it again. In the medal round Travis divided the low score honors with G. A. Ormiston, of Pittsburg, each doing a 79, while James, who was destined to capture the title, tied with six others for 64th place with a score of 94, 15 strokes behind the leader. Had the rule in vogue in 1901 and previous years, that only 32 qualify for match play, prevailed, James would have been hopelessly out of it on the first day. Travis was beaten by the narrow margin of 1 up in the third round by Byers, who faced James in the final match for the title. He lost by 4 up and 2 to play.

That Travis's defeat may have been due to that element of luck which enters greatly into the game of golf was shown throughout the season, as he won a number of open tournaments in which some of the best experts of the country competed and easily took first honors in the Metropolitan Championships.

Of the sixteen open tournaments held during last season first prize in seven was won by Travis.

Travis also distinguished himself in the open championship, which was won by Jacob Auchterlonie. Travis tied for second place with Stewart Gardner, the first time an amateur ever achieved a place in this event. Another feature of the open championship of 1902 was the playing of John H. Shippen, who tied with Anderson, the 1901 champion, for fifth place. Shippen is an American-bred golfer and hitherto no man had ever been placed in the championship who had not learned the game in Scotland.

The women's National Golf Championship for 1902, decided at Brookline, Mass., was truly a national event, as among the contestants were players from Chicago and San Francisco. Thirty-two, instead of sixteen, as heretofore, qualified for match play.

Disagreeable, rainy weather marred the early days of the tournament from the spectators' viewpoint, but did not discourage the players, who bravely faced the elements as they trod the links in quest of championship laurels. In the medal round Miss Margaret Curtis, Essex County, and Mrs. L. A. Wells, Brookline, tied for low score honors, with 89, the best score ever made in the women's championship, and eight strokes better than the previous women's record for the course.

MEN'S NATIONAL AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP, GLENVIEW LINKS, CHICAGO, JULY 15-19, 1902.

FIRST ROUND.

(Score in qualifying round is given in parenthesis.)

W. J. Travis (79), Garden City, beat W. T. G. Bristol (89), Midlothian, 5 and 3; J. C. Davidson (86), Washington, beat H. Vose (91), Milwaukee, 4 and 2.

J. A. Holabird (87), Glenview, beat J. B. Mahon (92), Omaha, 2 and 1; E. M. Byers (84), Allegheny, beat Howard Griffin (90), East Orange, 3 and 2.

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Stephen Bull (90), Racine, beat W. P. Smith (85), Philadelphia, 4 up; L. L. Harban, (88), Washington, beat S. T. Chase (93), Onwentsia, 4 and 2.

J. C. Daniels (92), Midlothian, beat W. Fairbanks (87), Denver, 1 up; H. C. Egan (82), Exmoor, beat W. R. Kirk (89), Onwentsia, 7 and 6.

Thayer McMillan (89), Detroit, beat Harold Weber (83), Toledo, 1 up; Percy Pyne, 2d (87), Princeton, beat J. O. Hinkley (92), Midlothian, 1 up.

F. R. Hamlin (86), Chicago, beat C. B. Fownes (91), Pittsburg, 3 and 2; G. H. Leslie (88), Skokie, beat O. C. Fuller (94), Milwaukee, 6 and 4.

D. P. Fredericks (84), Oil City, beat W. H. Bennett (90), Skokie, 4 and 3; A. G. Lockwood (88), Boston, beat E. J. Buchan (92), Racine, 6 and 4.

Max Behr (87), Morris County, beat B. F. Cummins (92), Exmoor, 2 up; A. Poole, Jr. (80), Onwentsia, beat C. Zeublin (89), Midlothian, 4 and 2.

P. H. Hoyt (82), Glenview, beat R. R. Kimball (89), Omaha, 4 and 3; M. Doran, Jr. (92), St. Paul, beat C. Beach (87), Cleveland, 3 and 2.

H. J. Tweedie (93), Belmont, beat F. O. Horstmann (88), Washington, 4 and 2; R. E. Hunter (85), Midlothian, beat W. S. Harban (90), Washington, 3 and 1.

L. H. Conklin (86), Princeton, beat W. C. Carnegie (91), Allegheny, 2 and 1; L. N. James (94), Glenview, beat Maturin Ballou (88), Apawamis, 6 and 5.

R. W. Keyes (87), Glenview, beat W. A. Stickney (92), St. Louis, 1 up; Ralph McKettrick (84), St. Louis, beat F. D. Frazier (90), Glenview, 6 and 5.

Allan Hibbard (83), Milwaukee, beat R. E. James (89), Glenview, 4 and 2; H. C. Smith (87), Onwentsia, beat H. C. Fownes (92), Highland, 6 and 4.

L. T. Boyd (88), Milwaukee, beat C. Counselman, Jr. (93), Midlothian, 2 and 1; F. O. Reinhart (86), Baltusrol, beat O. D. Thompson (91), Allegheny, 7 and 5.

W. E. Egan (84), Lake Geneva, beat A. C. Browne (90), Springfield, 5 and 3; N. F. Moore (88), Onwentsia, beat J. G. Thorpe (92), Oakley, 3 and 1.

G. T. Brokaw (91), Princeton, beat J. R. Maxwell (86), Des Moines, 1 up; G. A. Ormiston (79), Pittsburg, beat J. H. Cady (89), Rock Island, 2 up.

SECOND ROUND.

Travis beat Davidson, 7 and 6; Byers beat Holabird, 1 up; Harban beat Bull, 6 and 5.
H. C. Egan beat Daniels, 3 and 2; Pyne beat McMillan, 5 and 3; Leslie beat Hamlin, 3 and 2.
Fredericks beat Lockwood, 5 and 4; Poole beat Behr, 2 up; Hoyt beat Doran, 1 up.
Tweedie beat Hunter, 2 and 1; L. N. James beat Conklin, 1 up; McKettrick beat Keyes, 5 and 3.
Smith beat Hibbard, 5 and 4; Reinhart beat Boyd, 2 and 1; W. Egan beat Moore, 3 and 2; Armiston beat Brokaw, 2 up.

THIRD ROUND.

Byers beat Travis, 1 up; H. C. Egan beat Harban, 6 and 5; Leslie beat Pyne, 3 and 2.
Fredericks beat Poole, 3 and 2; Hoyt beat Tweedie, 5 and 3; L. N. James beat McKettrick, 6 and 5.
Reinhart beat Smith, 5 and 3; W. Egan beat Armiston, 2 up.

FOURTH ROUND.

Byers beat H. C. Egan, 3 and 2; Fredericks beat Leslie, 1 up.
L. N. James beat Hoyt, 3 and 2; Reinhart beat W. Egan, 1 up.

SEMI FINAL ROUND.

Byers beat Fredericks, 4 and 3; James beat Reinhart, 2 and 1.

FINAL ROUND.

L. N. James, Glenview, beat E. M. Byers, Allegheny, 4 and 2.

Complete score of final match round in championship:

James	out.....	6	4	4	5	6	7	3	6	5—45	Byers	out.....	5	4	4	6	5	6	3	5	5—43
James	in.....	5	3	5	4	4	6	3	5	4—39	Byers	in.....	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	6	4—43
James	out.....	5	5	4	4	4	7	3	5	6—43	Byers	out.....	6	5	5	4	4	6	3	5	6—44
James	in.....	5	4	5	4	5	6	2	x	x—31—158	Byers	in.....	5	4	5	5	4	6	3	x	x—32—162

Past holders of men's National Amateur Golf Championship:

1895—C. B. MacDonald, won at Newport G. C.
1896—H. J. Whigham, won at Shinnecock Hills G. C.
1897—H. J. Whigham, won at Chicago G. C.
1898—F. S. Douglas, won at Morris County C. C.
1899—H. M. Harriman, won at Onwentsia C. C.
1900—W. J. Travis, won at Meadowbrook C. C.
1901—W. J. Travis, won at Atlantic City G. C.

WOMEN'S NATIONAL GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

Brookline Country Club, Mass., October 1 to 4, 1902.
(Qualifying round score is given in parenthesis.)

FIRST ROUND.

Miss M. Curtis (89), Essex County, beat Miss A. Phipps (97), Springfield, 5 and 3; Miss P. Mackay (100), Oakley C. C., beat Miss E. Lockwood (96), Lexington, 3 and 2.
Miss M. Brownell (96), Agawam H. C., beat Miss E. Hurlbert (101), Morris County, 3 and 2; Mrs. W. M. Gorham (99), Huntingdon Valley, beat Mrs. E. A. Manice (93), Lenox, 5 and 4.
Miss B. Anthony (94), Glenview, beat Mrs. E. S. Porter (99), Oakley C. C., 1 up; Mrs. N. P. Rogers (97), Baltusrol, beat Miss Ruth Milne (102), Albany, 4 and 3.
Miss G. Hecker (95), Apawamis, beat Mrs. E. Sanford (100), Essex County, 3 and 2; Miss R. Underhill (90), Nassau C. C., beat Mrs. R. G. Brown (98), San Francisco, 1 up.
Miss L. A. Wells (89), Brookline, beat Miss E. Farrington (98), Vesper C. C., 6 and 4; Miss M. B. Adams (96), Wollaston, beat Miss C. G. Willis (100), Morris County, 6 and 4.
Miss M. W. Phelps (97), Brookline, beat Mrs. J. B. Kenney (100), Baltusrol, 5 and 3; Miss F. C. Osgood (93), Brookline, beat Miss M. K. Wetmore (99), Newport, 1 up.
Miss F. L. Vanderhoff (99), Ardsley, beat Miss J. A. Carpenter (95), Chicago, 2 up; Mrs. W. Shippen (97), Morris County, beat Mrs. J. F. Hubbard (103), Harbor Hill, 2 up.
Mrs. C. F. Fox (96), Huntingdon Valley, beat Miss M. Oliver (101), Albany, 2 and 1; Miss G. B. Bishop (99), Brooklawn C. C., beat Miss G. Fiske (99), Concord, 1 up.

SECOND ROUND.

Miss Curtis beat Miss Mackay, 5 and 1; Mrs. Gorham beat Miss Brownell, 2 up; Miss Anthony beat Mrs. Rogers, 4 and 3.
Miss Hecker beat Miss Underhill, 4 and 3; Miss Wells beat Miss Adams, 1 up; Miss Osgood beat Miss Phelps, 1 up.
Miss Vanderhoff beat Mrs. Shippen, 6 and 5; Mrs. Fox beat Miss Bishop, 2 up.

THIRD ROUND.

Mrs. Gorham beat Miss Curtis, 4 and 2; Miss Hecker beat Miss Anthony, 2 up.
Miss Wells beat Miss Osgood, 6 and 5; Mrs. Fox beat Miss Vanderhoff, 1 up.

SEMI FINAL ROUND.

Miss Wells beat Mrs. Fox, 2 up; Miss Hecker beat Mrs. Gorham, 4 and 2.

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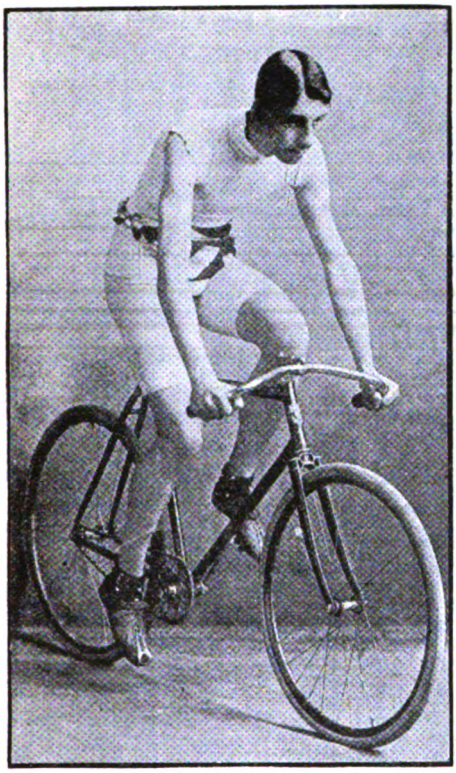
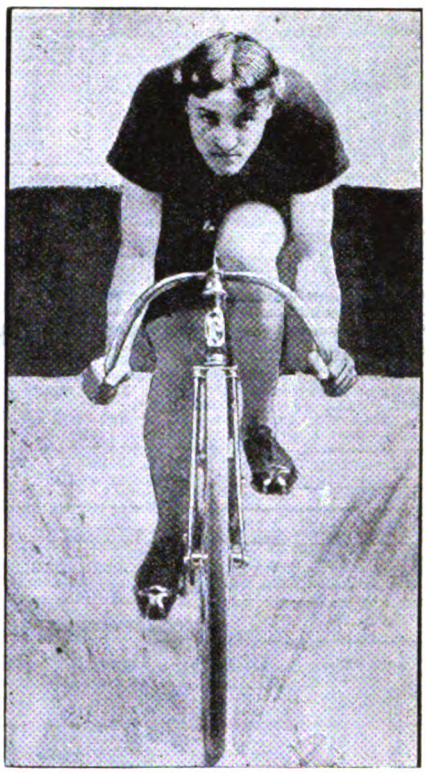
FINAL ROUND.

Miss Genevieve Hecker, Apawamis, beat Miss L. A. Wells, Brookline, 4 and 3.
Scores of final match in Women's Championship:

| | | |



Harry Elkes.



Frank Kramer.

BICYCLE RECORDS.

By A. G. BATCHELDER, Chairman N. C. A.

In cycle competition during the season of 1902 the record list received a very complete revision, though there was little done with the against-time slate. Joe Nelson at Pittsburg travelled a mile in 1:18 3-5 erasing Major Taylor's wind-shield effort of several years ago, but otherwise the fast work behind the "devil machines" was accomplished in competition. Not only does the public consider that time in actual racing is more meritorious than when made against the watch, but the makers have lost interest in this former widespread form of advertising.

Nelson, the little Swede, excelled in rapid journeying up to twenty miles, when Champion secured credit for the next five miles, and then Elkes, one of the greatest pace-followers the world has ever seen, rounded out the hour. His 41 miles 250 yards at Charles River Park, a third-mile track with inadequate banking for the present rate of speed, is a more wonderful ride than the European times negotiated in the rear of the cumbersome wind-shield pacing artillery with double the protection allowed American riders.

The N. C. A. endeavored to bring about uniform pacing restrictions, but it was outvoted in the congress of the Union Cycliste Internationale, though the necessity of adopting the American ideas was admitted toward the end of the season, when in Paris an attempt was made to do away with wind-shields and otherwise limit the amount of protection. The greater the protection, the easier it is for a rider to follow, but the increase of horsepower resulted in miles entirely too fast for the banking of the tracks, and it was this contingency that caused the N. C. A. to decide upon only twelve inches in the rear of pacing machines. The performances of American riders are more praiseworthy than those of the Europeans, except those established in England, where the conditions are nearly similar to those in this country. Again at the Easter congress of the international body the N. C. A. will endeavor to have a general plan adopted for paced riding.

In unpaced competition there were few changes, the most notable of which was Frank Kramer's 54 4-5 seconds for a half mile, done in a handicap at Vailsburg. Woody Headspeth covered 26 miles 19 yards in the hour at Dayton, Ohio, and this ride by a newcomer was very creditable. Samuelson, the Salt Lake rider, who held the world's unpaced mile at 1:53 2-5, pedaled a half in 52 3-5.

The amateurs had a busy inning, and much happened both in competition and against the watch. Walter Smith lost the mile to Joe Nelson, then an amateur, early in the season, and later regained the honor with a ride in 1:25 3-5, and also continued and appropriated everything up to and including five miles, when Nelson's figures of a year ago entered the table. Sam Sulkins obtained the competition figures for five miles, and then Nelson's 1901 times held good for the next ten miles.

Hurley rode like a champion and attached many unpaced records to his list. With the exception of Linley's ten miles at New Haven, the N. Y. A. C. flyer dominated the competition revising. Hopper at Salt Lake City, where the air is favorable to fast riding, established new unpaced time records for the half at 0:53 2-5, and also tied Snow's old quarter of 0:25 at Providence in 1896.

NATIONAL PROFESSIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

Kramer again won the championship of the Grand Circuit by a convincing score, and then, to prove indisputably his right to the title, he defeated decisively Major Taylor, his only rival, in a match race. Of

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Iver Lawson, much had been expected, but he had not thoroughly recovered from a typhoid illness of the previous Winter. The complete 1902 Grand Circuit score was as follows:

Name.	First	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	P'ts.	Name.	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	P'ts.
1. Frank L. Kramer...	18	4	1	0	128	8. O. L. Stevens.....	0	0	2	1	8
2. Major Taylor.....	5	6	1	1	57	9. John Bedell.....	0	0	1	1	4
3. Iver Lawson	1	6	4	4	38	10. James Bowler	0	0	0	2	3
4. O. S. Kimble.....	0	4	3	4	28	11. Lester Wilson.....	0	0	1	1	3
5. G. H. Collett.....	0	2	6	3	28	12. E. C. Bald.....	0	0	1	0	2
6. W. S. Fenn.....	1	0	1	4	17	13. G. C. Schreiber.....	0	0	0	1	1
7. J. T. Fisher.....	0	1	3	1	12	14. J. P. Jacobson.....	0	0	0	1	1

Circuit champion, Frank L. Kramer. Quarter-mile champion, Frank L. Kramer. Half-mile champion, W. S. Fenn. One-third mile champion—dead heat between Frank L. Kramer and Major Taylor. One mile champion, Frank L. Kramer. Two-mile champion, Major Taylor. Five-mile champion, Frank L. Kramer.

Behind the motors no positive claim to the title was established, though the adherents of three riders figure out their choice is entitled to the crown. Harry Elkes, Bobby Walthour and Albert Champion excelled all others. Elkes made a poor finish, and Champion also started out better than he wound up. Walthour unquestionably led in the concluding struggles. But the champion was not satisfactory owing to pacing problems which were not adjusted in time to insure contests with few exceptions wherein conditions were such that all riders involved had an equal chance. Another season there will not be any difficulty of this sort, and there will also be a paced circuit on which the title will be decided beyond any question of doubt.

NATIONAL AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Though he had lorded it over all the other amateurs in nearly every open event in which he appeared, Marcus Hurley came within an ace of losing the championship medal through an attack of tonsilitis at the time of the series for the title. Three nights of racing, with six races, and point scoring, evolved the winner. These were the results:

Hartford, August 20—Quarter-mile—Billington 1, Diggs 2, Root 3. Hurley, absent. Time 0:30 1-5. Five mile—Root 1, Stauder 2, Schlee 3, Linley 4. Time 10:46.

Springfield, August 21—One-third mile—Hurley 1, Root 2, Billington 3, Glasson 4. Time 0:40 2-5. One mile—Hurley 1, Root 2, Dove 3, Collett 4. Time 2:17 1-5.

New Haven, August 22—Half-mile—Hurley 1, Billington 2, Glasson 3, Dove 4. Time 1:10 3-5. Two mile—Root 1, Hurley 2, Billington 3, Stauder 4. Time 5:18 3-5.

Point scoring—Hurley, 18; Root, 18; Billington, 12; Stauder, 4; Glasson, Diggs, Dove, 3 each; Schlee, 2; Collett, Linley, 1 each.

The tie between Hurley and Root was decided at Hartford September 8, Hurley winning in two straight heats, the first of which was won twice on account of an unintentional foul by Hurley at the start.

At the New Haven meet, the amateur middle-distance paced title was won by Sam Sulkins, of Boston, who defeated Fred Dahlke, of Buffalo, in a fifteen mile race. Time, 25:44 1-5.

PROFESSIONAL RECORDS.

COMPETITION PROFESSIONAL PACED RECORDS.

Dist.	Time.	Holder	Place.	Date.	Dist.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
1	1:20	Nelson.....	Pittsburg....	Aug. 2, 1902	26	37:24	Elkes.....	Charles River	June 12, 1902
2	2:39	Nelson.....	Pittsburg....	Aug. 19, 1902	27	38:56	Elkes.....	Charles River	June 12, 1902
3	3:58	Nelson.....	Pittsburg....	Aug. 2, 1902	28	40:19	Elkes.....	Charles River	June 12, 1902
4	5:17	Nelson.....	Pittsburg....	Aug. 2, 1902	29	41:48 3-5	Elkes.....	Charles River	June 12, 1902
5	6:37	Nelson.....	Pittsburg....	Aug. 2, 1902	30	43:10	Elkes.....	Charles River	June 12, 1902
6	7:59	Nelson.....	Pittsburg....	Aug. 2, 1902	31	44:45 3-5	Elkes.....	Charles River	June 12, 1902
7	9:20	Nelson.....	Pittsburg....	Aug. 2, 1902	32	46:14 2-5	Elkes.....	Charles River	June 12, 1902
8	10:34 1-2	Nelson.....	Pittsburg....	Aug. 19, 1902	33	47:42 2-5	Elkes.....	Charles River	June 12, 1902
9	12:07	Nelson.....	Pittsburg....	Aug. 18, 1902	34	49:11	Elkes.....	Charles River	June 12, 1902
10	13:27 1-2	Nelson.....	Pittsburg....	Aug. 18, 1902	35	50:38 3-5	Elkes.....	Charles River	June 12, 1902
11	14:53 1-5	Nelson.....	Pittsburg....	Aug. 18, 1902	36	52:06 2-5	Elkes.....	Charles River	June 12, 1902
12	16:17 1-2	Nelson.....	Pittsburg....	Aug. 18, 1902	37	53:34 3-5	Elkes.....	Charles River	June 12, 1902
13	17:41 1-2	Nelson.....	Pittsburg....	Aug. 18, 1902	38	55:02 2-5	Elkes.....	Charles River	June 12, 1902
14	19:06 1-2	Nelson.....	Pittsburg....	Aug. 18, 1902	39	56:30 3-5	Elkes.....	Charles River	June 12, 1902
15	20:28 1-2	Nelson.....	Pittsburg....	Aug. 18, 1902	40	57:56 4-5	Elkes.....	Charles River	June 12, 1902
16	21:52	Nelson.....	Pittsburg....	Aug. 18, 1902	41	59:42 2-5	Elkes.....	Charles River	June 12, 1902
17	23:14	Nelson.....	Pittsburg....	Aug. 18, 1902	45	1:11:05 1-5	Stinson.....	Cambridge...	July 12, 1901
18	24:36 1-2	Nelson.....	Pittsburg....	Aug. 18, 1902	50	1:19:17 3-5	James Moran.	Cambridge...	July 12, 1901
19	25:57	Nelson.....	Pittsburg....	Aug. 18, 1902	55	1:27:22 2-5	James Moran.	Cambridge..	July 12, 1901
20	27:18	Nelson.....	Pittsburg....	Aug. 18, 1902	60	1:35:44 2-5	James Moran	Cambridge..	July 12, 1901
21	28:58 4-5	Champion...	Providence..	Sept. 3, 1902	65	1:43:56 4-5	W. C. Stinson	Cambridge..	July 12, 1901
22	30:22 3-5	Champion...	Providence..	Sept. 3, 1902	70	1:52:13 4-5	James Moran.	Cambridge...	July 12, 1901
23	31:46 1-5	Champion...	Providence..	Sept. 3, 1902	75	2:29:13 1-5	B. W. Pierce.	Manh'n B'ch	July 29, 1899
24	33:09 3-5	Champion...	Providence..	Sept. 3, 1902	100	3:24:42 2-5	B. W. Pierce.	Waltham....	July 3-4, 1899
25	34:33	Champion...	Providence..	Sept. 3, 1902					

One hour, 41 miles, 250 yards.

AGAINST TIME—PROFESSIONAL PACED RECORDS.

Dist.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
1-4	0:20	Major Taylor.....	Chicago.....	Nov. 9, 1899
1-3	0:27 4-5	J. S Johnson.....	Nashville.....	Oct. 29, 1896
1-2	0:41	Major Taylor.....	Chicago.....	Nov. 10, 1899
2-3	0:58 3-5	W. W. Hamilton.....	Coronado, Cal.....	March 2, 1896
1	1:18 3-5	Joe Nelson.....	Pittsburg.....	Aug. 19, 1902

(All competition records upward have erased time trials.)

COMPETITION—PROFESSIONAL UNPACED RECORDS.

A handicap record will also be recognized as competition record, if the time made is better than has been made in any scratch race of same distance hitherto run.

Dist.	Time.	Holder	Place.	Date
1-4	0:28 1-5	F. L. Kramer.....	Vailsburg.....	May 4, 1902
1-3	0:38 2-5	E. C. Bald.....	Charlotte, N. C.....	Nov. 3, 1897
*1-2	0:54 4-5	F. L. Kramer.....	Vailsburg.....	June 15, 1902
*1	1:55 3-5	F. A. McFarland.....	New Haven.....	June 11, 1901
*2	3:59 4-5	F. L. Kramer.....	Vailsburg.....	July 7, 1901
*5	10:15	W. S. Fenn.....	Vailsburg.....	Aug. 23, 1901
10	21:38 3-5	W. R. Vaughn.....	Salt Lake City.....	Aug. 23, 1901
15	33:44	F. L. Kramer.....	Vailsburg.....	Sept. 28, 1901
20	46:06 1-5	E. C. Hausman.....	Madison Square Garden.....	Sept. 28, 1901
25	57:52 4-5	F. L. Kramer.....	Madison Square Garden.....	Sept. 28, 1901

One hour, 26 miles 19 yards, W. Hedspath, Dayton, Ohio, July 31, 1902.
*Made in handicap.

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PROFESSIONAL HANDICAP RECORDS.

Dist.	Time.	Holder	Handicapper.	Place.	Date.
1-4	0:30 2-5	F. L. Kramer	John C. Wetmore	Vailsburg	Oct 6, 1901
1-2	0:54 4-5	F. L. Kramer	John C. Wetmore	Vailsburg	June 15, 1902
2-3	1:18	W. F. Sims	William Jose	Washington	Aug. 16, 1898
3-4	1:29	John Chapman	J. N. Sharpe	Salt Lake City	Sept. 15, 1899
1	1:55 3-5	F. A. McFarland	R. F. Kelsey	New Haven	June 11, 1901
2	3:59 4-5	F. L. Kramer	John C. Wetmore	Vailsburg	July 7, 1901
5	10:15	W. S. Fenn	John C. Wetmore	Vailsburg	Aug. 25, 1901
10	21:53 1-5	W. S. Fenn		Vailsburg	July 27, 1902

AGAINST TIME—PROFESSIONAL UNPACED RECORDS.

Dist.	Time.	Holder	Place.	Date.
1-4	0:25	Frank Kramer	Madison Square Garden	Dec. 11, 1902
1-3	0:34 1-5	W. W. Hamilton	Coronado, Cal.	March 2, 1896
1-2	0:52 3-5	W. E. Samuelson	Salt Lake City	June 27, 1902
2-3	1:14 1-5	W. C. Sanger	Denver, Colo.	Nov. 16, 1895
1	1:53 2-5	W. M. Samuelson	Salt Lake City	July 25, 1901
2	4:16	A. B. Hughes	Denver, Colo.	July 9, 1898
3	6:32 4-5	F. J. Titus	Woodside Park, Philadelphia	July 2, 1898
4	8:50	F. J. Titus	Woodside Park, Philadelphia	July 2, 1898
5	11:04 1-5	Alex. Peterson	Dayton, Ohio	Aug. 4, 1902
10	23:09 2-5	W. W. Hamilton	Denver, Colo.	July 9, 1898
15	35:03	W. W. Hamilton	Denver, Colo.	July 9, 1898
20	47:082-5	W. W. Hamilton	Denver, Colo.	July 9, 1898
25	59:13 2-5	W. W. Hamilton	Denver, Colo.	July 9, 1898

One hour, 25 miles 600 yards, W. W. Hamilton, Denver, Col., July 9, 1898.

AMERICAN COMPETITION PROFESSIONAL PACED HOUR RECORDS.

Hour.	Distance.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
1	41 miles 250 yards	Harry Elkes	Cambridge	June 12, 1902
2	74 miles 1,172 yards	James Moran	Cambridge	July 12, 1901
3	89 miles 440 yards	Charles Turville	Salt Lake City	Sept. 15, 1901
4	117 miles	Charles Turville	Salt Lake City	Sept. 15, 1901
5	146 miles	Charles Turville	Salt Lake City	Sept. 15, 1901
6	172 miles	Charles Turville	Salt Lake City	Sept. 15, 1901
7	199 miles 220 yards	Charles Turville	Salt Lake City	Sept. 15, 1901
8	218 miles 440 yards	W. F. King	Salt Lake City	Sept. 15, 1901
9	246 miles 440 yards	W. F. King	Salt Lake City	Sept. 15, 1901
10	265 miles	W. F. King	Salt Lake City	Sept. 15, 1901
11	289 miles	W. F. King	Salt Lake City	Sept. 15, 1901
12	312 miles 880 yards	B. W. Pierce	Waltham	July 3, 1899
13	335 miles 1,540 yards	W. F. King	Salt Lake City	Sept. 15, 1901
14	355 miles	W. F. King	Salt Lake City	Sept. 15, 1901
15	372 miles	W. F. King	Salt Lake City	Sept. 15, 1901
16	397 miles 220 yards	W. F. King	Salt Lake City	Sept. 15, 1901
17	409 miles 440 yards	W. F. King	Salt Lake City	Sept. 15, 1901
18	416 miles	John Lawson	Lost Angeles	June 10, 1900
19	432 miles	John Lawson	Lost Angeles	June 10, 1900
20	450 miles 1,540 yards	John Lawson	Lost Angeles	June 10, 1900
21	466 miles 660 yards	John Lawson	Lost Angeles	June 10, 1900
22	485 miles 220 yards	John Lawson	Lost Angeles	June 10, 1900
23	507 miles 1,320 yards	John Lawson	Lost Angeles	June 10, 1900
24	528 miles 925 yards	John Lawson	Lost Angeles	June 10, 1900

WORLD'S PROFESSIONAL PACED HOUR RECORDS.

Hour.	Distance.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
1	48 miles 695 yards	Content	Paris (Buffalo)	Oct. 30, 1902
1	46 miles 1,365 yards	Michael	Paris (Parc des Princes)	Sept. 7, 1902
2	82 miles 1,566 yards	Dickentman	Berlin (Friedenau)	Aug. 3, 1902
3	122 miles 1,392 yards	Robl	Berlin (Friedenau)	Aug. 3, 1902
4	156 miles 518 yards	Robl	Berlin (Friedenau)	Aug. 3, 1902
5	188 miles 188 yards	Robl	Berlin (Friedenau)	Aug. 3, 1902
6	222 miles 1,410 yards	Robl	Berlin (Friedenau)	Aug. 3, 1902
12	349 miles 1,456 yards	Walters	Paris (Municipal)	Sept. 15, 1900
18	493 miles 1,296 yards	Walters	Paris (Municipal)	Sept. 15, 1900
24	634 miles 774 yards	Walters	Paris (Parc des Princes)	July 8, 1899

SIX-DAY RECORDS—UNPACED.

One day, 464 miles, 460 yards, B. W. Pierce, San Francisco, February 12, 1898.
Two days, 880 miles, 880 yards, Gimm, San Francisco, February 13, 1898.
Three days, 1,275 miles, 440 yards, Gimm, San Francisco, February 14, 1898.
Four days, 1,590 miles, 1,100 yards, Miller, San Francisco, February 15, 1898.
Five days, 1,921 miles, 440 yards, Miller, San Francisco, February 16, 1898.
Six days, 2,192 miles, Miller, San Francisco, Cal., February 17, 1898.

PROFESSIONAL MULTICYCLE RECORDS.

Tandem—Competition—One mile, 1:46 1-5, N. Butler-T. Butler, Cambridge, July 31, 1897. Against time, paced—One mile, 1:37 3-5, McCarthy-Munroe, Brockton, October 3, 1899. Five miles, 9:25 2-5, Flower-Church, Philadelphia, November 6, 1897. Against time, unpaced—One mile, 1:51 2-5, Swanbrough-Hughes, Denver, October 4, 1897. One hour, 26 miles, 1,292 yards, Sager-Swanbrough, Denver. Handicap—One mile, 1:50, J. Chapman-I. Lawson, Salt Lake City, June 2, 1900.

Triplet—Competition—One mile, 1:46, Michael-Stone-Bainbridge, Cambridge, July 31, 1898. Against time—One mile, 1:40 2-5, Fornwalt-Monroe-Johnson, Philadelphia, July 30, 1898. One hour, 28 miles 75 yards, Kaser-Miller-Gardiner, Bellair, March 16, 1898.

Quadruplet—Competition—One mile, 1:50 4-5, Waller-Leonert-Pierce-Scherer, Cambridge, July 31, 1897. Against time—One mile, 1:40, Schinneer-Newkirk-Bohman-Bradis, Chicago, August 20, 1898.

Quintuplet—Competition—One mile, 1:46 3-5, Sager-Eckberg-Watts-Swanbrough-Casey, Cambridge, July 30, 1898. Against time—One mile, 1:46 2-5, Callahan-N. Butler-Pierce-Walsh-Coleman, Cambridge, August 1, 1898.

Sextuplet—Competition—One mile, 1:45 4-5, McDuffee-Caldwell-Sullivan-Mayo-Barnaby-Saunders, Cambridge July 31, 1897. Against time—One mile, 1:41 1-5, Saunders-Pierce-F. Butler-Caldwell-Crocks-Coleman, Cambridge, September 26, 1896.

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Robert Walthour.

Albert Champion.

AMATEUR RECORDS.

COMPETITION—AMATEUR PACED RECORDS.

Dist.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	Dist.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
1	1:30 4-5	Sam Sulkins	Providence..	Aug. 13, 1902	20	34:02 4-5	Ray Duer...	Berkeley Oval	Sept. 9, 1899
2	2:59 1-5	Sam Sulkins	Providence..	Aug. 13, 1902	21	39:51	John Nelson	Montreal....	Aug. 10, 1899
3	4:26	Sam Sulkins	Providence...	Aug. 13, 1902	22	41:49 4-5	John Nelson	Montreal....	Aug. 10, 1899
4	5:53 2-5	Sam Sulkins	Providence...	Aug. 13, 1902	23	43:48	John Nelson	Montreal....	Aug. 10, 1899
5	7:24 2-5	Sam Sulkins	Providence...	Aug. 13, 1902	24	45:50	John Nelson	Montreal....	Aug. 10, 1899
6	9:47 4-5	Joe Nelson..	Vailsburg....	Oct. 20, 1901	25	47:37	John Nelson	Montreal....	Aug. 10, 1899
7	11:29 1-5	Joe Nelson..	Vailsburg....	Oct. 20, 1901	26	49:32	John Nelson	Montreal....	Aug. 10, 1899
8	13:01 4-5	Joe Nelson..	Atlantic City.	May 30, 1902	27	51:28	John Nelson	Montreal....	Aug. 10, 1899
9	14:35 1-5	Joe Nelson..	Atlantic City.	May 30, 1902	28	53:23	John Nelson	Montreal....	Aug. 10, 1899
10	16:18 4-5	Joe Nelson..	Atlantic City.	May 30, 1902	29	55:28 3-5	John Nelson	Montreal....	Aug. 10, 1899
11	18:14	Joe Nelson..	Vailsburg....	Oct. 20, 1901	30	57:28 2-5	John Nelson	Montreal....	Aug. 10, 1899
12	19:55	Joe Nelson..	Vailsburg....	Oct. 20, 1901	31	59:30	John Nelson	Montreal....	Aug. 10, 1899
13	21:36 3-5	Joe Nelson..	Vailsburg....	Oct. 20, 1901	35	1:07:16 1-5	John Nelson	Montreal....	Aug. 10, 1899
14	23:18 4-5	Joe Nelson..	Vailsburg....	Oct. 20, 1901	40	1:17:31 1-5	John Nelson	Montreal....	Aug. 10, 1899
15	24:55 2-5	Joe Nelson..	Vailsburg....	Oct. 20, 1901	45	1:28:14 2-5	John Nelson	Montreal....	Aug. 10, 1899
16	27:02 1-5	E. Ryan....	Berkeley Oval	Sept. 9, 1899	50	1:38:26 2-5	John Nelson	Montreal....	Aug. 10, 1899
17	28:48 4-5	Ray Duer...	Berkeley Oval	Sept. 9, 1899	60	1:59:35 4-5	John Nelson	Montreal....	Aug. 10, 1899
18	30:01 4-5	Ray Duer...	Berkeley Oval	Sept. 9, 1899	62	2:03:57 1-5	John Nelson	Montreal....	Aug. 10, 1899
19	32:17 4-5	Ray Duer...	Berkeley Oval	Sept. 9, 1899					

AGAINST TIME—AMATEUR UNPACED RECORDS.

Dist	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
1-4	0:25	Calvin Snow	Providence	Aug. 25, 1898
1-4	0:25	N. C. Hopper	Salt Lake City	Aug. 19, 1902
1-3	0:33 2-5	A. B. Simons	Deming	May 26, 1896
1-2	0:53 2-5	N. C. Hopper	Salt Lake City	Aug. 7, 1902
2-3	1:21 1-5	J. G. Heil	Denver	July 31, 1897
3-4	1.37	F. B. Stowe	Springfield	Oct. 20, 1894
1	2:02 3-5	W. F. Wahrenberger	New York City	Aug. 5, 1899
2	4:25	F. S. Dusenberg	Ottumwa, Ia.	July 24, 1899
3	6:39 1-5	F. S. Dusenberg	Ottumwa, Ia.	July 24, 1899
4	9:31 2-5	C. B. Hackenberger	Denver	Dec. 18, 1895
5	11:56 4-5	C. B. Hackenberger	Denver	Dec. 18, 1895

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AGAINST TIME—AMATEUR PACED RECORDS.

Dist.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	Dist.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
1-4	0:20 1-5	R. C. Holzel	Spokane	Sept. 4, 1899	17	28:04	Joe Nelson.	Vailsburg	Oct. 5, 1901
1-3	0:29 2-5	R. C. Holze.	Spokane	Sept. 26, 1899	18	29:44 1-5	Joe Nelson.	Vailsburg	Oct. 5, 1901
1-2	0:44 2-5	G. Leander.	Indianapolis	Sept 29, 1900	19	31:24 4-5	Joe Nelson.	Vailsburg	Oct. 5, 1901
1	1:25 3-5	W. Smith	Vailsburg	July 27, 1902	20	33:05 1-5	Joe Nelson.	Vailsburg	Oct. 5, 1901
2	2:53 1-5	W. Smith	Vailsburg	July 27, 1902	21	34:45 4-5	Joe Nelson.	Vailsburg	Oct. 5, 1901
3	4:23	W. Smith	Vailsburg	July 27, 1902	22	36 26 1-5	Joe Nelson.	Vailsburg	Oct. 5, 1901
4	5:52 3-5	W. Smith	Vailsburg	July 27, 1902	23	38:07 3-5	Joe Nelson.	Vailsburg	Oct. 5, 1901
5	7:18 3-5	W. Smith	Vailsburg	July 27, 1902	24	39:46 4-5	Joe Nelson.	Vailsburg	Oct. 5, 1901
6	9:51 2-5	Joe Nelson.	Vailsburg	Oct. 5, 1901	25	41:27	Joe Nelson.	Vailsburg	Oct. 5, 1901
7	11:28 4-5	Joe Nelson.	Vailsburg	Oct. 5, 1901	26	43:07 4-5	Joe Nelson.	Vailsburg	Oct. 5, 1901
8	13:05 3-5	Joe Nelson.	Vailsburg	Oct. 5, 1901	27	44:48 1-5	Joe Nelson.	Vailsburg	Oct. 5, 1901
9	14:43 2-5	Joe Nelson.	Vailsburg	Oct. 5, 1901	28	46:28 1-5	Joe Nelson.	Vailsburg	Oct. 5, 1901
10	16:21	Joe Nelson.	Vailsburg	Oct. 5, 1901	29	48:21 4-5	Joe Nelson.	Vailsburg	Oct. 5, 1901
11	17:58	Joe Nelson.	Vailsburg	Oct. 5, 1901	30	50:23 3-5	Joe Nelson.	Vailsburg	Oct. 5, 1901
12	19:34 4-5	Joe Nelson.	Vailsburg	Oct. 5, 1901	31	52:05	Joe Nelson.	Vailsburg	Oct. 5, 1901
13	21:12	Joe Nelson.	Vailsburg	Oct. 5, 1901	32	53:48	Joe Nelson.	Vailsburg	Oct. 5, 1901
14	22:50	Joe Nelson.	Vailsburg	Oct. 5, 1901	33	55:32 4-5	Joe Nelson.	Vailsburg	Oct. 5, 1901
15	24:26 4-5	Joe Nelson.	Vailsburg	Oct. 5, 1901	34	57:19 1-5	Joe Nelson.	Vailsburg	Oct. 5, 1901
16	26:23 4-5	Joe Nelson.	Vailsburg	Oct. 5, 1901	35	59:00	Joe Nelson.	Vailsburg	Oct. 5, 1901

One hour, 35 miles, 1055 yards.

One hour, 31 miles 460 yards. Two hours, 50 miles, 430 yards, John Nelson, Montreal, August 10, 1899.

AMATEUR HANDICAP RECORDS.

Dist.	Time.	Holder.	Handicapper.	Place.	Date.
1-4	0:29 3-5	M. L. Hurley	John C. Wetmore	Vailsburg	May 30, 1902
1-3	0:38 4-5	W. S. Fenn	R. F. Kelsey	Hartford	Sept. 3, 1900
1-2	0:57 1-5	M. L. Hurley	R. F. Kelsey	Providence	Aug. 13, 1902
2-3	1:18	M. L. Hurley	R. F. Kelsey	Providence	Sept. 17, 1902
1	1:57 3-5	Eddie E. Smith.	J. N. Sharp	Salt Lake City	Aug. 20, 1901
2	4:12 4-5	T. J. Grady	R. F. Kelsey	Springfield	June 20, 1901
3	7:25	R. A. Carni	R. F. Kelsey	Brookside Park	Sept. 11, 1900
5	10:56	M. L Hurley	John C. Wetmore	Vailsburg	July 6, 1902

COMPETITION—UNPACED AMATEUR RECORDS.

A handicap record will also be recognized as competition record, if the time made is better than has been made in any scratch race of same distance hitherto run.

Dist.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
1-4	0:28 2-5	M. L. Hurley	Vailsburg	July 27, 1902
*1-3	0:38 4-5	W. S. Fenn	Hartford	Sept. 3, 1900
*1-2	0:57 1-5	M. L. Hurley	Providence	Aug. 13, 1902
*2-3	1:18	M. L. Hurley	Providence	July 1, 1901
*1	1:57 3-5	E. E. Smith	Salt Lake City	Aug. 20, 1901
*2	4:12 4-5	T. J. Grady	Springfield	June 20, 1901
*5	10:56	M. L. Hurley	Vailsburg	July 6, 1902
10	21:23	J. P. Linley	New Haven	May 30, 1902
15	35:32	G. H. Collett	New York City	May 30, 1900
20	45:40 2-5	E. Stauder	New Haven	Aug. 5, 1902
25	1:00:39	Edw. Forrest	Vailsburg	July 28, 1901
30	1:13:36	J. P. Jacobson	New York City	Aug. 25, 1899
40	1:39:56 3-5	J. P. Jacobson	New York City	Aug. 25, 1899
50	2:05:00 4-5	J. P. Jacobson	New York City	Aug. 25, 1899
75	3:30:36 1-5	W. Torrence	New York City	Aug. 25, 1899
100	4:57:24 2-5	W. Torrence	New York City	Aug. 25, 1899

One hour, 24 miles 1,472 yards, G. H. Collett, New York City, May 30, 1900.

***Made in handicap.**

AMATEUR MULTICYCLE RECORDS.

Tandem—Competition—One mile, 1:52 3-5, Hausman-Rutz, Berkeley Oval, August 25, 1899. Against time—One mile, 1:47 4-5, Kusel-Goodwin, Woodside Park, Philadelphia, August 3, 1899. Handicap—One mile, 1:55, Collett-Wahrenberger, Waterbury, Conn., July 20, 1899.

Triplet Records—Against time—One mile, 1:54 4-5, Conner-Russell-Holland, Waterbury, Conn., June 22, 1898. Handicap—One mile, 1:58 1-5, Hausman-Collett-Dickerman, Waterbury, Conn., September 8, 1898.

MOTORCYCLE RECORDS.

MOTOR BICYCLE—Against Time.

Dist.	Time.	Holder.	Place	Date.
1	1:12 2-5	Champion	Vailsburg	Oct. 27, 1901
2	2:28 4-5		Savannah	Dec. 17, 1902
3	3:43 1-5		Savannah	Dec. 17, 1902
4	5:00 2-5		Savannah	Dec. 17, 1902
5	6:18 1-5		Savannah	Dec. 17, 1902
6	7:33 1-5		Savannah	Dec. 17, 1902
7	8:50		Savannah	Dec. 17, 1902
8	10:06		Savannah	Dec. 17, 1902
9	11:30 1-5	Champion	Vailsburg	Nov. 3, 1901
10	12:47 1-5	Champion	Vailsburg	Nov. 3, 1901

Competition.

Dist.	Time.	Holder.	Place	Date.
1	1:25 4-5	G. M. Holley	Buffalo	Aug. 16, 1901
2	2:50	G. M. Holley	Buffalo	Aug. 16, 1901
3	4:16	G. M. Holley	Buffalo	Aug. 16, 1901
4	5:42	G. M. Holley	Buffalo	Aug. 16, 1901
5	7:12	G. M. Holley	Buffalo	Aug. 16, 1901

WORLD'S RECORD AGAINST TIME.

Dist.	Time.	Holder.	Place	Date.
1	1:09 2-5	Fred Chase	Canning Town, Eng	Aug. 4, 1902

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MOTOR TANDEM—Against Time.

Dist.	Time.	Holder.	Place	Date.
1-4	0:19 1-5	Henshaw-Hedstrom	Buffalo	Aug. 10, 1901
1-2	0:39 1-5	Henshaw-Hedstrom	Buffalo	Aug. 10, 1901
3-4	1:00 4-5	Crooks-Scheier	New Bedford	June 9, 1900
1	1:18 2-5	Henshaw-Hedstrom	Buffalo	Aug. 12, 1901
5	7:08 1-5	Duer Sinclair	Buffalo	July 25, 1900

Competition.

Dist.	Time.	Holder	Place.	Date.
1-2	0:37	Derosiers-Burroughs	Hartford	Sept. 7, 1900
1	1:18 1-5	Henshaw-Hedstrom	Buffalo	Aug 13, 1901
5	6:44	Henshaw-Hedstrom	Buffalo	Aug 13, 1901
10	13:22	Henshaw-Hedstrom	Buffalo	Aug 13, 1901
15	22:22 2-5	Miller-Judge	Cleveland	May 30, 1900
20	31:10 3-5	Miller-Judge	Baltimore	Sept. 7, 1899
25	39:46 1-5	Miller-Judge	Baltimore	Sept. 22, 1899

MOTOR TRICYCLE.

Dist.	Time.	Holder.	Place	Date.
1	1:18 3-5	Champion	Chicago	Sept. 25, 1900
5	6:49 1-5	Champion	Chicago	Sept. 25, 1900
10	14:21 1-5	Champion	Chicago	Sept. 25, 1900
50	1:07:10 1-2	K. A. Skinner	Providence	Sept. 4, 1901

*Made in handicap.

AUTOMOBILE RECORDS.

Though automobile racing seems to be giving way to "endurance runs" and fewer reports of broken records are heard, the sport still has a hold upon owners of fast vehicles, and manufacturers still continue to make racing machines. The fatal ending of the meet at Staten Island, New York, on May 31, 1902, put a damper on racing for the rest of the year, and the endurance run from New York to Boston was the only organized automobile meet of consequence held during the last six months.

Among the most notable speed trials held recently—within two or three years—were those at Newport in August, 1901, and the races held in France. The track at Aquidneck Park, Newport, is but half a mile long and the turns are sharp and unprotected by banks, but some good records were made. In the first 5-mile race William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., established a record of 7 minutes 43½ seconds with his "Red Devil," and in the third race made a new record of 7 minutes 36¾ seconds with the same machine. In 1900 he also had the honor of beating all American records on the same track with his "White Ghost."

On July 5, 1901, at Elkwood, near Long Branch, N. J., Albert C. Bostwick, with a forty horsepower American machine, did a mile in 1 minute, 16¾ seconds, and three miles in 3 minutes, 52½ seconds. Henri Fournier, the French professional, cut the time for one mile to 1 minute, 6 4-5 seconds on October 10, at the Empire City track, at Yonkers, N. Y. Two weeks later Alexander Winton, in a trial at Detroit, beat Fournier's record by 2-5 second. Fournier, however, regained the supremacy on November 16 by making a mile in 51 4-5 seconds on the Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y., a straightaway track. Foxhall Keene did the same distance in 54 2-5 seconds and Mr. Bostwick made it in 56 2-5 seconds.

The best long distance records have been made in Europe, especially in France, where the racing automobile had its genesis. The first important road race was instituted by Le Petit Journal, of Paris, and was a speed trial from Paris to Rouen and return, a total distance of about 150 miles. The race was won by a Daimler motor in 5 hours and 40 minutes. In 1895 there was a race from Paris to Bordeaux, a distance approximated at 710 miles. The best time was made by M. Lavassor in 48 hours, 48 minutes. In 1898 Rene de Knyff made the trip in 15 hours and 15 minutes, and the year following M. Charron won in 11 hours, 4 minutes, 20 seconds. Henri Fournier made the trip from Paris to Bordeaux, 348 miles, eighteen miles of which were through cities, in 8 hours, 44 minutes and 44 seconds, an average speed outside of towns of fifty-three miles an hour. The average for the entire distance was forty miles an hour.

The most remarkable long distance race ever attempted was that held in June, 1901, from Paris to Berlin. It was planned at first to make the course from Paris to St. Petersburg, but racing through Russia was found to be practically impossible. One hundred and ten vehicles started in this race, and forty-nine made the entire journey. Henri Fournier was again the leader, winning in 16 hours and 6 minutes, at an average speed of more than thirty-nine miles an hour.

Automobile owners and builders seem to be more and more in favor of endurance runs as true tests of a machine's value, and two that were held in the East in 1902 were completely successful from all viewpoints. The second endurance test to be held in America was on May 30, 1902, over a course of about 90 miles, on Long Island. Of the fifty-five vehicles that actually started, forty-four, or 80 per cent, finished within the time limit. In the run from New York to Boston and return, held in October, the per cent finishing within the time limit was larger, though the number of machines having perfect scores at the end was smaller.

After the New York-Boston event the Contest Committee of the Automobile Club of America recommended a number of modifications in the rules governing endurance runs. One is the abolishment of the three classes of certificates and the substitution of one only. Another was the elimination of time allowance for stops, so that machines that stopped to take on water or make permissible repairs might be penalized if they failed to make up the time lost thereby.

The tables which are given below show the best records made by automobiles in various countries and under various conditions. They form the most complete record of automobile racing ever published, and were prepared especially for The American Almanac.

BEST STRAIGHTAWAY (ROAD) RECORDS.

ONE MILE, EQUAL TO 1.61 KILOMETERS.

American Records.

Style of machine.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
Gasoline—over 2,000 lbs.	0:51 4-5	Henry Fournier	Brooklyn	Nov. 16, 1901.
—1,000 to 2,000 lbs.	1:17 3-5	Percy Owen	Staten Island	May 31, 1902.
—under 1,000 lbs.	*1:27 3-5	Jacques Longuez	Brooklyn	Nov. 16, 1901.
—motor cycle	1:10 2-5	C. H. Metz	Staten Island	May 31, 1902.
Steam carriage	*11:05 1-4	G. C. Cannon	Providence, R. I.	Sept. 24, 1902
Electric carriage	*1:03	A. L. Riker	Brooklyn	Nov. 16, 1901.

European Records.

Style of machine.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
Gasoline—over 2,000 lbs.	*0:46	M. Augieres	Dourdan, France	Nov. 12, 1902.
—1,000 to 2,000 lbs.	*1:10 4-5	M. Baras	.....	.....
—under 1,000 lbs.	1:27 4-5	M. Gillaume	Nice, Italy	.....
—motor cycle	*11:09 2-5	F. W. Chase	London, England	Aug. 4, 1902.
Steam carriage	....	.....	.....	.....
Electric carriage	....	.....	.....	.....

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ONE KILOMETER, EQUAL TO .621 OF A MILE.

American Records.

Style of machine.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
Gasoline—over 2,000 lbs.	0:34 4-5	F. Walsh	Staten Island	May 31, 1902.
—1,000 to 2,000 lbs.	0:47	Percy Owen	Staten Island	May 31, 1902.
—under 1,000 lbs.	0:59	L. S. Thompson	Staten Island	May 31, 1902.
—motor cycle.	0:43 3-5	C. H. Metz	Staten Island	May 31, 1902.
Steam carriage.	0:46 1-5	S. T. Davis, Jr.	Staten Island	May 31, 1902.
Electric carriage.	*0:38 1-5	W. C. Baker	Staten Island	May 31, 1902.

European Records.

Style of machine.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
Gasoline—over 2,000 lbs.	*0:29	M. Augieres	Dourdan, France	Nov. 17, 1902.
—1,000 to 2,000 lbs.	*0:35 2-5	M. Jenatz	.....	.....
—under 1,000 lbs.	*0:35 1-5	M. Baras	Nice, Italy	.....
—motor cycle.	*0:40 3-5	M. Williams	Nice, Italy	.....
Steam carriage.	*0:29 4-5	L. Serpollet	Nice, Italy	.....
Electric carriage.	....	.....	.....	.....

*World's record.

BEST AMERICAN TRACK RECORDS.

GASOLINE—OVER 2,000 POUNDS.

Distance (miles)	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
1	1:01 1-5	Barney Oldfield	Detroit, Mich.	Dec. 1, 1902.
2	2:12	Barney Oldfield	Detroit, Mich.	Oct. 25, 1902.
3	3:17 1-5	Barney Oldfield	Detroit, Mich.	Oct. 25, 1902.
4	4:22 2-5	Barney Oldfield	Detroit, Mich.	Oct. 25, 1902.
5	5:20	Barney Oldfield	Detroit, Mich.	Dec. 1, 1902.
6	6:34 3-4	Alex. Winton	Cleveland, O.	Sept. 16, 1902.
7	7:38	Alex. Winton	Cleveland, O.	Sept. 16, 1902.
8	8:42	Alex. Winton	Cleveland, O.	Sept. 16, 1902.
9	9:45 1-2	Alex. Winton	Cleveland, O.	Sept. 16, 1902.
10	10:50	Alex. Winton	Cleveland, O.	Sept. 16, 1902.
11	14:02 2-5	A. C. Bostwick	Yonkers, N. Y.	Oct. 8, 1901.
12	15:21	A. C. Bostwick	Yonkers, N. Y.	Oct. 8, 1901.
13	16:38 4-5	A. C. Bostwick	Yonkers, N. Y.	Oct. 8, 1901.
14	17:55 3-5	Henry Fournier	Fort Erie, Canada	Sept. 26, 1901.
15	19:10 4-5	Henry Fournier	Fort Erie, Canada	Sept. 26, 1901.
16	20:24 4-5	Henry Fournier	Fort Erie, Canada	Sept. 26, 1901
17	21:40 4-5	Henry Fournier	Fort Erie, Canada	Sept. 26, 1901.
18	22:56 4-5	Henry Fournier	Fort Erie, Canada	Sept. 26, 1901.
19	24:12 2-5	Henry Fournier	Fort Erie, Canada	Sept. 26, 1901.
20	25:25 2-5	Henry Fournier	Fort Erie, Canada	Sept. 26, 1901.
21	26:42	Henry Fournier	Fort Erie, Canada	Sept. 26, 1901.
22	27:57	Henry Fournier	Fort Erie, Canada	Sept. 26, 1901.
23	29:12	Henry Fournier	Fort Erie, Canada	Sept. 26, 1901.
24	30:28 4-5	Henry Fournier	Fort Erie, Canada	Sept. 26, 1901.
25	31:44 1-5	Henry Fournier	Fort Erie, Canada	Sept. 26, 1901.
50	1:17:50	Alex. Winton	Chicago, Ill.	Sept. 18, 1900.

GASOLINE—1,000 TO 2,000 POUNDS.

Distance (miles)	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
1	1:19 1-2	Percy Owen	Providence, R. I.	Sept. 24, 1902.
2	2:32	Percy Owen	Providence, R. I.	Sept. 24, 1902.
3	3:46	Percy Owen	Providence, R. I.	Sept. 24, 1902.
4	5:00 1-2	Percy Owen	Providence, R. I.	Sept. 24, 1902.
5	6:01 2-5	H. S. Harkness	Detroit, Mich.	Oct. 24, 1902.
10	12:49 2-5	H. S. Harkness	Detroit, Mich.	Oct. 25, 1902.

GASOLINE—UNDER 1,000 POUNDS.

Distance (miles)	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
1	1:36 3-4	J. F. Duryea	Providence, R. I.	Sept. 24, 1902.
2	3:09 1-4	J. F. Duryea	Providence, R. I.	Sept. 24, 1902.
3	4:39 3-4	J. F. Duryea	Providence, R. I.	Sept. 24, 1902.
4	6:11 3-4	J. F. Duryea	Providence, R. I.	Sept. 24, 1902.
5	7:42 1-2	J. F. Duryea	Providence, R. I.	Sept. 24, 1902.
10	....	.....	.....	.....

STEAM CARRIAGES.

Distance (miles)	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
1	1:07 3-4	G. C. Cannon	Brighton Beach, N. Y.	Aug. 23, 1902.
2	2:26 3-4	G. C. Cannon	Providence, R. I.	Sept. 24, 1902.
3	3:41 1-2	G. C. Cannon	Providence, R. I.	Sept. 24, 1902.
4	4:54	G. C. Cannon	Providence, R. I.	Sept. 24, 1902.
5	6:05	G. C. Cannon	Providence, R. I.	Sept. 24, 1902.
10	16:59 1-2	R. H. White	Cleveland, O.	Sept. 16, 1902.

ELECTRIC CARRIAGES.

Distance (miles)	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
1	1:46	A. L. Riker	Guttenburg, N. J.	Aug. 18, 1900.
2	3:37 2-5	W. C. Baker	Detroit, Mich.	Oct. 25, 1902.
3	5:29	W. C. Baker	Detroit, Mich.	Oct. 25, 1902.
4	7:15	W. C. Baker	Detroit, Mich.	Oct. 25, 1902.
5	9:05 1-5	W. C. Baker	Detroit, Mich.	Oct. 25, 1902.
10	17:58	W. C. Baker	Detroit, Mich.	Oct. 25, 1902.

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John Flanagan.

Alex. Grant.

A. B. Gunn.

FIELD AND TRACK ATHLETICS, 1902.

By J. H. CLAUSEN.

Athletes of America and England changed several of the records at athletic sports during the year 1902, and among the swimmers the year was particularly good for record-breaking.

No international meeting between the United States and Great Britain took place, but three American athletes—S. S. Jones, of the New York A. C.; A. F. Duffey, of Georgetown University, and W. W. Coe, of Boston—were among the winners at the British athletic championships.

In the tables which follow an effort has been made to keep the standard events prominent and to avoid such records as 51 yards, at running, 97 yards at hurdling, and odd distances at walking, swimming or skating.

All the records given below are correct, and several advertised performances do not find a place here for the reason that they have not been vouched for in a satisfactory manner.

RUNNING RECORDS.

(Amateur records precede the professional records.)

50 Yards—5⅛s., L. E. Myers, New York City, December 12, 1884. Professional—5¼s., H. M. Johnson, New York City, November 22, 1884.

60 Yards—6 2-5s., L. E. Myers, New York City, December 12, 1882; J. W. Tewksbury, New York City, January 13, 1899; A. F. Duffey, New York City, November 30, 1899; W. D. Eaton, Buffalo, N. Y., September 6, 1901; W. Delgado, New York City, February 4, 1901; A. F. Duffey, Travers Island, N. Y., June 7, 1902. Professional—None.

75 Yards—7 3-5s., L. H. Cary, Princeton, N. J., May 9, 1891; B. J. Wefers, Boston, Mass., January 25, 1896. Professional—7⅛s., James Quirk, Parkhill, Canada, October 30, 1888.

80 Yards—8s., Wendell Baker, Boston, Mass., July 1, 1886. Professional—None.

100 Yards—9 3-5s., A. F. Duffey, New York City, May 31, 1902. Professional—9 3-5s., E. Donovan, Brockton, Mass., September 2, 1895 (13 inches down grade).

110 Yards—11 1-5s., W. Baker, Cambridge, Mass., May 23, 1886; C. H. Sherrill, Travers Island, N. Y., June 15, 1889; L. H. Cary, Travers Island, N. Y., June 7, 1890. Professional—11s., F. N. Bonine, Ann Arbor, Mich., May 22, 1886.

120 Yards—11 2-5s., B. J. Wefers, Worcester, Mass., August 20, 1897. Professional—11⅛s., George Seward, London, England, May 3, 1847.

125 Yards—12 2-5s., C. H. Sherrill, New York City, May 4, 1889. Professional—12 2-5s., A. R. Downer, (128½ yards), Edinburgh, Scotland, January 3, 1898. American record, 12½s., M. K. Kettleman, Pittsburg, Pa., August 18, 1884.

130 Yards—13s., W. Baker, Cambridge, Mass., May 23, 1886. Professional—12⅛s., W. Johnson, Fenham Park, England, February 9, 1867. American record, 12⅛s., H. M. Johnson, Pittsburg, Pa., July 17, 1886.

135 Yards—13 1-5s., professional record, W. M. Christie, Philadelphia, Pa., April 16, 1900.

140 Yards—13⅛s., professional record, H. Hutchins, London, England, June 3, 1885.

150 Yards—14 3-5s., B. J. Wefers, Travers Island, N. Y., Oct. 2, 1897. Professional—14½s., H. Hutchins, Sydney, Australia, March 2, 1887. American record, 15s., H. M. Johnson, Titusville, Pa., Oct., 18, 1883.

180 Yards—18s., W. Baker, Boston, Mass., June 14, 1886. Professional—None.

200 Yards—19 4-5s., E. H. Pelling, London, September 28, 1889; A. R. Downer, London, May 11, 1895; G. Jordon, Oxford, March 16, 1896. American record, 20s., W. Baker, New York, November 8, 1890. Professional, 19½s., George Seward, London, March 22, 1847.

220 Yards—21 1-5s., B. J. Wefers, New York City, May 30, 1896. Professional, 21 4-5s., H. Hutchins, London, May 11, 1885.

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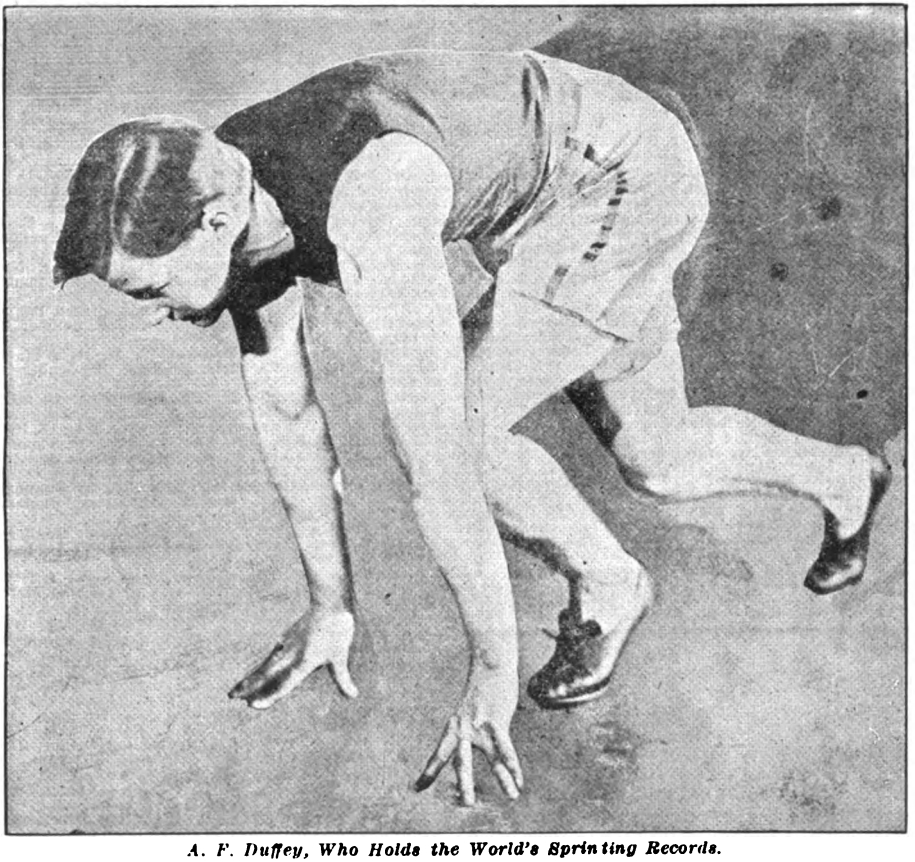
250 Yards—24 3-5s., W. T. Macpherson, Auckland, New Zealand, February 7, 1891. American record, 25 4-5s., C. H. Sherrill, New Haven, Conn., June 15, 1888. Professional—25¼s., H. Hutchins, Botany, Australia, January 24, 1887.
300 Yards—30 3-5s., B. J. Wefers, Travers Island, N. Y., September 26, 1896. Professional, 30s., H. Hutchins, Edinburgh, January 2, 1884.
350 Yards—36 2-5s., M. W. Long, Guttenburg Race Track, N. J., October 4, 1900. Professional, 38 2-5s., H. Hutchins, Wolverhampton, England, September 19, 1885.
400 Yards—42 1-5s., M. W. Long, Guttenburg Race Track, N. J., October 4, 1900. Professional, 44 4-5s., A. R. Downer, Bolton, England, February 6, 1897.
440 Yards—47s., M. W. Long, Guttenburg Race Track, N. J., October 4, 1900. Around circular tracks, 47 4-5s., M. W. Long, Travers Island, N. Y., September 29, 1900. Professional record, 48¼s., R. Buttery, Newcastle, England, October 4, 1873.
500 Yards—57 4-5s., T. E. Burke, Newtown, Mass., June 17, 1897. Professional, 59s., E. C. Bredin, Barrow, England, December 26, 1898; American, 59s., J. Powers, Boston, Mass., September 5, 1881.
600 Yards—1m. 11s., T. E. Burke, Williamsbridge, N. Y., September 19, 1896. Professional—1m. 13s., J. Nuttall, Manchester, England, February 20, 1864; 1m. 13s., E. C. Bredin, Rochdale, England, July 31, 1897.
660 Yards—1m. 22s., L. E. Myers, New York City, July 17, 1880.
700 Yards—1m. 31s., L. E. Myers, Williamsburg, September 16, 1882. Professional—1m. 29s., J. Pudney, on turnpike road, Slough, England, April 7, 1856.



A. F. Duffey, Who Holds the World's Sprinting Records.

800 Yards—1m. 44 2-5s., L. E. Myers, Williamsburg, September 16, 1882. Professional—1m. 50s., W. Jackson, Epsom Course, England, November 2, 1826.
880 Yards—1m. 53 2-5s., C. H. Kilpatrick, New York City, September 21, 1895. Professional—1m. 52½s., F Hewitt, Lyttleton, Australia, September 21, 1871.
1,000 Yards—2m. 13s., L. E. Myers, New York City, October 8, 1881. Professional—2m. 17s., W. Cummings, Preston, England, April 30, 1881.
1,173 1-3 Yards, or 2-3 Mile—2m. 48 1-5s., W. G. George, New York City, November 30, 1882.
1,320 Yards, or ¾ Mile—3m. 2 4-5s., T. P. Conneff, Travers Island, August 21, 1895. Professional, 3m. 7s., W. Richards, Manchester, England, June 30, 1866.
1 Mile—4m. 15 3-5s., T. P. Conneff, Travers Island, N. Y., August 28, 1895. English record, 4m. 16 4-5s., J. Binks, London, July 5, 1902. Professional, 4m. 12¾s., W. G. George, London, August 23, 1886. American, 4m. 15 1-5s., G. B. Tincler, Worcester, Mass., August 21, 1897.
1¼ Miles—5m. 38 4-5s., T. P. Conneff, Bergen Point, N. J., September 2, 1895. Professional, 5m. 35½s., W. Lang, Manchester, England, July 18, 1863.
1½ Miles—6m. 46 2-5s., T. P. Conneff, Bergen Point, N. J., September 2, 1895. Professional, 6m. 43½s., W. Cummings, Preston, England, April 17, 1880.
1¾ Miles—8m. 8 1-5s., W. G. George, London, England, April 26, 1884. America, 8m. 18 1-5s., W. D. Day, Berkeley Oval, May 17, 1890.
2 Miles—9m. 17 2-5s., W. G. George, London, England, April 26, 1884. America, 9m. 32 1-5s., W. D. Day, Berkeley Oval, May 17, 1890. Professional, 9m. 11½s., W. Lang, Manchester, England, August 1, 1863. America, 10m. 4¼s., P. McIntyre, San Francisco, Cal., December 12, 1880.

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2½ Miles—12m. 6s., W. G. George, London, England, May 17, 1884. America, 12m. 10 3-5s., W. D. Day, Bergen Point, May 30, 1890. Professional—12m. 6 1-5s., P. Cannon, Glasgow, Scotland, Nov. 8, 1888.

3 Miles—14m. 24s., S. Thomas, London, June 3, 1893. America, 14m. 39s., W. D. Day, Bergen Point, May 30, 1890. Professional—14m. 19½s., P. Cannon, Govan, Scotland, May 14, 1888. America, 14m. 39s., James Grant, Cambridge, Mass., August 20, 1890.

3½ Miles—17m. 10s., W. G. George, London, May 17, 1884. America, 17m. 42s., T. P. Conneff, Bergen Point, September 4, 1893. Professional—17m. 2 1-5s., P. Cannon, Glasgow, Scotland, November 8, 1888. America, 17m. 35s., J. Grant, Cambridge, Mass., August 20, 1890.

4 Miles—19m. 31 3-5s., A. Shrubb, Brighton, England, October 25, 1902. America, 20m. 15 4-5s., W. D. Day, Bergen Point, November 16, 1889. Professional—19m. 25 2-5s., P. Cannon, Glasgow, Scotland, November 8, 1888. America, 20m. 12½s., J. Grant, Cambridge, Mass., August 20, 1890.

4½ Miles—22m. 25s., S. Thomas, Romford, England, September 24, 1892. America, 22m. 59 4-5s., E. C. Carter, New York City, September 17, 1887. Professional—22m. 48s., J. Grant, Cambridge, Mass., August 20, 1890.

Cheet, of California, Taking the Hurdle.

5 Miles—24m. 53 3-5s., S. Thomas, Romford, England, September 24, 1892. America, 25m. 23 3-5s., E. C. Carter, New York City, September 17, 1887. Professional—24m. 40s., J. White, Hackney Wick, England May 11, 1863. America, 25m. 22¼s., J. Grant, Cambridge, Mass., August 20, 1890.

6 Miles—30m. 17 4-5s., S. Thomas, Herne Hill, England, October 22, 1892. America, 31m. 27 1-5s., E. C. Carter, Bergen Point, October 21, 1893. Professional—29m. 50s., J. White, Hackney Wick, England, May 11, 1863. America, 31m. 19 4-5s., C. Price, New York City, May 19, 1883.

7 Miles—35m. 36 4-5s., S. Thomas, Herne Hill, England, October 22, 1892. America, 36m. 54s., E. C. Carter, New York City, November 6, 1886. Professional—34m. 45s., J. White, Hackney Wick, England, May 11, 1863. America, 36m. 43 1-5s., C. Price, New York City, May 19, 1883.

8 Miles—40m. 57 2-5s., W. G. George, London, July 25, 1884. America, 42m. 19s., E. C. Carter, New York City, November 6, 1886. Professional—40m. 41 2-5s., H. Watkins, Rochdale, England, September 16, 1899. America, 42m. 9 4-5s., C. Price, New York City, May 19, 1883.

9 Miles—46m. 12s., W. G. George, London, April 7, 1884. America, 47m. 41 4-5s., S. Thomas, Staten Island, N. Y., October 26, 1889. Professional—45m. 55 3-5s., H. Watkins, Rochdale, England, September 16, 1899. America, 47m. 33 3-5s., C. Price, New York City, May 19, 1883.

10 Miles—51m. 20s., W. G. George, London, April 7, 1884. America, 52m. 38 2-5s., W. D. Day, Staten Island, October 26, 1889. Professional—51m., 5 1-5s., H. Watkins, Rochdale, England, September 16, 1899. America, 52m. 40 1-5s., W. Steele, New York City, May 19, 1883.

One Hour's Run—11 miles 932 yards 9 inches, W. G. George, London, July 28, 1884. America, 10 miles 1,182 1-3 yards, S. Thomas, New York City, November 30, 1889. Professional—11 miles, 1,286 yards, H. Watkins, Rochdale, Eng., Sept. 16, 1899. America, 11 miles, P. Fitzgerald, N. Y. City, June 16, 1879.

15 Miles—1hr. 20m. 4 3-5s., F. Appleby, London, July 21, 1902. America, 1h. 27m. 11 3-5s., S. Thomas, New York City, November 30, 1889. Professional—1h. 22m. 21s., Len Hurst, Bolton, England, April 16, 1898. America, 1h. 26m. 59½s., C. Price, New York City, May 28, 1881.

20 Miles—1h. 51m. 54s., G. Crossland, London, September 22, 1894. America, 2h. 13m. 5s., J. Gassman, Williamsburg, L. I., February 22, 1884. Professional—1h. 53m. 42½s., Len Hurst, Bolton, England, April 16, 1898. Canada, 1h. 54m., P. Byrnes, Halifax, October 4, 1879.

25 Miles—2h. 33m. 44s., G. A. Dunning, London, December 26, 1881. America, 2h. 52m. 24s., J. Gassman, Williamsburg, L. I., Feb. 22, 1884. Professional—2h. 36m. 34s., G. Mason, London, March 14, 1881. America, 2h. 41m. 32s., P. Hegelman, Philadelphia, March 5, 1887.

30 Miles—3h. 17m. 36½s., J. A. Squires, Balham, England, May 2, 1885. America, 3h. 36m. 3½s., J. Gassman, Williamsburg, L. I., February 22, 1884. Professional—3h. 15m. 9s., G. Mason, London, March 14, 1881. America, 3h. 28m. 42s., D. Donovan, Providence, R. I., August 6, 1880.

40 Miles—4h. 46m. 54s., J. E. Dixon, Birmingham, England, December 29, 1884. America, 5h. 20m. 30s., W. C. Davies, New York City, February 22, 1882. Professional—4h. 34m. 27s., J. Bailey, London, March 14, 1881. America, 4h. 48m. 22s., D. Donovan, Providence, R. I., August 6, 1880.

Horton, of Princeton, Clearing the Bar.

50 Miles—6h. 18m. 26 1-5s., J. E. Dixon, Balham, England, April 11, 1885. America, 7h. 29m. 47s., P. Golden, Williamsburg, L. I., February 22, 1883. Professional—5h. 55m. 4½s., G. Cartwright, London, February 21, 1887. America, 6h. 19m., D. Donovan, Providence, R. I., August 6, 1880.

60 Miles—8h. 23m. 30s., W. C. Davies, Islington, England, September 9, 1880. America, 9h. 44m. 20s., J. Saunders, New York City, February 21, 22, 1882. Professional—7h. 30m. 33s., G. Cartwright, London, February 21, 1887. America, 7h. 47m. 30s., G. Hazael, New York City, May 9, 1881.

70 Miles—10h. 9m. 25s., W. C. Davies, Islington, England, September 9, 1880. America, 11h. 34m. 5s., J. Saunders, New York City, February 21, 22, 1882. Professional—9h. 3m. 15s., G. Littlewood, London, November 24, 1884. America, 9h. 12m. 45s., G. Hazael, New York City, May 9, 1881.

80 Miles—11h. 45m. 40s., W. C. Davies, Islington, England, September 9, 1880. America, 13h. 13m. 55s., J. Saunders, New York City, February 22, 1882. Professional—10h. 33m. 50s., G. Littlewood, London, England, November 24, 1884. America, 10h. 38m. 30s., C. Rowell, New York City, February 27, 1882.

90 Miles—15h., A. W. Sinclair, Westminster, England, November 29, 1884. America, 15h. 24m. 10s., J. Saunders, New York City, February 21, 22, 1882. Professional—12h. 15s., C. Rowell, New York City, February 27, 1882.

100 Miles—17h. 36m. 14s., J. Saunders, New York City, February 21, 22, 1882. Professional—13h. 26m. 30s., C. Rowell, New York City, February 27, 1882.

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120 Miles—22h. 47m. 23s., J. Saunders, New York City, February 21, 22, 1882. Professional—16h. 48m. 10s., C. Rowell, New York City, February 27, 1882.
150 Miles—Professional, 22h. 28m. 25s., C. Rowell, New York City, February 27, 1882.
200 Miles—Professional, 35h. 9m., 28s., C. Rowell, New York City, February 28, 1882.
300 Miles—Professional, 58h. 17m. 6s., C. Rowell, New York City, February 27-March 2, 1882.
383 Miles—Professional, 80h. 13m. 45s., C. Rowell, New York City, February 27-March 2, 1882.
400 Miles—Professional, 84h. 31m. 18s., James Albert, New York City, February 6-11, 1888.
450 Miles—Professional, 95h. 26m. 18s., James Albert, New York City, February 6-11, 1888.
500 Miles—Professional, 109h. 18m. 20s., P. Fitzgerald, New York City, May 2-3, 1884.
550 Miles—Professional, 123h. 20m. 50s., G. Hazael, New York City, March 4, 1882.
560 Miles—Professional, 125h. 24m. 45s., G. Hazael, New York City, March 4, 1882.
570 Miles—Professional, 128h. 10m. 35s., G. Hazael, New York City, March 4, 1882.
623 Miles—Professional, 141h. 40m. 30s., G. Littlewood, New York City, December 1, 1888.

HURDLE RACING.

60 Yards, 5 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high—8 1-5s., A. A. Jordan, New York City, October 9, 1887; 5 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high—8 3-5s., A. A. Jordan, New York City, October 9, 1887.
80 Yards, 7 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high—10½s., A. A. Jordan, New York City, October 9, 1887. 7 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high—11¼s., A. A. Jordan, New York City, October 9, 1887.
100 Yards, 8 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high—13 1-5s., A. A. Jordan, October 9, 1887. 8 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high—13½s., H. L. Williams, New York City, September 20, 1890.
120 Yards, 10 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high—14 3-5s., A. F. Copeland, New York City, October 20, 1888. 10 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high—15 1-5s., A. C. Kraenzlein, Chicago, June 18, 1898.
220 Yards, 10 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high—23 3-5s., A. C. Kraenzlein, New York City, May 28, 1898. 10 hurdles, 3 ft. high—28 4-5s., C. T. Wiegand, Brooklyn, July 10, 1886. 10 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high—34½s., J. Lafon, Hackensack, N. J., October 19, 1878.
300 Yards, 10 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high—36 3-5s., A. C. Kraenzlein, Chicago, May 12, 1897. 10 hurdles, 3 ft. high—45s., J. E. Haigh, Yonkers, N. Y., August 30, 1879. 10 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high—38 4-5s., T. M. Donovan, Bristol, England, August 22, 1896.
440 Yards, 10 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high—56 1-5s., H. Arnold, Buffalo, N. Y., September 7, 1901. 10 hurdles, 3 ft high—57 4-5s., T. M. Donovan, Crewe, England, June 13, 1896. 10 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in high—68½s., R. S. Summerhayes, Montreal, P. Q., October 7, 1877. 20 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high—69 4-5s., A. F. Copeland, New York City, January 28, 1888.

RELAY RACING.

One Mile or 1760 Yards—Teams of four; each man ran 440 yards. Time, 3m. 21 2-5s. New York A. C. team—B. J. Wefers, M. W. Long, T. E. Burke, H. S. Lyons, New York City, August 28, 1898. Also by Harvard A. A. team, at Philadelphia, Pa., on April 26, 1902. W. A. Schick (48 4-5s.); M. T. Lightner (52s.); J. G. Willis (49 4-5s.); L. G. Rust (50 4-5s.). Total, 3m. 21 2-5s.

BOSTON A. A. MARATHON RACE.

Distance 25 miles (Ashland to Boston), conducted annually, in April, on Patriots' Day. The first race was held in 1897, but the first race over the present course was in 1898. The winners: 1897, John McDermott, Pastime A. C., of New York. 1898, R. McDonald, Cambridge, Mass., 2h. 42m. 1899, L. Brignoll, Cambridge, Mass., 2h. 54m. 38s. 1900, J. Caffrey, Hamilton, Ontario, 2h. 39m. 44 2-5s. 1901, J. Caffrey, Hamilton, Ontario, 2h. 29m. 23 3-5s. 1902, S. Mellor, Jr., Yonkers, N. Y., 2h. 43m. 15 2-5s.

WALKING.

(Amateur records precede the professional records.)

One Mile.—6m. 27 3-5s., F. H. Creamer, New Zealand, December, 1897; America, 6m. 29 3-5s., F. P. Murray, New York City, October 27, 1883. Professional—6m. 23s., W. Perkins, London, June 1, 1874; America, 6m. 36 3-5s., J. Meagher, New York City, November 29, 1882.

Two Miles.—13m. 24 1-5s., W. J. Sturgess, Putney, England, July 10, 1897; America, 13m. 48 3-5s., F. P. Murray, Williamsburgh, L. I., May 30, 1884. Professional—13m. 14s., J. W. Raby, London, August 30, 1883; America, 13m., 49 3-5s., J. Meagher, Brooklyn, N. Y., May 30, 1884.

Three Miles.—21m. 9 1-5s., F. P. Murray, New York City, November 6, 1883. Professional—20m. 21½s., J. W. Raby, London, August 20, 1883; America, 21m. 11½s., J. Meagher, N. Y. City, November 29, 1882.

Four Miles.—28m. 24 4-5s., W. J. Sturgess, Manchester, Eng., July 3, 1897; America, 29m. 40 4-5s., T. H. Armstrong, Jr., New York City, November 6, 1877. Professional—27m. 38s., J. W. Raby, London, August 20, 1883; America, 28m. 42½s., J. Meagher, New York City, November 29, 1882.

Five Miles.—36m. 27s., W. J. Sturgess, London, October 19, 1895; America, 38m. 5⅘s., W. H. Purdy, New York City, May 22, 1880. Professional—35m. 10s., J. W. Raby, London, August 20, 1883; America, 36m. 8s., J. Meagher, New York City, November 29, 1882.

Six Miles.—43m. 58 3-5s., W. J. Sturgess, London, October 19, 1895; America, 45m. 28s., E. E. Merrill, Boston, Mass., October 5, 1880. Professional—43m. 1s., J. W. Raby, London, August 20, 1883; America, 43m. 41s., J. Meagher, New York City, November 29, 1882.

Seven Miles.—51m. 27s., W. J. Sturgess, London, October 19, 1895; America, 54m. 7s., E. E. Merrill, Boston, Mass., October 5, 1880. Professional—51m. 4s., J. W. Raby, London, August 20, 1883; America, 51m. 11½s., J. Meagher, New York City, November 29, 1882.

Eight Miles.—58m. 56s., W. J. Sturgess, London, October 19, 1895; America, 1h. 2m. 8⅛s., J. B. Clark, New York City, September 8, 1880. Professional—58m. 37s., J. Meagher, New York City, November 29, 1882.

One Hour's Walk.—8 miles 270 yards, W. J. Sturgess, London, October 19, 1895; America, 7 miles 1,318 yards, J. B. Clark, New York City, September 8, 1880. Professional—8 miles 302 yards, J. Meagher, New York City, November 29, 1882.

Nine Miles.—1h. 9m. 31 2-5s., W. J. Sturgess, London, October 3, 1896; America, 1h. 10m. 8s., E. E. Merrill, Boston, Mass., October 5, 1880. Professional—1h. 7m. 14s., J. W Raby, London, December 3, 1883; America, 1h. 9m. 31½s., D. A. Driscoll, New York City, February 1, 1881.

Ten Miles.—1h. 17m. 38 4-5s., W. J. Sturgess, London, October 3, 1896; America, 1h. 17m. 40¾s., E. E. Merrill, Boston, Mass., October 5, 1880. Professional—1h. 14m. 45s., J. W. Raby, London, December 3, 1883; America, 1h. 17m. 53½s., D. A. Driscoll, New York City, February 1, 1881.

Fifteen Miles.—2h. 43 3-5s., J. Butler, Putney, Eng., October 23, 1897; America, 2h. 14m. 44s., W. O'Keefe, Williamsburgh, L. I., December 31, 1889. Professional—1h. 55m. 56s., J. W. Raby, London, December 3, 1883; America, 2h. 1m. 29⅘s., D. A. Driscoll, New York City, February 1, 1881.

Twenty Miles.—2h. 47m. 52s., T. Griffith, London, December 23, 1870; America, 3h. 8m. 10s., J. B. Clark, New York City, December 5, 1879. Professional—2h. 39m. 57s., W. Perkins, London, July 16, 1877; America, 2h. 50m. 5s., D. A. Driscoll, Lynn, Mass., April 6, 1882.

Twenty-five Miles.—3h. 53m. 35s., W. E. N. Coston, London, December 27, 1880; America, 4h. 3m. 35s., J. B. Clark, New York City, December 5, 1879. Professional—3h. 35m. 14s., W. Franks, London, August 28, 1882; America, 3h. 37m. 7s., D. A. Driscoll, Lynn, Mass., April 6, 1882.

Thirty Miles.—4h. 46m. 52s., W. E. N. Coston, London, December 27, 1880; America, 5h. 33m. 8s., T. H. Armstrong, New York City, October 7, 1878. Professional—4h. 34m. 54s., W. Howes, London, March 30, 1878; America, 4h. 47m. 12s., J. Meagher Boston, Mass.; April 21, 1882.

Forty Miles.—6h. 38m. 3s., A. W. Sinclair, London, November 14, 1879; America, 7h. 23m. 41s., T. H. Armstrong, New York City, October 7, 1878. Professional—6h. 16m. 50s., W. Howes, London, March 30, 1878; America, 6h. 26m. 08s., J. Meagher, Boston, Mass., April 21, 1882.

Fifty Miles.—8h. 25m. 25½s., A. W. Sinclair, London, November 14, 1879; America, 9h. 29m. 22s., G. B. Gillie, New York City, May 10, 11, 1878. Professional—7h. 54m. 16s., J. Hibberd, London, May 14, 1888; America, 8h. 10m. 54s., J. Meagher, Boston, Mass., April 21, 1882.

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Sixty Miles.—11h. 11m. 10s., A. W. Sinclair, London, August 26, 27, 1881; America, 11h. 48m. 53s., G. B. Gillie, New York City, May 10, 11, 1878. Professional—9h. 40m. 47s., J. Hibberd, London, May 14, 1888; America, 10h. 41m. 38s., D. O'Leary, Chicago, Ill., November 10, 1877.

Seventy Miles.—13h. 11m. 15s., A. W. Sinclair, London, August 26, 27, 1881; America, 13h. 57m. 40s., G. B. Gillie, New York City, May 10, 11, 1878. Professional—11h. 38m. 35s., J. Hibberd, London, May 14, 1888; America, 12h. 32m. 31s., D. O'Leary, Chicago, Ill., October 16, 1875.

Eighty Miles.—15h. 9m. 16s., A. W. Sinclair, London, August 26, 27, 1881; America, 16h. 35m. 35s., G. B. Gillie, New York City, May 10, 11, 1878. Professional—14h. 01m. 53s., W. Howes, London, May 15, 1880; America, 14h. 49m. 50s., D. O'Leary, Chicago, Ill., October 16, 1875.

Ninety Miles.—17h. 37m. 51s., A. W. Sinclair, London, August 26, 27, 1881; America, 18h. 48m., G. B. Gillie, New York City, May 10, 11, 1878. Professional—15h. 59m. 10s., W. Howes, London, May 15, 1880; America, 16h. 49m. 18s., D. O'Leary, Chicago, Ill., October 16, 1875.

One Hundred Miles.—19h. 41m. 50s., A. W. Sinclair, London, August 26, 27, 1881; America, 21h. 42s., G. B. Gillie, New York City, May 10, 11, 1878. Professional—18h. 8m. 15s., W. Howes, London, May 15, 1880; America, 18h. 53m. 40s., D. O'Leary, Chicago, Ill., October 16, 1875.

Greatest distance walked without a rest (professional), 121 miles, 385 yards, C. A. Harriman, Truckee, Cal., April 6, 7, 1883.

JUMPING RECORDS.

(The professional records follow the amateur records in each event.)

Standing High Jump, without weights—5 ft. 5¼ in., Ray C. Ewry, Buffalo, N. Y., September 7, 1901.

Standing High Jump, with weights—Professional, 5 ft. 8½ in., T. F. Kearney, Oak Island, Mass., July 25, 1889

Running High Jump, without weights—6 ft. 5 5-8 in., M. F. Sweeney, New York City, September 21, 1895. Professional—6 ft. 1 in., M. F. Sweeney, Philadelphia, Pa., August 3, 1896.

Running High Jump, with weights—Professional—6 ft. 8¼ in., R. H. Baker, Leeds, England, July 14, 1900. American record—6 ft. 6½ in., R. H. Baker, Cambridge, Mass., August 31, 1895.

Standing Jump for Distance, without weights—11 ft. 3 in., R. C. Ewry, Syracuse, N. Y., April 27, 1900. Professional—12 ft. 1½ in., J. Darby, Dudley, England, May 28, 1890. American record—10 ft. 10½ in., H. M. Johnson, New York City, September 4, 1884.

Standing Jump for Distance, with weights—12 ft. 9½ in., J. Chandler, Carrick-on-Suir, Ireland, August 28, 1898. American record—12 ft. 9½ in., L. Helwig, Brooklyn, N. Y., November 20, 1884. Professional—14 ft. 9 in., J. Darby, Liverpool, England, September 19, 1890. American record—14 ft. 5½ in., G. W. Hamilton, Romeo, Mich., October 3, 1879.

Standing Two Jumps, without weights—Professional—22 ft. 2½ in., H. M. Johnson, St. Louis, Mo., September 15, 1888.

Standing Two Jumps, with weights—Professional—28 ft., J. Darby, Walsall, England, November 6, 1891.

Standing Three Jumps, without weights—35 ft. 7¼ in., R. C. Ewry, Buffalo, N. Y., September 6, 1901. Professional—35 ft. ½ in., W. Marsh, Boston, Mass., August 29, 1899.

Standing Three Jumps, with weights—38 ft. 10 in., J. Chandler, Tipperary, September 13, 1897. Professional—41 ft. 7½ in., R. H. Baker, Blackpool, England, July 18, 1898. America—41 ft. 2 in., P. J. Griffin, Hartford, Conn., September 7, 1896.

Standing Five Jumps, without weights—Professional—61 ft. 5½ in., J. Darby, Dudley, England, May 28, 1890. America—55 ft. 2 in., H. M. Johnson, St. Louis, Mo., September 2, 1888.

Standing Five Jumps, with weights—Professional—76 ft. 3 in., J. Darby, Dudley, England, May 28, 1890.

Standing Ten Jumps, without weights—116 ft. 3½ in., B. J. Mulligan, Celtic Park, Long Island, N. Y., September 1, 1902. Professional—111 ft. 4 in., H. M. Johnson, St. Louis, Mo., September 15, 1888.

Standing Ten Jumps, with weights—Professional—140 ft., R. H. Baker, Leeds, England, July 14, 1900.

Standing Hop, Step and Jump, without weights, start by standing on one leg—30 ft. 3 in., J. Cosgrove, Albany, N. Y., April 25, 1894. Start by standing on both feet—31 ft. 10 in., M. W. Ford, Brooklyn, N. Y., July 18, 1886.

Standing Hop, Step and Jump, with weights—All these records are confusing. Most jumpers leap from both feet, but the record tables do not state whether the performances were made by starting off one leg or both. Investigation will be necessary.

Standing Backward Jump, with weights—9 ft., J. J. Carpenter, Ann Arbor, Mich., November 8, 1884. Professional—12 ft. 11 in., J. Darby, Haden Hill Park, England, September 14, 1891. America—12 ft., P. J. Griffin, Hartford, Conn., September 7, 1896.

Two Backward Jumps, standing, with weights—Professional—21 ft. 4 in., J. Darby, Birmingham, England, December 17, 1897.

Three Backward Jumps, standing, with weights—Professional—32 ft. 4 in., T. Colquitt, Bolton, England, June 9, 1899.

Standing Hop, Two Steps, Hop, Two Steps, and Jump—Professional—79 ft. 9¼ in., W. Marsh, Medford, Mass., August 5, 1899. This event is known as the "double put."

Running High Kick—9 ft. 8 in., C. C. Lee, New Haven, Conn., March 19, 1887.

Running Hitch and Kick—9 ft. 1 in., C. D. Wilbur, Annapolis, Md., June 6, 1888; 9 ft. 1 in., E. W. Goff, Albany, N. Y., April 22, 1892.

Running Hop, Step and Jump, without weights—49 ft. 2¼ in., W. McManus, Cootamundra, N. S. W., April 15, 1893. American record—48 ft. 6 in., E. B. Bloss, Chicago, Ill., September 16, 1893. Professional—48 ft. 8 in., T. Burrows, Worcester, Mass., October 18, 1884.

Running Two Hops and Jump, without weights—50 ft. 1½ in., D. Shanahan, Limerick, Ireland, August 6, 1885. American record—49 ft. ½ in., J. B. Connolly, New York City, September 19, 1896. Professional record—49 ft. 6 in., T. Burrows, Manchester, England, June 3, 1882.

Pole Vaulting for Height—11 ft. 10½ in., R. G. Clapp, Chicago, Ill., June 18, 1898. Professional—10 ft. 10½ in., G. Musgrove, Cockermouth, England, 1866. America—10 ft. 3 in., J. A. McDonald, South Boston, Mass., August 2, 1902.

Pole Vaulting for Distance—27 ft. 7¼ in., William Baird, Philadelphia, Pa., December 19, 1901.

Running Long Jump, without weights—24 ft. 11¾ in., P. O'Connor, Dublin, Ireland, August 5, 1901. American record—24 ft. 7¼ in., M. Prinstein, Philadelphia, Pa., April 28, 1900. Professional record—22 ft. 6 in., T. F. Keane, Grasmere Sports, Scotland, August 23, 1900. American record (A. A. U. rules)—21 ft. 11 in., J. P. Watson, Boston, Mass., September 21, 1897.

Running Long Jump, with weights—Professional—29 ft. 7 in., J. Howard, Chester Race Course, England, May 8, 1854 (used 5 lb. dumb-bells), taking off from a block of wood, 2 ft. long 1 ft. wide, wedge shaped, 3 in. thick, and raised 4 inches.

Miscellaneous Sports.

THROWING WEIGHTS.

Amateur Records.

56-Pound Weight, with one hand, without run or follow—27 ft. 4 in., J. S. Mitchel, Toronto, Ont., September 28, 1889.

56-Pound Weight, with two hands, without run or follow—28 ft. 5 in., John Flanagan, New York City, February 3, 1902.

56-Pound Weight, with both hands from a 7-foot circle, without follow—36 ft. 9½ in., J. Flanagan, Long Island City, October 20, 1901.

56-Pound Weight, thrown for height—15 ft. 6⅝ in., J. S. Mitchel, Bayonne City, September 6, 1897.

Throwing the Discus, 4½ pounds—127 ft. 8¾ in., Martin J. Sheridan, Celtic Park, Long Island, N. Y., August 30, 1902.

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THROWING THE HAMMER.

(Hammer with handle 4 feet long thrown with both hands from a mark, without run or follow.)

12-Pound Hammer Head—124 ft. 11 in., W. L. Coudon, Wilmington, Del., May 10, 1888. Professional—133 ft. 5½ in., G. Perrie, Philadelphia, Pa., August 20, 1894.

14-Pound Hammer Head—115 ft. 4 in., W. L. Coudon, Wilmington, Del., May 10, 1888.

16-Pound Hammer Head—113 ft. 11 in., W. O. Hickok, New Haven, Conn., May 12, 1894. Professional—119 ft. ½ in., G. H. Johnstone, Stirling, Scotland, September 19, 1896 (Handle 4 ft. 2 in long.)

21-Pound Hammer Head—82 ft. 3½ in., C. A. J. Queckberner, Staten Island, November 17, 1888. Professional—79 ft., G. Davidson, Edinburgh, Scotland, June 2, 1883.

Thrown with both hands, with 9 feet run and no follow.

16-Pound Hammer, including weight of head and handle—164 ft., 6 in., J. Flanagan, Bayonne, N. J., September 4, 1899.

Thrown with both hands, with 7 feet run and no follow.

12-Pound Hammer, including weight of head and handle—184 ft. 1 in., J. R. De Witt, Pottstown, Pa., May 27, 1900. Professional—183 ft. 6 in., T. Carroll, Sacramento, Cal., July, 10, 1896.

16-Pound Hammer, including weight of head and handle—171 ft. 9 in., J. Flanagan, Long Island City, September 3, 1901. Professional—165 ft.. T. Carroll, Sacramento, Cal., June 4, 1898.

21-Pound Hammer Head—90 ft. 3in., C. A. J. Queckberner, Staten Island, November 17, 1888. Professional- 112 ft. 1½ in. (21 pounds, including handle), T. Carroll, San Francisco, Cal. July 21, 1897.

A. C. Bowen.

S. S. Jones.

E, C. Schaeffer.

SHOT PUTTING.

American amateurs use a 7 ft. circle; British amateurs use a 7 ft. square; professionals use a run of 7 ft. 6 in.

12-Pound Shot—55 ft. 2 in., G. R. Gray, Travers Island, N. Y., June 11, 1892. Professional—50 ft. ½ in., J. McPherson, Brooklyn, N. Y., August 20, 1887.

14-Pound Shot—51 ft. 5½ in., G. R. Gray, Travers Island, N. Y., June 11, 1892. Professional—51 ft. 4 in., C. J. Currie, Toronto, Ont., August 23, 1889.

16-Pound Shot—47 ft., G. R. Gray, Chicago, Ill., September 16, 1893. British record, 48 ft. 2 in., D. Horgan, Queenstown, Ireland, October 9, 1897. Professional—44 ft. 8 in., G. Perrie, Pitlochrie, Scotland, September 5, 1896.

18-Pound Shot—41 ft. 9½ in., G. R. Gray, Travers Island, N. Y., June 7, 1890.

20-Pound Shot, Professional—40 ft. 11¼ in., J. D. McPherson, Toronto, Ont., November 10, 1888.

21-Pound Shot—39 ft. 1½ in., G. R. Gray, St. Catherine's, Ont., August 10, 1891.

22-Pound Shot—35 ft. 10½ in., D. J. McKinnon, London, England, June 22, 1884. Professional—37 ft. 8 in., C. McLean, Pitlochrie, Scotland, September 4, 1897.

24-Pound Shot—33 ft. 11¾ in., G. R. Gray, Boston, Mass., April 12, 1890.

ROPE-CLIMBING.

Using both hands and feet—35 ft. 8 in. up, in 14 4-5s., C. E. Raynor, South Bethlehem, Pa., April 2, 1887.

Using the hands alone—21 ft. 6 in. up, 6 3-5s., E. Kunath, New York City, March 17, 1899; 38 ft. up, 20 7-8s., E. E. Allen, Cambridge, Mass., March 31, 1884; 25 ft., 6 2-5s., E. Kunath, New York City, September 1, 1901; 18 ft., 3 3-5s., E. Kunath, New York City, March 25, 1902.

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THREE-LEGGED RACES.

50 Yards—6 2-5s., C. S. Busse and H. H. Morrell, West New Brighton, S. I., September 7, 1891.
60 Yards—8s., C. S. Busse and C. L. Jacquelin, New York City, December 16, 1890.
100 Yards—12 2-5s., C. S. Busse and H. H. Morrell, West New Brighton, S. I., September 7, 1891.
110 Yards—14 4-5s., W. H. Luddington, Jr., and C. H. Sherrill, Jr., New Haven, Conn., June 3, 1887.
150 Yards—20 2-5s., C. S. Busse and C. L. Jacquelin, Bergen Point, N. J., August 31, 1889.
200 Yards—28 1-2s., A. Randolph and H. D. Reynolds, Baltimore, Md., May 24, 1880.
220 Yards—33s., H. K. Zust and F. C. Puffer, New York City, April 1, 1893.

RUNNING BACKWARDS.

50 Yards—7 4-5s., S. S. Schuyler, New York City, October 8, 1887.
75 Yards—11 1-5s., S. S. Schuyler, New York City, October 8, 1887.
100 Yards—14s., A. Forrester, Toronto, Ont., June 23, 1888.

SACK RACING.

25 Yards—5 3-5s., R. Mercer, Rochester, N. Y., March 15, 1901.
50 Yards, over 4 hurdles 1 foot high—9 3-4s., J. M. Nason, Buffalo, N. Y., December 6, 1890.
50 Yards—7s., R. Mercer, Buffalo, N. Y., April 20, 1901.
60 Yards—9s., J. M. Nason, Buffalo, N. Y., April 18, 1891.
65 Yards—9 3-5s., J. T. Norton, New York City, January 13, 1897.
75 Yards—10 4-5s., R. Mercer, Buffalo, N. Y., April 20, 1901.
75 Yards, over 6 hurdles 1 foot high—16s., J. M. Nason, Buffalo, N. Y., December 6, 1890.
100 Yards—13 3-5s., J. M. Nason, Buffalo, N. Y., July 11, 1891.
100 Yards, over 10 hurdles 18 inches high—21 1-4s., J. M. Nason, New York City, September 29, 1882.
110 Yards—25 1-5s., J. M. Nason, New York City, May 12, 1883.
110 Yards, over 10 hurdles, each lift 18 in. high—21s., C. M. Cohen, Williamsbridge, N. Y., September, 19, 1896.

LIFTING.

Lifting with the hands alone—1,384 lbs., H. Leussing, Cincinnati, O., March 31, 1880.
Lifting with harness—3,239 lbs., W. B. Curtis, New York City, December 20, 1868.

HOPPING.

50 Yards—7 1-5s., S. D. See, Brooklyn, L. I., October 15, 1885.
80 Yards—10 4-5s., S. D. See, Brooklyn, L. I., October 15, 1885.
100 Yards—13 3-5s., S. D. See, Brooklyn, L. I., October 15, 1885.

PARALLEL BARS.

Three successive arm jumps, without spring—15 ft., S. Strasburger, New York City, November 10, 1873.
Three successive arm jumps, with swings—19 ft. 9 in., A. A. Conger, New York City, November 10, 1873.
Push-ups, without swing—58 times, S. L. Foster, Cambridge, Mass., April 18, 1884.

POTATO RACING.

(In all races of this kind the potatoes are gathered one at a time.)

8 potatoes, 2 yards interval, with 5 yards additional at finish, total distance 149 yards—31 1-5s., C. J. P. Lucas, Medford, Mass., August 8, 1901.
10 potatoes, 5 feet interval, total distance 183 1-3 yards—49 2-5s., B. G. Woodruff, New York City, August 17, 1894.
10 potatoes, 2 yards interval, total distance 220 yards—51 1-5s., G. R. Preston, New York City, November 25, 1882.
10 potatoes, 2 yards interval, with 5 yards additional at finish, total distance 225 yards—47 2-5s., C. J. P. Lucas, Boston, Mass., August 30, 1902.
12 potatoes, 12 feet interval, total distance 208 yards—55s., C. G. Carr, Rochester, N. Y., June 16, 1877.
15 potatoes, 2 yards interval, total distance 480 yards—1m. 57 1-4s., E. P. Harris, Amherst, Mass., October 9, 1881.
15 potatoes, 5 yards interval, total distance 1,200 yards—4m. 40⅝s., H. F. Snow, Hanover, N. H., May 22, 1879.
25 potatoes, 1 yard interval, total distance 650 yards—2m. 39 1-2s., M. Brewer, Williamstown, Mass., October 18, 1879.
30 potatoes, 1 yard interval, total distance 930 yards—3m. 32s., C. Donaldson, Clinton, N. Y., May 28, 1881.
50 potatoes, 1 yard interval, total distance 1 mile 790 yards—11m. 29s., G. R. Starke, Montreal, P. Q., June 8, 1878; 9m. 23 1-2s., J. Shaw, Manchester, Eng., August 20, 1874.
50 potatoes, 1 yard interval, but the basket 10 yards instead of 1 yard from the first potatoe, total distance 1 mile 1,690 yards—13m. 15s., T. R. Pakeman, Cheltenham, England, April 6, 1882.

AMERICAN AMATEUR SKATING RECORDS—UNAIDED BY WIND OR BY FLYING START.

50 Yards, straightaway—6s., S. D. See, and C. B. Davidson, Van Cortlandt Lake, N. Y., December 28, 1885.
75 Yards, straightaway—8 3-5s., S. D. See, Van Cortlandt Lake, N. Y., December 30, 1883.
100 Yards, straightaway—9 4-5s., J. S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., March 1, 1893.
120 Yards, straightaway—11 3-5s., J. S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., March 1, 1893.
150 Yards, straightaway—15 7-8s., G. D. Phillips, New York City, January 27, 1883.
200 Yards—17 2-5s., J. S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., February 26, 1893.
220 Yards—20 1-5s., J. Nilssen, Montreal, Canada, February 1, 1896, and also W. Caldwell, Montreal, Canada, February 6, 1897.
300 Yards, straightaway—31 2-5s., G. D. Phillips, Van Cortlandt Lake, N. Y., December 30, 1883.
440 Yards—39 1-5s., J. K. McCulloch, St. Paul, Minn., January 27, 1896.
600 Yards—55 1-4s., O. Rudd, Minneapolis, Minn., March 5, 1893.
880 Yards—1m. 20 2-5s., J. Nilssen, Montreal, Canada, February 1, 1896.
1 Mile—2m. 41 1-2s., O. Rudd, Minneapolis, Minn., February 14, 1896.
1½ Miles—4m. 28s., J. S. Johnson, Montreal, Canada, February 26, 1894.
2 Miles—5m. 42 3-5s., O. Rudd, Red Bank, N. J., January 25, 1895.
2½ Miles—7m. 32s., J. S. Johnson, Montreal, Canada, February 26, 1894.
3 Miles—8m. 48 2-5s., J. Nilssen, Montreal, Canada, February 2, 1895.
4 Miles—12m. 1-2s., J. Nilssen and A. Schiebe, Minneapolis, Minn., February 13, 1894.
5 Miles—14m. 24s., O. Rudd, Minneapolis, Minn., February 20, 1896.
10 Miles—31m. 11 1-5s., J. S. Johnson, Montreal, Canada, February 26, 1894.
20 Miles—1h. 6m. 36 2-5s., A. D. Smith, St. Paul, Minn., January 26, 1894.
25 Miles—1h. 31m. 29s., J. F. Donoghue, Stamford, Conn., January 26, 1893.
50 Miles—3h. 15m., 59 2-5s., J. F. Donoghue, Stamford, Conn, January 26, 1893.
75 Miles—5h. 19m. 16 4-5s., J. F. Donoghue, Stamford, Conn., January 26, 1893.
100 Miles—7h. 11m. 38 1-5s., J. F. Donoghue, Stamford, Conn., January 26, 1893.

JUMPING ON SKATES.—AMATEURS.

Running High Jump, backward—2 ft. 6 1-8 in. E. D. Irwin, Boston, Mass., February 26, 1896.
Running High Jump—4 ft. 1 in. F. B. Gerner, Brooklyn, L. I., March 5, 1899.
Running Long Jump—21 ft. 7 in. F. McDaniells, Minneapolis, Minn., December 28, 1897.

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AMERICAN AMATEUR SWIMMING RECORDS.

Records with Fewest Turns Are Considered More Creditable.

(Approved by Jas. H. Sterrett, Secretary National Swimming Association.)

20 Yards—Bath, straightaway, 10s., J. Scott Leary, February 15, 1902.

25 Yards—Bath, straightaway, 12 3-5s., W. C. Miller, New York City, December 12, 1901.

40 Yards—Bath, one turn, 23 1-5s., W. J. Tuttle, Chicago, Ill., February 13, 1902.

50 Yards—Bath, one turn, 28s., H. A. Widemann, San Francisco, Cal., August 23, 1901; straightaway in still water, 31 4-5s., W. B. Izard, Annapolis, Md., May 20, 1893.

60 Yards—Bath, one turn, 35 1-5s., Harry Le Moyne, Boston, Mass., March 3, 1902.

75 Yards—Bath, two turns, 42s., H. A. Widemann, San Francisco, Cal., July 6, 1898, straightaway across tidal salt water, 52 4-5s., W. C. Johnson, Cropsey Villa, L. I., August 10, 1890.

80 Yards—Bath, two turns, 49 2-5s., Harry Le Moyne, Boston, Mass., March 4, 1902.

100 Yards—Bath, four turns, 1m. 31⅘s., J. Scott Leary, San Francisco, Cal., August 23, 1901; straightaway, across tidal salt water, 1m. 5 3-5s., E. C. Schaeffer, Travers Island, N. Y., September 29, 1900.

110 Yards—Bath, four turns, 1m. 13s., J. Scott Leary, San Francisco, Cal., March 19, 1902; straightaway, across tidal salt water, 1m. 17 1-5s., Charles Ruberl, Travers Island, N. Y., August 23, 1902.

120 Yards—Bath, three turns, 1m. 20 4-5s., Harry Le Moyne, Boston, Mass., March 6, 1902.

133 Yards—Bath, five turns, 1m. 36s., J. Scott Leary, San Francisco, Cal., March 19, 1902.

150 Yards—Bath, five turns, 1m. 51 3-5s., E. C. Schaeffer, New York City, March 9, 1900.

200 Yards—Bath, six turns, 2m. 30 3-5s., Harry Le Moyne, Boston, Mass., March 7, 1902.

220 Yards—Bath, nine turns, 2m. 51s., Howard F. Brewer, San Francisco, Cal., July 6, 1898; open still water, straightaway, 2m. 50 4-5s., E. Carroll Schaeffer, Buffalo, N. Y., July 8, 1901.

250 Yards—Bath, 9 turns, 3m. 25s., Chas. Ruberl, New York City, Nov. 15, 1902.

300 Yards—Bath, 14 turns, 4m. 2-5s., E. Carroll Schaeffer, Philadelphia, December 10, 1901.

330 Yards—Across tidal salt water, two turns, 4m. 33 4-5s., E. Carroll Schaeffer, Travers Island, N. Y., August 23, 1902.

350 Yards—Bath, 13 turns, 5m. 4 4-5s., Chas. Ruberl, New York City, Nov. 15, 1902.

400 Yards—Bath, 19 turns, 5m. 26 1-5s., E. C. Schaeffer, Philadelphia, December 9, 1901.

440 Yards—Bath, 18 turns, 6m. 10⅖s., H. F. Brewer, San Francisco, Cal., July 6, 1898; across tidal salt water, three turns, 6m. 18 1-5s., E. Carroll Schaeffer, Travers Island, N. Y., July 23, 1902.

500 Yards—Bath, 24 turns, 6m. 51 3-5s., E. C. Shaeffer, Philadelphia, December 11, 1901.

550 Yards—Across tidal salt water, four turns, 8m. 21 3-5 s., E. Carroll Schaeffer, Travers Island, N. Y., July 12, 1902.

600 Yards—Bath, 29 turns, 8m. 23s., Howard F. Brewer, Chicago, Ill., February 19, 1902.

660 Yards—Bath, 23 turns, 9m. 41s., Howard F. Brewer, San Francisco, Cal., March 19, 1902; across tidal salt water, 5 turns, 10m. 4 4-5s., E. Carroll Schaeffer, Travers Island, N. Y., July 12, 1902.

700 Yards—Bath, 34 turns, 10m. 2 3-5s., Howard F. Brewer, Chicago, February 20, 1902.

800 Yards—Bath, 39 turns, 11m. 31 1-5s., Howard F. Brewer, Chicago, Ill., February 20, 1902.

880 Yards—Bath, 43 turns, 12m. 39 1-5s., Howard F. Brewer, Chicago, Ill., February 21, 1902; 37 turns, 12m. 45 2-5s., H. F. Brewer, San Francisco, Cal., July 9, 1898; across tidal salt water, 7 turns, 13m. 27 2-5s., E. C. Schaeffer, Travers Island, N. Y., July 12, 1902.

1320 Yards—Bath, 65 turns, 19m. 34s., H. F. Brewer, Chicago, Ill., February 22, 1902; across tidal salt water, 11 turns, 21m. 11s., E. C. Schaeffer, Travers Island, N. Y., August 23, 1902.

1 Mile—Bath, 75 turns, 26m. 19 2-5s., H. F. Brewer, San Francisco, Cal., July 15, 1898; across tidal salt water, 15 turns, 28m. 14 3-5s., E. C. Schaeffer, Travers Island, N. Y., August 23, 1902.

2 Miles—America—Bath, 175 turns, 1h. 8m. 7⅕s., Paul Neumann, Chicago, Ill April 28, 1897.

3 Miles—America—Bath, 263 turns, 1h. 45m. 49s., Paul Neumann, Chicago, Ill., April 28, 1897.

4 Miles—America—Bath, 351 turns, 2h. 22m. 29 3-5s., Paul Neumann, Chicago, April 28, 1897.

5 Miles—America—Bath, 439 turns, 2h. 58m. ⅕s., Paul Neumann, Chicago, Ill., April 28, 1897.

Plunging—1 minute limit, 63 ft., Chas. H. Pyrah, New York City, January 18, 1902.

Swimming under water—Bath, 2 turns, 73 yards, C. T. Adams, New York City, April 7, 1897.

32½ Miles, with tide, 11h. 11m., George Kistler, from Philadelphia to Chester and return (Delaware River). Sept. 6, 1901.

Captain Matthew Webb swam across the English Channel (35 miles), diving from the Admiralty Pier, Dover, and touched the Calais sands, France, swimming 21h. 45m., August 24 and 25, 1875.

AMERICAN ATHLETIC RECORDS AT STANDARD EVENTS.

Championships held at Travers Island, N. Y., September 13, 1902.

Event.	Winner.	Time or distance.	Record.	Record holder.	Made in
100 yards	P. J. Walsh	10s.	9 3-5s.	A. F. Duffy	1902
220 yards	P. J. Walsh	22 4-5s.	21 1-5s.	B. J. Wefers	1896
440 yards	F. R. Moulton	50 4-5s.	47s.	M. W. Long	1900
880 yards	J. H. Wright	1m. 59 3-5s.	1m. 53 2-5s.	C. H. Kilpatrick	1895
One mile	A. Grant	4m. 35 4-5s.	4m. 15 3-5s.	T. P. Connell	1895
Five miles	A. Grant	26m. 32 4-5s.	25m. 23 3-5s.	E. C. Carter	1887
120-yard hurdles	R. H. Hatfield	17 4-5s.	15 1-5s.	A. C. Kraenzlein	1898
220-yard hurdles	H. L. Hillman	27 1-5s.	23 3-5s.	A. C. Kraenzlein	1898
Running high jump	L. K. Baxter	5 ft. 9 1-2 in.	6 ft. 5 5-8 in.	M. F. Sweeney	1895
Running long jump	M. Prinstein	21 ft. 5 1-2 in.	24 ft. 7 1-4 in.	M. Prinstein	1900
Pole vault	V. G. Anderson	10 ft. 9 in.	11 ft. 10 1-2 in.	R. G. Clapp	1898
16-pound shot	G. R. Gray	46 ft. 5 in.	47 ft.	G. R. Gray	1893
16-pound hammer	J. Flanagan	151 ft. 4 in.	171 ft. 9 in.	J. Flanagan	1901
Throwing the discus	P. J. Sheridan	113 ft. 5 in.	127 ft. 8 3-4 in.	M. J. Sheridan	1902
Throwing 56-pound weight	E. Desmarteau	33 ft. 6 in.	36 ft. 9 1-2 in.	J. Flanagan	1901

AMERICAN INTERCOLLEGIATE RECORDS.

Made at the annual games of the American Intercollegiate Athletic Association—Championships, held at Berkeley Oval, New York, May 30-31, 1902.

Event.	Winner.	Time or Distance.	I. A. A. Record.	Record Holder.	Made in
100 yards	A. F. Duffey (G.)	9 3-5s.	9 3-5s.	A. F. Duffey	1902
220 yards	M. T. Lichtner (H.)	21 3-5s.	21 1-5s.	B. J. Wefers	1896
440 yards	W. J. Holland (G.)	49 3-5s.	49 2-5s.	M. W. Long	1899
880 yards	H. E. Taylor (A.)	2m. 0 3-5s.	1m. 56 4-5s.	E. Hollister	1896
One mile	R. E. Williams (P.)	4m. 29 1-5s.	4m. 22 2-5s.	G. W. Orton	1895
Two miles	A. C. Bowen (U. P.)	9m. 57s.	9m. 51 3-5s.	A. Grant	1900
120 yds., hurdles	J. H. Converse (H.)	15 3-5s.	15 2-5s.	A. C. Kraenzlein	1899
220 yds., hurdles	J. G. Willis (H.)	23 4-5s.	23 3-5s.	A. C. Kraenzlein	1898
High jump	W. C. Low (S.)	5ft. 11in.	6ft. 2in.	L. K. Baxter	1899
Long jump	A. T. Foster (A.)	21ft. 11in.	24ft. 4½in.	A. C. Kraenzlein	1899
Pole vault	D. S. Horton (P.)	11ft. 3in.	11ft. 7in.	D. S. Horton	1902
16-lb. shot	F. G. Beck (Y.)	44ft. 8½in.	44ft. 8½in.	F. G. Beck	1902
16-lb. hammer	J. R. DeWitt (P.)	164ft. 10in.	164ft. 10in.	J. R. DeWitt	1902

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BRITISH AMATEUR RECORDS AT STANDARD EVENTS.

Championships held at London, July 5, 1902.

Event.	Winner.	Time or Distance.	British Record.	Record Holder.	Made in
100 yards	A. F. Duffey	10s.	9 4-5s.	A. F. Duffey	1901
220 yards	R. W. Wadsley	22 2-5s.	21 4-5s.	C. G. Wood	1887
440 yards	G. W. White	50 1-5s.	48½s.	H. C. L. Tindall	1889
880 yards	A. B. Manning	1m. 59 4-5s.	1m. 54 3-5s.	F. J. K. Cross	1888
One mile	J. Binks	4m. 16 4-5s.	4m. 16 4-5s.	J. Binks	1902
Four miles	A. Shrubb	20m. 1 2-5s.	19m. 33 4-5s.	E. C. Willers	1893
120 yds., hurdles	G. W. Smith	16s.	15 3-5s.	A. C. Kraenzlein	1901
2-Mile walk	W. J. Sturgess	14m. 46 3-5s.	13m. 24 1-5s.	W. J. Sturgess	1897
High jump	S. S. Jones	6ft. 3in.	6ft. 4¾in.	P. Leahy	1898
Long jump	P. O'Connor	23ft. 7½in.	24ft. 11¾in.	P. O'Connor	1901
Pole vault	F. J. Kauser	10ft 8in.	11ft. 9in.	R. D. Dickinson	1891
16-lb. shot	W. W. Coe	42ft. 10½in.	48ft. 2in.	D. Horgan	1891
16-lb. hammer	T. F. Kiely	142ft. 9in.	163ft. 4in.	J. J. Flanagan	1897
					1900

INDIVIDUAL ALL-AROUND ATHLETIC CHAMPIONS.

Amateur Athletic Union—1884, W. E. Thompson, Montreal, P. Q.; 1885, M. W. Ford; 1886, M. W. Ford; 1887, A. A. Jordan; 1888, M. W. Ford; 1889, M. W. Ford; 1890, A. A. Jordan; 1891, A. A. Jordan; 1892, M. O'Sullivan; 1893, E. W. Goff; 1894, E. W. Goff; 1895, J. Cosgrove; 1896, L. P. Sheldon, N. Y. A. C.; 1897, E. H. Clark, B. A. A.; 1898, E. C. White, Cornell University; 1899, L. Fred Powers, St. Paul's Lyceum, Worcester, Mass.; 1900, H. Gill, Toronto Y. M. C. A., Ont.; 1901, A. B. Gunn, Central Y. M. C. A., of Buffalo, N. Y.; 1902, A. B. Gunn, Central Y. M. C. A., of Buffalo, N. Y.

Running the Bases—15 3-4s., C. Fulforth, Racine, Wis., May 22, 1879.
Throwing Lacrosse Ball—497 ft. 7 1-2 in., B. Quinn, Ottawa, Ont., September 10, 1892.
Batting Baseball—354 ft. 10 in., C. R. Partridge, Hanover, N. H., October 14, 1880.
Throwing Baseball—381 ft. 2 1-2 in., R. C. Campbell, North Adams, Mass., October 8, 1887.
Throwing Cricket Ball—347 ft., J. Von Iffland, Kingston, Ont., October 19, 1883.
Kicking Football, place kick—200 ft. 8 in., W. P. Chadwick, Exeter, N. H., November 29, 1887.
Kicking Football, drop kick—180 ft. 11 in., P. O'Dea, Madison, Wis., May 7, 1898.
Fence Vaulting—7 ft. 3 3-4 in., C. H. Atkinson, Cambridge, Mass., March 22, 1884.
One-hand Fence Vaulting—5 ft. 6 1-2 in., I. D. Webster, Philadelphia, Pa., April 6, 1886.
Bar Vaulting—7 ft. 4 in., T. C. Page, Gambier, O., May —, 1881.
Pulling the body up by the little finger of one hand—6 times, A. Cutter, Louisville, Ky., September 18, 1878.
Pulling the body up by one arm—12 times, A. Cutter, Louisville, Ky., September 18, 1878.
Pulling the body up by both arms—39 times, Mumford, Cambridge, Mass., April 2, 1888.

RECORDS OF VARIOUS NATIONS COMPARED.

100-YARD DASH—AMATEUR CHAMPIONS.

	Seconds.
America, P. J. Walsh, N. Y. A. C.	10
England, A. F. Duffey, Georgetown Univ.	10
Ireland, D. Murray, Dublin	10 3-5
Scotland, J. McLean	10 3-5
Scotland vs. Ireland, D. Murray, I.	10 4-5
Canada, P. J. Walsh, N. Y. A. C.	10 1-5
France vs. England, C. D. Comrie, E.	10 1-5
Maritime Provinces, F. L. Stephen, Halifax	10 1-5

COLLEGE CHAMPIONS.

American I. A. A., A. F. Duffey, G. U.	9 3-5
Cambridge-Oxford, Barclay, C.	10 2-5
Scotland, E. A. Brown, Glasgow U.	11 1-5

220-YARD DASH—AMATEUR CHAMPIONS.

	Seconds.
America, P. J. Walsh, N. Y. A. C.	22 4-5
England, R. W. Wadsley, London	22 3-5
Ireland, D. Murray, Dublin	22 3-5
Scotland, J. McLean	22 1-5
Scotland vs. Ireland, D. Murray, I.	22 4-5
Canada, P. J. Walsh, N. Y. A. C.	22 3-5
Maritime Provinces, M. J. Carney, Halifax	23 1-5

COLLEGE CHAMPIONS.

American I. A. A., M. T. Lighter, Harvard	21 3-5
Scotland, T. F. Campbell, Edinburgh	25

440-YARD RUN—AMATEUR CHAMPIONS.

	Seconds.
America, F. R. Moulton, N. Y. A. C.	50 4-5
England, G. W. Wade, Northampton	50 1-5
Ireland, C. R. Fossett, Dublin	53 4-5
Scotland, R. I. Wyse, Liverpool	53 1-5
Scotland vs. Ireland, R. L. Watson, S.	53 4-5
Canada, F. R. Moulton, N. Y. A. C.	49 4-5
France vs. England, G. P. Constantine, E.	54
Maritime Provinces, A. W. Carney, Halifax	54 4-5

COLLEGE CHAMPIONS.

American I. A. A., W. J. Holland, G. U.	49 3-5
Cambridge-Oxford, Barclay, C.	53 3-5
Scotland, T. F. Campbell, Edinburgh	53 1-5

880-YARD RUN—AMATEUR CHAMPIONS.

	M.	S.
America, J. H. Wright, West Side	1	59 3-5
England, A. R. Manning, Swansea	1	59 4-5
Ireland, J. F. [illegible], Dublin	2	9 3-5
Scotland, J. Cornick, L.	2	01
Scotland vs. Ireland, J. F. Flanagan, I.	2	03
Canada, J. H. Wright, New York	1	59 3-5
France vs. England, F. R. Dodd, E.	2	14 1-5
Maritime Provinces, Dick Grant, New Glasgow	2	07

ONE MILE RUN—AMATEUR CHAMPIONS.

	M.	S.
America, A. Grant, N. Y. A. C.	4	35 4-5
England, J. Binks, London	4	16 4-5
Ireland, J. J. Daly, Galway	4	45
Scotland, J. M. Gough, Bellahouston	4	33
Scotland vs. Ireland, J. J. Daly, I.	4	27 4-5
Canada, A. Grant, N. Y. A. C.	4	33 2-5
France vs. England, H. Deloge, F.	4	52
Maritime Provinces, Dick Grant, New Glasgow	4	46 4-5

COLLEGE CHAMPIONS.

America, I. A. A., R. E. Williams, Princeton	4	29 1-5
Cambridge-Oxford, Gay-Roberts, O.	4	25 4-5
Scotland, S. Watterson, Edinburgh	4	45

LONG-DISTANCE RUNS—AMATEUR CHAMPIONS.

	M.	S.
America, 5 miles, A. Grant, N. Y. A. C.	26	22 4-5
England, 4 miles, A. Shrubb, London	20	01 2-5
Ireland, 4 miles, J. J. Daly, Galway	21	39 4-5
Scotland, 4 miles, J. M. Gough	20	21
Scotland vs. Ireland, 4 miles, J. J. Daly, I.	20	42 3-5
Canada, 5 miles, A. Grant, N. Y. A. C.	27	17 2-5
France vs. England, 3 miles, A. Shrubb, E.	15	27 4-5

120-YARD HURDLE RACE—AMATEUR CHAMPIONS.

Ten hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high.

	Seconds.
America, R. H. Hatfield, N. Y. A. C.	15 4-5
England, G. W. Smith, New Zealand	16
Ireland, D. Cary, Dublin	17
Scotland, G. Anderson	16 4-5
Scotland vs. Ireland, T. F. Kiely, I.	17
Canada, I. K. Baxter, N. Y. A. C.	17 1-5
France vs. England, E. J. Loquer, F.	17 [illegible]
Maritime Provinces, H. L. Rogers, Halifax	18 3-5

COLLEGE CHAMPIONS.

American I. A. A., J. H. Converse, Harvard	15 3-5
Cambridge-Oxford, Garnier, O.	15 [illegible]
Scotland, H. N. Fletcher, Edinburgh	16 4-5

RUNNING HIGH JUMP—AMATEUR CHAMPIONS.

	Sweeney.	
	Ft.	In.
America, I. K. Baxter, N. Y. A. C.	5	9½
England, S. S. Jones, N. Y. C.	6	3
Ireland, C. Leahy, Clarendon	6	¾
Scotland, J. R. Milne, Dundee	5	8¾
Scotland vs. Ireland, P. J. Leahy and C. Leahy		
	5	11
Canada, I. K. Baxter, N. Y. A. C.	5	6
Maritime Provinces, C. L. Nason, St. John	5	9½

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COLLEGE CHAMPIONS.

	Ft.	ins.
American I. A. A., W. C. Low, Syracuse	5	11
Cambridge-Oxford, Smith, C.	5	9¾
Scotland, B. H. Robertson, Glasgow	5	5

RUNNING LONG JUMP—AMATEUR CHAMPIONS.

	Ft.	ins.
America, M. Prinstein, G. N. Y. I. A. A.	21	5½
England, P. O'Connor, Ireland	23	7½
Ireland, C. Leahy, Charleville	22	8
Scotland, J. A. Campbell, Glasgow	21	3
Scotland vs. Ireland, P. J. Leahy, I.	21	8
Canada, J. Corbett, Ottawa	21	3¾
Maritime Provinces, E. J Ryan, U. N. B.	19	9

COLLEGE CHAMPIONS.

	Ft.	ins.
American I. A. A., A. T. Foster, Amherst	21	11
Cambridge-Oxford, Cornish, O.	21	4
Scotland, G. C. Anderson, Aberdeen	20	7½

POLE VAULT—AMATEUR CHAMPIONS.

	Ft.	ins.
America, A. G. Anderson, N. Y. A. C.	10	9
England, F. J. Kauser, Budapest	10	8
Maritime Provinces, E. Balser, R. A. C.	10	5

PUTTING 16-POUND SHOT—AMATEUR CHAMPIONS.
From a 7-foot circle.

	Ft.	ins.
America, G. R. Gray, Toronto	46	5
England, W. W. Coe, Oxford U.	42	10½
Ireland, J. Galavan, Newross	40	..
Scotland vs. Ireland, H. Nicholson, S.	42	7½
Canada, A. Smith, Montreal	41	1¾
Maritime Provinces, M. H. McCoimack, Sydney	41	4

COLLEGE CHAMPIONS.

	Ft.	ins.
America I, A, A., F. G. Beck, Yale	44	8½
Cambridge-Oxford, W. W. Coe, O.	43	8
Scotland, D. J. Macrae, Aberdeen	37	8

THROWING 16-POUND HAMMER — AMATEUR CHAMPIONS.
From a 7-foot circle.

	Ft.	ins.
America, J. Flanagan, G. N. Y. I. A. A.	151	4
England, T. F Kiely, Ireland*	142	9
Ireland, T. F. Kiely, Carrick-on-Suir	150	3
Scotland, T. Nicholson, Kyles	127	1
Scotland vs. Ireland, T. F. Kiely, I.	139	9
Canada, J. McArthur, Toronto	128	7½
Maritime Provinces, M. H. McCoimack, Sydney	107	7

COLLEGE CHAMPIONS.

	Ft.	ins.
American I, A. A., J. R. De Witt, Princeton	164	10
Cambridge-Oxford, W. W. Coe, O.	111	10
Scotland, G. Minty, Aberdeen	111	10

THROWING 56-POUND WEIGHT—AMATEUR CHAMPIONS.
From a 7-foot circle.

	Ft.	ins.
America, E. Desmarteau, Montreal	33	6
Canada, E Desmarteau, Montreal	32	1½

*In Great Britain the hammer is thrown from a 9-foot circle.

BASKETBALL.

The Intercollegiate Basketball League, composed of Yale, Harvard, Columbia, Princeton and Cornell, played a series of games during the season 1901-1902. Cornell and Columbia never got together. Yale won the championship, Harvard, Princeton and Columbia were tied for second place.

SCORES OF GAMES.

Yale, 48; Columbia, 3.
Yale, 34; Harvard, 21.
Yale, 37; Cornell, 14.
Yale, 26; Princeton, 20.
Yale, 28; Princeton, 20
Harvard, 26; Cornell, 20.
Harvard, 19; Columbia, 12.
Harvard, 28; Princeton, 20.
Harvard, 39; Yale, 20.
Columbia, 28; Harvard, 11.
Columbia, 18; Princeton, 6.
Columbia, 19; Yale, 14.
Princeton, 34; Columbia, 14.
Princeton, 22; Harvard, 14.
Princeton, 35; Cornell, 14.
Princeton, 30; Cornell, 22.
Cornell, 24; Yale, 14.
Cornell, 34; Harvard, 26.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Teams.	Won.	Lost.	Played.	Per cent.	Teams.	Won.	Lost.	Played.	Per cent.
Yale	5	3	8	.625	Columbia	3	3	6	.500
Harvard	4	4	8	.500	Cornell	2	4	6	.333
Princeton	4	4	8	.500					

In the series of games of the New England Intercollegiate Basketball League during the season of 1902, Amherst won the championship.

LEAGUE STANDING.

Teams.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	Teams.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Amherst	4	0	1.50	Trinity	1	3	.25
Williams	2	2	.50	Holy Cross	1	3	.25
Dartmouth	2	2	.50				

In the series of games for the championship of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U., played at the National A. C., Brooklyn, during the season of 1902, the following was the placing of the teams entered:

Teams.	Won.	Lost.	Played.	Per cent.	Teams.	Won.	Lost.	Played.	Per cent.
17th Separate Company	7	0	7	1.000	Brooklyn A. C.	3	4	7	.428
National A. C.	6	1	7	.857	Grace A. C.	2	5	7	.285
Greenpoint Y. M. C. A.	5	3	8	.625	National Turn Verein	2	5	7	.285
Mohawk A. C.	4	4	8	.500	Pastime A. C	0	7	7	.000

The basketball championship series of the Central Association of the A. A. U. was held at the gymnasium of the Central Y. M. C. A., Chicago, in February, 1902.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Teams.	Won.	Lost.	Played.	Per cent.	Teams.	Won.	Lost.	Played.	Per cent.
Central Y. M. C. A.	3	0	3	1.000	Wheaton College	0	1	1	.000
West Side Y. M. C. A.	2	1	3	.666	Kenton, Ohio, Champion Iron Company	0	1	1	.000
Stevens Point	1	1	2	.500	Co. E, Fond du Lac, Wis.	0	1	1	.000
Central Y. M. C. A., 2d.	1	1	2	.500					
Armour Institute	0	1	1	.000					

LACROSSE.

There are two lacrosse leagues in the United States—the Inter-University Lacrosse League, and the Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association.

The Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association is composed of the following universities: Johns Hopkins, Lehigh and Swarthmore. Johns Hopkins won the championship for 1902.

The Inter-University Lacrosse League is composed of teams from Cornell, Harvard, University of Pennsylvania and Columbia. Cornell won the championship for 1902.

SCORES OF GAMES.

Cornell, 6; Harvard, 3.
Cornell, 8; Columbia, 0.
Cornell, 5; U. of Penn., 0.
Harvard, 9; Columbia, 3.
Harvard, 5; U. of Penn., 1.
U. of Penn., 3; Columbia, 0.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Teams.	Won.	Lost.	Played.	Per cent.	Teams.	Won.	Lost.	Played.	Per cent.
Cornell	3	0	3	1.000	Univ. of Pennsylvania	1	2	3	.333
Harvard	2	1	3	.666	Columbia	0	3	3	.000

The Crescent Athletic Club Lacrosse team are the champions of the United States for 1902, having defeated every team which they played. The Shamrock Lacrosse team of Montreal, Canada, are champions of the world. The Dufferins, of Orangeville, are champions of the Canadian Lacrosse Association. The Crescents of Perth are the champions of Eastern Canada. The Toronto University team are the Intercollegiate champions of North America.

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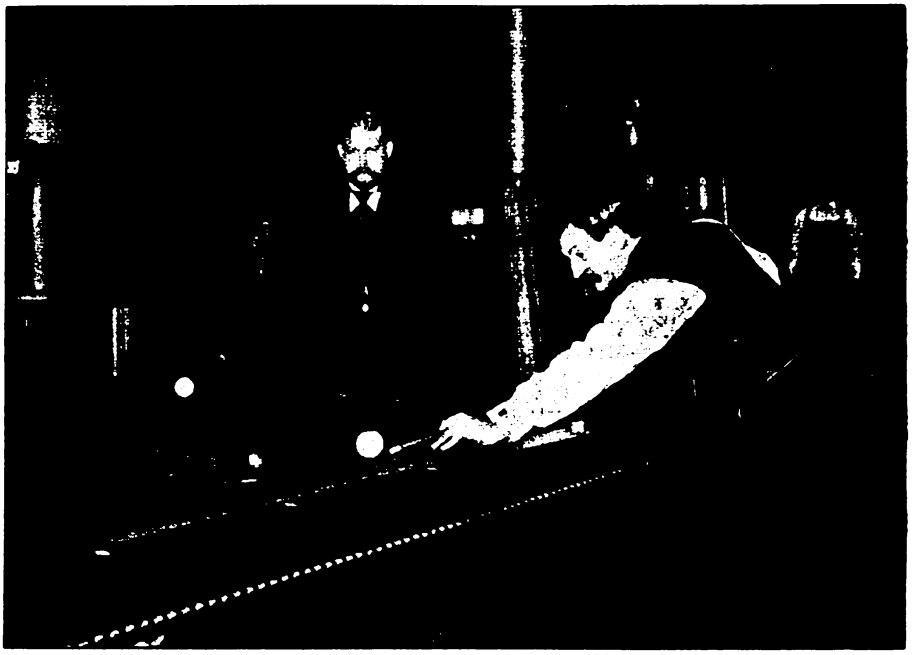


Jacob Schaefer at the Billiard Table.

BILLIARDS.

The only important event in billiard circles in the past year was the professional championship tournament at 18-in balk-line, which was won by Schaefer, who was victor in five games, losing none. His highest average was 12.5, and his general average was 8.89. The games were played in New York December 3, 1901, to December 15. The other players, in the order of precedence, were Slosson, Barutel, Sutton, Morningstar and Howlson. Barutel challenged Schaefer, and the games were played December 18 to 20, 400 points a night, the latter winning 1,200 to 746.

The A. A. U. games, for the amateur championship, were played in New York in February, resulting in a tie between Morris, of New York, and Sigourney, of California, and Morris won the play-off. W. P. Foss having held the championship for two years, and the result of this tournament entitling Morris to challenge him, he did so. Foss won the game, 500 to 464, this giving him the championship for the third time and thus making him the owner of the $1,000 championship bowl.

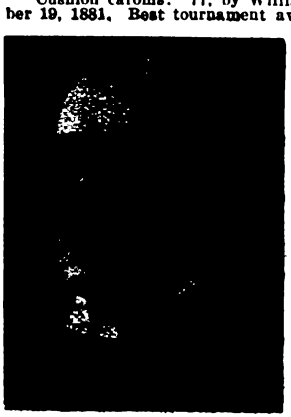
The annual tournament of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players was held January 13 to 18, and was won by E. Gardner, he taking 4 games and losing none. E. Townsend was second, Stark third, Paggenburg fourth, and F. Gardner fifth.

There is a controversy between the A. A. U. and the National Association as to which is entitled to hold the amateur championship. It is generally conceded, however, that the honor belongs to the A. A. U. It might be settled by a contest between the winners of the two tournaments, and players hope that some such game may be arranged.

No records were broken during the year and the old ones therefore stand as follows:

Three-ball straight rail: 1,531, by Maurice Vignaux, at Paris, France, in a match with George F. Slosson, April 10-14, 1880.

Cushion caroms: 77, by William Sexton, against Jacob Schaefer, at Tammany Hall, New York, December 19, 1881. Best tournament average, 10, in a game of 200 points, by Jacob Schaefer, at Chicago, November 10, 1887. Best match average: 4.76-100, in 500 points, by George F. Slosson, at Chicago, April 4, 1887.



George F. Slosson.

Balk-line game, 8 inch: 329, by Maurice Vignaux, at Paris, in January, 1884. He also made the highest average at this game, 44 52-67, in the same game.

Balk-line game, 14 inch, anchor nurse allowed: 566, by Jacob Schaefer, at New York, December 16, 1893.

The most important event of 1903 will be the tournament to be played in Paris, beginning in January, and in which Schaefer, Slosson, Daly, Sutton and Howlson will take part.

POOL.

The most important event in pool during the year 1902 was the world's championship tournament, held at Green's Montauk Rooms, in Brooklyn. In this there were nine contestants: Charles Weston and W. H. Clearwater tying for first place with seven games won each. In the play-off Clearwater won by a score of 125 to 105. He was soon after challenged by Grant Eby, and the game, 600 points, was played May 8, 9 and 10, and resulted in a victory for Eby by a score of 600 to 447. November 7 Patrick Walsh challenged him, and the game, 600 points, was played at Pittsburg, Pa., December 4, 5 and 6. It resulted in a score of 600 for Eby to 375 for Walsh. Each made 15 balls as his highest run.

This was not a particularly brilliant game, as is seen by the small high runs. Eby plays usually a steady game and is billed for a longer contest than for a showy one. He was next to the last man in the Brooklyn tournament, but easily beat the winner in the championship contest. It is hoped that some one else will now challenge him.

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BOWLING.

No sport or pastime is on a firmer basis than the ancient game of bowling. The lovers of the game are numbered into the hundreds of thousands, and every year sees the accession of thousands of new bowlers. It is a pastime that is easily mastered, but it requires constant practice to maintain a high average of skill. As an exercise to keep a man in sound physical condition it has few superiors among indoor pastimes, and it is a game that few men ever grow weary of.

Expert bowlers are numbered by the thousand. This fact is perhaps due to the many magnificent alleys that have been recently built in every city of the country. Up to within two or three years ago the alleys were invariably constructed in the basement of buildings. They are now, however, being built on any floor and in such a manner that the sound of the constantly rolling balls and falling pins can hardly be heard on the other floors of a building. There were very few single matches. The followers of the game have found that they get better sport by playing on a team in tournaments. There were hundreds of tournaments last year, and the record of the games would fill a pretty big volume. Every branch of trade and all kinds of clubs and lodges have bowling teams, and the game is now as well understood in the United States as baseball or poker.

The team championship tournament of the United States for the season of 1901-1902, the third of its kind, took place at Buffalo. There were close to 150 teams in the tournament, and it was therefore impracticable to decide the title by match games. The team rolling the biggest total in three games won the match. The Fidelia Club secured the honor, with a total of 2,792 points. This team was composed of Captain William Amann, Otto Foege, William Rothermel, John Coster and Peter Schultz.

Nineteen experts participated in the individual championship tournament, held in New York City. The tournament resulted in a tie between Dave Shiman and John Voorheis, each winning 14 out of 18 games. Mr. Shiman won the "roll-off" and secured the title of champion. His average for 72 games was 200 11-72.

The Fidelia Club also won the Metropolitan team championship. Ten clubs took part in this tournament, five from Manhattan Borough and five from Brooklyn.

The highest team score made last season in Greater New York was 1,089 by the Corinthian team in the National League tournament. This record was beaten, however, in the early part of the season of 1902-1903 by the Fidelia Club, which scored 1,092 points. The Illinois Bowling Club, of Chicago, has topped this during the present season with a total of 1,101 points. The team record is 1,103 points, made by the Empire team in 1899. H. Dohn, of the Mohawk Club, of this city, still holds the individual record of Manhattan Borough with a performance of 289. W. Rothermel, of the Fidelia Club, is regarded as the best spare bowler in the country. W. Gerdes, who captured the individual championship three years in succession, is still the king-pin of all the bowlers, although he practically retired after this remarkable feat. The seven best bowlers still in harness are: Dave Shiman, of New York; John Voorheis, of Brooklyn; Fred Clinch, of Chicago; P. Wolff, of Brooklyn; J. Strang, of Chicago; Charles Starr, of New York, and W. Rothermel, of New York. The Fidelia team is undoubtedly the premier team of the country.

Last season this team won the championship of the United States, the Metropolitan Championship and the New York League tournament. The team also finished well up in other tournaments.

The winning clubs of the important tournaments in Greater New York last season were as follows:

Custom House Tournament—Won by Fifth Division.

Carruthers Tournament—Won by Metropolitan B. C.

Bank Clerks' Tournament—Won by First National Bank.

New York Inter-Club League Tournament—Won by New York Athletic Club.

American National Tournament—Won by Metropolitan B. C. This victory gave the Metropolitan Club permanent possession of the two-year cup.

New York League Tournament—Won by Fidelia B. C.

Harlem League Tournament—Won by Lotus Club.

Wholesale Drug Trade Association Tournament—Won by Johnson & Johnson, of New Brunswick.

Life Insurance League Tournament—Won by first team of Prudential Life Insurance Company, Newark division.

National League Tournament—Won by Roseville Athletic Club.

New York Royal Arcanum Tournament—Won by Americus Council.

Columbia League Tournament—Won by Belvidere B. C.

Stock Exchange Tournament—Won by Post & Flagg team.

Business Men's Championship, the teams representing the best bowlers in the various commercial tournaments—Won by the Wholesale Drug Clerks.

The determined effort to bring bowlers under some organized management was continued during the season of 1902, and though harmony among the sectional factions seemed doubtful at one time, the American Bowling Congress, the only association of national character in the sport, is now generally recognized as authoritative.

The second annual convention of the Congress was held in Buffalo, N. Y., January 20 to 25. There was a bad split over the voting of proxies at the convention, and the New York and Brooklyn delegations left the hall in a body. They finally returned to the convention the next day, and harmony was restored by a compromise. In the annual tournament the New Yorkers again won all three prizes in one of the three championship events, and finished second in another.

In September the leading bowlers of the metropolitan district organized another association, to be known as the New York Bowling Association, and this is intended to govern the many league tournaments held in this section. Among the tournaments held last season in the metropolitan district there were two which were generally accepted as representing the individual and team (five-men) championships.

Results of the national championships, held at Buffalo, and the metropolitan championships follow:

Individual Championship—Won by Fred Strong, Chicago, 649 pins (for three games); John Koster, New York, second, 647; Joe Berlin, Chicago, third, 643. (Frank Brill, Chicago, won in 1901, with 648 pins.)

Two-Men Team Championship—Won by J. McLain and F. Steers, Chicago, 1,237 pins (for three games); J. Dysinger and H. Krang, Los Angeles, second, 1,220; F. Elwert and J. Funke, Belleville, Ill., third, 1,169. (J. Voorhies and C. K. Starr, New York, won in 1901, with 1,203 pins.)

Five-Men Team Championship—Won by Fidelia team, New York, 2,792 pins (for three games); National team, New York, second, 2,782; Rosedale team, New York, third, 2,724. (The Standard team, of Chicago, won in 1901, with 2,720 pins.)

METROPOLITAN CHAMPIONSHIP.

Individual	—Series— Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Shiman	14	4	259
Voorheis	14	4	244
Arnold	13	5	244
Starr	12	6	234
Rothermel	10	8	241
Beam	10	8	233
Stein	10	8	247
Roche	10	8	239
Kahlsdorf	9	9	249
Koster	9	9	214
Wyman	9	9	246
Diederick	9	9	235
Gerdes	8	10	238
Buck	8	10	247
Smith	7	11	233
Arps	7	11	232
Westberg	6	12	231
Hanenfeld	3	15	224
Ritter	3	15	243

Team	—Games— Won	Lost.	High Score.
Fidelia	39	15	1,027
Roseville A.A.	38	16	1,055
Palace	36	18	1,012
Metropolitan	35	19	1,025
Manhattan	22	26	1,025
Prosperity	16	32	1,040
Lotus	16	20	943
Monarch	15	33	945
Belvidere	14	28	938
Pin Knight	15	36	957

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CHESS IN 1902.

By DR. L. D. BROUGHTON, JR., Secretary of the New York Chess Association.

American interest in the game of chess increases with every year, one contributing cause being the rivalry fostered by such events as the International Chess Masters' Tournaments and the International cable matches for the Newnes Cup and the Rice intercollegiate emblem. These were the great events in the chess world for the year 1902. America lost in the Masters' tournaments at Monte Carlo and at Hanover, although bravely represented by Pillsbury, the famous Brooklyn player, and W. E. Napier and F. J. Marshall. At Monte Carlo Pillsbury was second to Maroczy, of Budapest, and at Hanover was second to Janowski, the French champion. The cup contests were won by the American teams, Columbia, Harvard, Yale and Princeton scoring their first victory over Oxford and Cambridge, and Brooklyn defeating the British Chess Club.

An event of more peculiar interest in connection with chess was an impromptu game, begun, but not finished, between players on two steamships in mid-ocean. Wireless telegraphy figured in the play, and the event is especially worthy of record as constituting the first of its kind. On June 10, 1902, Mr. Ginman, Marconi operator on the Cunard steamship Campania, learning that Mr. Paul Ginther, one of the passengers, was an expert chess amateur, asked him if he would like to play a game with any player who might be on the steamship Philadelphia, then eighty miles distant, if a match could be arranged. Mr. Ginther was pleased with the idea, and the voyagers on the Philadelphia were soon astonished by a Marconi message asking, "Would the Philadelphia like to play chess?" Six fairly good players were found among the passengers, and the game was opened, Mr. Ginther playing against the Philadelphia's team of six. Play continued several hours, until a recess was taken for supper. The ships failed to re-establish communication when the players were ready to resume, and so the first game played by the aid of wireless telegraphy remains unfinished.

The first international Chess Masters' Tournament for the year opened at Monte Carlo on February 3 and closed on February 12. Herr Lasker, the world's champion, was not a participant, but the meeting created universal interest, Pillsbury, Napier and Marshall representing the United States. It was marked by a close finish in the contest between Maroczy and Pillsbury for the first prize. The Budapest expert defeated his Brooklyn rival by only a quarter of a point.

The international cable match for the cup given as a trophy by Sir George Newnes, of London, was played on the 15th and 16th of June between a team composed of members of the Brooklyn Chess Club and an English team. The match was one of the most evenly contested of any for this famous trophy since it was first contended for in 1896, although not quite so close as that of 1901, when there was a tie. In the contest of 1902 the issue was in doubt until the very last moment, when the English club conceded the match to their American opponents by the odd game. When play was stopped three games were unfinished. The secretary of the Brooklyn club then cabled that Hodges and Howell, both of the American team, each held winning positions, and that the game between Newman, of the American team, and Blake, of the English team, should be called a draw. After due consideration the English experts accepted this as a correct statement of the situation, a most sportsmanlike action, thus giving the match to the Americans by one game. Following is the summary:

Board No.	American Team. Player.	Score.	Style of opening.	No. of moves.	British Team. Player.	Score.
1..	Pillsbury	½	Ruy Lopez	77	Lawrence	½
2..	Barry	½	English opening	55	Mason	½
3..	Marshall	0	Queen's gambit dec.	36	Atkins	1
4..	Hodges	1	Queen's gambit dec.	56	Lee	0
5..	Hymes	½	Sicilian defense	44	Mills	½
6..	Voigt	½	Queen's gambit dec.	43	Bellingham	½
7..	Delmar	0	Dutch defense	48	Trenchard	1
8..	Newman	½	Ruy Lopez	55	Blake	½
9..	Howell	1	Ruy Lopez	56	Mitchell	0
10..	Helms	1	Queen's pawn	36	Girdlestone	0

Following is a record of the cable matches for the Newnes trophy. The first match was played with eight players a side, all the others with ten:

Year.	America. Won.	America. Lost.	Great Britain. Won.	Great Britain. Lost.	Year.	America. Won.	America. Lost.	Great Britain. Won.	Great Britain. Lost.	Year	America. Won.	America. Lost.	Great Britain. Won.	Great Britain. Lost.
1896...	4½	3½	3½	4½	1899...	6	4	4	6	1901...	5	5	5	5
1897...	4½	5½	5½	4½	1900...	6	4	4	6	1902...	5½	4½	4½	5½
1898...	4½	5½	5½	4½										

Maroczy was not entered in the Hanover tournament, but Pillsbury again met his match. Janowski, the French champion, won the first prize and Pillsbury again finished second.

The results follow:

Player.	Games won.	Games lost.	Player.	Games won.	Games lost.	Player.	Games won.	Games lost.
Janowski	13½	3½	Tschigorin	9	8	Cohn	7	10
Pillsbury	12	5	Olland	8½	8½	Bardeleben	6½	10½
Atkins	11½	5½	Marshall	8	9	Suechting	6½	10½
Mieses	11	6	Swiderski	8	9	Gemsberg	6	11
Napier	10	7	Gottschall	7½	9½	Mason	5½	11½
Wolf	10	7	Levin	7½	9½	Popiel	5	12

The annual Masters' Tournament at Monte Carlo will open on February 1. Only fourteen competitors will be admitted, but they will play two games against each other. In this way the actual ability of the players will be tested in a manner that will leave no room for doubt. The prize fund is to be distributed according to a system of points for each game won.

American chess experts extended a cordial welcome to Herr Lasker, the world's champion, who arrived in this country on October 12. He has been the guest of the Manhattan, Dutch Arms, Franklin, Chicago and other chess clubs in the later months of the year. The only recorded defeat of Lasker in single combat was by C. S. Martinez, of Philadelphia.

The challenge for the eighth cable chess match for the Newnes Trophy was received from the City of London Chess Club by the Brooklyn Chess Club on November 17.

University chess has taken an advanced position in college sports during the year, and the results are very creditable to the chess clubs of Columbia, Harvard, Yale and Princeton.

The tenth annual match for the intercollegiate trophy was played in New York in the last week of 1901, and Yale surprised her student rivals by scoring her first victory. The eleventh tournament will be played in the Christmas holidays this year. Each college is represented by four players.

Of the ten tournaments played for the intercollegiate trophy Columbia won the first two; Harvard won the following six, and in 1900 Columbia was again the winner. Yale won in 1901. Ten consecutive victories are necessary for permanent possession of the trophy.

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The scores each year were as follows:

Year.	Columbia.	Harvard.	Yale	Princeton.	Year.	Columbia.	Harvard.	Yale	Princeton.
1892	9	7½	5	2½	1897	6½	10	4½	3
1893	8½	7	5	3½	1898	8½	10	2½	3
1894	3	9	6	6	1899	8½	9	5	1½
1895	8	8½	3½	4	1900	8½	6	3½	6
1896	4½	10	4	5½	1901	6½	5½	7½	4½

The Isaac L. Rice International Intercollegiate Challenge Chess Trophy for annual matches by cable between the universities of the United States and Great Britain was played for in April between teams of six representing Columbia, Harvard, Yale and Princeton in this country and Oxford and Cambridge in England. It was the fourth annual match for the trophy, Great Britain scoring victories in 1899 and 1900, the match of 1901 resulting in an even score, as did the contest for the Newnes Trophy that year. Columbia, Harvard, Yale and Princeton won a very good match this year, and the trophy is now in this country. The American end of the match of 1902 was contested under the hospitable care of the Boston Athletic Association, the team being the guests of the association at their clubhouse. The scores of the four matches were:

1899..... United States, 2½; Great Britain, 3½
1900..... United States, 1½; Great Britain, 4½
1901..... United States, 3 ; Great Britain, 3
1902..... United States, 3½; Great Britain, 2½

The New York State Chess Association has held two meetings during the year. Dr. B. Lasker, brother of the world's champion, won the State championship at the February meeting. C. S. Howell, representing the Brooklyn Chess Club, won the "Rice Trophy" at the midsummer meeting after tying with Julius Finn, of the Manhattan Chess Club. The "Farnsworth Cup" was won by E. Curt, of Brooklyn. The officers of the association for 1902 were: President, Isaac L. Rice; vice-presidents, W. E. Scripture, A. McMartin, Abel E. Blackmar; secretary and treasurer, Dr. L. D. Broughton, Jr., 418 Madison street, Brooklyn. Advisory Committee—D. F. Searle, H. Helms, George H. Thornton, J. M. Hanham, Julius Finn.

COURSING IN CALIFORNIA.

By ROBERT N. WHITNEY.

The sport of coursing flourishes on the Pacific Coast and particularly in the vicinity of San Francisco as it does in no other section of America. At Union Park, situated barely beyond the confines of the metropolis, stakes are run on Saturdays and Sundays throughout the year. The hounds that compete in these stakes are of the highest class, representing as they do the best strains of the richest of old English stock. The maintenance of these high class hounds is made possible by the number of those who favor the sport and the consequently high value of the stake prizes. On an ordinary Sunday of coursing at Union Park it is not unusual to find from one to two thousand visitors in attendance.

The big events at Union Park are all held under the auspices of the Interstate Coursing Club, which in turn has as its parent body the California Coursing Committee, an organization representing a consolidation of the various coursing clubs in California.

Pool selling on the results of all coursing at Union Park is carried on under a five per cent system of profits for the pool seller.

In the great annual event the John Grace Challenge Cup, which bids fair to soon surpass the world-famed Waterloo Cup, in the class of the dogs named and the amount of the purse offered, a record meet is anticipated. This event in 1901, owing to the industrial strike disturbances prevailing at the time, did not reach the value that it did in 1900, when $6,600 was dispersed in prizes to the winners among the sixty-four entries.

During the past few seasons many dogs have been imported from Australia and England, both for racing and breeding purposes and as a consequence the California stock will soon be second to none in the world. America's premier coursing judge, John Grace, presides in the saddle at Union Park, while his son, James F. Grace, handles the slips.

The hares used at Union Park are obtained from the plains of Southern California, and excepting the Spring of the year, are nearly always possessed of speed and staying power.

Of the big stakes run at Union Park, the John Grace Challenge Cup Stakes easily takes precedence. The entries in this stake are limited to sixty-four at a price of $50 each.

The California Futurity Stake, generally run in September, is next in importance. It is for listed puppies whelped each year.

The California Plate Stake, open to all hounds, follows in order of valuation. The Belle Brandon Cup Stake, run at the same time as the California Plate, is for saplings whelped the year previous. The Junior Champion Stake is open to two-year-olds. Following is a summary of the most important stakes run at Union Park during the seasons of 1901-2:

California Plate Stake: February 22, 23 and 24; purse, $1,800. First prize, $400; second prize, $200. Eighty entries. Winner: Eugene Geary's b. w. d. Palo Alto (Emin Pasha—Geary's Bonnie Lass). Runner up; M. Dunlea's w. b. d. Erin (Emin Pasha—Geary's Bonnie Lass).

Belle Brandon Cup Stake: February 22, 23, 24; purse, $350. First prize, $80; second prize, $50. Winner: Sterl & Knowles's w. b. Freeze Out (For Freedom, imp.—Amarosa). Runner up; R. C. Taylor's r. d. Merriwa (Rochester—Wattlebloom).

California Coursing Committee Stake: May 30-31; purse, $1,425. First prize, $300; second prize, $150. Twenty-four entries. Winner: H. A. Deckelman's b. w. d. Sir Pasha (Emin Pasha—Pride of the Valley). Runner up: J. A. Kline's b. w. d. Palo Alto (Emin Pasha—Geary's Bonnie Lass).

Ladies' Day Champion Stake: June 21-22; purse, $1,200. First prize, $300; second prize, $200. Winner: F. Jones's w. b. b. Harlean Gladys (Sir Lawrence—Moonlight).

California Futurity Stake: September 9-10; purse, $3,000. First prize, $1,140; second prize, $570. Winner: Sterl & Knowles's w. d. Cold Shivers (For Freedom, imp.—Amarosa). Runner up: G. Nethercott's b. d. Hickory Dick (Rochester—Little Wonder).

Junior Champion Stake: September 28-29; purse, $1,000. First prize, $200; second prize, $100. Fourteen entries. Winner: H. Lynch's b. d. A. J. Martin (Hughie, imp.—Mystic Maid). Runner up: J. H. Rissiter's w. d. Royal Archer (For Freedom, imp.—Daisy Hill).

John Grace Challenge Cup Stakes: October 19-20; purse, $3,750. First prize, $700; second prize, $400. Winner: A. R. Curtis's b. d. Beacon (Skyrocket—Buenretiro). Runner up: A. R. Curtis's r. d. Rector (Chartist—The Fram, imp.).

1902.—California Plate Stake: February 22-23; purse, $1,800. First prize, $300; second prize, $160. Winner: D. J. Healey's b. w. d. Sisquoc (Emin Pasha—Wave). Runner up: A. R. Curtis's b. d. Beacon (Skyrocket—Buenretiro).

Belle Brandon Cup Stake: February 22-23; purse, $400. First prize, $100; second prize, $50. Winner: Condrey & Raught's b. w. b. Silver Heels (Fetter Free, imp.—Daisy Belle). Runner up: J. J. Maloney's f. b. Topsy—Turvy (Happy Day—Gercel).

California Coursing Committee Stake: June 1; purse, $1,425. First prize, $250; second prize, $150. Sixteen entries. Winner: Dr. F. P. Clark's r. d. Rector (Chartist—The Fram, imp.).

Ladies' Day Champion Stake: July 6-7; purse, $1,500. First prize, $300; second prize, $200. Sixteen entries. Winner: Ed Walsh's w. f. d. Sacramento Boy (Winged Foot—Tipperary Lass). Runner up: T. J. Cronin's w. f. d. Vandal (Border Ruffian—Daisy Hill).

California Futurity Stake: August 30-31; purse, $3,400. First prize, $992; second prize, $450. Sixty entries. Winner: George Nethercott's b. w. d. Pocotelli (Emin Pasha—Little Wonder). Runner up: W. Raught's b. w. b. Belle Free (Fetter Free, imp.—Daisy Belle).

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Junior Champion Stake: September 27-28; purse, $1,000. First prize, $200; second prize, $100. Twenty-eight entries. Winner: P. Tiernan's r. b. Reta S. (Fear Not—Mary Ann). Runner up: W. Raught's b. w. d. Mickey Free (Fetter Free—Daisy Belle).

John Grace Challenge Cup Stake: October 18-19; purse, $6,640. First prize, $1,500; second prize, $700. Sixty-four entries.

Each year in November a three days' meet on the plains of California is held under the auspices of the Interstate Coursing Club. A summary of the 1901 meet at Petaluma follows:

1901 California Cup Stake, run under the auspices of Interstate Coursing Club at Petaluma, November 12, 13, 14, 1901; purse, $1,000. First prize, $200; second prize, $125. Eighty-eight entries. Winner: G. M. Malcolm's b. w. d. Acolus (For Freedom, imp.—Golden Russet). Runner up: D. J. Healey's w. b. b. For Glory (St. Lawrence—Firenzi).

In the city of Los Angeles coursing similar to that held at Union Park, but upon a much reduced scale, occurs ten months of the year.

CRICKET.

By F. F. KELLY, Secretary of the New York Cricket Association.

Cricket enjoyed a lively season, like all other sports in America during the past year. There were two international matches, the American representatives losing one match and winning another. The international contest between Canada and the United States was decided in Philadelphia, and the American experts captured the event by an inning and 104 runs. The other international affair was between the famous team of Lord Hawke and the best players of California. Lord Hawke's aggregation won by 3 wickets and 30 runs. The championship of the New York Cricket Association was left undecided, the Columbia Oval and Essex County teams having tied for first place.

From the interest taken in the sport this season it is apparent that this old game of the Britons is gaining a big following among native-born Americans, and there is reason to believe that it will eventually become one of the popular sports of the country. The game is now being played by the students of Harvard, the University of Pennsylvania and several other colleges. At Harvard more than one hundred men indulge in this interesting sport.

The following are the statistics of the season of 1902:

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT CRICKET LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	P. c.		Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	P. c.
Knickerbocker A. C.....	12	9	1	2	.900	Manhattan	11	3	5	3	.375
Brooklyn	12	8	2	2	.800	Kings County	12	2	10	0	.166
Paterson	12	8	2	2	.800	Nelson Lodge	11	0	11	0	.000
Livingston Field Club.....	12	6	5	1	.545						

BATTING AVERAGES.

	Club.	In'gs.	Not out.	High'st score.	Runs.	Avge.		Club.	In'gs.	Not out.	High score.	Runs.	Avge.
M. R. Cobb....	Livingston ...	10	5	103*	420	84.00	N. S. Walker..	Livingston ...	8	1	70	195	27.85
W. Bunce.....	Paterson	10	3	108	311	44.43	S. B. Standfast	Brooklyn	9	2	107*	184	26.28
J. Poyer.....	Brooklyn	10	4	64*	244	40.66	C. A. Worm...	Brooklyn	8	1	103	174	24.85
F. J. Prendergast	Manhattan ...	9	0	124	325	36.11	F. D. Mockler.	Knickerbocker.	11	3	50	193	24.12
A. G. Lamie...	Knickerbocker.	9	2	103*	240	34.29	O. Smith.....	Brooklyn	9	1	99	158	19.75
F. G. Warburton	Paterson	10	2	71*	258	32.25	A. V. Clark...	Knickerbocker.	9	1	44*	153	19.12
F. F. Kelly....	Knickerbocker.	11	2	52	256	28.44	G. W. Barnes.	Kings County.	11	0	76	193	17.54

*Denotes not out.

BOWLING AVERAGES.

	Club.	Balls.	Mds.	Runs.	Wkts.	Avge.		Club.	Balls.	Mds.	Runs.	Wkts.	Avge
F. F. Kelly...	Knickerbocker.	937	48	318	49	6.49	M. R. Cobb...	Livingston ...	749	21	327	38	8.60
C. H. Clarke..	Knickerbocker.	607	8	308	47	6.55	W. Clarkson...	Paterson	577	18	255	28	9.10
C. A. Worm....	Brooklyn	507	12	201	29	6.96	H. Rushton....	Manhattan	883	35	384	33	11.03
D. Boxill.....	Brooklyn	420	21	162	23	7.04	J. W. Hooper.	Paterson	514	26	233	20	11.65
W. Bunce.....	Paterson	311	11	120	15	8.00	H. Tattersall..	Kings County.	829	30	368	24	15.33
W. J. H. Clarke	Livingston ...	497*	25	199	24	8.29	G. W. Barnes.	Kings County.	560	8	403	26	15.50

INTER CITY MATCHES.

August 2, at Philadelphia.—All New York vs. All Philadelphia. Score, New York, 141 runs; Philadelphia, 163 runs for 7 wickets. Philadelphia won by 3 wickets and 22 runs.

August 30, at Bayonne, N. J.—All New York vs. All Philadelphia. Score, Philadelphia, 117 runs; All New York, 75 runs. Philadelphia won by 42 runs.

VETERANS' MATCH.

All New York vs. All Philadelphia (over 40 years), June 19, at Brooklyn: Philadelphia Veterans, 129 runs; New York Veterans, 49 runs. Philadelphia Veterans won by 80 runs.

INTERNATIONAL.

September 12 and 13, at Philadelphia.—United States vs. Canada. United States, 287 runs; Canada, 49 runs and 134 runs. United States won by an inning and 104 runs.

November 26, at San Francisco.—Lord Hawke's English Eleven vs. Eighteen of California Cricket Association, California, 125 runs; Lord Hawke's eleven, 155 runs for 8 wickets. Lord Hawke's team won by 3 wickets and 30 runs.

NEW YORK CRICKET ASSOCIATION.

Owing to the lateness of the season, the championship of the minor league was not actually decided, the Columbia Oval and Essex County clubs being tied for first place. The individual prizes, however, were won by A. Bunce, of the Paterson club, for batting, and H. O. Wilkinson, of the Columbia Oval Club, for bowling.

CURLING.

By DAVID FOULIS.

The Curlers were active in this vicinity last season, the booming of the curling stones being heard frequently at Van Cortlandt Lake. The most important match of the season was the contest for the John Dewar Challenge Cup and four gold medals. In the final round the Utica team easily defeated the Empire City Rink by the overwhelming score of 21 to 10. The coming curling will be the most active ever seen in this country, owing to the fact that a number of Scotch experts will cross the Atlantic to measure their skill with the best Curlers of Canada and the United States.

John Dewar Challenge Cup and four gold medals to the winning rink, played at Cortlandt Lake, February 12 and 13, 1902. 15 rinks competing.—Final Round—Utica No. 1 vs. Empire City.—A. H. Mirsac, vs. Adam Manwell, F. M. Calder vs. Adam Manwell, W. F. Allen vs. Joseph Connell, J. E. McLoughlin, skip 21, vs. W. Dunn Manwell, skip 10.

Skip McLoughlin's rink won the challenge for the Utica club, and four gold medals for the rink, the latter to be personal property of the players in the rink.

North vs. South of Scotland match for the Dalrymple Medal, Van Cortlandt Lake, January 12, 1902.—Won by South by a majority of 7 shots. Treasurer George W. Peene won the Dalrymple Medal, Robert Dillin the Hoagland Flag, and W. G. Fraser the Fitzpatrick Medal. All three trophies won by the Southern rinkers.

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SIX-DAY BICYCLE RACE.

The fourth in the series of six-day team races on the bicycle track, inaugurated in Madison Square Garden, New York City, in 1899, was started at 12:01 a. m., Monday, December 8, 1902, and ended at 10:40 p. m. on the succeeding Saturday. Of the large number of teams which started accident or weariness compelled the retirement of a considerable proportion, and only eight teams participated in the finish, which was fully as exciting as that of the previous year. These were so closely bunched at 10:08 p. m. that all were called off the track and notified that their final positions would be determined by one-mile sprints with a flying start. The leaders were to contend for first and second place; the teams tied for second place were to race for third, fourth and fifth money; and the two in third place would sprint for the sixth and seventh positions. Leander, of the Leander-Floyd Krebs team, and Jacobson, of the Newkirk-Jacobson team, made a gallant race for the leading honor, and were only two feet apart at the end of the mile, which was covered in 2m. 52 1-5s., only the final lap being a fast one. Jacobson led at the start and it was not until the seventh lap that Leander passed him and got a lead of ten yards. Jacobson put on terrific speed in the final lap, but Leander outsprinted him and won. Better time was made by McFarland in the second sprint, he beating J. Bedell by 15 yards in 2m. 41 4-5s., with Moran third. Leander's time was excelled again by Root in the third sprint, he finishing his mile in 2:45 3-5. The distance covered in the race as a whole was another falling off from the record made in 1899, and the result would appear to indicate that the long-distance riders are not developing endurance of speed, the distance growing less with each year:

The positions of the men at the end of the race were as follows:

	Miles.	Laps.	Feet.		Miles.	Laps.	Feet.
1. Leander and Floyd Krebs.....	2,477	3	2	5. Moran and Stinson	2,477	2	..
2. Newkirk and Jacobson.....	2,477	3	..	6. Root and Galvin.....	2,477	1	..
3. McFarland and Maya.....	2,477	2	..	7. Keegan and Peterson.....	2,477	1	..
4. Bedell Brothers	2,477	2	..	8. Barclay and Franz Krebs.....	2,477	0	..

The prizes paid were: First, $1,500; second, $1,000; third, $750; fourth, $500; fifth, $300.

RECORDS OF PREVIOUS RACES.

Winners and scores of the last four races held in Madison Square Garden:

	Miles.	Laps.		Miles.	Laps.
1898 Miller	2,007	4	1898 Aaronson	1,729	5
Waller	1,985	2	Noan	1,721	7
Pierce	1,900	7	Forster	1,668	8
Albert	1,822	6	Stevens	1,519	8
Quinn	1,782	2	Hale	1,502	2
Lawson	1,757	6	Julius	1,166	7

FORMER TEAM RACES.

	Miles.	Laps.	World's		Miles.	Laps.	
1899 Miller-Waller	2,733	4	Record.	1900 Waller-Stinson	2,308	1	
McEachern-Maya	2,733	2		Babcock-Aaronson	1,506	1	
Pierce-Quinn	2,733	1		Turville-Quinn	1,499	7	
Fischer-Chevalliler	2,732	9		1901 Walthour-McEachern	2,555	4	Wheel in.
Babcock-Stinson	2,732	7		Maya-Wilson	2,555	4	
Schmeer-Forster	2,465	4		Newkirk-Munroe	2,555	4	
1900 McFarland-Elkes	2,628	7	yards.	Babcock-Turville.....	2,555	4	2 yards.
McEachern-Pierce	2,628	7		Butler-McLean	2,555	4	
Gougoltz-Simar	2,628	4		King-Samuelson	2,555	1	
Kaser-Ryser	2,586	4		Hall-McLaren	2,442	9	
Fisher-Fredericks	2,532	0		Fredericks-Jack	2,231	2	

FENCING IN 1902.

By GEORGE SANDS.

Fencing enjoyed a pronounced boom during the season of 1901-1902, especially among college students. In fact, it was the liveliest season that fencing has ever enjoyed in this country. This is plainly shown by the fact that no less than seven teams took part in the intercollegiate championship, including teams from West Point and Annapolis. Although it was the initial appearance of the West Point cadets in this contest, the young soldiers easily carried off first honors, with the fine record of 40 victories and 14 defeats. Annapolis, which won the championship in 1901, was beaten out for second place by Columbia University. The sailors lost by a single point. The representatives of the Fencers' Club of New York did the best work of the season. Most of the points in the national championship went to the members of this old organization. Fitzhugh Townsend has, perhaps, the best individual record of the year. In the senior team championship at foils he did not lose a single bout. He seemed to be off-color at the national individual championships, for the best he could do was to get second place to Charles Tathem in the dueling sword competition. James P. Parker, of the Boston A. A., gave an exceptionally clever exhibition at the national championships and surprised the New York experts by winning the contest with foils.

There is every indication that the graceful pastime of fencing is rapidly growing in popular favor.

Important matches of the year:

National Championships, Season 1901-1902.—Held in the gymnasium of the New York Athletic Club on April 25.—Foils—Won by James P. Parker, Boston Athletic Association; second, Charles G. Bothner, New York Athletic Club; third, D. Crackenthorpe, Fencers' Club of Washington. Dueling Swords—Won by Charles Tathem, Fencers' Club of New York; second, Fitzhugh Townsend, Fencers' Club of New York; third, D. M. Wood, Fencers' Club of New York. Sabres—Won by A. V. Z. Post, Fencers' Club of New York; second, Charles G. Bothner, New York A. C.; third, J. Langdon Erving, Fencers' Club of New York.

Intercollegiate Championship at Foils.—Held at New York A. C. on March 30.—Won by West Point with a score of 40 victories and 14 defeats; second, Columbia University, with 35 victories and 19 defeats; third, Annapolis, with 34 victories and 20 defeats. Cornell finished fourth, Harvard fifth, Yale sixth, and Pennsylvania seventh. West Point team, G. V. Strong, S. D. Breckenridge and W. M. Nichols. Columbia team, F. B. Clark, E. Piton, Jr., and L. E. Mahan. Annapolis team, J. P. Lannon, G. J. Rowcliffe and F. S. Whitten. Cornell team, H. F. Blount, W. L. Bowman and B. O. Frick. Harvard team, T. D. Roberts, F. V. Palfrey and R. M. Henderson. Yale team, E. H. Delafield, G. H. Spaulding and E. H. Calmer. Pennsylvania team, L. B. Holland, N. L. Knipe and C. Dominguez.

Junior Team Championship at Foils.—Held at Fencers' Club.—Columbia defeated Yale in the final round by a score of 5 bouts to 4 bouts. Teams from the New York Turn Verein and the Fencers' Club of New York also competed. The Columbia team was composed of F. B. Clark, E. Piton and L. E. Mahan. This contest was for the Neubold Morris trophy.

Senior Team Championship at Foils.—Held at the Fencers' Club on April 15.—The team of the Fencers' Club of New York defeated the New York A. C. team by a score of 5 bouts to 3 bouts in the final round. In the preliminary round the New York A. C. defeated the Boston A. A. by a score of 7 to 0, and the Fencers' Club of New York defeated the Fencers' Club of Washington, by a score of 7 to 1. Teams—Fencers' Club of New York: Fitzhugh Townsend, A. V. Z. Post and Charles Tathem; New York A. C.: C. G. Bothner, W. T. Heintz and Dr. G. M. Hammond; Boston A. A.: J. P. Parker, S. Cabot and A. Brownell; Fencers' Club of Washington: Dr. Crackenthorp, W. W. Wright and James Early. Judges, John Allaire, Dr. M. Echeverria, W. S. O'Connor and C. G. Thatcher. Fitzhugh Townsend won every bout in which he competed.

Junior Open Foils.—Held at the New York A. C. on January 21.—Won by C. W. Davis, Fencers' Club of New York; second, Sewell Cabot, Boston A. A.; third, A. L. Queneau, Columbia University.

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HOCKEY.

The championship of the Intercollegiate Hockey League, composed of Yale, Brown, Princeton, Harvard and Columbia, was won by Yale in 1902. After the regular series had been played, a special series for the championship was played between Yale and Harvard, Yale again winning. The standing of the teams in the regular series was as follows:

Team.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	Team.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Yale	4	0	1.000	Brown	1	3	.250
Harvard	3	1	.750	Columbia	0	4	.000
Princeton	2	2	.500				

Amateur Hockey League, composed of the Crescent A. C., New York A. C., Hockey Club of New York, St. Nicholas Skating Club and Brooklyn Skating Club. Championship won by the Crescent A. C. team.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

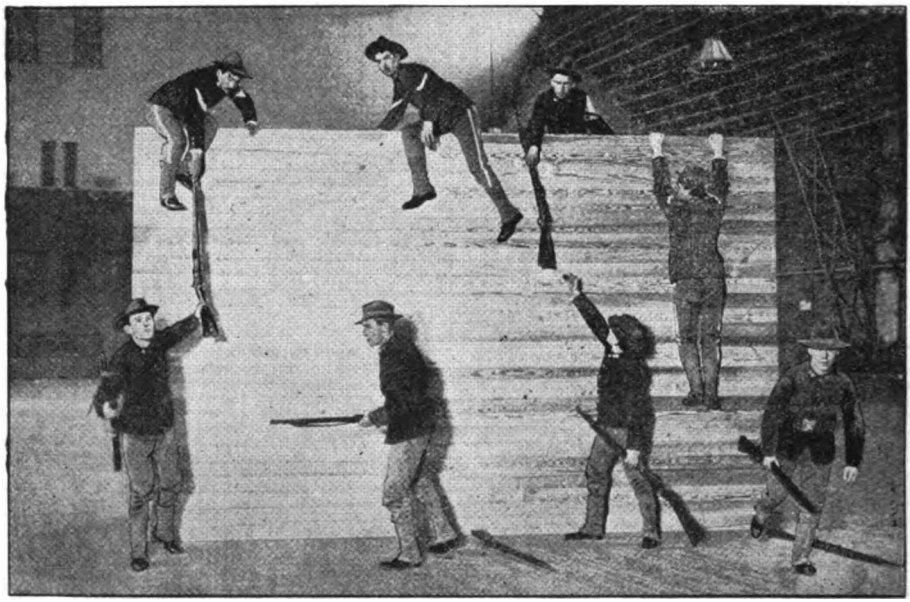
Team.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	Team.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Crescent A. C.	6	2	.750	St. Nicholas S. C.	3	5	.375
New York A. C.	6	2	.750	Brooklyn S. C.	0	8	.000
Hockey Club of N. Y.	5	3	.625				

In a special game played between the first two teams to decide the championship the Crescent A. C. team won.

Intermediate Hockey League, composed of the Kensington A. C., Heffley School, Stevens Institute, College of the City of New York, St. Francis Xavier, Bedford A. C., and Naval Reserves. Championship won by the Kensington A. C.

New York Interscholastic Hockey League, composed of the Cutler, Berkeley, Dwight, Columbia Grammar, Drisler and De La Salle schools. Championship won by the Cutler team.

Long Island Interscholastic Hockey League, composed of Polytechnic Preparatory School, Brooklyn Boys' High School, Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn Latin School and Pratt Institute. Championship won by the Polytechnic Preparatory School team.



An Exercise at the Military Tournament.

MILITARY ATHLETIC LEAGUE.

The Military Tournament takes place annually at Madison Square Garden, New York City. It is held under the auspices of the Military Athletic League, an organization made up of National Guardsmen. The tournament, which lasts a week, is sanctioned by the United States authorities, and detachments of artillery, cavalry and infantry are always detailed by the War Department to give exhibitions during the week. Each night of the tournament there is a review of the Regulars and National Guardsmen by some prominent official or army or navy officer. After the review there are musical drills, battle drills and mimic warfare. Altogether it is one of the most picturesque fixtures held in the metropolis during the year.

The profits of the tournament are used for the purpose of supplying the army posts and ships of the navy with gymnasium apparatus. During the past two years more than $20,000 has been spent by the league in this way. These athletic outfits, furnished by the Military Athletic League, give the enlisted men an opportunity to improve their physical condition that they could get in no other way. In connection with the military tournament there are a great number of athletic events, and the organization winning the biggest number of points in these contests wins the championship trophy. The Twenty-second Regiment won the trophy for the fifth time at the last tournament. The Twenty-second Regiment scored a total of 89 points, while its next nearest competitor, the Twenty-third Regiment, scored but 46 points.

The officers of the League are: Colonel Charles H. Luscomb, president; Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Treadwell, of the Twenty-second Regiment, and Lieutenant-Commander Alfred B. Fry, Major W. A. Turpin, Thirteenth Regiment, vice-presidents; Captain John J. Dixon, Forty-seventh Regiment, recording secretary; Brevet Major David Wilson, Second Battery, corresponding secretary, and Lieutenant-Colonel N. B. Thurston, Ordnance Officer on General Roe's staff and former Deputy Police Commissioner, treasurer.

Six tournaments have been held since the inception of the League.

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Schedule of the National League and American Association.

SEASON OF 1903.

	At Boston.	At Brooklyn.	At New York.	At Philadelphia.	At Pittsburg.	At Chicago.	At Cincinnati.	At St. Louis.
Boston		Apr. 28,29,30,May 1. May 7, 8, 9. Sept. 11, 21, 22, 23.	April 23, 24, 25, 27. May 30, a. m.; p. m. Aug. 3, 4, 5. Sept. 12, 14.	April 15, 16, 18. Aug. 6, 7, 8, 10. Sept. 15, 16, 17, 19.	June 4, 5, 6. July 11, 13, 13, 14. Sept. 29,30, Oct.1,2.	June 8, 9, 10. July 15, 16, 17, 18. Oct. 7, 8, 10, 11.	June 1, 2, 3. July 7, 8, 9, 10. Sept. 25, 26, 27, 28.	June 11, 12, 13, 14. July 4, 4, 5, 6. Oct. 3, 4, 5.
Brooklyn	June 16, 17, 17. July 29, 30, 31. Aug. 1. Sept. 2, 3, 4, 5.		Apr. 15, 16, 18. May 11. July 24, 27. Aug. 6, 8. Sept. 7. p. m.; 9, 17.	May 2, 4, 5. July 21, 22, 23. Aug. 28, 29,30, 31. Sept. 1.	June 11, 12, 13. July 7, 8, 9, 10. Oct. 3, 5, 6, 6.	June 1, 2, 3. July 11, 12, 13, 14. Sept. 25, 26, 27, 28.	June 8, 9, 10. July 4, 4, 5, 6. Oct. 7, 8, 10, 11.	June 4, 5, 6, 7. July 15, 16, 18, 19. Sept. 29, 30. Oct. 1.
New York	May 2, 4, 5. July, 20, 21, 22, 23. Aug. 28, 29, 31. Sept. 1.	Apr. 21, 22, May 6. July 25, 28. Aug. 7, 10. Sept.7 a.m.,8,15,19.		Apr. 28, 29, 30. May 1, June 16, 17. Sept. 10, 11. Sept. 21 22, 23.	June 1, 2, 3. July 15, 16, 17, 18. Oct. 7, 8, 9, 10.	June 4, 5, 6, 7. July 4, 4, 5, 6. Oct. 3, 4, 5.	June 11, 12, 13, 14. July 11, 12, 13, 14. Sept. 29, 30. Oct. 1.	June 8, 9, 10. July 7, 8, 9, 10. Sept. 25, 26, 27, 28.
Philadelphia	Apr. 20, 21, 22. July 24, 25, 27, 28. Sept. 7, 7, 8, 9.	Apr. 23, 24, 25, 27. May 30, 30. Aug. 3, 4, 5. Sept. 12, 14.	May 7, 8, 9. July 29, 30, 31. Aug. 1. Sept. 2, 3, 4, 5.		June 8, 9, 10. July 3, 4, 4, 6. Sept. 24, 25, 26, 28.	June 11, 12, 13, 14. July 7, 8, 9, 10. Sept. 29, 30, Oct. 1.	June 4, 5, 6, 7. July 15, 16, 18, 19. Oct. 3, 4, 5.	June 1, 2, 3. July 11, 12, 13, 14. Oct. 7, 8, 10, 11.
Pittsburg	May 26, 27, 28. June 18, 19, 20, 22. Aug. 15, 17, 18, 19.	May 21, 22, 23, 25. June 30. July 1, 2. Aug. 11, 12, 13, 14.	May 16, 18, 19, 20. June 26, 27, 29. Aug. 24, 25, 26, 27.	May 12, 13, 14, 15. June 23, 24, 25. Aug. 20, 21, 22, 22.		Apr. 26, May 3. July 19, 20, 21. Aug. 5, 6, 8, 9. Sept. 20, 21.	Apr. 15, 16, 18, 19. May 10, 31. July 26, 27. Sept. 3, 6, 13.	Apr. 27, 28, 29, 30. July 30, 31. Aug. 1, 2, 30, 31. Sept. 1.
Chicago	May 16, 18, 19, 20. June 26, 27, 29. Aug. 11, 12, 13, 14.	May 12, 13, 14, 15. June 23, 24, 25. Aug. 24, 25, 26, 27.	May 26, 27, 28. June 18, 19, 20, 22. Aug. 20, 21, 22, 22.	May 21, 22, 23, 25. June 30, July 1, 2. Aug. 15, 17, 18, 19.	May 2, 4, 5, 6. June 15. Sept. 7, 7, 8, 9. Sept. 18, 19.		Apr. 27, 28, 29, 30. July 23, 24, 25. Aug. 3, 4. Sept. 22, 23.	Apr. 15, 16, 18, 19. July 26, 27, 28, 29. Sept. 3, 4, 5.
Cincinnati	May 21, 22, 23, 25. June 30, July 1, 2. Aug. 24, 25, 26, 27.	May 16, 18, 19, 20. June 26, 27, 29. Aug. 20, 21, 22, 22.	May 12, 13, 14, 15. June 23, 24, 25. Aug. 15, 17, 18, 19.	May 26, 27, 28. June 18, 19, 20, 22. Aug 11, 12, 13, 14.	May 7, 8, 9, 11. May 30, 30. Sept. 4, 5, 10, 11, 12.	Apr. 21,22, 23, 25. July 30, 31, Aug. 1 Aug 2, 29, 30, 31.		May 2, 3, 4, 5. Aug. 5, 6, 8. Sept. 15, 16, 17, 19.
St. Louis	May 12, 13, 14, 15. June 23, 24, 25. Aug. 20, 21, 22, 22.	May 26, 27, 28. June 18, 19, 20, 22. Aug. 15, 17, 18, 19.	May 21, 22, 23, 25. June 30, July 1, 2. Aug. 11, 12, 13, 14.	May 16, 18, 19, 20. June 26, 27, 29. Aug. 24, 25, 26, 27.	Apr. 21, 22, 23, 25. July 22, 23, 24, 25. Aug. 10, 28, 29.	May 7, 8, 9, 10. May 30, 30, 31. Sept. 6, 10, 12, 13.	Apr. 26, June 15,16. July 20, 21, Aug. 9. Sept. 7, 7, 8, 9, 20.	
	Sundays abroad... 5 Saturdays abroad..15 Saturdays home...11	Sundays abroad... 6 Saturdays abroad..14 Saturdays home...12	Sundays abroad... 6 Saturdays abroad..12 Saturdays home,..14	Sundays abroad... 6 Saturdays abroad..15 Saturdays home...11	Sundays abroad...13 Saturdays abroad.. 9 Saturdays home...17	Sundays home.....18 Sundays abroad... 2 Saturdays home...15 Saturdays abroad..11	Sundays home.....17 Sundays abroad... 3 Saturdays home...10 Saturdays abroad..16	Sundays home.....13 Sundays abroad... 7 Saturdays home...14 Saturdays abroad..12

Note.—Received too late for proper classification.

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The National Committees.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Address: Unity Building, 79 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

OFFICERS—Chairman, James K. Jones, of Washington, Arkansas; vice-chairman, W. J. Stone, of St. Louis, Mo.; secretary, C. A. Walsh, of Ottumwa, Ia.; treasurer, M. F. Dunlap, of Jacksonville, Ill.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—James K. Jones, of Arkansas; J. G. Johnson, of Kansas; C. A. Walsh, of Iowa; W. J. Stone, of Missouri, H. D. Clayton, of Alabama; Thomas Gahan, of Illinois; D. J. Campau, of Michigan; J. M. Guffey, of Pennsylvania; George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts; T. D. O'Brien, of Minnesota; Thomas Taggart, of Indiana; James C. Dahlman, of Nebraska, and Norman E. Mack, of New York.

MEMBERS.

State.	Name.	Address.	State.	Name.	Address.
Alabama	Henry D. Clayton	Eufaula.	New Jersey	W. B. Gourley	Paterson.
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Delaware	R. R. Kenny	Dover.	Oregon	M. A. Miller	Lebanon.
Florida	Geo. P. Raney	Tallahassee.	Pennsylvania	J. M. Guffey	Pittsburg.
Georgia	Clark Howell	Atlanta.	Rhode Island	Geo. W. Green	Woonsocket.
Idaho	E. M. Wolfe	Mountain Home	South Carolina	B. R. Tillman	Trenton.
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Indiana	Thomas Taggart	Indianapolis.	Tennessee	James M. Head	Nashville.
Iowa	C. A. Walsh	Ottumwa.	Texas	R. M. Johnston	Houston.
Kansas	J. G. Johnson	Peabody	Utah	David C. Dunbar	Salt Lake.
Kentucky	Urey Woodson	Owensboro.	Vermont	John H. Senter	Montpelier.
Louisiana	N. C. Blanchard	Shreveport.	Virginia	Peter J. Otey	Lynchburg.
Maine	Geo. E. Hughes	Bath.	Washington	W. H. Dunphy	Walla Walla.
Maryland	Arthur P. Gorman	Laurel.	West Virginia	John T. McGraw	Grafton.
Massachusetts	Geo. Fred Williams	Boston.	Wisconsin	T. E. Ryan	Waukesha.
Michigan	Daniel J. Campau	Detroit.	Wyoming	John E. Osborne	Rawlins.
Minnesota	T. D. O'Brien	St. Paul.	Alaska	Louis L. Williams	Juneau.
Mississippi	A. J. Russell	Meridian, B. 525	Arizona	J. E. Breathitt	Tucson.
Missouri	William J. Stone	St. Louis.	Oklahoma	J. R. Jacobs	Shawnee.
Montana	John S. M. Neill	Helena.	Indian Territory		
Nebraska	James C. Dahlman	Omaha.	New Mexico	H. B. Fergusson	Albuquerque.
Nevada	J. R. Ryan	Virginia City.	Dist. of Columbia		
New Hampshire	True L. Norris	Portsmouth.	Hawaii	Wm. H. Cornwell	Honolulu.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Address: 223 Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill.

OFFICERS—Chairman, Marcus A. Hanna, of Cleveland, Ohio; secretary, Perry S. Heath, of Chicago, Ill.; treasurer, Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York City.

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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (CHICAGO): Henry C. Payne, of Wisconsin, vice-chairman; Perry S. Heath, of Indiana, secretary; Richard C. Kerens, of Missouri; Graeme Stewart, of Illinois; Harry S. New, of Indiana.

MEMBERS.

State.	Name.	Address.	State.	Name.	Address.
Alabama	J. W. Dommick	Montgomery.	New York	Frederick S. Gibbs	New York.
Arkansas	Powell Clayton	Eureka Springs and City of Mexico.	North Carolina	J. C. Pritchard	Marshall and Washington, D. C
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Colorado	A. M. Stevenson	Denver.	Ohio	Myron T. Herrick	Cleveland.
Connecticut	Charles F. Brooker	Ansonia.	Oregon	George A. Steel	Portland.
Delaware	John Edward Addicks	Wilmington	Pennsylvania	M. Stanley Quay	Beaver
Florida	John G. Long	St. Augustine.	Rhode Island	Charles R. Brayton	Providence.
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Idaho	D. W. Standrod	Pocatello.	South Dakota	J. M. Greene	Chamberlain.
Illinois	Graeme Stewart	Chicago.	Tennessee	W. P. Brownlow, M. C	Jonesboro and Washington, D. C
Indiana	Harry S. New	Indianapolis.	Texas	R. B. Hawley, M. C	Galveston and Washington, D. C.
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Maine	Joseph H. Manley	Augusta.	Washington	George H. Baker	Olympia.
Maryland	Louis E. McComas	Hagerstown and Washington, D. C.	Wisconsin	Henry C. Payne	Milwaukee and Washington, D. C
Massachusetts	Geo. V. L. Meyer	Boston.	Wyoming	Willis D. Vanderanter	Cheyenne and Washington, D. C.
Michigan	John W. Blodgett	Grand Rapids.	Alaska	John G. Heath	Juneau
Minnesota	Thomas H. Shevlin	Minneapolis.	Arizona	W. M. Griffith	Tucson.
Mississippi	H. C. Turley	Natchez	New Mexico	Solomon Luna	Los Lunas
Missouri	Richard C. Kerens	St. Louis.	Oklahoma	William Grimes	Kingfisher
Montana			Indian Territory	William M. McKee	Muskogee
Nebraska	R. B. Schneider	Fremont.	Dist. of Columbia	Myron M. Parker	Washington.
Nevada	Patrick L. Flanigan	Reno.	Hawaii	Samuel Parker	Honolulu.
New Hampshire	J. H. Gallinger	Concord and Washington, D. C			
New Jersey	Franklin T. Murphy	Newark.			

PROHIBITION NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Address: Manhattan Building, Chicago, Ill.

OFFICERS—Chairman, Oliver W. Stewart, of Chicago, Ill.; vice-chairman, Samuel D. Dickie, of Albion, Mich.; secretary, James A. Tate, of Nashville, Tenn.; treasurer, Samuel D. Hastings, of Green Bay, Wis.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Oliver W. Stewart, of Illinois; Samuel D. Dickie, of Michigan; James A. Tate, of Nashville, Samuel D. Hastings, of Wisconsin; A. A. Stevens, of Pennsylvania; I. R. Carskadon, of Keyser, W. Va., and H. P. Faris, of Clinton, Mo.

MEMBERS.

State.	Name.	Address.	State.	Name.	Address.
Arkansas	Mrs. Bessie Reboul	Little Rock.	Delaware	Addie B. Turner	Wilmington.
California	[illegible] T. Shurtleff	Los Angeles.	[illegible]	Geo. W. Todd	Washington.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Los Angeles.	Idaho	H. A. Lee	Weiser.
Colorado	J. H. Shoup	Denver.	[illegible]	S. R. Spencer	Boise.
[illegible]	Mrs. M. F. Crane	Ingleside.	Indiana	Oliver W. Stewart	Chicago.
Connecticut	F. G. Pomeroy	New Britain.	[illegible]	Hon. J. Ingersoll	Newton.
[illegible]	Chas. E. Searle	New Britain.	Indiana	Chas. F. Emery	Anderson.

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PROHIBITION NATIONAL COMMITTEE.—Continued.

State.	Name.	Address.	State.	Name.	Address.
Indiana	F. T. McWhirter	Indianapolis.	North Carolina	Edwin Shaver	Salisbury.
Iowa	Malcolm Smith	Cedar Rajids.	North Dakota	M. H. Kiff	Tower City.
do	Rev. W. L. Ferris	Cherokee.	do	J. T. Easterbrook	Jamestown.
Kansas	T. D. Talmadge	Hutchinson.	Ohio	John Danner	Canton.
do	J. B. Garton	Clayton.	do	Robert W. Candy	Columbus.
Kentucky	F. E. Beauchamp	Lexington.	Oregon	W. P. Elmore	Brownsville.
do	T. B. Demaree	Union Mills.	do	E. O. Miller	Portland.
Maine	N. F. Woodbury	Auburn.	Pennsylvania	A. A. Stevens	Tyrone.
do	A. H. Clary	Hallowell.	do	Chas. R. Jones	Philadelphia.
Maryland	Joshua Levering	Baltimore.	Rhode Island	Henry B. Metcalf	Pawtucket.
do	Levin S. Melson	Bishopville.	do	Smith Quimby	Hill's Grove.
Massachusetts	Frank M. Forbush	Newton.	South Dakota	H. H. Curtis	Castlewood.
do	Herbert S. Morley	Baldwinville.	do	F. J. Carlisle	Brookings.
Michigan	Fred E. Britten	Detroit.	Tennessee	James A. Tate	Nashville.
do	Samuel Dickie	Albion.	do	Col. R. S. Cheves	Unicoi.
Minnesota	W. J. Dean	Minneapolis.	Texas	D. H. Hancock	Farmersville.
do	J. F. Hieberg	Hieberg.	do	Rev. J. G. Adams	Fort Worth.
Missouri	H. P. Faris	Clinton.	Utah	Jacob S. Boreman	Ogden.
do	Charles E. Stokes	Mexico.	do	C. D. Savery	Salt Lake City.
Montana	Thos. P. Street	Missoula.	Vermont	C. W. Wyman	Brattleboro.
do	E. M. Gardner	Bozeman.	do	G. T. Cornings	East Berkshire.
Nebraska	A. G. Wolfenberger	Lincoln.	Virginia	W. T. Bundick	Onancock.
do	L. G. Parker	Crab Orchard.	do	Jas. W. Bodley	Staunton.
New Hampshire	H. O. Jackson	Littleton.	Washington	E. S. Smith	Seattle.
New Hampshire	L. F. Richardson	Peterboro.	do	Reyer S. Greene	Seattle.
New Jersey	Wm. H. Nicholson	Haddonfield.	West Virginia	Thos. R. Carskadon	Keyser.
do	Joel G. Van Cise	Summit.	do	U. A. Clayton	Fairmount.
New York	Wm. T. Wardwell	New York City.	Wisconsin	Samuel D. Hastings	Green Bay.
do	Francis E. Baldwin	Elmira.	do	Ole B. Oleson	Eau Claire.
North Carolina	Thos. P. Johnston	Salisbury.			

NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

Address: James E. McBride, Lovett Block, Grand Rapids, Mich.

OFFICERS—Chairman, Jo. A. Parker, of Louisville, Ky.; secretary, J. E. McBride, of Grand Rapids, Mich.; treasurer, Milton Park, of Dallas, Tex.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Jo. A. Parker, of Kentucky; J. E McBride, of Michigan; Milton Park, of Texas; G. L. Spence, of West Virginia; C. M. Walter, of Indianapolis, Ind.; J. K. Sears, of Oregon; Haldor E. Boen, of Minnesota; W. L. Peek, of Georgia; A. W. Faulkner, of Nebraska, and H. J. Munson, of Vermont.

CHAIRMAN OF ORGANIZATION—John O. Zabel, of Petersburg, Mich.

NATIONAL DIVISION ORGANIZERS—Central, Samuel W. Williams, of Vincennes, Ind.; Northeast, Alvin M. Shaw, of East Longmeadow, Mass.; East, John J. Streeter, of Vineland, N. J.; Southeast, F. H. Lytle, of Stanton, Fla.; Southwest, J. E. Scanlan, of Bee Branch, Ark.; West, C. A. Burton, of Virden, Ill.; Northwest, Frank A. Richey, of St. Louis, Mo.

The principles of the People's party, as presented in its platform, are: 1, direct legislation; 2, public ownership; 3, no monopoly of land; 4, scientific money; 5, an income tax; 6, honest elections, and 7, direct nominations and party government..

MEMBERS.

State.	Name.	Address.	State.	Name.	Address.
Alabama	Milford W. Howard	Ft. Payne.	Mississippi	Dr. R. K. Prewitt	Ackerman.
Arkansas	W. S. Morgan	Hardy.	Missouri	S. A. Wright	Springfield.
do	J. E. Scanlan	Bee Branch.	do	J. M. Burrus	Kansas City.
California	D. P. Rice	Occidental.	do	E. W. Horton	St. Louis.
do	Robt. Shetterly	Spenceville.	do	Geo. W. Fuller	St. Louis.
do	J. L. Gilbert	Selma.	Montana	D W. Thompson	Sheridan.
do	Dr. C. H. Castle	———	Nebraska	Geo. W. Brewster	Lincoln.
do	Geo. W. Monteith	San Francisco.	do	J. K. Stevens	Cambridge.
Colorado	Mrs. D. H. Waite	Aspen.	Nevada	Harry P. Peck	Virginia City.
Florida	F. H. Lytle	Stanton.	do	Newton Richards	Reno.
do	A. M. Morton	Homosassa.	do	J. M. McCormick	Reno.
do	W. R. Shields	Selman.	New Jersey	J. V. L. Pierson	Glen Ridge.
Georgia	W. D. Hawkins	Flowery Branch.	New Hampshire	Geo. Howie	Manchester.
do	William Phillips	Marietta.	New Mexico	J. W. Watkins	Roswell.
do	H. S. White	Sylvania.	North Carolina	V. N. Seawell, M. D.	Faison.
Idaho	W. W. Tharp	Cora.	North Dakota	L. C. Spring	Hamilton.
Illinois	Col. J. S. Felter	Springfield.	Ohio	Otto Huber	New Richmond.
Indiana	N. H. Motsinger	Indianapolis.	do	Chas. Bonsall	Salem.
do	A. G. Burkhart	Tipton	do	Frank L. Allen	Dayton.
do	S. W. Williams	Vincennes.	Oklahoma	John S. Allen	Norman.
Iowa	L. H. Weller	Nashua.	do	E. E. McCollister	Mangum.
Indian Ter	M J. Kelley	Bokchito.	South Dakota	John M. Pease	Mt. Vernon.
do	John W. Baird	Grant.	Tennessee	S. S. Bond	Jackson.
Kansas	James H. Lathrop	Oakland.	do	W. I. Williams	Coulterville.
Kentucky	A. H. Cardin	View.	Texas	T. S. DeArmond	Hamilton.
do	W. B. Bridgeford	Frankfort.	do	H. S. P. Ashby	Smithfield.
do	John G. Blair	Carlisle.	do	C. C. Rearden	Decatur.
Louisiana	T. J. Guice	Longstreet.	Virginia	Dr. T. W. Evans	Concord Depot.
Maine	L. W. Smith	Vinalhaven.	do	W. H. Tinsley	Salem.
Maryland	F. A. Naille	Baltimore.	Washington	R. Winsor	Seattle.
Massachusetts	A. H. Dennett	Middleboro.	Wisconsin	Geo. A. Wise	Beaver Dam.
Michigan	Jas. E. McBride	Grand Rapids.	Wyoming	Dan L. VanMeter	Sundance.
Mississippi	Frank Burkitt	Okolona.			

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor party is composed as follows: Julius Hammer, Eber Forbes, Jon J. Kinneally, Rudolph Katz, Adolph Klein, August Gilhaus and E. Siff. Julius Hammer is the recording secretary and Eber Forbes the treasurer of the committee.

Henry Kuhn, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City, is not only the national secretary, but acts as financial secretary for the committee. He is not officially a member of that body, and while he is permitted to have a voice in its deliberations, he has no vote.

The local organizations of the Socialist Labor party are known as "sections," and these sections exist in thirty-two States and two Territories, while many persons who reside in parts of the country where there are no such sections are members-at-large of the national body, in which the requirements of membership provide that each applicant shall acknowledge his belief in the principles of the party and assert that he has withdrawn from all affiliations with other political parties.

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State Committees.

DEMOCRATIC.

States and Territories.	Chairman.	Address.	Secretary.	Address.
Alabama	Robert J. Lowe	Birmingham	John C. Pugh	Birmingham.
Arizona	Sam F. Webb	Phoenix	Fred Reddington	Phoenix
Arkansas	Carroll Armstrong	Morrilton	Gray Carroll	Little Rock.
California	J. C. Sims	San Francisco	Thomas E. Curran	San Francisco.
Colorado	Milton Smith	Denver	Thomas H. Tulley	Denver.
Connecticut	John J. Walsh	Norwalk	Edwin S. Thomas	West Haven.
Delaware	Willard Saulsbury	Wilmington	George H Draper	Milford.
Florida	Arthur J. Williams	Jacksonville	J. E. Crane	Tampa.
Georgia	Edward T. Brown	Atlanta	Jere W. Goldsmith	Atlanta.
Idaho	K. I. Perky	Mt. Horne	L. C. Rice	St. Anthony.
Illinois	John P. Hopkins	Chicago	W. L. Mounts	Chicago
Indiana	William H O'Brien	Indianapolis	Joseph Reiley	Indianapolis.
Iowa	A. E. Jackson	Tama	N. C. Roberts	Fort Madison.
Kansas	Hugh P. Farrelly	Chaunte	Charles McCrum	Garnett.
Kentucky	Allie W. Young	Mt. Sterling	Percy Haly	Frankfort.
Louisiana	E. B. Krultschnitt	New Orleans	Robert S Landry	New Orleans.
Maine	George E. Hughes	Bath	Fred Emery Beane	Hallowell.
Maryland	Murray Vandriver	Havre-de-Grace	Lloyd Wilkinson	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	William S. McNary	Boston	Stephen M. Walsh	Lynn.
Michigan	Justin R. Whiting	St Clair	Charles S. Hampton	Detroit.
Minnesota	H L. Buck	Winona	H. T. Tolmie	Spring Valley
Mississippi	C. C. Miller	Meridian	Charles A. Gordon	Port Gibson.
Missouri	W. A. Rothwell	Moberly	Thomas F. Mitchum	Sedalia.
Montana	Walter Cooper	Bozeman	Harvey Bliss	Big Timber.
Nebraska	P. L. Hall	Lincoln		
Nevada	C. H. Stoddard	Reno	J. H. Dennis	Reno.
New Hampshire	Henry T. Hollis	Concord	T. H. Madigan, Jr.	Concord.
New Jersey	William B Gourley	Paterson	William K Devereux	Asbury Park.
New Mexico	O. N. Marron	Albuquerque	P. F. McCanna	Albuquerque.
New York	Frank Campbell	Bath	John N. Carlisle	Watertown.
North Carolina	F. M. Simmons	Raleigh	A. J. Field	Raleigh.
North Dakota	B. S. Brynjolfson	Grand Forks	John Connolly	Fargo
Ohio	M. A. Daugherty	Lancaster	Charles F. Gilliam	Columbus.
Oklahoma	W. M Anderson	Ednid	R. A. Billups	Cordell.
Oregon	Samuel White	Baker City	Richard W. Montague.	Portland.
Pennsylvania	William T. Creasy	Catawissa	P Gray Meek	Bellejonte.
Rhode Island	George W. Greene	Woonsocket	Patrick H. Quinn	Warwick.
South Carolina	Wilie Jones	Columbia	James J. Parks	Orangeburg.
South Dakota	E. S. Johnson	Armour	J. P. Morrill	Miller.
Tennessee	Frank M. Thompson	Nashville	T. B. Carroll	Nashville.
Texas	James B. Wells	Brownsville	Jeff. McLemore	Austin.
Utah	William M. Roylance	Provo	Willim E. Rydalch	Provo
Vermont	E. S Harris	Bennington	Henry Conlin	Winooski.
Virginia	J. Taylor Ellyson	Richmond	J. G Hankins	Richmond.
Washington	Henry Drum	Olympia	Thomas Smith	Mt. Vernon.
West Virginia	James H. Miller	Hinton	W. E. R. Byrne	Charleston.
Wisconsin	A. F. Warden	Waukesha	Frank M. Harbach	Milwaukee.
Wyoming	Colin Hunter	Cheyenne	Luke Voorhees	Cheyenne.

REPUBLICAN.

States and Territories.	Chairman.	Address.	Secretary.	Address.
Alabama	W. J. Wellman	Huntsville	N. L. Steele	Montgomery.
Arizona	J. C Adams	Phoenix	W. C. Foster	Phoenix
Arkansas	Harrison J. Remsnel	Little Rock	Winfield S. Holt	Little Rock.
California	George Stone	San Francisco	William M. Cutter	Marysville, Yuba Co.
Colorado	D. B. Fairley	Colorado Springs	John F. Vivian	Golden.
Connecticut	Andrew F. Gates	Hartford	Samuel A. Eddy	Canaan.
Delaware	Henry B. Thompson	Wilmington	George B. Hynson	Wilmington.
Florida	Henry C Chubb	Gainesville	Joseph E Lee	Jacksonville.
Georgia	W. A. Pledger	Atlanta	John H. Deveaux	Savannah.
Idaho	Frank R Gooding	Shoshone	R. M. McCullum	Shoshone.
Illinois	Fred H. Rowe	Jacksonville	Luman T. Hoy	Woodstock.
Indiana	James P. Goodrich	Winchester	W. C. Whittaker	Indianapolis.
Iowa	R. H. Spense	Mt. Ayr	C. W. Phillips	Maquoketa.
Kansas	Morton Albaugh	Topeka	C. F. Racey	Topeka.
Kentucky	C. M. Barnett	Louisville	R. L. Gwathmey	Louisville.
Louisiana	F. B. Williams	Patterson	Malcolm J. McFarlane	New Orleans.
Maine	F. M Simpson	Bangor	Byron Boyd	Augusta.
Maryland	Phillips L. Goldsborough	Baltimore	Henry F. New	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	A. H. Goetting	Springfield	Chester Snow	Boston.
Michigan	Gerrit J. Diekema	Holland	Dennis E. Alward	Clair.
Minnesota	Robert Jamison	Minneapolis	Charles C. Whitney	St Paul
Mississippi	Fred W. Collins	Jackson	L. B. Mosley	Jackson.
Missouri	Thomas J Akins	St Louis	A. F. Shriner	St. Louis.
Montana	J. C. Auld	Forsyth		
Nebraska	H C. Lindsay	Pawnee City	A. B. Allen	Tecumseh.
Nevada	George T. Mills	Carson	E. D. Vanderlieth	Carson.
New Hampshire	Jacob H. Gallinger	Concord	Thomas F. Clifford	Franklin.
New Jersey	Franklin Murphy	Newark	John S Gibson	Newark.
New Mexico	Frank A. Hubbell	Albuquerque	Jose D. Sena	Santa Fe.
New York	George W. Dunn	Binghamton	Reuben L. Fox	Oneonta
North Carolina	J. C Pritchard	Marshall	D C Pearson	Morgantown.
North Dakota	L. B. Hanna	Fargo	M H. Jewell	Bismarck.
Ohio	Charles Dick	Akron	John R. Malloy	Columbus.
Oklahoma	C. M Cade	Shawnee	Vernon W. Whating	Enid.
Oregon	W F Matthews	Multnomah	H. C. Smith	Portland.
Pennsylvania	M. S. Quay	Beaver	W. R. Andrews	Meadville.
Rhode Island	Gen. Hunter C. White	Providence	Charles H Howland	Providence.
South Carolina	E. H. Deas	Darlington	J H Johnson	Columbia.
South Dakota	Frank Crane	Pierre	E. A. Warner	Pierre.
Tennessee	J W. Borchas	Knoxville	J. C. R. McCall	Huntington
Texas	Cecil A. Lynn	Sherman	R W. Hoffman	San Antonio.
Utah	James H. Anderson	Salt Lake City	Thomas Pitt	Corinne City.
Vermont	Ira R. Allen	Fair Haven	Alfred E. Watson	Hartford.
Virginia	Park Agnew	Alexandria	Asa Rogers	Petersburg.
Washington	Ellis Morrison	Seattle	M E Hay	Wilbur.
West Virginia	Wm M O. Dawson	Charleston	James K. Hall	Wheeling.
Wisconsin	George E Bryant	Madison	Zeno M H st	Milwaukee.
Wyoming	J. A. Van Orsdel	Cheyenne	R. P. Fuller	Cheyenne.

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The National Association of Democratic Clubs.

The National Association of Democratic Clubs was organized July 4, 1888. Plans looking toward this result were laid two years previously. The original number of twenty-one clubs has increased until, during the campaign of 1900, almost ten thousand clubs, with an aggregate membership of 1,200,000 were in existence.

The Association acts in complete harmony with the Democratic National Committee and the Democratic Congressional Committee. The helpfulness of the National Association of Democratic Clubs to its party has been marked, and the officers of the association have again and again received the highest commendation from the party leaders.

The objects of this association are set forth in the second article of the constitution, which reads:

"To foster the formation of permanent Democratic clubs and societies throughout the United States and insure their active co-operation in disseminating Jeffersonian principles of government;

"To preserve the Constitution of the United States, the autonomy of the States, local self-government, and freedom of elections;

"To resist revolutionary changes and the centralization of power;

"To oppose the imposition of taxes beyond the necessities of government economically administered;

"To promote economy in all branches of the public service;

"To oppose unnecessary commercial restrictions for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many;

"To oppose class legislation, which despoils labor and builds up monopoly;

"To maintain inviolate the fundamental principles of Democracy—'Equality before the Law'; and

"To co-operate with the regular organization of the Democratic party in support of Democratic men and Democratic measures."

All political clubs and societies which concur in the object of this association are eligible to membership.

The regular convention of the association is held once every four years after the National Democratic convention, and at a time and place fixed by the Executive Committee.

Much of the association's early success was due to the energetic efforts of that distinguished Democrat, Chauncey F. Black, of Pennsylvania, who was at the head of the organization for a number of years. Mr. Black was succeeded by Representative Benton McMillin, of Tennessee, who subsequently became Governor of that State. He resigned, and William Randolph Hearst, of New York, was appointed, by a unanimous vote of the Executive Committee, Mr. McMillin's successor. At the Indianapolis National Convention he was unanimously elected. The activity of the association under this gentleman's leadership was a conspicuous feature of the campaign of 1900, and the Democratic Congressional campaign of 1902. The great mass meeting in and about Madison Square Garden in 1900 is declared by many to have caused the subsequent Democratic victory in Greater New York. A similar demonstration in 1902 in the interest of the Democratic Congressional candidates brought about the election of every Democratic candidate with the exception of one, despite the fact that the previous reapportionment was designed to make four districts safely Republican.

The president of the association was, after each campaign, formally thanked by letter for the efforts of the association by the Democratic National Committee and the chief candidates for office.

The officers of the association are: William Randolph Hearst, President; Max F. Ihmsen, Secretary; Executive Committee, James K. Jones, Ark., chairman; Chauncey F. Black, Pa.; Edward Murphy, Jr., N. Y.; Benton McMillin, Tenn.; George H. Lambert, N. J.; C. C. Richards, Utah; James L. Slayde, Texas; W. J. Stone, Mo.; S. M. White, Cal.; James Creelman, N. Y.; E. P. Howell, Ga.; E. Chambers Smith, N. C.; John R. McLean, Ohio; Charles J. Faulkner, W. Va.; J. L. Mitchell, Wis.; J. C. Dahlman, Neb.; Blair Lee, Md.

The headquarters of the association is Room 11, Tribune Building, New York City, with a branch office in Washington, D. C.

Basis of Congressional Representation.

The basis for the apportionment of Congressional representation depends upon the population of the various States. At the institution of the Government, in 1790, the apportioning of Representatives was made by Congress, and this method continued until 1850, when Congress not only determined that the number of members of the House should be 233, but directed that in the future the Secretary of the Interior should make all necessary changes in this apportionment. In 1860, therefore, the changes necessitated by the taking of the Eighth Census were made in accordance with the provisions of this law, but, in 1862, Congress again fixed the total number of members, and, as all subsequent changes have been made by Congress itself, the act of 1850, which delegated this power to the Secretary of the Interior, may be said to have been repealed by implication.

The act of Congress, approved January 16, 1901, provides that after March 3, 1903, the House of Representatives shall be composed of 386 members, each of whom shall represent a district composed of contiguous territory, and it is also provided that, as each new State is admitted to the Union, the Representatives assigned to it shall be in addition to this membership and shall be elected as Representatives-at-Large until such time as the Legislature shall redistrict the State which elected them.

The following table shows the ratio of Congressional representation since the institution of the Government:

State.	Constitution. Ratio 30,000.	1800 Census. Ratio 33,000.	1810 Census. Ratio 33,000.	1820 Census. Ratio 35,000.	1830 Census. Ratio 40,000.	Fifth Census. Ratio 47,700.	1840 Census. Ratio 70,680.	1850 Census. Ratio 93,423.	1860 Census. Ratio 127,381.	1870 Census. Ratio 131,425.	1880 Census. Ratio 151,911.	1890 Census. Ratio 173,901.	1900 Census. Ratio 199,102.
Alabama	..	..	..	..	3	5	7	7	6	8	8	9	9
Arkansas	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
California	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	4	6	7	8
Colorado	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	3
Connecticut	5	7	7	7	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	5
Delaware	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Florida	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	2	3
Georgia	3	2	4	6	7	9	8	8	7	9	10	11	11
Idaho	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Illinois	..	..	..	..	1	3	7	9	14	19	20	22	25
Indiana	..	..	..	..	3	7	10	11	11	13	13	13	13
Iowa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	9	11	11	11
Kansas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	7	8	8
Kentucky	..	2	6	10	12	13	10	10	9	10	11	11	11
Louisiana	..	..	..	..	3	3	4	4	5	6	6	6	7
Maine	..	..	..	..	7	8	7	6	5	5	4	4	4
Maryland	6	8	9	9	9	8	6	6	5	6	6	6	6
Massachusetts	8	14	17	20	13	12	10	11	10	11	12	13	14
Michigan	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	6	9	11	12	12
Minnesota	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	5	7	9
Mississippi	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	5	5	6	7	7	8
Missouri	..	..	..	..	1	2	5	7	9	13	14	15	16

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BASIS OF CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION.—Continued.

State.	Constitution. Ratio 30,000.	1800 Census. Ratio 33,000.	1810 Census. Ratio 33,000.	1820 Census. Ratio 35,000.	1830 Census. Ratio 40,000.	Fifth Census. Ratio 47,700.	1840 Census. Ratio 70,680.	1850 Census. Ratio 93,423.	1860 Census. Ratio 127,381.	1870 Census. Ratio 131,425.	1880 Census Ratio, 151,911.	1890 Census. Ratio 173,901.	1900 Census. Ratio 199,102.
Montana	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Nebraska	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	6	6
Nevada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1
New Hampshire	3	4	5	6	6	5	4	3	3	3	2	2	2
New Jersey	4	5	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	7	7	8	10
New York	6	10	17	27	34	40	34	33	31	33	34	34	37
North Carolina	5	10	12	13	13	13	9	8	7	8	9	9	10
North Dakota	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Ohio	..	..	..	6	14	19	21	21	19	20	21	21	21
Oregon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	2
Pennsylvania	8	13	18	23	26	28	24	25	24	27	28	30	32
Rhode Island	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
South Carolina	5	6	8	9	9	9	7	6	4	5	7	7	7
South Dakota	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2
Tennessee	..	..	3	6	9	13	11	10	8	10	10	10	10
Texas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	6	11	13	16
Utah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Vermont	..	2	4	6	5	5	4	3	3	3	2	2	2
Virginia	10	19	22	23	22	21	15	13	11	9	10	10	10
Washington	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
West Virginia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	4	5
Wisconsin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	8	9	10	11
Wyoming	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Total	65	105	141	181	213	240	223	237	243	293	332	357	386

Origin of Names of States, Their Popular Sobriquets and the Flower Selected as State Emblem.

Alabama was named in 1817, from its principal river. The principally accepted authority says that De Soto's last battle was in 1541 at Alibamo, on the River Yazoo, where there was a strong fortress of a tribe called sometimes Alibamos and sometimes the Alabamus. Its flower is the golden rod.

Alaska is from the Indian word, Alakshak, meaning "large country."

Arkansas took its name in 1819 from its principal river, and that from the tribe of Indians once living near its mouth. Schoolcraft ascribes the name to the fact that a species of acacia grew there from which the Indians made bows, which led to their being called "arc, or bow Indians." Sometimes it is called the Bear State, on account of these animals, which formerly lived in its forests. Its flower is the apple blossom.

Arizona is thought to come from the Aztec word Arizuma, meaning a rocky country.

California received its name from the officers of Cortez, who found it in a Spanish romance which told of "the great island of California, where a great abundance of gold and precious stones are found." Its flower is the California poppy.

Colorado is named from its chief river, the word being Spanish and signifying ruddy or colored. It is also known as the Centennial State, from the fact that it was admitted to statehood in 1816. Its flower is the purple columbine.

Connecticut was so called from the Indian name of its principal river, spelled originally Quin-nah-tukyut and signifying "land on a long tidal river." It is popularly known as the Nutmeg State, from the fact that its residents were formerly said to have made nutmegs from wood, for sale to the unwary, and also as the Freestone State, from the quantities of that material found there.

Dakota took its name from the tribe of Indians which formerly inhabited the State and the vast regions in its neighborhood, the word meaning originally "leagued."

Delaware was named in 1703, from Lord de la Warr. It is sometimes called the Diamond State, from its small size and supposed great worth. Its flower is the peach blossom.

Florida was so called by Juan Ponce de Leon in 1512, because it was discovered on Easter Sunday, in Spanish Pascua Florida. It is often called, from its shape, the Peninsular State. Its flower is the japonica.

Georgia was named in 1732 in honor of King George II.

Idaho is the Indian word for "Gem of the Mountains." Its flower is the kyringia.

Illinois was named in 1809 from its principal river. The name is said to signify "superior men." It is called the Prairie State, from the extent of its prairies. Its flower is the rose.

Indiana was so called in 1802 from the American Indians. It is known as the Hoosier State, the word being a corruption of Husker, formerly a common term for "bully," in the West. Its flower is corn.

Iowa took its name in 1838 from a tribe of Indians who lived within its borders, and the word is said to be a contraction of Ah-hee-o-va, meaning sleepers. It is also known as the Hawkeye State, the term said to have been derived from the name of a famous Indian Chief of that region. Its flower is the wild rose.

Kansas takes its name from its great river, which in turn received its appellation from the Indians who lived along its banks. The name is said to come from Cayas, which was given the region by De Soto.

Kentucky was so called from its principal river, in 1782. The word is said to mean "at the head of the river."

Louisiana was named by La Salle in 1682, in honor of Louis XIV. of France. It is popularly called the Creole State. Its flower is the magnolia.

Maine was so called as early as 1622, from the description in its charter calling it the "mayne land," meaning the main or chief portion of the territory. It is known as the Lumber State, from the large amount of that material produced within its borders, and also as the Pine Tree State, for the same reason. Its flower is the pine cone.

Maryland was named in honor of Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I., in his patent to Lord Baltimore in 1632.

Massachusetts derived its name from a tribe of Indians who lived in the neighborhood of the present location of Boston. The word is a compound of "massa," meaning great, and "wadchuach," meaning hills or mountains. It is known as the Old Colony State, from the fact that the first colonies of New England settled on its shores, and the Bay State, it having been originally known as the Colony of Massachusetts Bay.

Michigan was named from the lake on its borders. The word, it is believed, is derived from the Chippewa "mitcha" and the Algonquin "gan," meaning great lake. It is known as the Lake State, from the fact that it borders on four great lakes. Its flower is the apple blossom.

Minnesota takes its name from its chief stream, which, in the Indian dialect, signifies "slightly turbid water." Its flower is the moccasin.

Mississippi takes its name from the great river, the title meaning in Indian "the whole river," so called because many streams unite in making it. Its flower is the magnolia.

Missouri was so called in 1821, from its principal river, the word signifying in the Sioux language, "muddy water."

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Montana took its name from the Rocky Mountains, which traverse the State. Its flower is the bitter root.

Nebraska is named after its principal river. The meaning of the word is disputed. Its flower is the golden rod.

Nevada is named for its mountain chain, which was called after the Sierra Nevadas of Granada.

New Hampshire was called so with reference to the original patentee, who was Governor of Portsmouth in Hampshire, England. It is known as the Granite State, from the fact that its mountains are largely composed of that stone.

New Jersey was so called in 1644 in compliment to one of its original proprietors, Sir George Carteret, who had defended the Isle of Jersey against the long parliament during the civil war in England. It has no State flower, but adopts instead a tree—the sugar maple.

New Mexico takes its name from the Aztec war god Mexildi. Its flower is the crimson rambler rose.

New York was named in honor of the Duke of York and Albany, to whom the territory was granted in 1664. It is known as the Empire State, from its wealth and great population, and the Excelsior State from its motto. Its flower is the rose.

North Carolina (and **South**) were so called in 1654 by the French, in honor of Charles IX. of France, although some claim the honor for Charles I. of England. The former is known as the Old North State and as the Turpentine, it producing large quantities of this material; and the latter as the Palmetto State, from the tree borne on its coat of arms. North Carolina's flower is the chrysanthemum.

Ohio was so called in 1802 from the Indian O-he-zuh, meaning "something great."

Oklahoma is from an Indian word meaning "a beautiful land." Its flower is the mistletoe.

Oregon is supposed to come from a Sioux word, meaning "the great flowing river." Its flower is the Oregon grape.

Pennsylvania was named after William Penn, the entire word meaning Penn's Woods. It is known as the Keystone State, from its having been the central State at the formation of the Constitution.

Rhode Island was so called in 1644, from the Dutch, signifying "redisland." Its flower is the violet.

Tennessee was named in 1796, and the word is said to signify a curved spoon or a bend in the river.

Texas was named by the Spaniards in 1690. The word is said to be derived from the Spanish "tigus," meaning "covered houses," and also from the Indian "tachies," meaning friends. It is known as the Lone Star State, from the emblem on its flag. Its flower is the blue bonnet.

Utah was adopted from the name of the Indians living in that region. Its flower is the sego lily.

Vermont was so called by its inhabitants in their declaration of independence in 1877, from the French words, meaning green mountains. It is also known as the Green Mountain State for the same reason. Its flower is the red clover.

Virginia was named in honor of Elizabeth, England's virgin Queen. It is known as the Mother of Presidents, five of its sons having held that office; as the Mother of States, having been the first settled of the first thirteen States, and also as the Old Dominion.

Washington was named after our first President. Its flower is the rhododendron.

Wisconsin was so named in 1836 from the river of the same name. The word is said to mean "westward flowing." It is popularly known as the Badger State.

Wyoming is an Indian name, a corruption of a word meaning "large plains."

Governors of States, 1902-1903.

State.	Capital.	Name of Governor.	Politics.	Length of term, yrs.	Term expires.	Salary.	State election held	Name of Lieut.-Gov.
Alabama	Montgomery	William D. Jelks	Dem.	2	Dec. 1904	$3,000	November*	R. M. Cunningham.
Arkansas	Little Rock	Jeff. Davis	Dem.	2	Jan. 1905	3,000	1st Tu. Sept.	
California	Sacramento	Geo. C. Pardee	Rep.	4	Jan. 1907	8,000	November*	Alden Anderson
Colorado	Denver	J. H. Peabody	Rep.	2	Jan. 1905	5,000	November*	Warren Haggot.
Connecticut	Hartford	A. Chamberlain	Rep.	2	Jan. 1905	4,000	November*	Henry Roberts.
Delaware	Dover	John Hunn	Rep.	4	Jan. 1905	2,000	November*	P. L. Cannon.
Florida	Tallahassee	Wm. S. Jennings	Dem.	4	Jan. 1905	3,500	November*	
Georgia	Atlanta	Jos. M. Terrell	Dem.	2	Nov. 1904	3,000	1st Wed. Oct.	
Idaho	Boise	John T. Morrison	Rep.	2	Jan. 1905	3,000	November*	James M. Stevens.
Illinois	Springfield	Richard Yates	Rep.	4	Jan. 1905	6,000	November*	W. A. Northcote.
Indiana	Indianapolis	Winfield T. Durbin	Rep.	4	Jan. 1905	5,000	November*	N. W. Gilbert.
Iowa	Des Moines	Albert B. Cummins	Rep.	2	Jan. 1904	3,000	November*	John Herriott.
Kansas	Topeka	W. J. Bailey	Rep.	2	Jan. 1905	3,000	November*	D. J. Hanna.
Kentucky	Frankfort	J. W. C. Beckham	Dem.	4	Jan. 1904	6,500	November*	Vacant.
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	W. W. Heard	Dem.	4	May 1904	5,000	April	Albert Estopinal.
Maine	Augusta	John F. Hill	Rep.	2	Jan. 1905	2,000	2d Mon. Sept.	
Maryland	Annapolis	John W. Smith	Dem.	4	Jan 1904	4,500	November*	
Massachusetts	Boston	John L. Bates	Rep.	1	Jan. 1904	8,000	November*	Curtis Guild, Jr.
Michigan	Lansing	A. T. Bliss	Rep.	2	Jan. 1904	4,000	November*	Alex. Maitland.
Minnesota	St. Paul	S. R. Van Sant	Rep.	2	Jan. 1905	5,000	November*	R. W. Jones.
Mississippi	Jackson	A. H. Longino	Dem.	4	Jan. 1904	3,500	November*	
Missouri	Jefferson City	A. M. Dockery	Dem.	4	Jan. 1905	5,000	November*	John A. Lee.
Montana	Helena	Jos. K. Toole	Fus	4	Jan. 1905	5,000	November*	E. G. Higgins.
Nebraska	Lincoln	John H. Mickey	Rep.	2	Jan. 1905	2,500	November*	E. G. McGilton.
Nevada	Carson City	John Sparks	Dem.	4	Jan. 1907	4,000	November*	Lemuel Allen.
New Hampshire	Concord	N. J. Bachelder	Rep.	2	Jan. 1905	2,000	November*	
New Jersey	Trenton	Franklin Murphy	Rep.	3	Jan. 1905	10,000	November*	
New York	Albany	Benj. B. Odell	Rep.	2	Jan. 1905	10,000	November*	F. W. Higgins.
North Carolina	Raleigh	Chas. B. Aycock	Dem.	4	Jan. 1905	4,000	1st Tu. Aug	W. D. Turner.
North Dakota	Bismarck	Frank White	Rep.	2	Jan. 1905	2,000	November*	David Bartlett.
Ohio	Columbus	George K. Nash	Rep.	2	Jan. 1904	8,000	November*	Harry L. Gordon.
Oregon	Salem	G. E. Chamberlain	Dem	4	Jan. 1907	1,500	1st Mon. June	
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	S. W. Pennypacker	Rep.	4	Jan. 1907	10,000	November*	Wm. M. Brown.
Rhode Island	Providence	L. F. C. Garvin	Dem.	1	Jan. 1904	3,000	November*	A. Archambault.
South Carolina	Columbia	D. C. Heyward	Dem.	2	Jan. 1905	3,000	November*	John T. Sloan.
South Dakota	Pierre	Chas. N. Herreid	Rep.	2	Jan. 1905	2,500	November*	Geo. W. Snow.
Tennessee	Nashville	Jas. B. Frazier	Dem.	2	Jan. 1905	4,000	November*	
Texas	Austin	S. W. T. Lanham	Dem.	2	Jan. 1905	4,000	November*	Geo. D. Neal.
Utah	Salt Lake City	Hebe M. Wells	Rep.	5	Jan. 1905	2,000	November*	The Sec. of State.
Vermont	Montpelier	J. G. McCullough	Rep.	2	Oct. 1904	1,500	1st Tu. Sept.	Z. S. Stanton.
Virginia	Richmond	A. J. Montague	Dem.	4	Jan. 1906	5,000	November*	Jos. E. Willard.
Washington	Olympia	Henry G. McBride	Pop.	4	Jan. 1905	4,000	November*	
West Virginia	Charleston	Albert B. White	Rep.	4	Mar. 1905	2,700	November*	
Wisconsin	Madison	R. M. LaFollette	Rep.	2	Jan. 1905	5,000	November*	J. O. Davidson.
Wyoming	Cheyenne	De Forest Richards	Rep.	4	Jan. 1905	2,500	November*	The Sec. of State.

*First Tuesday after the first Monday.

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Other State Officials—The Legislatures.

States.	Secretaries of State.	State Treasurers.	Attorneys-General.	Legislatures. Meet.	Session begins.
Alabama	J. Thomas Heflin	J. Craig Smith	Massey Wilson	Quadre	Jan. 1903
Arkansas	J. W. Crockett	H. C. Tipton	George W. Murphy	Bien	Jan. 1903
California	Charles F. Curry	Truman Reeves	N. S. Webb	Bien	Jan. 1903
Colorado	James Cowie	Whitney Newell	Nathan C. Miller	Bien	Jan. 1903
Connecticut	Charles G. R. Vinal	Henry H Gallup	William A. King	Bien	Jan. 1903
Delaware	Caleb R. Layton	Martin B. Burris	Herbert F. Ward	Bien	Jan. 1903
Florida	H. Clay Crawford	James B. Whitfield	William B. Lamar	Bien	April 1903
Georgia	Philip Cook	R. E. Park	J. C. Harb	Ann	Oct. 1903
Idaho	Wilmot H. Gibson	Henry N. Coffin	John A. Bagley	Ann	Jan. 1903
Illinois	James A. Rose	Fred A. Busse	H. J. Hamlin	Bien	Jan. 1903
Indiana	Daniel E. Storms	Nat V. Hill	Chas. W. Miller	Bien	Jan. 1903
Iowa	William B. Martin	G. S. Gilbertson	Chas. W. Mullan	Bien	Jan. 1904
Kansas	J. R. Burrow	T. T. Kelly	C. C. Coleman	Bien	Jan. 1903
Kentucky	C. B. Hill	S. W. Hager	Clifton J Pratt	Bien	Jan. 1904
Louisiana	John T. Michel	Le Doux E. Smith	Walter Guion	Bien	May 1904
Maine	Byron Boyd	O. S. Litchfield	Geo. M. Selders	Ann	Jan. 1903
Maryland	Wilfred Bateman	Murray Vandiver	Isidor Rayner	Bien	Jan. 1904
Massachusetts	William M. Olin	Edward S Bradford	Herbert Parker	Ann	Jan. 1903
Michigan	Fred M Warner	Daniel McCoy	Chas. A. Blair	Bien	Jan. 1903
Minnesota	P. E. Hanson	J. H. Black	W. B. Douglas	Bien	Jan. 1903
Mississippi	J. L. Power	G. W. Carliale	Monroe McClurg	Ann	Jan. 1903
Missouri	Sam. B. Cook	R. P. Williams	Edward C. Crow	Bien	Jan. 1903
Montana	Geo. M. Hays	A. H. Barret	James Donovan	Ann	Jan. 1903
Nebraska	George W. Marsh	Peter Mortensen	Frank N. Prout	Bien	Jan. 1903
Nevada		David M. Ryan	James G. Sweeney	Bien	Jan. 1903
New Hampshire	Edward N. Pearson	Solon A. Carter	Edwin G. Eastman	Bien	Jan. 1903
New Jersey	S. D. Dickinson	Frank O. Briggs	T. N. McCarter	Ann	Jan. 1903
New York	John F. O'Brien	John G. Wickser	John Cunneen	Ann	Jan. 1903
North Carolina	J. B. Grimes	B. R. Lasy	R. D. Gilmer	Bien	Jan. 1903
North Dakota	E. F. Porter	D. H. McMillan	C. N. Frick	Ann	Jan. 1903
Ohio	Lewis C. Leylin	Isaac B. Cameron	John M Sheets	Bien	Jan. 1904
Oregon	F. F. Dunbar	Charles S. Moore	A. M. Crawford	Bien	Jan. 1903
Pennsylvania		Frank E Harris		Bien	Jan. 1903
Rhode Island	Charles P. Bennett	Walter A. Read	Chas. F. Stearns	Ann	Jan. 1903
South Carolina	Jesse T. Gantt	R. H. Jennings	U. X. Gunter	Ann	Jan. 1903
South Dakota	O. C. Berg	C. B. Collins	Philo Hall	Bien	Jan. 1903
Tennessee	John W. Morton	Reau E. Folk	Charles T. Cates	Bien	Jan. 1903
Texas		J. W. Robbins	C. K. Bell	Bien	Jan. 1903
Utah	James T. Hammond	John De G. Dixon	M. A. Breeden	Bien	Jan. 1903
Vermont	F. G. Fleetwood	John L. Bacon		Bien	Oct. 1904
Virginia	David Q. Eggleston	A. W. Haiman, Jr.	W. A. Anderson	Bien	Dec. 1903
Washington	S. N. Nichols	C. W. Maynard	W. B. Stratton	Bien	Jan. 1903
West Virginia	W. M. O. Dawson	Peter Silman	Romeo H. Freer	Bien	Jan. 1903
Wisconsin	Walter L. Houser	John J. Kempf	L. M. Sturdevant	Bien	Jan. 1903
Wyoming	Fennimore Chatterton	Henry G. Hay	J. A. Van Orsdell	Bien	Jan. 1903

Territorial and Insular Governors.

Territory.	Capital.	Governor.	Territory.	Capital.	Governor.
Alaska	Sitka	John G. Brady.	Indian Ter.*	Tahlequah	T. M. Buffington.
Arizona	Phoenix	A. O. Brodie.	New Mexico	Santa Fe	Miguel A. Otero.
Guam	S'n Luis d' Apra	Com Seaton Schroeder, U. S. N.	Oklahoma	Guthrie	Thos. B. Ferguson.
			Philippine Isl	Manila	William H. Taft.
Hawaii	Honolulu	Sanford B. Dole.	Porto Rico	San Juan	William H. Hunt.

* Indian Territory is occupied by the Indians.

The District of Columbia is under the control of three Commissioners, Henry B. F. MacFarland, Henry Litchfield West and Colonel John Biddle, U. S. A. William Tindall is secretary to the Board; Hopewell H. Darnellle, Collector of Taxes, and Andrew B. Duvall, Corporation Counsel for the District.

The Territorial officers of Arizona are: Isaac T. Stoddard, Secretary; I. M. Christy, Treasurer, and Edward M. Wells, Attorney-General.

The officials of New Mexico are: J. W. Reynolds, Secretary; J. H. Vaughn, Treasurer, and E. L. Bartlett, Solicitor-General.

The officials of Oklahoma are: William Grimes, Secretary; C. W. Rambo, Treasurer, and J. C. Robberts, Attorney-General.

The officers of Indian Territory are: J. T. Parks, Secretary; J. M. La Hay, Treasurer; Wash Swimmer, Territorial Attorney.

State Militia of the United States.

(Compiled from information furnished to The American Almanac by the Adjutant-General of each State.)

State and Territory.	Official Name of Troops.	Adjutant-General.	No. Commissioned officers.	No. Cavalry.	No. Infantry.	No. Artillery.	No. Authorized by law.	Liable to service.	Amount of State Appropriation.
Alabama	State troops	Willliam W. Brandon	225	190	3,000	200	‖7,800	‖65,000	.....
Arizona	National Guard	H. F. Robinson	36	....	562	....	* *	‖18,000	3,600
Arkansas	State Guard	Charles Jacobson	180	§ §	2,180	100	.....	.....	.....
California	National Guard	George Stone	327	221	2,824	297	4,173	226,814	303,812
Colorado	National Guard	George F Gardner	119	178	895	73	* *	75,000	40,000
Connecticut	National Guard	George M. Cole	199	62	2,475	122	4,100	‖130,000	138,000
Delaware	National Guard	I. P. Wickersham	42	....	326	....	750	*41,500	5,000
Dist. of Columbia	National Guard	Theodore Mosher	137	....	1,269	....	3,320	52,000	59,145
Florida	State troops	J. C. A. Foster	100	....	.....	....	1,448	.....	4,000
Georgia	Georgia Volunteers	James W. Robertson	411	490	3,141	308	.....	.....	20,000
Hawaii	National Guard	John B. Soper	47	....	495	....	.....	8,000	25,070
Idaho	National Guard	J. L. Weaver	37	....	800	....	.....	30,000	1,000
Illinois	National Guard	James B. Smith	470	368	5,689	192	10,626	688,790	102,500
Indiana	Indiana Legion§	John R. Ward	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56,000	.....
Iowa	National Guard	Melvin H. Byers	237	† †	2,389	‡ ‡	3,700	‖320,000	57,350
Kansas	National Guard	S. M. Fox	134	....	1,358	95	1,842	.....	44,550
Kentucky	State Guard	David R. Murray	119	....	1,724	182	3,500	315,000	20,000

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STATE MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES.—Continued.

State and Territory.	Official Name of Troops.	Adjutant-General.	No. Commissioned officers.	No. Cavalry.	No. Infantry.	No. Artillery.	No. Authorized by law.	Liable to service.	Amount of State Appropriation.
Louisiana	National Guard	Allen Jumal	163	129	746	713	**	198,000	$21,000
Maine	National Guard	Augustus B. Farnham	122	....	1,156	....	2,940	100,000	33,670
Maryland	National Guard	John S. Saunders	139	60	1,800	....	2,700	.....	50,000
Massachusetts	Volunteer Militia	Samuel Dalton	441	250	3,865	1,030	6,533	468,649	320,000
Michigan	National Guard	George H. Turner	187	....	3,008	....	**	280,000	120,000
Minnesota	National Guard	Elias D. Libbey	158	....	1,584	145	2,516	195,000	60,500
Mississippi	National Guard	William Henry	161	90	1,150	215	1,800	263,000	7,500
Missouri	National Guard	W. T. Dameson	210	....	2,340	90	3,000	445,000	30,000
Montana	National Guard	R. Lee McCulloch	24	....	399	55	.....	32,000	5,000
Nebraska	National Guard	Leonard W. Colby	117	1,755	130	68	2,000	111,925	†35,000
Nevada	National Guard	James R. Judge	15	....	137	....	500	6,200	600
New Hampshire	National Guard	Augustus D. Ayling	110	63	1,083	75	1,660	35,000	30,000
New Jersey	National Guard	Alexander C. Oliphant	292	115	4,073	131	‖6,450	385,273	146,750
New Mexico	National Guard	W. H. Whiteman	50	96	387	....	1,250	38,779	2,500
New York	National Guard	Nelson H. Henry	850	422	11,515	1,499	18,000	1,000,000	450,000
North Carolina	National Guard	B. S. Royster	74	....	1,657	58	5,000	271,000	.....
North Dakota	National Guard	E. S. Miller	63	48	539	53	1,030	48,000	11,000
Ohio	National Guard	George P. Gyger	509	110	4,516	225	‖11,300	.....	217,713
Oklahoma	National Guard	E. P. Burlingame	82	45	703	47	1,111	56,450	6,820
Oregon	National Guard	C. U. Gantenbein	106	46	1,080	77	2,000	56,288	45,000
Pennsylvania	National Guard	Thomas J. Stewart	742	217	8,404	180	11,920	951,759	785,000
Rhode Island	State Militia	F. M. Sackett	113	98	749	134	.....	.....	37,500
South Carolina	State Volunteer Forces	J. W. Floyd	145	714	1,832	126	**	‖192,000	10,000
South Dakota	State Guard	S. J. Conklin	126	129	1,032	43	.....	.....	4,200
Tennessee	National Guard	W. M. Brandon	132	120	1,300	85	.....	.....	10,000
Texas	Volunteer Guard	Thomas Scurry	48	231	2,922	172	.....	.....	.....
Utah	National Guard	.....	46	62	290	112	1,000	†28,023	†20,000
Vermont	National Guard	W. H Gilmore	60	....	720	73	.....	‖50,000	.....
Virginia	Virginia Volunteers	William Nolle	148	65	1,947	174	‖4,400	.....	11,000
Washington	National Guard	James A. Drain	71	65	650	....	985	149,586	†62,400
West Virginia	National Guard	S. B. Baker	86	....	993	(a)	8,219	135,000	40,000
Wisconsin	National Guard	C. R. Boardman	197	118	2,424	....	‖4,500	295,570	125,000
Wyoming	National Guard	Frank A. Stitzer	35	56	241	....	1,076	9,500	7,200

*Available for military duty. †For two years. ‡Prepared for duty. §No record of Indiana legion available. ‖Approximately. **No limit by law. ††Cavalry troops authorized but not organized. ‡‡Artillery authorized but not organized. §§One battalion.

Porto Rico Provisional Regiment.

The provisional regiment of infantry now at Porto Rico consists of eight companies, four of foot and four mounted infantry, comprising 31 commissioned officers, 5 non-commissioned officers, a band of 28 members, and 640 enlisted men. Lieutenant G. A. Derbyshire is acting regimental adjutant.

Statistics of Cities—Table No. 1.

(Compiled from information prepared for The American Almanac by each city government.)

City and State.	Mayor.	Valuation of real estate.	Valuation of pers'l property	Tax rate.	Public debt.	Area in sq. m.	Estimated population.
Akron, Ohio	William R. Doyle	$14,493,770	$5,930,910	$1.04	$722,000	11.65	47,000
Alameda, Cal	Joseph F. Ferderer	10,648,797	987,925	1.20	.....	5	18,000
Albany, N. Y	Charles H. Gaus	63,000,000	2,572,275	2.10	2,329,000	24	94,151 [2]
Allegheny, Pa	John R. Murphy	85,000,000	.....	1.35	5,302,621	.....	140,000
Allentown, Pa	Fred E. Lewis	21,941,170	.....	....	439,800	.....	45,000
Altoona, Pa	S. M. Hoyer	1,561,600	.....	.75	909,000	.....	41,500
Amsterdam, N. Y	William A. Gardner	11,000,000	2,000,000	1.50	700,000	.....	24,000
Anderson, Ind	James L. Forkner	8,000,000	.....	1.16	155,000	9	25,000
Appleton, Wis	David Hammel	10,000,000	2,000,000	2.00	66,500	6.5	16,000
Atchison, Kan	James W. Orr	2,015,000	2,000,000	2.80	685,000	4	16,000
Atlanta, Ga	Livingston Mims	41,963,851 [4]	13,199,504	1.25	2,951,749	11	135,735
Atlantic City, N. J	Franklin P. Stoy	21,396,606	.....	2.32	379,447 [5]	.....	32,000 [7]
Auburn, N. Y	William C. Burgess	13,174,371	1,049,702	2.46	633,672	8.5	36,000
Augusta, Ga	Jacob Phinizy	13,537,680	6,121,000	1.25	1,750,000	4.5	50,000
Aurora, Ill	George W. Alschuler	3,189,627 [8]	1,173,340	2.00	.....	9	25,000
Austin, Tex	R. E. White	6,421,632	2,688,474	2.50	1,600,000	15	25,000
Baltimore, Md	Thomas G. Hayes	262,219,974	177,908,179	1.91	17,486,186	37.77	550,000
Bangor, Me	William Engel	11,000,000	4,600,000	2.25	720,000	36	25,000
Battle Creek, Mich	Fred H. Webb	12,000,000	.....	.90	230,000	6	25,000
Bay City, Mich	William Cunningham	8,310,851	3,356,936	1.70	742,000	.....	35,000
Bayonne, N. J	Egbert Seymour	15,009,763	14,156,888	2.68	2,008,600	.....	35,000
Belleville, Ill	John B. Hay	1,803,076	.....	6 33	124,000	.....	20,000
Biddeford, Me	Joseph Gooch	5,827,230	1,009,778	2.50	320,700	32 [11]	16,145 [2]
Binghamton, N. Y	Samuel L. Smith	22,489,010	1,375,600	1.70	767,835	10	45,000
Birmingham, Ala	Walter M. Drennan	16,128,340 [8]	.....	1.00	21,124,000	6.33	40,000 [12]
Bloomington, Ill	Lewis B. Thomas	4,538,698 [8]	1,363,578	2.38	174,000	.....	25,000
Boston, Mass	Patrick A. Collins	957,496,900	233,811,200	1.48	52,935,107	43	586,353
Braddock, Pa	John Brennan [14]	6,500,000	.....	1.60	330,000	1	20,000
Bradford, Pa	George H. Potter	3,980,014	.....	1.52	79,000	....	18,000
Bridgeport, Conn	Denis Mulvihill	56,429,461	6,807,223	1.29	1,525,190	13.4	78,000
Brockton, Mass	Charles H Coulter	25,348,005	4,071,451	1.90	1,210,080 [6]	27	44,000
Buffalo, N. Y	Erastus C. Knight	223,947,690	6,793,500	1.78	17,098,145	42	404,000
Burlington, Ia	H. G. Marquardt	2,446,885	939,421	72 3-10 [13]	210,000	10.5	30,000
Burlington, Vt	D. C. Hawley, M. D.	8,927,500	3,423,326	1.50	583,715	18.89	20,000
Butte, Mont	William A. Davey	21,000,000 [11]	.....	1 20	375,000 [15]	8	62,280
Cambridge, Mass	John H. H. McNamee	78,588,300	17,648,575	1.69	4,000,548 [6]	6.53	97,000
Camden, N. J	Joseph E. Nowrey	28,000,000	3,000,000	2.16	2,514,150	8	80,000
Canton, Ohio	James H. Robertson	10,000,000	3,772,110	1.24	961,885	4	35,000
Cedar Rapids, Ia	Charles D. Huston	16,800,000	2,000,000	2.00	283,543	36	31,000
Central Falls, R. I	Albert H. Humes	7,053,605	1,578,600	1.50	379,473	1.27	19,000
Charleston, S. C	J. Adgar Smith	12,397,928 [16]	5,111,973	2.90	3,798,200	5.33	65,000
Charlotte, N. C	P. M. Brown	4,250,000	3,850,000	1.00	515,000	2 20	30,000
Chattanooga, Tenn	Alex W. Chamblis	15,000,000	.....	1.40	930,000	3.75	40,000
Cheboygan, Mich	H. J. A. Todd	2,300,000	750,000	4.00	75,000	6	8,000

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STATISTICS OF CITIES.—TABLE NO. 1.—Continued.

City and State.	Mayor.	Valuation of real estate.	Valuation of pers'l property	Tax rate	Public debt.	Area in sq. m.	Estimated population.
Chelsea, Mass.	Edward E. Willard	$21,312,050	$2,107,300	$1,76	$1,200,000	2.25	35,000
Chester, Pa.	H. H. Houston	15,000,000	.....	1.00	634,000	.....	35,000
Chicago, Ill.	Carter H. Harrison	259,254,598	99,703,585[20]	5.67	15,470,000	190.64	1,918,600
Chicopee, Mass.	James H. Loomis	7,321,370	2,314,080	1.74	632,300	25.7	20,000
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Julius Fleischmann	170,123,990	44,747,630	.024	25,446,272	37.5	350,000
Cleveland, Ohio.	Tom L. Johnson	140,000,000	40,000,000	3.05	18,500,000	33.94	400,000
Cohoes, N. Y.	John H. Murphy	11,962,955 [5]	.....	1.14	643,477	4.5	25,000
Colorado Sp'gs, Col.	J. R. Robinson, M. D.	15,308,470	6,570,730	2.83	1,446,945	9	30,000
Columbia, S. C.	F. S. Earle	3,500,000[15]	2,500,000	1.80	927,186	4	25,000
Columbus, Ga.	L. H. Chappell	7,500,000	4,000,000	1.20	500,000	6	17,614 [2]
Columbus, Ohio.	John N. Hinkle	14,403,846	12,768,276	2.85	3,714,686	60	150,000
Concord, N. H.	Harry G. Sargent	9,528,786	1,865,432	2.10	102,925	64	19,632 [2]
Council Bluffs, Ia.	Dell G. Morgan	300,300[15]	653,997	8.50	390,000	16	28,000
Covington, Ky.	William A. Johnson	17,512,825	6,192,725	1.85	2,061,200	2.75	50,000
Cumberland, Md.	W. C. White	8,464,667 [3]	.....	.90	446,580	6	17,128
Danbury, Conn.	Charles H. Peix, Jr.	11,000,000[16]	1,000,000[16]	.70	720,000	5.5	16,537 [2]
Danville, Ill.	Martin B. Bailey	1,749,651	799,226	1.83 [22]	61,000	3.25	21,000[12]
Danville, Va.	Harry Wooding	6,255,910	3,750,000	1.40	1,185,500	3.75	18,000
Davenport, Ia.	Waldo Becker	9,000,000[15]	6,500,000[15]	1.25	295,000	11.5	40 000
Dayton, Ohio.	Charles A. Snyder	34,387,350	10,976,950	2.68	2,820,000	10.75	100,000
Decatur, Ill.	Charles F. Shilling	3,724,923[23]	[8]	5.44	25,000	4	30,000
Denver, Col.	Robert R. Wright, Jr.	134,304,115[24]	.....	.76 [23]	1,499,800	54	150,000
Des Moines, Ia.	J. M. Brenton	58,000,000	.....	8.80 [15]	1,000,000	54	70,000
Detroit, Mich.	William C. Maybury	180,142,340	58,761,380	1.72	4,873,056	29	376,437[12]
Dubuque, Ia.	C. H. Berg	16,686,967	7,147,040	1.90	678,042 [6]	12	40,000
Duluth, Minn.	Trevanion W. Hugo	21,880,000	5,122,000	1.77 [22]	5,038,300	69	62,000
East Liverpool, O.	W. C. Davidson	5,506,830	1,162,000	.95	474,906	4.5	20,000
Easton, Pa.	Horace Lehr	12,159,509	57,925	1.30	365,000	3.49	28,000
East Orange, N. J.	Edward E. Bruen	17,185,000 [5]	.....	2.72	1,195,000	4	25,000
East St. Louis, Ill.	M. M. Stephens	40,000,000	.....	7.26 [15]	650,000	10	40,000
Eau Claire, Wis.	William Rowe	6,000,000	2,000,000	2 87	200,000	.....	20,000
Elgin, Ill.	A. E. Price	3,720,312	2,971,164	1.68	150,000	15	26,000
Elizabeth, N. J.	Patrick J. Ryan	17,868,700	2,650,650	2.96	3,324,340	9	58,000
Elkhart, Ind.	Charles T. Greene	5,284,215 [5]	.....	1.20	69,000	5.75	18,000
Elmira, N. Y.	Daniel Sheehan	16,107,468	1,179,970	1.76 [22]	1,157,500	7.5	40,000
El Paso, Tex.	B. F. Hammett	8,500,000	200,000	1.83	.....	6	30,000
Erie, Pa.	William Hardwick	19,365,985	866,465	1.40	601,993	6.91	56,000
Evansville, Ind.	Charles G. Covert	20,647,980	8,580,160	1.26	2,127,000	25	75,000
Evanston, Ill.	James A. Patten	4,997,642	600,000	7.49	110,000	5.97	20,000
Everett, Mass.	Charles Bruce	18,615,600	1,589,900	1.69	900,000	4 [16]	27,500
Fall River, Mass.	George Grime	.....	.....	.....	1,704,369	41	110,000
Findley, Ohio.	C. B. Metcalf	6,650,050	.....	3.60	751,530	9.5	22,850
Fitchburg, Mass.	Charles H. Blood	19,258,272	4,923,111	1.80	1,319,100	27.7	32,000
Fond du Lac, Wis.	S. A. Bishop	4,000,000	1,300,000	2.50	176,800	6	18,000
Fort Wayne, Ind.	Henry C. Berghoff	18,482,865	5,632,625	1.00	624,800	5	52,000
Fort Worth, Tex.	T. J. Powell	11,384,180	5,101,355	1.75	1,903,000	.....	35,000
Galesburg, Ill.	William O'R. Bradley	2,306,925	840,914	5.84	133,000	9	20,000
Galveston, Tex.	William T. Austin[27]	12,077,103	3,494,522	1.50	2,824,807	6.75	38,000
Gloucester, Mass.	James E. Tolman	14,144,450	4,028,351	1.66	.....	.....	24,540
Gloversville, N. Y.	A. L. Covell	6,110,945	465,335	1.94	397,476	4.21	20,000
Grand Rapids, Mich.	W. Millard Palmer	48,020,520	22,500,971	1.38 [11]	1,702,000	17.37	100,000
Green Bay, Wis.	J. H. Taylor	9,000,000[16]	2,000,000[16]	1.50	240,800	16.50	21,000
Hamilton, Ohio.	Charles S. Bosch	7,197,410	2,240,755	3.10	925,687	2.08	25,000
Harrisburg, Pa.	Vance C. McCormick	28,309,155	.....	.70	890,400	7.5	65,000
Hartford, Conn.	Ignatius A. Sullivan	52,650,809	28,965,669	1.80	3,481,365	17.29	83,619
Haverhill, Mass.	Contested	21,000,925	5,525,032	1.72	546,994 [6]	32	38,000
Hoboken, N. J.	Adolf Lankening	27,715,100	2,168,350	2.28	1,315,308	1.5	62,000
Holyoke, Mass.	Arthur B. Chapin	29,658,601	10,293,320	1.60	1,594,722	16.39	47,612
Houston, Tex.	O. T. Holt	31,287,027	2,000,000	2.00	3,097,500	9	60,000
Indianapolis, Ind.	Charles A. Bookwalter	.....	.....	.75	.....	28	195,000
Jackson, Mich.	Samuel Pickles	8,750,205	3,815,595	1.35	329,040	9	30,000
Jacksonville, Fla.	D. U. Fletcher	11,500,000	2,200,000	1.60	1,368,000	9	30,000
Jacksonville, Ill.	John R. Davis	2,640,695	.....	1.74	271,500	11	16,000
Jamestown, N. Y.	J. Emil Johnson	10,011,155[29]	431,500	1.21	514,575	8.45	25,000
Jersey City, N. J.	Mark M. Fagan[30]	95,500,000 [5]	.....	2.80	16,236,259	12	206,000
Johnstown, Pa.	John Pendry	14,307,263	3,000	1.43	254,807	4.2	48,000
Joliet, Ill.	Richard J. Barr	4,000,000 [5]	.....	.....	166,800	4	40,000
Joplin, Mo.	John C. Trigg	3,120,600	1,004,504	1.05	85,334	6	30,000
Kalamazoo, Mich.	E. S. Rankin	8,185,135	4,036,665	1.42	20,000	4	30,000
Kansas City, Kan.	W. H. Craddock	10,000,000	3,000,000	1.29	1,107,996	.....	62,000
Kansas City, Mo.	James A. Reed	61,496,870	21,101,133[31]	1.30	3,551,900	23	250,000
Kingston, N. Y.	Morris Block	10,697,944[32]	597,350[32]	.19	.....	7	25,000
Knoxville, Tenn.	J. T. McTerr	13,273,299	2,012,641	1.40	1,400,000	4 2	36,000
La Crosse, Wis.	Joseph Bochert	11,576,270	5,862,535	1.70	468,404	.....	30,000
Lafayette, Ind.	Noah Justice	7,668,630	4,031,195	1.07	300,000	6	21,181
Lancaster, Pa.	Chester W. Cummings	17,018,459	.....	1.70	644,500	4	45,000
Lansing, Mich.	James E. Hammell	8,000,000 [5]	.....	2.25	410,000	7.5	18,000
Lawrence, Mass.	Alex. L. Grant	31,469,325	9,185,433	1.56	1,559,164	7.25	67,000
Leavenworth, Kan.	Jeptha D. Ryan	4,309,771	1,186,920	4.12	.....	6.75	22,440
Lebanon, Pa.	Abram Hess	8,784,708	210,445	1.50	.....	2	18,000
Lewiston, Me.	D. J. McGillicuddy	11,347,859	1,855,638	2.00	976,000	30	25,000
Lexington, Ky.	H. T. Duncan	14,000,000	3,500,000	1.16	700,000	2	30,000
Lima, Ohio.	L. H. Rogers	7,000,000	2,000,000	3.00	900,000	8	25,000
Lincoln, Neb.	J. J. Winnett	21,300,000	5,032,849	.95	1,149,000	.....	45,000
Lockport, N. Y.	William H. Baker	6,918,890	548,252	1.78	228,909	6	19,570
Logansport, Ind.	S. A. Vaughn	5,803,385	1,907,090	1.16	263,596	10	20,000
Lorain, Ohio.	F. J. King[28]	4,000,000	1,500,000	3.10	650,000	20	20,000
Los Angeles, Cal.	Meredith P. Snyder	85,988,867	6,000,000	1.25	5,421,275	43.27	125,000
Louisville, Ky.	Charles F. Grainger	91,469,132	36,201,920	1.59	8,695,000	21	204,731 [2]
Lowell, Mass.	Charles E. Howe	56,284,745	15,425,843	1.86	3,086,686	12.4	100,000
Lynchburg, Va.	G. W. Smith	8,000,000	3,500,000	1.50	1,478,783	10	25,000
Lynn, Mass.	Frederick W. Eastham	43,132,760	9,626,721	1.80	2,469,196	11.33	76,000
McKeesport, Pa.	Robert J. Black, M. D	16,500,000	.....	1.90	275,000	4	42,000
Macon, Ga.	Bridges Smith	9,252,487	5,846,323	1.25	604,000	3.5	30,000
Madison, Wis.	John W. Groves	15,597,822	3,442,444	1.00	405,800	8	20,000
Malden, Mass.	Charles L. Dean	24,380,400	4,565,820	1.73	1,359,437	4.8	35,000
Manchester, N. H.	Eugene E. Reed	26,316,675	6,661,051	2.25	1,745,100[33]	33.9	60,000
Mansfield, Ohio.	T. R. Robinson	2,455,015 [5]	.....	3.19	252,950	.....	20,000
Marion, Ind.	John Kiley	8,000,000	2,250,000	1.20	120,000	7.5	26,000
Medford, Mass.	Charles H. S. Baxter	17,924,150	2,708,800	1.82	1,619,394	8.62	19,500
Memphis, Tenn.	J. J. Williams	33,590,645	5,866,708	[34]	2,980,000	16	125,000
Meriden, Conn.	George S. Secley	9,432,316	2,598,183	1.10	780,586	4	25,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	David S. Ross	137,404,081	34,477,283	1.59½	6,580,250	22.5	325,000

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STATISTICS OF CITIES.—TABLE NO. 1.—Continued.

City and State.	Mayor.	Valuation of real estate.	Valuation of pers'l property	Tax rate.	Public debt.	Area in sq. m.	Estimated population.
Minneapolis, Minn..	James C. Haynes.....	$97,707,876	$23,571,661	$2.39	$7,000,000	53	225,000
Mobile, Ala.....	Walter F. Walsh.....	12,000,284	5,478,029	1.35	3,116,378	3.5	50,000
Moline, Ill.....	P. H. Wessel.....	2,226,045 [5]	.....	8.45	63,000	4	20,000
Montgomery, Ala...	Edwin B. Joseph.....	9,288,070	3,291,930	1.12	1,954,050	3	35,000
Mount Vernon, N. Y	Edwin W. Fiske.....	22,000,000	1,500,000	1.81	2,344,783	9	24,000
Muncie, Ind.....	Charles H. Sherritt...	4,673,125	2,626,660	1 60	130,000	6	35,000
Muskeegan, Mich...	Theo. D. Morgan.....	5,017,100	2,506,405	3.50	572,500	2	26,000
Nashua, N. H.....	Milton A. Taylor.....	13,580,251 [5]	.....	2.16	565,591	....	25,000
Nashville, Tenn....	James M. Head.....	30,371,090 [5]	8,816,200	1.50	3,517,300	9.5	82,000
New Albany, Ind...	Ed. Crumbo.....	10,000,000 [5]	.....	1.40	390,000	....	23,000
Newark, N. J.....	James M. Seymour....	131,248,762	33,247,650	2.24	12,657,000	22	275,000
Newark, Ohio.....	C. C. Forny.....	5,472,224	1,107,233	2.96	186,072	10	21,000
New Bedford, Mass.	Charles S. Ashley...	36,170,900	26,725,150	1.74	3,706,000	19.33	70,000
New Britain, Conn.	Samuel Bassett.....	1,500,000	80,000	9.00 [18]	950,000	4	32,000
New Brunswick, N. J	George A. Niehmann..	9,800,000	600,000	2.50	900,000	.....	22,000
Newburg, N. Y.....	Jonathan D. Wilson..	9,608,300	523,050	1.82	662,409	4	25,000
New Castle, Pa.....	John C. Jackson.....	14,000,000	188,000	1.55	188,000	4.5	30,000
New Haven, Conn...	John P. Studley [39]	92,000,000	13,000,000	1.23	3,272,500	22	125,000
New London, Conn.	M. Wilson Dart.....	10,060,819	.....	1.60	1,041,500	14	20,000
New Orleans, La....	Paul Capdevielle.....	147,581,643 [5]	.....	2.90	17,286,490	196.25	300,000
Newport, Ky.....	R. W. Nelson.....	11,060,000	719,800	1.60	1,030,600	.....	31,000
Newport, R. I.....	Patrick J. Boyle.....	33,853,200	7,900,900	1.14	750,000	7	25,000 [42]
Newport News, Va..	Allen A. Moss.....	10,115,935	549,895	1.65	575,000	2.2	25,000
Newton, Mass.....	J. W. Weeks.....	46,973,150	14,966,430	1.64	4,408,060	18	36,336
Niagara Falls, N.Y.	John M. Hancock....	16,704,252	200,000	1.66	1,338,328	10	21,000
Norfolk, Va.....	James G. Riddick....	31,000,000	4,500,000	1.70	4,292,599	5.64	50,500
Norristown, Pa.....	William Todd, Jr.....	10,000,000	4,700,400	1.55	495,000	10	27,000
North Adams, Mass.	Valmore A. Whitaker.	11,047,615	2,322,832	1 85	1,104,650	20	24,200
Northampton, Mass.	Henry C. Hallett.....	9,960,750	2,231,032	1.66	204,500	.....	20,000
Norwich, Conn.....	Charles F. Thayer....	11,217,835 [5]	.....	1.00	431,356	4.98	20,000
Oakland, Cal.....	Anson Barstow.....	43,657,918	1,500,400	2.37	373,500	18.8	75,000
Ogden, Utah.....	William Glasendem...	6,500,000	2,000,000	1.05	575,000	100	20,000
Omaha, Neb.....	Frank E. Moores.....	28,889,350 [25]	8,726,815 [25]	3.00	3,618,000	24	130,000
Orange, N. J.....	Henry Stetson.....	9,625,650	1,127,448	2.82	1,662,000	2.2	26,000
Oswego, N. Y.....	Benjamin Baker.....	10,308,735	1,138,123	1 22	1,074,428	6	25,000
Ottumwa, Ia.....	S. H. Pukler.....	2,586,000 [5]	.....	3.20	120,000	.....	22,000
Paducah, Ky.....	D. A. Yeiser.....	8,000,000 [5]	.....	1.85	535,000	.....	23,000
Passaic, N. J.....	Charles M. Howe.....	9,037,195	1,544,000	2.63	763,125	3.24	33,000
Paterson, N. J.....	John Hinchliffe.....	48,000,000 [16]	5,000,000 [16]	2.50	4,287,541	8.36	110,000
Pawtucket, R. I....	James J. Higgins.....	30,635,000	5,458,000	1.65	4,851,910	8.72	42,000
Pensacola, Fla.....	C. M. Jones.....	4,400,580	2,363,140	1.35	240,000	10	21,250
Peoria, Ill.....	William F. Bryan.....	10,390,717 [5]	.....	3.00	609,664	6	70,000
Perth Amboy, N. J..	Charles K. Seaman...	4,306,535	387,500	2.37	586,500	4.65	25,000
Petersburg, Va.....	William M. Jones....	$10,000,000 [16]	.....	1.60	1,333,000	2.5	25,000
Philadelphia, Pa....	Samuel H. Ashbridge.	918,857,859	1,641,804	1.85	50,005,395	129.5	1,250,000
Pittsburg, Pa.....	Joseph O. Brown [35]	305,000,000	4,596,000	1.50	15,868,690	28.39	370,000
Pittsfield, Mass....	Harry D. Sisson.....	12,761,850	3,634,840	1.70	929,735	41.5	25,000
Plainfield, N. J....	O. L. Jenkins, M. D..	7,922,180	1,185,785	2.50	205,000	5.8	17,500
Port Huron, Mich...	Fred T. Moore.....	11,400,000 [5]	.....	1.75	675,000	20	20,000
Portland, Me.....	Frederic E. Boothby..	33,514,425	14,417,950	2.00	1,357,877	17	60,000
Portland, Ore.....	George H. Williams...	43,360,537 [5]	.....	3.50	5,592,617	49.5	110,000
Portsmouth, Ohio...	C. Milstead.....	3,974,530	1,977,149	3.00	459,100	2.29	20,000
Portsmouth, Va....	J. Thompson Baird...	5,918,360	998,178	1.75	839,200	3	18,000
Pottsville, Pa.....	Ed. Heffner [14]	.....	.....	....	100,798	....	15,710 [2]
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	George M. Hine.....	11,848,630	2,100,236	2.36	1,665,000	2.83	27,000
Providence, R. I....	Augustus S. Miller....	154,711,860	43,161,140	1.60	13,966,040	18.29	181,000 [2]
Quincy, Ill.....	John A. Steinbach....	5,600,000	1,600,000	....	1,616,000	6.5	36,252
Quincy, Mass.....	Charles M. Bryant....	21,161,038 [5]	.....	1.76	1,518,605	16.7	25,000
Racine, Wis.....	Michael Higgins [28]	16,000,000 [5]	.....	1.20	408,000	5.25	32,000
Reading, Pa.....	Edward Yeager.....	44,704,295	105,120,000	1.45	1,273,025	6.25	80,000
Richmond, Ind.....	W. W. Zimmerman...	12,000,000	.....	1.04	160,000	2	22,000
Richmond, Va.....	Richard M. Taylor....	41,511,183	28,974,949	1.40	7,227,383	5	100,000
Roanoke, Va.....	Joel H. Cutchin.....	5,600,000	4,819,490	1.55	812,000	5.5	25,000
Rochester, N. Y....	Adolph J. Rodenbeck.	104,636,500	11,000,000	1.73	10,207,000	18.18	170,000
Rockford, Ill.....	A. Hutchins.....	4,208,199	1,957,785	3.42	291,800	8.25	35,000
Rome, N. Y.....	Hedding A. Caswell...	6,603,672	705,558	2.76	496,734	73	16,000
Sacramento, Cal....	George H. Clark.....	14,086,100	3,482,925	1.30	70,500	4.5	33,000
Saginaw, Mich.....	William B. Baum.....	13,853,975	8,961,114	1.49	1,315,846	15	61,000
St. Joseph, Mo.....	C. J. Borden.....	16,696,460	8,650,280	1.50	1,098,050	9 7	105,000
St. Louis, Mo.....	Rolla Wells.....	329,680,200	60,344,890	1.95	23,916,278	61.37	650,000
St. Paul, Minn.....	Robert A. Smith.....	73,776,125	15,624,280	3.00	7,980,100	55	200,000
Salem, Mass.....	Joseph N. Peterson...	18,910,900	10,084,400	1.75	636,605	7.20	36,000
Salt Lake City, Utah	Ezra Thompson.....	25,134,462	7,946,290	1.90	2,798,000	41	75,000
San Antonio, Tex...	Marshall Hicks.....	33,000,000 [5]	.....	1.67	2,200,000	36	60,000
San Diego, Cal.....	Frank F. Frary.....	11,500,000 [5]	.....	1.45	858,500	.....	20,000
Sandusky, Ohio.....	John J. Molter.....	5,135,300	2,279,180	2.90	.....	8	22,000
San Francisco, Cal..	Eugene E. Schmitz...	288,436,300	131,533,344	1.07	250,000	46.5	350,000
San Jose, Cal.....	George D. Worswick..	10,000,000	1,500,000	1.25	200,000	6	25,000
Savannah, Ga.....	Herman Myers.....	26,333,236	12,011,433	1 45	3,154,650	6.75	65,000
Scranton, Pa.....	W. L. Connell.....	63,997,940	15,536,378	[44]	532,040	20.5	102,026
Seattle, Wash.....	T. J. Hume.....	42,309,614	9,100,346	1.10	3,520,000	28	125,000
Sedalia, Mo.....	J. L. Babcock.....	3,256,000	1,250,000	1.00	260,000	7	16,000
Shamokin, Pa.....	William Thomas.....	1,612,860	.....	....	143,774	1	18,000
Sheboygan, Wis.....	Fred A. Dennell.....	9,000,000	2,000,000	....	250,500	3	24,000
Shenandoah, Pa.....	David Brown.....	2,362,812	25,000	3.52	192,000	5	21,000
Shreveport, La.....	Ben Holzman.....	4,432,805	2,128,384	2 20	246,000	7.12	25,000
Sioux City, Ia.....	E. W. Caldwell.....	4,517,565	1,620,948	8.40	1,146,000	48	50,000
Somerville, Mass....	Edward Glines.....	46,697,500	5,730,800	1.64	1,461,000	4.22	65,000
South Bend, Ind....	Schuyler Colfax.....	16,000,000	.....	1.25	.....	2.50	45,000
South Omaha, Neb..	Frank Koutsky.....	11,272,290	4,818,915	.92	307,000	4	30,000
Spokane, Wash.....	Patrick S. Byrne.....	22,000,000	2,849,543	3.30	2,200,130	20	50,000
Springfield, Ill.....	John L. Phillips.....	4,603,757	1,932,580	2.00	1,021,623	5.84	34,100
Springfield, Mass....	Everett E. Stone.....	5,638,830	1,898,480	.96	171,000	6	30,000
Springfield, Mo.....	J. H. Melletts.....	58,411,160	16,424,905	1.45	2,015,700	38.53	66,854
Springfield, Ohio....	M. L. Milligan.....	12,000,000	7,300,000	1.00	853,000	40	40,000
Stamford, Conn.....	Charles H. Leeds.....	17,151,534 [5]	.....	[47]	215,000	8	20,000
Stockton, Cal.....	George E. Cutts.....	11,074,278	2,284,369	1.66	156,400	4	21,562
Syracuse, N. Y.....	J. B. Kline.....	77,385,690 [45]	5,440,690	1.80	7,370,750	16	108,338
Tacoma, Wash.....	Louis D. Campbell....	18,269,494	3,474,021	[52]	3,640,000	31	52,000
Tampa, Fla.....	James McKay.....	.....	.....	....	.....	..	.....
Taunton, Mass.....	Richard E. Warner...	5,500,000	1,450,000	1 80	570,500	4	20,000
Terre Haute, Ind...	Henry C. Steeg.....	15,531,730	5,640,832	1.96	1,891,575	50	32,000
Toledo, Ohio.....	Samuel M. Jones.....	15,000,000	6,000,000	1.08	.....	6	45,000
		..... [24]	..... [24]	....	.....	30	169,000

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STATISTICS OF CITIES.—TABLE NO. 1.—Continued.

City and State.	Mayor.	Valuation of real estate.	Valuation of pers'l property	Tax rate.	Public debt.	Area in sq. m.	Estimated population.
Topeka, Kan.	Albert Parker	$8,150,325	$1,981,670	$5.00	$814,878	6.64	38,000
Troy, N. Y.	Daniel E. Conway	50,396,677	3,955,587	1.40	2,043,950	9.2	75,000
Utica, N. Y.	Charles A. Talcott	32,182,139	7,886,271	1.74	595,988	8.5	63,000
Waco, Tex.	J. W. Riggins	12,000,000 [5]	.....	1.75	691,000	9	30,000
Waltham, Mass.	Murray D. Clement	15,621,000	5,346,556	1.65	1,157,000	13.56	23,561
Washington, D. C.	H. B. F. McFarland [10]	182,525,608	16,000,000	1.50	.....	10	285,000
Waterbury, Conn.	Edward G. Kilduff	14,500,000 [58]	.....	4.00	1,712,750	15	54,000
Watertown, N. Y.	James F. Poppa	8,802,380	1,482,100	1.69	760,461	6.34	28,000
W. Bay City, Mich.	William Cunningham	13,000,000	4,000,000	1.70	.....	6	35,000
Wheeling, W. Va.	A. F. Sweeney	18,210,498	6,148,848	1.60	488,700	9	40,000
Wichita, Kan.	B. F. McLean	.....	.....	....	500,000	.....	30,000
Wilkesbarre, Pa.	Charles H. Price	18,234,709 [5]	.....	1.10	464,600	4.75	53,000
Williamsport, Pa.	John F. Laedlem	9,199,857	.....	1.64	583,980	7	30,000
Wilmington, Del.	George M. Fisher	43,000,000	.....	2.20	.....	10.18	78,000
Wilmington, N. C.	Alfred M Waddell	7,000,000	1,000,000	1.60	730,000	1	22,500
Winona, Minn.	D. A. Stewart	5,109,915	1,558,649	3.35	468,000	9.8	20,000
Woonsocket, R. I.	George W. Greene [28]	14,062,800	2,100,000	1.50	1,878,753	8.8	30,000
Worcester, Mass.	Edward F. Fletcher	90,140,650	26,090,073	1.60	5,708,066	36	123,000
Yonkers, N. Y.	Michael J. Walsh	36,097,970	2,933,600 [56]	2.41	3,253,219	21	50,000
York, Pa.	M. B. Gibson	20,000,000	.....	.70	303,000	3	40,000
Youngstown, Ohio.	Frank L. Brown	13,948,220	5,265,170	3.00	617,050	9.61	54,428
Zanesville, Ohio.	J. L. Holden	9,553,000	.....	.80	558,000	.....	30,000

STATISTICS OF CITIES.—TABLE NO. 2

City and State.	City Clerk.	City Solicitor.	Chief of Police.	Postmaster.
Akron, O.	Charles Isbell	Osborne Esgate	John Durkin	Leonidas S. Ebright.
Alameda, Cal.	J. W. Gillogly	George S. Thompson	John Conrad	T. W. Leydecker.
Albany, N. Y.	Frederik U. Bresler	Arthur L. Andrews [1]	James L. Hyatt	C. E. Argersinger.
Allegheny, Pa.	Robert Dilworth	Charles P. Lang	Henry Muth	James A. Grier.
Allentown, Pa.	Lloyd W. Mitchell	Francis G. Lewis	H. H. Eastman	M. F. Schautz.
Altoona, Pa.	W. J. Hamor	T. H. Greevy	J. N. Tillard	H. P. Wilson.
Amsterdam, N. Y.	Thomas J. Hoylett	Matthew Dwyer [3]	Josiah Bartlett	Thomas Liddle.
Anderson, Ind.	Frank A. Sharp	G. M. Ballard	Mark Robbins	Robert R. Grimes.
Appleton, Wis.	A. E. Heideman	.....	Fred W. Hoefer	Morris F. Barteau.
Atchison, Kan.	A. C. Trueblood	A. F. Martin	W. S. Sullivan	James M. Chisham.
Atlanta, Ga.	William J. Campbell	James L. Mayson	James W. Ball	E. F. Blodgett.
Atlantic City, N. J.	Emery D. Irelan	Henry Worton	Harry C. Eldridge	Harry Bacharach.
Auburn, N. Y.	Edward H. Herrling	Lavern A. Pierce	C. E. MacMaster	Paul R. Clarke.
Augusta, Ga.	J. S. Patterson	William H. Barrett	M. J. Norris	Edward D. Smythe.
Aurora, Ill.	William Pfrangle	Edward Mangen	Frank Michels	L. A. Constantini.
Austin, Tex.	John O. Johnson	V. L. Brooks	Harry Montgomery	George B. Zimpleman.
Baltimore, Md.	No such office	Wm. Pinkney White	Thomas F. Farnan [9]	S. Davies Warfield.
Bangor, Me.	Victor Brett	Tabor D. Bailey	Lindley M. Gilman	John M. Oak.
Battle Creek, Mich.	Geo. W. Hamon	.....	W. H. Farrington	Frank H. Latta.
Bay City, Mich.	O. A. Marsac	Brakie J. Orr	N. N. Murphy	William McCloy.
Bayonne, N. J.	William C. Hamilton	Allen Benny	John B. McNeill	R. Cadagan.
Belleville, Ill.	G. H. Beineke	Fred J. Teiklenburg [2]	Q. B. Heidinger	John E. Thomas.
Biddeford, Me.	Dayton T. Moore	John F. Burnham	Charles B. Harmon	Elisha E. Clark.
Binghamton, N. Y.	I. C. Hull	Frank Stewart	William Moore	James H. Roberts.
Birmingham, Ala.	J. Charles Murray	Edward D. Smith	Conrad W. Austin	J. W. Hughes.
Bloomington, Ill.	C. C Hassler	Miles K. Young	Fred L. Lang	Jacob Bohrer.
Boston, Mass.	Edward J. Donovan	Thomas M. Babson	William H. Pierce [18]	George A. Hibbard.
Braddock, Pa.	L. L. Todd	William Yost	William Bennett	C. H. Sheets.
Bradford, Pa.	E. C. Charlton	F. P. Schrommaker	M. D. Murray	H. H. North.
Bridgeport, Conn.	Edward T. Buckingham	Thomas C. Cullinan	Eugene Birmingham	William H. Marigold.
Brockton, Mass.	De Witt C. Packard	Walter I. Lane	Nathan E. Leach	Joseph M. Hollywood.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Charles F. Gusdorf	Charles L. Feldman [1]	William G. Bull	Fred Greiner.
Burlington, Ia.	F. P. Bulger	George S. Tracy	Fred Horning	J. L. Waite.
Burlington, Vt.	Charles E. Allen	Rufus E. Brown [3]	Edward F. Brownell	Buell J. Derby.
Butte, Mont.	William K. Quarles	Edwin M. Lamb	James M. Reynolds	George W. Irwin.
Cambridge, Mass.	Edward J. Brandon	Gilbert A. A. Percy	Lothrop J. Cloyes	Frank M. Small.
Camden, N. J.	Harry C. Kramer	Henry C. Snyder	John Foster	Louis T. Derousse
Canton, O.	Charles C. Loyd	Denver C. Hughes	James H. Robertson [17]	George B. Frease.
Cedar Rapids, Ia.	George L. Mentzer	John N. Hughes	Joseph Kozloosky	W. R. Boyd.
Central Falls, R. I.	C. Fred Crawford	John N. Butman	Napoleon Lambert	James E. Bowen.
Charleston, S. C.	W. W. Simons	George S. Legare	William A. Boyle	W. H. Harris.
Charlotte, N. C.	C. M. Etheredge	Clarkson & Duls	H. C. Irwin	J. W. Muller.
Chattanooga, Tenn.	J. O'Donahue	E. S. Daniels	Fred W. Hill	R. S. Sharp.
Cheboygan, Mich.	George N. Case	.....	Alexander Lalonde	D. P. McMullen.
Chelsea, Mass.	Charles H. Reed	L. L. G. de Rochemont	David M. Hudson	Ezra O. Winsor.
Chester, Pa.	Frank W. Harrison	A. A. Cochran	William Leary	John A. Wallace.
Chicago Ill.	William Loeffler	Charles M. Walker [1]	Francis O'Neil	F. E. Coyne.
Chicopee, Mass.	John D. White	Lorames E. Hitchcock	Charles E. Kendall [21]	Alexander Grant.
Cincinnati, O.	Edwin Henderson	Charles J. Hunt	Philip Deitsch	E. R. Monfort.
Cleveland, O.	Charles Toland	M. W. Beacon	John Dunn [13]	C. C. Dewstoe.
Cohoes, N. Y.	William J. Elliott	Henry A. Strong	John Jameson	William B. Le Roy.
Colorado Springs, Col.	K. M. McMillan	.....	V. King	L. C. Dana.
Columbia, S. C.	T. T. Talley	Allen J. Green	Owen Daly	J. F. Ensor.
Columbus, Ga.	M. M. Moore	T. T. Miller	Augustus Reynolds	J. S. Gavett.
Columbus, O.	.....	Luke G. Byrne	W. P. Tyler	R. M. Rownel.
Concord, N. H.	Joseph A. Cochran	Edmund S. Cook	James E. Rand	Henry Robinson.
Council Bluffs, Ia.	N. C. Phillips	S. B. Snyder	C. A. Tebbits	A. S. Hazelton.
Covington, Ky.	J. T. Von Hoene	Francis J. Hanlon	Joseph W. Pugh	O. A. Reynolds.
Cumberland, Md.	H. M. Fuller	David A. Robb	James T. McDonald	J. H. Holzshu.
Dallas, Tex.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Danbury, Conn.	Wallace G. Olmstead	Samuel A. Davis	Edward C. Ginty	A. G. Ising.
Danville, Ill.	John Torrance	John H. Lewman	William Wandrich	W. R. Jewell.
Danville, Va.	Robert Brydon	F. F. Bowen	J. Baker	C. T. Barksdale.
Davenport, Ia.	J. McGee	Henry Thueren	Henry Martens	George Metzger.
Dayton, O.	John A. Hahne	E. P. Matthews	J. T. Whittaker	Frederick G. Withoft.
Decatur, Ill.	Montfort E. Pennlwell	C. C. Walton	Daniel Sullivan	W. F. Calhoun.
Denver, Col.	Frank Kratzer	Harper M. Orahood [8]	Hamilton Armstrong	John C. Twombley.
Des Moines, Ia.	E. R. Burnett	W. H. Brennan	Fred Brackett	Lewis Schrolen.
Detroit, Mich.	John A. Schmid	Timothy E. Tarnsney [1]	George W. Fowle [26]	Freeman B. Dickerson.
Dubuque, Ia.	Charles F. Arendt	George A. Barnes	Edward Morgan	Joseph S. Morgan.
Duluth, Minn.	H. W. Cheadle	Oscar Mitchell	C. H. Troyer	E. L. Fisher.
East Liverpool, O.	Willis M. Davidson	M. J. McGary	T. V. Thompson	W. H. Surles.
Easton, Pa.	John Mutchler	Thomas D. Danner	John H. Bahr	Clarence N. Andrews.
East Orange, N. J.	Stephen M. Long	Philemon Woodruff	Henry Blamock	Marcus Mitchell.
East St. Louis, Ill.	M. A. Cleary	W. S. Forman	Herman C. Hauss	Henry F. Bader.

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STATISTICS OF CITIES.—TABLE NO. 2.—Continued.

City and State.	City Clerk.	City Solicitor.	Chief of Police.	Postmaster.
Eau Claire, Wis.	John Firnnesey		John Higgius	George W. Smith.
Elgin, Ill.	William F. Sylla	Charles H. Fisher[1]	Louis Freeman	H. P. Hemmens.
Elizabeth, N. J.	James J. Manning	C. Anderson Swift	George C. Tenney	P. H. Charlock.
Elkhart, Ind.	Emil V. Anderson	J. W. Van Fleet	Charles Silvers	W. H. Andrews.
Elmira, N. Y.	Martin H. Murphy	Seymour Lowman	Frank J. Cassada	David N. Pratt.
El Paso, Tex.	Jose Escojada	John Dwyer	J. H. White	T. P. Oldshausen.
Erie, Pa.	Thomas Hanlon	William G. Crosby	John P. Sullivan	Isador Sabel.
Evansville, Ind.	H. W. Stahlhefer		Fred Heuke	James D. Parvin.
Evanston, Ill.	John F. Hahn	Joseph E. Paden	John Mersch	John A. Childs.
Everett, Mass.	Joseph H. Cannell	Walter S. Thompson	Edward F. Pendergast	Woodbury A. Ham.
Fall River, Mass.	Arthur B. Brayton	Hugo A. Dubuque	Rufus B. Hillard	George A. Ballard.
Findley, O.	Frank C. Ray	Reed Metzler	John L. Kramer	Jacob H. Boger.
Fitchburg, Mass.	Walter A. Davis	Walter P. Hall	David W. Tinsley	Charles E. Wallace.
Fond-du-Lac, Wis.	F. A. Bartlett	J. M. Gooding	F. A. Nolan	F. M. Givans.
Fort Wayne, Ind.	August M. Schmidt	William A. Shambaugh	Homer A. Gorsline	
Fort Worth, Tex.	J. T. Montgomery	W. D. Williams	W. M. Red	G. W. Burroughs.
Galesburg, Ill.	A. W. Tenderson	Armour Moreland	Fred Herrmann	F. A. Freer.
Galveston, Tex.	John D. Kelley	J. Z. H. Scott	John T. Rowen	H. A. Griffin.
Gloucester, Mass.	John J. Lomes	John J. Burke	Harry M. Coffin	Charles D. Brown.
Gloversville, N. Y.	M. V. B. Stetson	W. A. Macdonald	F. Sperber	W. N. Stewart.
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Isaac F. Lamoreaux	Moses W. Taggart	Harvey O. Carr	Loomis K. Bishop.
Green Bay, Wis.	W. L. Kerr	A. B. Fontaine	Thomas E. Hawley	F. A. Hollmann.
Hamilton, O.	M. O. Burns	C. R. Hartkoff	G. Kuemmerling	O. V. Parrish.
Harrisburg, Pa.	Charles A. Miller	Daniel S. Seitz	J. B. Hutchison	E. J. Stackpole.
Hartford, Conn.	Henry F. Smith	Joseph P. Tuttle	Cornelius Ryan	E. B. Bennett.
Haverhill, Mass.	William W. Roberts	Joseph H. Pearl	Frank McLaughlin	Horace I. Pinkham.
Hoboken, N. J.	John Haggerty	James F. Minturn	C. A. Donovan	Edward Martin.
Holyoke, Mass.	John F. Sheehan	N. P. Avery	J. S. Wright	Henry A. Chase.
Houston, Tex.	D. D. Bryan		George Ellis	S. B. Strong.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Charles N. Elliott	Frederick A. Joss	Al Taffe	G. F. McGinnis.
Jackson, Mich.	C. E. Aldrich	John Miner	John Boyle	O. J. R. Hanna.
Jacksonville, Fla.	William C. West	J. M. Barrs[2]	W. D. Vinzant	D. T. Gerow.
Jacksonville, Ill.	Samuel B. Stewart	H. M. Tichnor	George H. Dunavan	E. C. Kreider.
Jamestown, N. Y.	Clement B. Jones	C. A. Okeilind	Frank O. Johnson	J. T. Larmouth.
Jersey City, N. J.	Michael J. O'Donnell	John W. Queen[3]	Benjamin F. Murphy	P. Farmer Wanser.
Johnstown, Pa.	George E. Hamilton	Charles C. Greer	John T. Harris	Samuel Masters.
Joliet, Ill.	Sam C. Rickson	Louis Lagger	Phillip Reitz	James G. Elwood.
Joplin, Mo.	E. C. H. Squire	Pearl Decker[3]	T. J. Cofer	Luther McGehee.
Kalamazoo, Mich.	John De Visser		Burt Greenfield	H. B. Colman.
Kansas City, Kan.	W. B. Tumbly	F. A. Pollock	H. T. Zimmer	U. S. Sartin.
Kansas City, Mo.	Edwin J. Becker	R. J. Ingraham	John Hayes	Joseph H. Harris.
Kingston, N. Y.	John T. Cummings	Augustus H. VanBuren	Stephen D. Hood	Walter C. Dolson.
Knoxville, Tenn.	J. A. McMillan[3,4]	C. C. Nelson[3,5]	J. J. Atkins	W. L. Trent.
La Crosse, Wis.	Lemuel W. Gosnell	William F. Wolfe	Hugh H. Byrne	Wm. B. Tscharner.
Lafayette, Ind.	James K. Risk	George D. Haywood	Geo. A. Harrison	J. L. Caldwell.
Lancaster, Pa.	Edwin S. Smeltz	Edwin M. Gilbert	H. M. Herr	S. Clay Miller.
Lansing, Mich.	J. C. McCullough	A. M. Starmont	J. J. Zimmer[3]	Seymour Foster.
Lawrence, Mass.	Cornelius J. Corcoran	John P. Kane	James T. O'Sullivan[3]	Byron Turell.
Leavenworth, Kan.	M. A. Rizybylowicz	F. P. Fitz William	J. A. Cranston	Fred. W. Willard.
Lebanon, Pa.	I. L. Beckley	J. Marshall Funck	John G. Zimmerman	A. R. Houck.
Lewiston, Me.	W. P. Lambert	A. T. L'Heureux	H. A. Wing	W. T. Smart.
Lexington, Ky.	I. E. Cassidy	W. S. Bronston	J. J. Reagan	H. Clay Elkin.
Lima, O.	Fred. C. Beam	H. O. Bentley	Walter S. Mills	George Hall.
Lincoln, Neb.	Thomas Pratt	Ed. Strode	Henry Hogland	Edward Sizers.
Lockport, N. Y.	T. N. Van Valtenburgh	Charles L. Nicholls	Charles Molyneux	C. W. Hatch.
Logansport, Ind.	Austin D. Fansler	Maurice Winfield	James Foley	William W. Moss.
Loraine, O.	J. J. Mahoney	W. I. Hughes	G. J. Braman	S. L. Bowman.
Los Angeles, Cal.	C. H. Hance	W. B. Mathews[3]	Charles Flint	L. R. Groff.
Louisville, Ky.	Thomas P. Craig	Henry L. Stone	Sebastian Gunther	T. H. Baker.
Lowell, Mass.	Girard P. Dadmun	Francis W. Qua	William B. Moffatt	A. G. Thompson.
Lynchburg, Va.	R. J. Snead[3,7]	N. C. Mansyn, Jr.	J. M. Irwin	J. M. McLaughlin.
Lynn, Mass.	Joseph W. Atwill	Starr Parsons	Thomas M. Burckes	H. K. Sanderson.
McKeesport, Pa.	C. E. Soles	J. D. Douglas	P. J. Morrissey	W. E. Harrison.
Macon, Ga.	T. L. Massenburg	Minter Wimberly	John T. Boijeuillet	H. S. Edwards.
Madison, Wis.	O. S. Norsman	Rufus B. Smith	Henry C. Baker	E. W. Keyes.
Malden, Mass.	L. D. Holden	Joseph Wiggin	Samuel Emerton	George B. Murray.
Manchester, N. H.	Edward C. Smith	George A. Wagner	Michael J. Healy	Ed. H. Clough.
Mansfield, O.	D. S. Koontz	O. M. Farber	J. W. Weil	W. S. Cappeller.
Marion, Ind.	Cyrus G. Robbins	J. W. Ryckman	Lindsey Addington	Evan Farree.
Medford, Mass.	Allston P. Joyce	J. M. Hallowell	Emery D. Holmes	J. H. Norcross.
Memphis, Tenn.	W. B. Armonn	John H. Watkins[8]	J. E. Richards	T. M. Dutro.
Meriden, Conn.	Herman Hess		George Van Nostrand	Henry Dryhurst.
Milwaukee, Wis.	Edward M. Schnengel	Carl Runge	John T. Janssen	E. R. Stillman.
Minneapolis, Minn.	L. A. Lydiard	Frank Healy[3]	Edward F. Waite	W. D. Hale.
Mobile, Ala.	R. B. Owen, Jr.	B. B. Boone[3]	C. W. Soost	P. B. Barker.
Moline, Ill.	C. G. Carlson	A. H. Kohler	Ed. Kittelsen	George H. McKinley.
Montgomery, Ala.	C. P. Hardaway	R. E. Steiner	A. S. Gerald	C. W Buckley.
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	William N. Hoyt	William J. Marshall[1]	Jeremiah Foley	D. O. Williams.
Muncie, Ind.	R. G. Hickok	Frank Ellis	Samuel Cashmore	D. A. Cammack.
Muskegon, Mich.	D. D. Misner	Alex. Sutherland	L. A. Knapp	S. H. Gray.
Nashua, N. H.	George B. Bowler	Harry P. Greeley	Alvin S. Eaton	J. A. Spalding.
Nashville, Tenn.	J. P. Byrne[3,5]	K. T. McConnico	Henry Curran	A. W. Wills.
New Albany, Ind.	T. M. McCulloch		William Adams	R. W. Morris.
Newark, N. J.	J. F. Connelly	E. Livingston Price[1]	Henry Hopper	James L. Hays.
Newark, O.	F. T. Manrath	P. B. Smythe	F. H. Vogelmeier	J. M. Ickers.
New Bedford, Mass.	Daniel B. Leonard	B. B. Barney	Henry W. Mason	John Duff.
New Britain, Conn.	Alfred L. Thompson		William J. Rawlings	William S. Judd.
New Brunswick, N. J.	George H. Deinzer	Frederick Weigel	Francis Harding	C. W. Russell.
Newburg, N. Y.	D. J. Constant	C. L. Waring[1]	Emanuel Parker[2,1]	H. B. Odell.
New Castle, Pa.	Charles C. Duff	J. A. Gardner	C. C. Hoover	J. B. Brown.
New Haven, Conn.	Henry E. Norris	Leonard M. Daggett[1]	James Wrinn	J. A. Howarth.
New London, Conn.	George Colfax	Frank B. Brandtxee	George Haven	John McGinley.
New Orleans, La.	Joseph T. Buddecke	Samuel L. Gilmore[3]	John Journee	J. Watts Kearney.
Newport, Ky.	Frank H. Covalt	Aubrey Barbour[3]	D. E. Smith	John H. Meyer.
Newport, R. I.	David Stevens	Clark Burdick	B. H. Richards	Albert C. Landers.
Newport News, Va.	W. L. Cooke	J. A. Massie[3]	T. A. Johnson	Frederick Read.
Newton, Mass.	Isaac F. Kingsbury	Winfield S. Slocum	Fred A. Tarbox	George H. Morgan.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	George F. Diemer	Augustus Thibaudeau	John J. Maloney	Francis H. Salt.
Norfolk, Va.	Eugene M. Darden	Richard McIlvain	M. G. Vellnes	John R. Waddy.
Norristown, Pa.	Theodore M. Baker	Irvin P. Knife	W. H. Rodenbough	H. M. Brumback.
North Adams, Mass.	Charles S. Brooker	Carlton T. Phelps	W. F. Dinneen	William F. Darby.
Northampton, Mass.	Egbert I. Clapp	Theobald M. Connor	Henry E. Maynard	L. L. Campbell.

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STATISTICS OF CITIES.—TABLE NO. 2.—Continued.

City and State.	City Clerk.	City Solicitor.	Chief of Police.	Postmaster.
Norwich, Conn.	Stephen D. Moore	Joseph D. Fanning[1]	John A. Bowen	William Caruthers.
Oakland, Cal.	R. W. Church	James A. Johnson[3]	S. C. Hodgkins	T. T. Dargie.
Ogden, Utah	W. J. Critchlow	John E. Bogley[3]	T. E. Browning	Thomas Davis.
Omaha, Neb.	William H. Elbourn	William J. Connell	John J. Donahue	Joseph Crow.
Orange, N. J.	Daniel A. Dugan	Thomas A. Davies[1]	Daniel Leary	L. D. Gallison.
Oswego, N. Y.	Fred. D. Wheeler	Elisha B. Powell	James Doyle	John B. Alexander.
Ottumwa, Ia.	William R. Lewis	W. H. C. Jacques	John W. Gray	A. W. Lee.
Paducah, Ky.	W. H. Patterson	J. M. Worten	James Collins	F. M. Fisher.
Passaic, N. J.	Thomas R. Watson	Adrian Sullivan	William Hendrey	H. H. Hutton.
Paterson, N. J.	John Keegan	Michael Dunn	Frederick G. Graul	G. W. Pollitt.
Pawtucket, R. I.	Samuel H. Roberts	Edward W. Blodgett	Randall H. Rice	Almon K. Goodwin.
Pensacola, Fla.	W. C. Jones	John B. Jones	A. A. Credille	R. M. Robinson.
Peoria, Ill.	R. M. Orr	Henry Mansfield	E. M. Kennedy	William E. Hull.
Perth Amboy, N. J.	John F. Reilley	James S. Wight	Patrick J. Burke	George H. Tice.
Petersburg, Va.	German B. Gill	George Mason	Reuben Ragland	Stith Balling.
Philadelphia, Pa.		John L. Kinsey	Henry M. Quirk	Clayton McMichael.
Pittsburg, Pa.	Edward J. Martin	Thomas D. Carnahan	John McAleese	George L. Holliday.
Pittsfield, Mass.	Joseph W. Lewis	John C. Crosby	John Nicholson	John G. Orr.
Plainfield, N. J.	James F. MacMurray	Craig A. Marsh	Patrick J. Kiely	Elias Bird.
Port Huron, Mich.	W. F. Wagenseil	Joseph Walsh	M. N. Petit	L. A. Sherman.
Portland, Me.	Edwin L. Dyer	Charles A. Strout	George W. Sylvester[21]	Clark N. Barker.
Portland, Ore.	F. C. Devlin	L. A. McNary	D. M. McLauchlan	A. B. Croasman.
Portsmouth, O.	Frank L. Sikes	Thomas C. Beatty	D. W. Gustin	Philo S. Clark.
Portsmouth, Va.	L. P. Slater	Charles G. Hume[3]	Francis T. Tynan	H. F. Biett.
Pottsville, Pa.	G. A. Berner	A. I. Pilgram	Hiram S. Davis	G. A. Schrink.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	C. S. Hurland	William M. Lee	Charles McCabe	Isaac W. Sherrill.
Providence, R. I.	William E. Clarke	Francis Colwell	Frank A. Matthews	Clinton D. Sellew.
Quincy, Ill.	John A. Berlin		John Ahern	David F. Wilcox.
Quincy, Mass.	James F. Harlow	Paul R. Blackmar	Joseph M. Hayden	C. L. Hammond.
Racine, Wis.	Henry J. Schroff	Mortimer E. Walker	Fred. Pfister	Hiram J. Smith.
Reading, Pa.	Edwin L. Lindemuth	Walter S. Young	Richard M. Whitman	
Richmond, Ind.	John F. Taggart	John F. Robbins	Joseph Betzold	Daniel Surface.
Richmond, Va.	Ben. T. August		B. F. Howard	W. T. Knight.
Roanoke, Va.	W. E. Thomas	C. B. Moomaw	H. N. Dyer	S. Harris Hoge.
Rochester, N. Y.	Theodore S. Pulver	William A. Sutherland	Joseph P. Cleary	James S. Graham.
Rockford, Ill.	H. C. Scovill	C. O. Carbaugh[3]	A. E. Bargren	T. G. Lawler.
Rome, N. Y.	K. S. Putnam	W. W. Byam	Thomas Barry	George G. McAdam.
Sacramento, Cal.	M. J. Desmond	S. Luke Howe	John E. Sullivan	J. O. Coleman.
Saginaw, Mich.	Alfred Davies	Henry E. Naegley	Patrick Kain	W. S. Linton.
St. Joseph, Mo.	Frank W. Beach	K. B. Randolph	W. H. Frans	A. W. Brewster.
St. Louis, Mo.	P. R. Fitz Gibbon[43]	Charles W. Bates[44]	Matthew Kiely	F. W. Baumhoff.
St. Paul, Minn.	Matt Jensen	James Markham	John J. O'Connor	A. R. McGill.
Salem, Mass.	J. Clifford Entwistle	Forrest L. Evans	Edward H. Knight	W. Harvey Merrill.
Salt Lake City, Utah	J. O. Nystrom	George L. Nye	Samuel Paul	Arthur L. Thomas.
San Antonio, Tex.	Otto Praeger	Frank H. Wash	James Van Riper	G. G. Clifford.
San Diego, Cal.	George D. Goldman	S. Luke Howe	E. W. Bushyhead	J. N. Newkirk.
Sandusky, O.	A. M. Wagner	H. E. Doolittle		C. A. Lehrer.
San Francisco, Cal.	Albert B. Mahony	C. A. Weingater	George W. Wittman	W. W. Montague.
San Jose, Cal.	J. A. Belloli, Jr.	Franklin K. Lane		W. G. Hawley.
Savannah, Ga.	William P. Bailey	F. B. Brown[3]	Owen F. Reilly	Henry Blum, Jr.
Scranton, Pa.	M. T. Lavelle	Samuel B. Andrews	Lond B. Day	Ezra H. Ripple.
Seattle, Wash.	John Riplinger	George M. Watson	John Sullivan	George M. Stewart.
Sedalia, Mo.	C. E. Baker	Mitchell Gilliam	J. E. Love	John M. Glenn.
Shamokin, Pa.	Thos. C. Roberts	A. L. Shortridge	William A. Gilham	Frank W. Daniell.
Sheboygan, Wis.	J. F. Armstrong	W. H. M. Oram	August Schenck	Val. Schartzel.
Shenandoah, Pa.	P. W. Bierstein		John Fry	D. W. Beda.
Shreveport, La.	C. G. Rives	M. M. Burke	John A. Sewall	L. M. Carter.
Sioux City, Ia.	Charles Kloster	E. H. Randolph	W. C. Davenport	G. R. Badgerow.
Somerville, Mass.	George I. Vincent	J. N. Weaver	Melville C. Parkhurst	E. J. Cambridge.
South Bend, Ind.	L. A. Hull	Frank W. Kaan	Peter Kline	H. G. Miller.
South Omaha, Neb.	S. C. Shrigley	Wilbert Ward	John Briggs	F. J. Etter.
Spokane, Wash.	H. G. Gibbon	A. H. Murdock	John F. Reddy	Millard Hartson.
Springfield, Ill.	Thomas R. Owen	John P. Dudoon	Henry Herring	L. E. Wheeler.
Springfield, Mass.	Elijah A. Newell	R. T. Hickman	George M. Stebbins[21]	L. C. Hyde.
Springfield, Mo.	G. W. Harckney	Henry A. King	W. W. Gideon	J. H. Rabbitts.
Springfield, O.	Robert N. Lantz	W. K. Self	R. E. O'Brien	J. A. Fessenden.
Stamford, Conn.	Gresham R. Holly	V. Y. Smith	George W. Bowman	T. A. Nelson.
Stockton, Cal.	I. H. Robinson	Louis J. Curtis[1]	C. H. McGush	D. H. Bance.
Syracuse, N. Y.	George J. Metz	A. R. Bogue	C. R. Wright	John B. Cromwell.
Tacoma, Wash.	F. B. Woodruff	Alexander H. Cowie	William Fackler	J. B. Reynolds.
Tampa, Fla.	John M. Henderson	William P. Reynolds	J. O. Jones	Wm. E. Dunbar.
Taunton, Mass.	Edwin A. Felton	John P. Wall	Charles E. Dunbar	S. E. Gray.
Terre Haute, Ind.	Frank M. Buckham	Wm. S. Woods		William Tucker.
Toledo, O.	Charles H. Nauts	Peter M. Foley	Tim. Donovan	John Guthrie.
Topeka, Kan.	J. H. Squires	M. R. Brailey	William Coughlin	J. A. Leggett.
Troy, N. Y.	Charles E. Hagen	C. F. Spenser	C. F. Cleveland	Rufus Daggett.
Utica, N. Y.	John A. Cantwell	Thomas S. Fagan	John Dollins	W. A. Stoner.
Waco, Tex.	R. B. Dickey	John G. Gibson	J. H. McKenna	C. J. Sheperd.
Waltham, Mass.	Luman N. Hall		Richard Sylvester	John A. Merritt.
Washington, D. C.	William Tindall[51]	John L. Harvey	George N. Egan	John H. Guernsey.
Waterbury, Conn.	Michael J. Ryan	Andrew B. Durall[1]	Gaylord L. Baxter	Robert J. Buck.
Watertown, N. Y.	Fred. W. Streeter	John P. Kellogg	N. C. Murphy	William McCloy.
West Bay City, Mich.	Gustav A. Marsac	Fred. A. Baldwin	John S. Ritz	James K. Hall.
Wheeling, W. Va.	Thomas O'Brien, Jr.	B. J. Orr	F. S. Bush	M. M. Murdock.
Wichita, Kan.	J. L. Leland	John J. Coneff	John W. Jones	Byron G. Hahn.
Wilkesbarre, Pa.	Fred. H. Gates	A. E. Helm	Charles F. Evans	Charles W. Scott.
Williamsport, Pa.	J. J. Galbraith	Charles F. McHugh	George Black	W. H. Heald.
Wilmington, Del.	William L. Hamann	Frank P. Cummings	J. J. Furlong	Miss M. C. Darby.
Wilmington, N. C.	B. F. King	David J. Reinhardt	Leopold Schoenig	F. E. Gartside.
Winona, Minn.	Paul Kemp	William J. Bellamy	William Dodge	John W. Cass.
Woonsocket, R. I.	William C. Mason		W. J. E. Stone	J. E. Greene.
Worcester, Mass.	Enoch H. Towne	Erwin J. France	F. H. Woodruff	Henry Osterheld.
Yonkers, N. Y.	Joseph F. O'Brien	Arthur P. Rugg	W. W. McDowell	O. P. Shafer.
Youngstown, O.	William I. Davies	I. J. Beaudreas	E. J. Tracy	Fenton Bagley.
Zanesville, O.	Charles W. McShane	Stephen S. Conroy		
		C. A. Maxwell		

Notes.—[1]Corporation Counsel. [2]Actual population according to 1900 census. [3]City Attorney. [4]Sixty per cent of valuation. [5]Includes personal property assessment. [6]Excluding water works bonds. [7]During the Summer 300,000. [8]Twenty per cent of valuation. [9]Office of Marshal vacant. [10]Divided. [11]Estimated. [12]Not including suburbs. [13]Superintendent. [14]Burgess. [15]Twenty-five per cent of valuation. [16]Approximately. [17]Ex-officio. [18]Fifty per cent of valuation. [19]Less sinking fund, $57,000. [20]Also $15,622,257, railroad property assessment. [21]City Marshal. [22]Director of Police. [23]Not including State and County taxes. [24]Thirty-three and one-third per cent of valuation. [25]Forty per cent of valuation. [26]Commissioner.

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sioner of Police. [37]President of Board of Commissioners. [38]Mayor is a Democrat. [39]Additional franchise assessment of $696,360. [40]Mayor is a Republican. [41]Additional railroad bond assessment of $477,560. [42]Special franchise assessment of $165,610. [43]Additional bank shares assessment of $1,339,998. [44]City Comptroller. [45]City Recorder. [46]Including bank shares. [47]Clerk of Council. [48]Less sinking fund, $250,000. [49]In eight wards, $1.90; in three wards, $1.39; in eleven wards, $1.26. [50]De Jurer. [51]Additional bank stock assessment of $1,242,000. [52]In Summer, 35,000. [53]City Register. [54]City Counsellor. [55]In city elections no party nominations are made. [56]Tax rate varies from .002394 on third class to .004788 on first class property. [57]Tax rate differs in various districts, ranging from 3 mills to 6.06 mills. [58]Additional franchise assessment of $3,437,600. [59]President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia. [60]No elections are held in the District of Columbia. [61]Secretary of the Board. [62]District No. 1, 13 mills; District No. 2, 11.35 mills.

STATISTICS OF CITIES—TABLE NO. 8.—MARRIAGES, DIVORCES, BIRTHS, DEATHS AND CHARITY STATISTICS.

(Compiled from the Special Report of the United States Department of Labor.)

Cities.	Marriages.	Divorces granted.	Births.		Total deaths.	Almshouses.		Hospitals.	
			Male.	Female.		Number.	Average number of inmates.	Number.	Number of patients treated.
New York, N. Y.	33,447	817	41,096	39,639	70,720	3	3,646	11	53,991
Chicago, Ill.	16,684	1,808	13,980	13,015	24,405	.....	.....	1	276
Philadelphia, Pa.	9,912	492	14,534	13,681	24,137	4	1,677	2	14,603
St. Louis, Mo.	.....	573	5,503	5,193	10,601	1	767	4	14,491
Boston, Mass.	6,312	446	7,954	7,654	11,309	2	732	4	42,168
Baltimore, Md.	4,800	170	4,509	4,286	10,479	1	1,248	.....	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.	3,199	454	4,122	3,915	5,834	1	366	3	1,658
Buffalo, N. Y.	3,448	88	3,601	3,323	5,360	.....	.....	1	56
San Francisco, Cal.	3,656	846	2,527	2,346	7,008	1	952	5	15,723
Cincinnati, Ohio.	3,518	405	2,733	2,458	6,155	1	840	1	5,475
Pittsburg, Pa.	3,443	186	3,949	3,675	6,592	1	597	1	81
New Orleans, La.	2,104	151	3,351	3,288	6,478	1	120	.....	.....
Detroit, Mich.	2,681	297	1,510	1,308	4,513	.....	.....	1	141
Milwaukee, Wis.	2,460	225	3,749	3,666	3,833	.....	.....	2	903
Washington, D. C.	3,183	168	2,335	2,196	6,087	1	237	2	1,489
Newark, N. J.	2,441	.....	3,175	2,837	4,803	1	208	1	1,080
Jersey City, N. J.	2,062	.....	2,330	2,132	4,042	.....	.....	1	2,433
Louisville, Ky.	1,559	174	1,933	1,867	3,407	1	325	2	2,162
Minneapolis, Minn.	.....	180	2,221	1,883	2,510	.....	.....	2	1,678
Providence, R. I.	1,875	327	2,484	2,212	3,444	1	99	.....	.....
Indianapolis, Ind.	2,608	471	1,747	1,625	2,579	.....	.....	1	1,657
Kansas City, Mo.	1,704	420	1,595	1,372	2,673	.....	.....	2	2,971
St. Paul, Minn.	1,478	194	1,638	1,589	1,805	1	108	2	2,319
Rochester, N. Y.	1,492	156	1,744	1,170	2,467	.....	.....	1	20
Denver, Col.	1,918	162	.....	.....	2,732	.....	.....	2	730
Toledo, Ohio.	1,102	191	476	487	1,713	.....	.....	.....	.....
Allegheny, Pa.	970	186	757	686	2,425	1	382	1	22
Columbus, Ohio.	1,572	148	953	875	1,547	.....	.....	1	28
Worcester, Mass.	1,247	57	1,602	1,669	1,908	1	238	2	522
Syracuse, N. Y.	588	47	724	679	1,574	.....	.....	1	26
New Haven, Conn.	918	92	1,441	1,360	1,975	1	375	.....	.....
Paterson, N. J.	962	125	.....	.....	1,808	1	185	1	137
Fall River, Mass.	1,152	54	2,090	2,138	2,143	1	173	2	600
St. Joseph, Mo.	867	110	289	327	672	.....	.....	1	557
Omaha, Neb.	1,003	206	857	822	1,035	.....	.....	1	165
Los Angeles, Cal.	1,818	405	818	754	1,985	.....	.....	2	1,340
Memphis, Tenn.	1,838	290	.....	.....	1,926	.....	.....	1	2,393
Scranton, Pa.	320	45	512	459	1,732	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lowell, Mass.	1,022	.....	1,431	1,339	2,038	1	429	.....	.....
Albany, N. Y.	535	30	664	635	1,759	.....	.....	1	24
Cambridge, Mass.	1,107	283	1,418	1,355	1,574	1	83	2	194
Portland, Ore.	999	144	610	540	1,172	.....	.....	1	29
Atlanta, Ga.	1,489	53	487	434	1,931	.....	.....	2	2,305
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1,041	180	663	627	1,140	.....	.....	1	93
Dayton, Ohio.	1,216	135	806	793	1,227	1	863	1	6
Richmond, Va.	752	53	376	353	1,907	2	233	2	840
Nashville, Tenn.	1,352	195	804	736	1,587	.....	.....	1	1,530
Seattle, Wash.	1,351	323	470	449	876	.....	.....	1	.....
Hartford, Conn.	748	82	932	891	1,198	1	238	1	.....
Reading, Pa.	914	105	875	826	1,359	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wilmington, Del.	924	29	625	561	1,404	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden, N. J.	1,352	.....	647	627	1,356	.....	.....	1	44
Trenton, N. J.	676	60	400	375	1,231	1	52	1	8
Bridgeport, Conn.	642	38	903	877	1,224	1	187	2	1,778
Lynn, Mass.	829	30	820	837	1,020	1	103	2	212
Oakland, Cal.	1,340	143	534	420	1,048	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lawrence, Mass.	816	.....	1,093	799	1,118	1	225	1	250
New Bedford, Mass.	772	36	1,398	1,067	1,236	1	85	1	37
Des Moines, Iowa.	1,000	133	454	408	740	.....	.....	.....	.....
Springfield, Mass.	642	84	736	695	933	1	163	1	40
Somerville, Mass.	693	.....	808	743	831	1	37	.....	.....
Troy, N. Y.	475	23	343	316	1,662	.....	.....	1	.....
Hoboken, N. J.	884	40	865	805	1,157	.....	.....	.....	.....
Evansville, Ind.	671	120	498	486	745	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manchester, N. H.	611	49	829	834	1,131	1	8	1	194
Utica, N. Y.	317	66	568	530	1,031	.....	.....	1	331
Peoria, Ill.	967	120	.....	.....	791	.....	.....	1	60
Charleston, S. C.	492	.....	548	528	1,725	2	144	1	1,205
Savannah, Ga.	831	57	761	672	1,437	.....	.....	1	160
Salt Lake City, Utah.	1,164	106	626	587	706	.....	.....	1	191
San Antonio, Tex.	954	183	280	241	1,253	.....	.....	2	850
Duluth, Minn.	.....	75	586	551	725	.....	.....	1	421
Erie, Pa.	519	76	639	565	811	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elizabeth, N. J.	321	.....	456	455	966	1	58	1	10
Wilkesbarre, Pa.	2,479	44	506	478	746	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City, Kan.	1,027	154	238	235	858	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harrisburg, Pa.	463	.....	444	463	719	.....	.....	1	124

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STATISTICS OF CITIES.—TABLE NO. 3.—Continued.

Cities.	Marriages.	Divorces granted.	Births.		Total deaths.	Almshouses.		Hospitals.	
			Male.	Female.		Number.	Average number of inmates.	Number.	Number of patients treated.
Portland, Me.	434	53	521	655	878	2	152	1	147
Yonkers, N. Y.	408	9	549	606	808			1	48
Norfolk, Va.	522	30	399	410	1,075	1	95	1	80
Waterbury, Conn.	440	39	726	549	895				
Holyoke, Mass.	452	14	885	813	876	1	135	1	1
Fort Wayne, Ind.	654	119	358	334	631				
Youngstown, Ohio.	411	57	488	472	701			1	16
Houston, Tex.	913	215	263	242	862				
Covington, Ky.	874	28	361	297	1,047			1	193
Akron, Ohio.	490	164	516	466	479			1	
Dallas, Tex.	1,291	210			872			2	895
Saginaw, Mich.	480	87	537	477	611			1	
Lancaster, Pa.	330	30	259	304	592				
Lincoln, Neb.	451	107	198	180	406			1	120
Brockton, Mass.	484	15			523	1	44		2
Binghamton, N. Y.	585	30	280	258	755			1	296
Augusta, Ga.	503	54			917			3	1,368
Pawtucket, R. I.	454	48	523	431	667	1	26	1	27
Altoona, Pa.	338		566	566	628				
Wheeling, W. Va.	699	24			883			1	61
Mobile, Ala.	724	91	459	445	930			1	442
Birmingham, Ala.	2,210	165	462	452	1,008				
Little Rock, Ark.	1,216	194	318	210	704			1	576
Springfield, Ohio.	490	90	389	340	458			1	349
Galveston, Tex.	549	103			575			1	1,039
Tacoma, Wash.	691	99	350	266	474			1	30
Haverhill, Mass.	320	34	395	384	547	1	87		
Spokane, Wash.	720	149	338	322	476			1	147
Terre Haute, Ind.	466	145	355	291	697				
Dubuque, Iowa.	412	47	344	279	444				
Quincy, Ill.	269	41			609				
South Bend, Ind.	589	125	254	254	503				
Salem, Mass.	288	10	471	452	630	1	114	1	
Johnstown, Pa.	412		487	437	657				
Elmira, N. Y.	437	21	257	252	568			1	
Allentown, Pa.	210	51	411	404	530				
Davenport, Iowa.	584				530				
McKeesport, Pa.	186	186	568	552	652				
Springfield, Ill.	814	116			622				
Chelsea, Mass.	448	52	450	480	577			1	
Chester, Pa.	224	8	256	277	535				
York, Pa.	396	33	354	322	464				
Malden, Mass.	392	7	428	458	486	1	32		
Topeka, Kan.	606	114	149	142	614			1	168
Newton, Mass.	355	9	418	386	434	1	22	1	169
Sioux City, Iowa.	566				446				
Bayonne, N. J.	259	10	596	510	581				
Knoxville, Tenn.	900	108			565			2	112
Schenectady, N. Y.	269	3	348	325	606				
Fitchburg, Mass.	338	10	492	480	469	1	57	2	327
Superior, Wis.		29	260	264	475			1	402
Rockford, Ill.	267	38			422			1	
Taunton, Mass.	322	17	440	400	560	1	45		
Canton, Ohio.	315	103			288			1	8
Butte, Mont.	610	89	417	385	486				
Montgomery, Ala.	904	52	280	229	381			1	13
Auburn, N. Y.	213	30	277	216	426				
Chattanooga, Tenn.	558	103			585			2	644
East St. Louis, Ill.	1,301	70			439			1	742
Joliet, Ill.	256	47			365				

STATISTICS OF CITIES.—TABLE NO. 4.—POLICE, SALOONS, SUICIDES AND ARRESTS, BY CAUSES.

(Compiled by the United States Department of Labor.)

[In this table drunkenness includes "common drunk," "drunk and disorderly," and all cases where drunkenness in any form was the primary cause of arrest; disturbing the peace includes all cases of disorderly conduct not attributable to drunkenness; assault and battery includes all cases of assault; vagrancy includes arrests of beggars, tramps, loafers, loiterers, and all persons without apparent means of support; housebreaking includes burglary and all cases of breaking and entering; and larceny includes pocket picking, robbery, and all cases of theft.]

Cities.	Policemen.	Licensed retail liquor saloons.		Arrests for.								Total arrests.	Suicides.
		Number.	Amount of license.	Drunkenness.	Disturbing the peace.	Assault and battery.	Homicide.	Vagrancy.	Housebreaking.	Larceny.	All other offences.		
New York, N. Y.	7,233	10,821	(a)	71,573	28,515	10,338	629	6,976	1,896	10,403	3,419	133,749	713
Chicago, Ill.	2,974	6,740	$500	32,482	.....	6,020	37	819	1,831	6,776	21,844	69,809	.....
Philadelphia, Pa.	2,822	1,737	1,100	30,428	7,818	3,540	60	5,372	213	4,933	8,825	61,189	146
St. Louis, Mo.	1,264	2,253	500	4,068	6,395	609	61	1,805	228	1,753	8,747	23,666	143
Boston, Mass.	1,245	980	(b)	19,511	915	2,503	32	311	617	2,921	7,690	34,500	87
Baltimore, Md.	947	2,095	250	10,225	5,220	3,910	21	351	129	2,708	8,859	31,423	57
Cleveland, Ohio.	361	1,820	350	10,192	796	1,076	31	221	231	1,612	5,060	19,219	56
Buffalo, N. Y.	732	2,570	500	11,289	4,113	1,100	19	2,824	238	2,006	3,468	25,057	53
San Francisco, Cal.	586	3,052	84	14,742	1,907	1,300	55	2,127	246	957	6,028	27,362	150
Cincinnati, Ohio.	486	1,676	350	1,928	1,531	550	39	2,795	73	705	5,292	12,913	73
Pittsburg, Pa.	497	572	1,100	15,040	1,319	194	25	1,370	28	229	4,862	23,067	45

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STATISTICS OF CITIES.—TABLE NO. 4.—Continued.

Cities.	Policemen.	Licensed retail liquor saloons. Number.	Licensed retail liquor saloons. Amount of license.	Arrests for. Drunkenness.	Disturbing the peace.	Assault and battery.	Homicide.	Vagrancy.	Housebreaking.	Larceny.	All other offenses.	Total arrests.	Suicides.
New Orleans, La	271	1,496	(c)	5,157	4,692	676	47	2,154	35	577	3,833	17,221	32
Detroit, Mich	492	1,252	500	2,043	1,892	622	5	259	61	799	2,114	7,795	33
Milwaukee, Wis	314	1,869	200	1,901	1,207	481	5	383	51	408	824	5,260	59
Washington, D. C	607	492	400	4,072	5,647	3,383	12	2,196	179	2,485	8,088	26,062	
Newark, N. J	360	1,283	250	1,630	1,648	548	27	240	238	583	1,485	[illegible]	68
Jersey City, N. J	357	1,021	250	3,197	625	1,224	13	285	217	654	1,128	7,343	33
Louisville, Ky	339	887	155	1,360	2,755	168	44	232	274	681	1,882	7,396	26
Minneapolis, Minn	212	351	1,000	2,090	496	241	2	579	70	423	1,391	5,292	20
Providence, R. I	310	461	400	5,561	300	270	4	122	72	596	2,100	9,025	15
Indianapolis, Ind	165	525	350	1,085	86	1,101	13	961	125	901	2,761	7,033	27
Kansas City, Mo	222	475	250	1,333	5,066	290	20	4,549	162	933	3,877	16,230	24
St. Paul, Minn	177	314	1,000	1,614	536	199	1	336	45	327	823	3,881	19
Rochester, N. Y	193	508	500	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11
Denver, Col	85	361	600	1,621	880	151	18	1,640	138	528	2,702	7,678	1
Toledo, Ohio	130	659	350	343	360	159	5	111	31	285	2,143	3,437	16
Allegheny, Pa	123	190	1,100	965	1,596	37	5	94	14	53	608	3,372	24
Columbus, Ohio	136	533	350	655	719	237	5	372	21	241	1,718	3,968	23
Worcester, Mass	136	90	(b)	3,524	115	317	6	62	58	272	647	5,001	15
Syracuse, N Y	129	394	500	1,321	362	147	1	43	51	617	1,234	3,676	8
New Haven, Conn	162	405	(d) 450	2,544	773	6	5	198	68	442	1,193	5,229	14
Paterson, N. J	98	481	250	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
Fall River, Mass	120	98	(e)	2,250	429	398	....	64	96	259	857	4,353	1
St. Joseph, Mo	63	155	1,000	704	612	106	3	248	43	230	970	2,916	2
Omaha, Neb	93	220	1,000	2,559	459	376	3	1,188	69	363	2,598	7,615	3
Los Angeles, Cal	93	200	600	3,006	555	223	6	525	61	261	1,261	5,898	19
Memphis, Tenn	94	646	(f)	770	322	610	26	643	113	476	1,774	4,734	16
Scranton, Pa	55	196	1,100	1,423	191	37	2	113	18	62	427	2,273	13
Lowell, Mass	121	91	(g)	4,079	91	227	1	27	62	247	666	5,400	9
Albany, N. Y	158	413	500	1,005	571	257	3	360	61	246	451	2,954	25
Cambridge, Mass	110	....	....	1,620	406	176	1	8	101	268	687	3,267	10
Portland, Ore	59	269	400	1,419	137	239	4	387	23	274	1,340	3,803	....
Atlanta, Ga	161	119	1,000	4,163	8,642	23	2	2,439	42	212	1,763	17,286	2
Grand Rapids, Mich	83	180	510	1,084	211	37	2	82	12	188	304	1,917	16
Dayton, Ohio	89	418	350	1,344	475	258	1	348	46	307	3,439	6,218	7
Richmond, Va	100	297	(h)	1,360	199	1,144	9	162	120	519	1,024	5,137	1
Nashville, Tenn	105	232	72	2,136	1,958	1,433	20	2,405	172	1,232	1,104	10,460	6
Seattle, Wash	77	268	600	1,020	1,797	153	8	1,139	59	306	5,315	9,797	21
Hartford, Conn	98	171	(d) 450	2,602	405	254	....	149	20	244	367	4,231	8
Reading, Pa	46	170	500	497	102	39	1	122	9	75	298	1,143	6
Wilmington, Del	87	178	300	1,346	989	351	3	136	27	323	448	3,623	4
Camden, N. J	99	206	500	1,146	488	186	3	....	36	199	229	2,287	4
Trenton, N. J	88	283	350	815	719	208	10	190	62	187	539	2,730	5
Bridgeport, Conn	62	298	(d) 450	1,036	159	454	2	65	40	243	580	2,579	7
Lynn, Mass	83	68	1,500	2,904	155	263	2	17	46	178	665	4,230	2
Oakland, Cal	61	218	400	1,333	156	119	3	60	16	119	803	2,609	16
Lawrence, Mass	62	62	2,500	1,321	115	197	....	25	37	190	512	2,397	13
New Bedford, Mass	85	58	(i)	1,197	139	214	5	24	22	137	325	2,063	6
Des Moines, Iowa	59	78	1,200	1,669	348	109	8	339	42	126	2,474	5,115	6
Springfield, Mass	69	54	(j)	1,494	52	93	1	65	49	156	411	2,321	4
Somerville, Mass	55	....	....	739	33	127	1	17	24	83	352	1,376	5
Troy, N. Y	124	289	500	536	572	212	....	142	....	109	417	1,988	6
Hoboken, N. J	92	362	250	861	473	197	9	32	36	158	407	2,173	26
Evansville, Ind	63	292	75	345	121	382	8	132	11	300	798	2,097	13
Manchester, N. H	44	....	....	1,085	16	40	....	....	23	91	674	1,929	5
Utica, N. Y	43	246	500	1,045	13	133	1	306	17	223	430	2,168	8
Peoria, Ill	65	210	500	920	395	237	2	236	76	170	649	2,685	11
Charleston, S. C	103	....	....	524	923	271	8	426	67	395	1,388	4,002	1
Savannah, Ga	110	223	200	1,217	2,088	349	25	412	63	669	430	5,253	9
Salt Lake City, Utah	33	116	1,200	928	61	145	1	161	33	104	1,101	2,534	3
San Antonio, Tex	45	264	(k)	561	811	474	3	466	20	50	812	3,197	12
Duluth, Minn	53	168	1,000	1,014	147	240	3	110	11	213	848	2,586	11
Erie, Pa	40	137	550	684	493	145	3	298	31	106	233	1,993	8
Elizabeth, N. J	66	220	250	394	204	116	....	129	30	83	441	1,397	7
Wilkesbarre, Pa	46	144	550	610	407	100	2	80	10	50	49	1,308	6
Kansas City, Kan	65	....	....	960	574	194	2	547	22	362	796	3,457	3
Harrisburg, Pa	37	60	550	711	252	105	....	50	5	58	237	1,418	1
Portland, Me	55	....	....	1,165	22	65	1	29	26	225	367	1,900	2
Yonkers, N. Y	65	199	350	433	195	245	10	102	22	175	628	1,810	3
Norfolk, Va	75	141	(l) 250	2,173	1,322	1,348	7	290	100	891	1,745	7,876	1
Waterbury, Conn	39	203	(d) 450	618	212	73	3	30	22	125	394	1,477	1
Holyoke, Mass	47	45	(j)	835	15	133	1	44	10	118	247	1,403	6
Fort Wayne, Ind	37	207	200	282	88	39	....	115	9	50	232	815	6
Youngstown, Ohio	40	250	350	2,707	691	120	1	49	4	133	1,574	5,279	8
Houston, Tex	51	253	(k)	746	954	862	21	850	203	287	1,356	5,279	6
Covington, Ky	48	185	100	194	228	73	1	20	17	41	1,211	1,785	12
Akron, Ohio	45	165	350	747	165	109	....	233	8	86	305	1,713	1
Dallas, Tex	46	208	(k)	1,449	589	638	10	956	98	302	1,616	5,649	8
Saginaw, Mich	43	147	500	687	97	90	....	76	19	124	413	1,506	3
Lancaster, Pa	21	78	550	565	249	627	....	178	22	595	1,093	3,329	2
Lincoln, Neb	15	30	1,500	480	42	107	4	340	31	125	567	1,696	7
Brockton, Mass	34	....	....	638	62	84	....	6	6	78	315	1,189	3
Binghamton, N. Y	36	121	350	722	73	59	1	69	19	137	257	1,337	6
Augusta, Ga	67	76	200	....	3,680	64	2	77	40	323	1,182	5,368	....
Pawtucket, R. I	44	130	(m)	921	146	99	....	178	25	97	147	1,613	5
Altoona, Pa	18	42	500	623	131	35	1	68	1	36	179	1,074	6
Wheeling, W. Va	38	130	650	511	468	121	5	79	11	71	718	1,984	5
Mobile, Ala	53	175	(n)	585	1,578	138	4	1,258	46	247	1,470	5,326	3
Birmingham, Ala	51	102	(k) 500	....	3,649	861	20	1,042	143	1,277	3,487	10,479	....
Little Rock, Ark	36	68	360	914	1,098	118	3	22	15	193	2,666	5,029	....
Springfield, Ohio	38	151	350	407	258	187	1	600	28	137	531	2,158	2
Galveston, Tex	39	260	(k)	418	581	519	3	335	41	158	380	2,435	2
Tacoma, Wash	45	105	600	1,050	390	39	....	406	24	70	3,139	5,118	11
Haverhill, Mass	29	37	1,800	1,094	43	201	2	10	30	129	325	1,834	9

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STATISTICS OF CITIES.—TABLE NO. 4.—Continued.

Cities.	Policemen.	Licensed retail liquor saloons.		Arrests for								Total arrests.	Suicides.
		Number.	Amount of license.	Drunkenness.	Disturbing the peace.	Assault and battery.	Homicide.	Vagrancy.	Housebreaking.	Larceny.	All other offences.		
Spokane, Wash.	34	130	500	1,237	355	76	3	884	44	185	1,361	4,145	10
Terre Haute, Ind.	37	163	250	658	144	154	2	109	13	127	1,552	2,759	8
Dubuque, Iowa	39	140	600	546	63	49	....	87	8	41	25	819	5
Quincy, Ill.	27	130	500	164	188	18	1	88	16	15	76	566	9
South Bend, Ind.	28	136	200	424	3	150	....	38	25	63	703	1,406	2
Salem, Mass.	35	....	....	528	20	73	1	7	5	64	118	825	2
Johnstown, Pa.	23	55	500	752	210	98	....	63	9	120	44	1,296	4
Elmira, N. Y.	*38	157	350	480	84	47	3	100	15	94	170	1,002	6
Allentown, Pa.	18	77	500	413	35	71	....	115	....	19	257	910	4
Davenport, Ia.	35	180	610	33	268	124	1	258	9	128	484	1,315	8
McKeesport, Pa.	38	72	550	1,376	37	17	2	34	....	38	221	1,725	5
Springfield, Ill.	31	153	502	722	1,537	205	5	311	30	37	930	3,777	4
Chelsea, Mass.	27	....	....	342	13	92	....	....	48	101	310	906	2
Chester, Pa.	29	53	500	549	153	326	3	34	15	162	292	1,534	1
York, Pa.	30	32	550	244	14	12	....	25	....	24	71	390	2
Malden, Mass.	28	....	....	290	51	81	....	....	9	43	202	626	3
Topeka, Kan.	29	....	....	641	229	129	3	153	23	170	1,320	2,671	6
Newton, Mass.	63	....	....	458	59	63	2	10	8	52	148	800	....
Sioux City, Iowa	22	76	900	840	873	74	2	217	13	178	195	2,392	3
Bayonne, N. J.	36	160	250	118	832	267	1	61	29	144	205	1,657	4
Knoxville, Tenn.	30	65	200	855	318	243	2	222	25	465	280	2,410	2
Schenectady, N. Y.	22	168	350	625	127	108	2	110	14	169	333	1,448	1
Fitchburg, Mass.	34	....	....	564	56	42	....	8	....	50	234	954	2
Superior, Wis.	30	140	500	929	76	41	2	330	20	132	658	2,188	3
Rockford, Ill.	19	48	1,000	277	217	49	....	67	29	58	333	1,030	5
Taunton, Mass.	34	31	(o)	939	12	64	....	20	2	59	193	1,289	6
Canton, Ohio.	30	128	350	798	126	87	....	124	4	52	168	1,359	....
Butte, Mont.	44	171	900	705	690	197	2	318	53	139	2,466	4,570	10
Montgomery, Ala.	35	45	(p)	....	1,176	285	1	457	30	281	695	2,925	2
Auburn, N. Y.	20	106	350	453	76	37	1	45	2	67	73	754	2
Chattanooga, Tenn.	42	84	200	1,121	804	280	2	213	11	280	873	3,584	1
East St. Louis, Ill.	39	160	500	647	337	161	5	141	23	162	1,165	2,641	....
Joliet, Ill.	33	105	1,000	1,310	226	41	....	411	33	38	207	2,266	3

(a) From $100 to $800. (b) From $500 to $2,000. (c) From $100 to $1,000. (d) For sale of beer only, $200. (e) From $1,500 to $2,500. (f) Saloons, $50; in connection with other business, $35. (g) $1,800 to $2,000. (h) From $50 to $250. (i) From $1,100 to $1,500. (j) $1,500 and $1,800. (k) $25 and $150. (l) And 5 per cent additional on rental value of buildings occupied; malt liquors, $300. (m) $350 and $500. (n) From $25 to $125. (o) From $1,600 to $2,300; beer saloons, $650. (p) $401 within and $201 outside of fire limits;

Popular Names of Cities.

Baltimore—Monumental City, from the number of monuments it contains.
Boston—City of Notions, from the amount of "Yankee notions" so called manufactured there; Hub of the Universe, so called by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes; Tri-Mountain City, from the three hills on which it was originally built.
Brooklyn—City of Churches, from the number of churches it contains.
Chicago—Garden City, from the number and beauty of its private gardens; Windy City, from the constant winds blowing from the lakes.
Cincinnati—Queen City, so called when it was the commercial metropolis of the Middle West.
Cleveland—Forest City, from the number of trees on its streets.
Detroit—City of the Straits, from its location on the strait connecting Lake St. Clair and Lake Erie.
Hannibal, Mo.—Bluff City, from its location on the bluffs of the Missouri River.
Indianapolis—Railroad City, from its being a great railroad centre.
Keokuk, Ia.—Gate City, from its situation at the foot of the Mississippi rapids.
Louisville, Ky.—Falls City, from the falls of the Ohio River, here located.
Lowell, Mass.—City of Spindles, from its large manufacturing interests.
Nashville, Tenn.—City of Rocks, from its natural surroundings.
New Haven—City of Elms, from the great number of these trees it contains.
New Orleans—Crescent City, from its position on a curve of the Mississippi.
New York—Empire City, from its being the chief city of the United States.
Philadelphia—City of Brotherly Love, from the meaning of the name.
Pittsburg, Pa.—Iron City, from the extent of its iron manufactures; and Smoky City from the smoke which overhangs it.
Portland, Me.—Forest City, from the number of trees in its streets.
Rochester, N. Y.—Flour City, from the amount of flour mills located there.
St. Louis—Mound City, from the artificial mounds found there.
Springfield, Mass.—City of Homes, from the many people who own their own homes.
Springfield, O.—Flower City, from the beauty of its surroundings.
Washington—City of Magnificent Distances, from its being laid out on a large and regular scale.

The States and Territorial Possessions of the United States.

The thirteen original States, the colonies which signed the Declaration of Independence, were: Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Virginia, New York, North Carolina and Rhode Island.

The States which have since been admitted to the Union and the dates of their admission, are: Vermont, 1791; Kentucky, 1792; Tennessee, 1796; Ohio, 1803; Louisiana, 1812; Indiana, 1816; Mississippi, 1817; Illinois, 1818; Alabama, 1819; Maine, 1820; Missouri, 1821; Arkansas, 1836; Michigan, 1837; Florida, 1845; Texas, 1845; Iowa, 1846; Wisconsin, 1848; California, 1850; Minnesota, 1858; Oregon, 1859; Kansas, 1861; West Virginia, 1863; Nevada, 1864; Nebraska, 1867; Colorado, 1876; North Dakota, 1889; South Dakota, 1889; Montana, 1889; Washington, 1889; Idaho, 1890; Wyoming, 1890, and Utah, 1896.

South Carolina seceded from the Union in 1860 and during the first six months of 1861 ten other States followed her example. The dates of their readmission are: Tennessee, July, 1866; South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana and North Carolina, June 11, 1868; Arkansas, June 20, 1868; Virginia, January 15, 1870; Mississippi, February 3, 1870; Texas, March 15, 1870, and Georgia, April 20, 1870.

The Territories and the dates of their organization are: District of Columbia, 1790; Indian Territory, 1834; New Mexico, 1850; Arizona, 1863; Alaska, 1868; Oklahoma, 1890, and Hawaii, 1900.

The Insular Possessions of the United States are: Porto Rico, the Philippines, Guam, Tutuila, Wake and the other small islands.

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Important Events of the Year.

1902.

Jan. 1—Seth Low becomes the second Mayor of Greater New York.
—Accident on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at Glencoe, Pa.; two persons killed and fifteen injured.

Jan. 2—Steamer Walla Walla run down and sunk by the bark Max, off the coast of California; 37 killed.

Jan. 8—Accident at Park Avenue Tunnel, near 56th st., New York City; collision between a train of the N. Y. C. & H. R. Railroad and the N. Y., N. H. & H. Railroad; fifteen persons killed outright and six more died of injuries later; about fifty were injured, thirty-five seriously so.
—Steam collier Bristol wrecked off the coast of British Columbia; seven of the crew lost.

Jan. 9—First electric train run in New York, on the Second Avenue line of the Manhattan Elevated R. R.

Jan. 11—Richard Croker resigned as chairman of the Finance Committee of Tammany Hall and nominated as his successor Louis Nixon, who was elected chairman and practically leader of Tammany.

Jan. 18—Accident on the Mexican National Railway; six persons killed and many injured.

Jan. 20—Naval battle at Panama between Colombian Government troops and insurgents resulted in the defeat of the insurgents, but Governor Albon was killed.
—Building at Belfast, Ireland, collapsed; thirteen persons killed, fifteen injured.
—French bark Chanard sank during a storm off the coast of England; twenty-one lives lost.

Jan. 27—Explosion of dynamite stored for use in the rapid transit tunnel at Forty-first street and Park avenue, New York City. Five persons were killed and several hundred injured. The loss to property was estimated at $1,000,000.

Jan. 29—Edward and John Biddle escaped from Alleghany County (Pa.) jail, where they were awaiting execution for murder. They were overtaken the next day and killed in a fight with the authorities.

Feb. 1—At Honds Mines, in Mexico, eighty-five miners were killed and sixty entombed by falling walls.

Feb. 2—Fire at Waterbury, Conn., destroyed property to the value of $2,500,000.

Feb. 3—Three barges wrecked off the coast of Long Island. Thirteen lives reported lost.

Feb. 5—Explosion of gas killed twelve persons in Chicago.

Feb. 9—Fire in the business section of Paterson, N. J., destroyed property to the value of nearly 8,000,000.
—Fire at St. Louis. Eleven persons killed.

Feb. 11—Anglo-Japanese alliance announced.

Feb. 12—German yacht Hohenzollern arrived at New York.

Feb. 14—Earthquake destroyed almost the entire town of Shemaka, Transcaucasia, about 2,000 persons being killed.

Most Rev. John M. Farley.
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Dr. Woodrow Wilson.

Wu Ting-fang.

Feb. 16—Accident on the Iowa Central Railroad, near Gifford, Ia. Four persons killed.

Feb. 19.—President Roosevelt gave out his final decision in the Sampson-Schley controversy, indorsing the views of the Court of Inquiry.

Feb. 19.—Mass meeting held at Carnegie Hall, New York, to urge Cuban reciprocity.

Feb. 22.—Fire in the Park Avenue Hotel, New York City, caused the death of twenty-one persons and injury of thirty more.

Feb. 23—Prince Henry of Prussia arrived in New York on the Kronprinz Wilhelm and later went to Washington to pay his respects to President Roosevelt.
—Miss Ellen M. Stone and her companion, Mme. Tsilka, released by Bulgarian brigands at Strumitza.

Feb. 25—Miss Alice Roosevelt officiated at the launching of the yacht Meteor III. at Shooters Island ship yard. Prince Henry and the President, together with many notables, were present.
—Prince Henry given the freedom of New York City by Mayor Low. In the evening he attended the opera at the Metropolitan Opera House, where a specially prepared programme was presented.

Mar. 1—Flood in the Passaic River inundated the lower part of Paterson, N. J.
—Building in Cleveland, Ohio, collapsed, killing three persons and injuring ten others.

Mar. 7—Charles H. Guden, Sheriff of Kings County, New York City, was removed from office by Governor Odell on charges presented by the American and Journal. Colonel Norman S. Dike was appointed in his place.
—Accident on the Southern Pacific Railroad at Sanderson, Tex. Twelve persons were killed and thirty injured.
—Colonel John F. Gaynor and B. D. Greene, accused of complicity with Captain O. M. Carter in the Savannah (Ga.) harbor scandals, jumped their bail and fled to Canada. Attempts at extradition proved unavailing.

Mar. 10—News received in London of the capture of General Lord Methuen by the Boers in South Africa.
—The United States Supreme Court decided that the anti-trust law of Illinois was unconstitutional and therefore invalid.

Mar. 11—Prince Henry of Prussia left for Germany on the Deutschland after twelve days in the United States, during which time he visited many of the principal cities.

Mar. 17—Twelve men, seven of them members of the life saving service, were drowned at Shovelful Shoal, Mass.

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Prince Henry of Prussia.

Crown Prince of Siam.

Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Mar. 18—A steamship pier and the steamer British Quicia were destroyed by fire at Hoboken, N. J.
Mar. 21—A cave-in on the rapid transit subway on Park avenue, New York City, caused the destruction of nearly the entire block between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets.
Mar. 22—The first real peace movement in the Transvaal war begun. A delegation of Boers came officially to Pretoria under a flag of truce to confer with General Kitchener.
Mar. 24—Accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Youngstown, Ohio. Four persons were killed.
Mar. 26—Albert T. Patrick, lawyer, of New York, was convicted of the murder of William M. Rice, an eccentric millionaire.
Mar. 27—President Roosevelt sent a special message to Congress requesting action in regard to diplomatic representation in Cuba when the island should assume self-government.
Mar. 28—The schooner Crannier foundered off Cape Hatteras. All the crew were lost.
Mar. 31—Explosion in a coal mine at Dayton, Tenn., killed twenty-two persons.
April 1—Meteor III., the American-built yacht of the German Emperor, sailed for Germany.
—Accident in the Anaconda Mine, Butte, Mont., caused a large property loss and the death of one person.
April 3—Fire at Atlantic City, N. J., destroyed eleven hotels and thirty business houses. The property loss was estimated at $1,000,000.
April 5—Collapse of a building at Glasgow, Scotland, during a football game caused the death of twenty-one persons and the injury of 250.
April 12—Riots in Belgium. In Brussels soldiers fired upon a mob, killing several and wounding hundreds.
April 15—M. Sipiaguine, Minister of the Interior of Russia, was assassinated by a student at St. Petersburg.
April 18—Earthquakes in Guatemala destroyed several towns. Hundreds of lives were lost.
April 19.—Nicholas Murray Butler installed president of Columbia College.
April 20—Steamboat City of Pittsburg was burned on the Ohio River, near Cairo, Ill. Sixty-three lives were lost.
April 26—Explosion in a powder mill at Shenandoah, Pa., killed five men.
April 28—Five officers of the cruiser Chicago tried and sentenced to imprisonment for a street riot in Venice, Italy.
—Tornado in Texas caused the death of five persons and a large loss of property.
April 29—Accident on the Santa Fe Railroad near Keokuk, Ia. Five persons were killed and twenty-three injured.
May 4—Accident on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad near Rockwood, Md., killed six persons and injured several.
—Decision rendered by the Supreme Court of New York State making the Franchise Tax law valid.
—By an eruption of Mount Pelee, on the Island of Martinique, the city of St. Pierre was completely destroyed. More than 30,000 lives were lost. Relief was sent from all parts of the world, $500,000 being appropriated by the United States Congress, at the suggestion of President Roosevelt. On May 7 an eruption of La Souffriere devastated the Island of St. Vincent, causing the loss of 1,600 lives. Owing to the breaking of the cable no news of this disaster was received until after the world had been shocked by the destruction of St. Pierre.

Arthur J. Balfour.

Charles H. Allen.

William H. K. Redmond.

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May 12—Explosion of oil tanks near Pittsburg, Pa., killed 25 persons and injured 100.
May 13—Political riots in Hayti. President Sam fled the country.
May 14—Lewis Nixon resigned as leader of Tammany Hall.
May 15—Strike of Anthracite coal miners ordered by the United Mine Workers' Union, by a vote of 461 to 349.
May 15—Kosher Meat riots in New York City.
May 17—Alphonso XIII. crowned King of Spain.
May 17—Count de Rochambeau and French delegation arrived in New York to attend the unveiling of the Rochambeau statue at Washington.
May 18—Tornado in Texas. One hundred and sixty persons reported killed and $1,000,000 worth of property destroyed.
May 19—Explosion of fire damp in a coal mine near Coal Creek, Tenn., caused the death of 200 persons.
May 20—Cuba entered the ranks of American Republics. The United States Government, after holding the island in trust since 1898, gave its administration into the hands of President Estrada Palma, who was inaugurated the same day.
May 20—Wind and rain storm at Cincinnati, Ohio. Six lives were lost and the property damage amounted to $1,000,000.
May 22—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States adopted a resolution advocating a revision of their creed.
May 22—Bishop John M. Farley was reported unanimously elected Roman Catholic Archbishop of New York, to succeed the late Archbishop Corrigan.
May 23—Explosion in a mine near Victoria, British Columbia, resulted in the death of 109 men.

St. Pierre, Martinique, After the Eruption.

May 31—The Transvaal War ended. Peace established between Great Britain and the South African Republics.
June 3—The United States Senate passed the Philippine bill, providing for a temporary form of civil government in the Philippine Islands, by a vote of 48 to 30.
June 3—Floods caused by a cloudburst at Joliet, Ill., killed three persons and destroyed property to the extent of $1,000,000.
June 4—The "Beef Trust" was enjoined by Supreme Court Justice Closter from maintaining in New York State a combination to regulate the prices of beef.
June 4—The Naval War College was formally opened at Newport, R. I.
June 9—Harry Tracy, notorious outlaw, escaped from the Oregon Penitentiary. After killing eight men and wounding nearly a score, he shot himself on August 5, to escape capture.
June 9—Rev. Dr. Francis L. Patton resigned the presidency of Princeton University, and Dr. Woodrow Wilson was appointed in his place.
June 11—The 100th anniversary of West Point Military Academy was celebrated. The exercises were attended by President Roosevelt and many prominent military men.
June 11—Colonel Arthur Lynch, Irish leader, was arrested in England, charged with treason committed during the South African war.
June 18—Strike riots in Paterson, N. J. Nine persons killed.
June 19—The Panama Canal bill passed the United States Senate by a vote of 67 to 6.
June 24—King Edward of England ill. An operation performed. The coronation postponed.
June 29—Tornado in Southern Indiana. Four persons killed and much property destroyed.
July 1—John M. Burke, a rich retired merchant of New York City, announced a gift of $4,000,000 for the relief of those deserving charity.
—First session of the Fifty-seventh Congress adjourned.

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July 3—Proclamation of amnesty in the Philippines issued by order of President Roosevelt. issued by order of President Roosevelt.

July 6—Aguinaldo released from custody at Manila, under the amnesty proclamation.

July 6—Floods in the Western part of New York State damaged much property.

July 10—Explosion in the Cambria Steel Company's mine at Johnstown, Pa., caused the loss of 112 lives.

July 11—Lord Salisbury, Premier of Great Britain, resigned. Arthur Balfour, his nephew, appointed by the King to the position.

July 14—The Campanile of St. Mark's Church, Venice, collapsed.

July 16—Stony Point battlefield dedicated as a park by Governor Odell, of New York.

July 18—Cyclone in Ontario and the northern part of the United States destroyed houses and crops and caused the loss of several lives.

July 20—Storm of wind and rain at Baltimore. Many houses unroofed and 11 persons killed.

—Storms with wind and rain in the upper part of New York State caused much loss to property. Four persons were killed.

July 28—Earthquakes in California did much damage to property. They were repeated intermittently on the 29th and 30th.

July 30—Riots on the lower East Side, New York City, at the funeral of Chief Rabbi Joseph.

Aug. 7—Explosion in a mine near Trinidad, Col. Sixteen lives were lost.

Park Avenue Tunnel Disaster.

Aug. 9—Edward VII. crowned King of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India.

Aug. 11—Justice Horace Gray, of the United States Supreme Court, resigned. Oliver Wendell Holmes, second, appointed by the President to fill the vacancy.

Aug. 17—The Boer Generals, Botha, De Wet and Delarey, were received by King Edward.

Aug. 20—Explosion of pulp mill at Wilmington, Del., killed nine persons and injured several.

Aug. 21—"War Game" begun off the coast of New England. Admiral Higginson blockaded the coast against an invading fleet in command of Captain Pillsbury.

Aug. 22—President Roosevelt began his tour of New England.

Aug. 23—Trial of the new battleship Maine showed her the fastest vessel of her class in the navy.

Aug. 24—"War Game" ended by the capture of Pillsbury's fleet.

Aug. 28—Grand Duke Boris, of Russia, arrived in New York on an unofficial visit to America.

Aug. 30—A second eruption of Mount Pelee in Martinique caused the loss of 2,000 lives and the injury of 1,800 persons.

Sept. 1—Accident on the Southern Railroad, near Berry, Ala., caused by the derailing of an excursion train, killed 23 persons and injured more than 100.

Sept. 3—President Roosevelt was hurt in an accident at Pittsfield, Mass. The carriage in which he was riding collided with a street car, and his guard, William Craig, of the Secret Service, was killed. All of those in the carriage were more or less hurt.

Sept 4—Explosion in a mine, near Rhymney, Wales, caused the death of 26 miners.

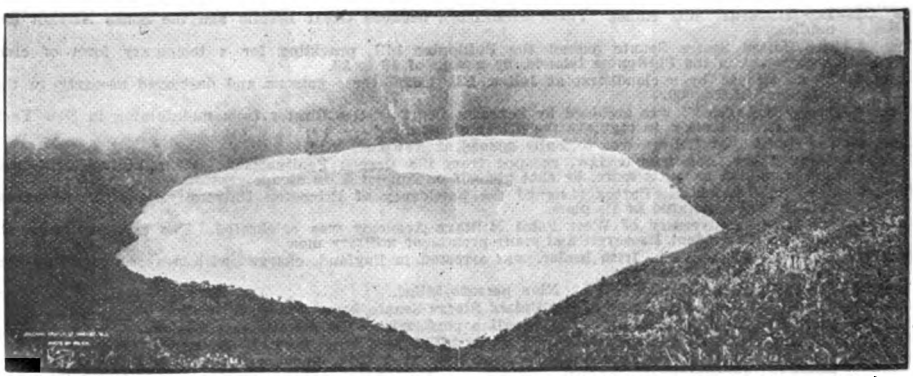
—Kaiser Wilhelm, of Germany, visited Posen, in Old Poland, where he attended the unveiling of a statue of Emperor Frederick.

Sept. 6—The German cruiser Panther shelled and sunk the Haitien rebel gunboat Crete-a-Pierrot, for what was claimed to be an act of piracy.

Sept. 10—The New York American presented a petition to Attorney-General Davies, of New York, asking that he give a hearing on certain charges of conspiracy to regulate the price of coal, made against the coal carrying railroads. On October 2 the petition was granted and the railroads mentioned in the petition called upon to show cause why proceedings should not be taken against them. Their answer, made in November, was a general denial.

Sept. 15—Explosion in a mine at North Fork, West Va., entombed 12 men.

—International Arbitration Court opened at The Hague. The first case tried was that of the United States against Mexico, regarding the Pious Fund.



The Crater of La Souffriere Before the Eruption.

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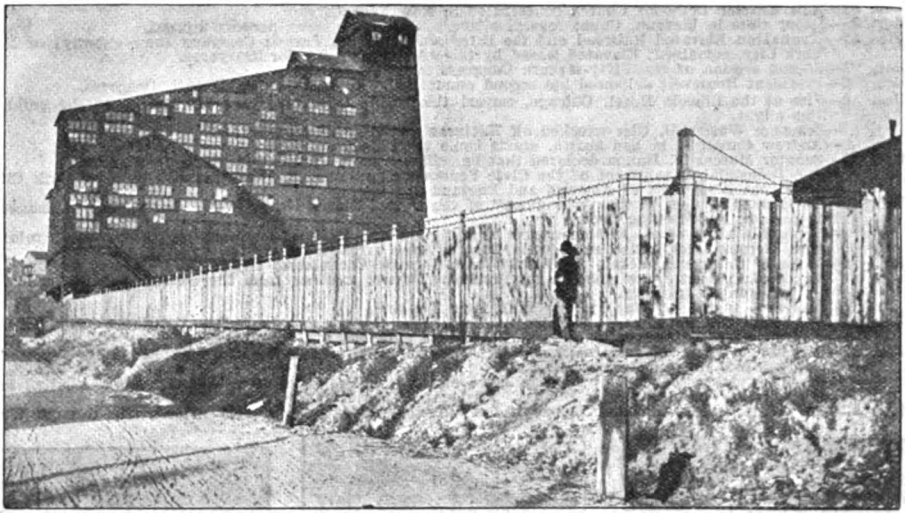

Stockade Around a Breaker During the Coal Strike.

Sept. 23—President Roosevelt was operated on at Indianapolis, Ind., for an abcess caused by his accident at Pittsfield, Mass.

Oct. 1—The International Mercantile Marine Company, the "Shipping Trust," was incorporated at Trenton, N. J., with a capital stock of $120,000,000.

Oct. 4—Mgr. Farley received official announcement of his elevation to the Archbishopric of New York, to succeed Most Rev. Corrigan.

Oct. 7—Fire in the Texas old fields. Many derricks destroyed and several lives lost.

Oct. 10—The Crown Prince of Siam, accompanied by his brother and suite, arrived in New York.

Oct. 13—The coal operators agreed to arbitrate in the coal strike, as a result of an interview between J. Pierpont Morgan and President Roosevelt.

Oct. 22—Fire at Chicago. Thirteen persons killed.

Oct. 22—Denmark, by action of the Legislature, refused to ratify the treaty with the United States, whereby the Danish West Indies were to be ceded to the United States.

Oct. 25—Dr. Woodrow Wilson installed as President of Princeton University.

Oct. 30—An eruption of the volcano Santa Maria, in Guatemala, destroyed many coffee plantations and caused the loss of a number of lives.

Nov. 4—William H. K. Redmond, Irish Nationalist, arrested in London for alleged contempt of court.

—Explosion of fireworks in Madison Square, New York City, killed 13 persons and injured many more.

Nov. 10—The British steamer Elingamite wrecked at Three Kings Island, off Australia. Ninety-six persons drowned.

Nov. 11—Roland B. Molineux, charged with the murder of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams, was acquitted by a jury in New York City, after a second trial.

—New Chamber of Commerce of New York City dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. President Roosevelt, M. Jules Cambon, Sir Michael Herbert, Prince Von Pless and other notable guests were present.

—The annual convention of the American Bankers' Association met at New Orleans.

Nov. 13—The Pennsylvania Railroad announced a voluntary advance of 10 per cent in the wages of its employes.

—Dr. Mary Baker G. Eddy, leader of Christian Science, advised Christian Scientists not to treat contagious diseases.

—Minister Wu Ting-fang given a farewell banquet by the Silk Association and American Asiatic Association in New York City.

—The volcano Stromboli, near the Island of Sicily, was reported in eruption. Much property was destroyed by falling ashes. Volcanoes in the Samoan Islands also reported in eruption.

—Wabash Railroad announced a voluntary advance of from 5 to 15 per cent in the wages of its skilled employes.

Nov. 14—Coal strike Arbitration Commission began its sessions at Scranton, Pa.

Nov. 15—Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroads announced a voluntary increase in the wages of employes.

—New York Central & Hudson River Railroad announced a voluntary increase of from 8 to 13 per cent in the wages of its employes.

—King Leopold, of Belgium, was attacked by an Anarchist at Brussels.

—The home of the poet, William Cullen Bryant, at Roslyn, N. Y., destroyed by fire.

Nov. 16—Sioux City plant of Armour & Company, meat packers, destroyed by fire. Property loss, $900,000. No lives were lost, but many persons were injured.

Nov. 18—Philadelphia & Reading Railroad announced an increase of wages to those of its employes getting less than those on contiguous roads.

—Annual convention of American Federation of Labor began sessions at New Orleans.

Nov. 19—President James Stillman, of the National City Bank of New York City, presented Harvard University with $100,000 for a chair of anatomy.

—Refugees from Guatemala arrived at San Francisco and gave the first complete account of the volcanic eruptions in Guatemala. They reported thousands killed and hundreds of square miles of territory devastated.

Nov. 20—Jewish Theological Seminary opened in New York City.

Nov. 21—An advance in freight rates on all railroads in the United States announced.

Nov. 22—Reported that England and Germany intended to coerce Venezuela, to compel a payment of claims to the two countries.

—Samuel Gompers re-elected president of the American Federation of Labor at the convention in New Orleans.

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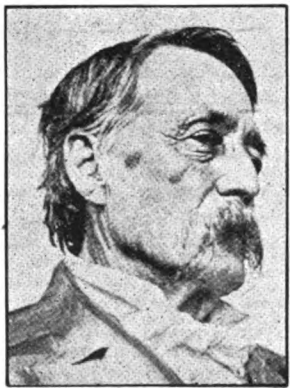
Nov. 23—New Russian Orthodox Church consecrated in New York City.
Nov. 24—Labor riots in Havana, Cuba; several strikers killed and many persons injured.
Nov. 27—Manhattan Elevated Railroad and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company (new subway) of New York City, combined; Elevated leased by the subway company for 999 years.
Dec. 1—Second session of the Fifty-seventh Congress opened.
Dec. 2—President Roosevelt delivered his second annual message to the Fifty-seventh Congress.
Dec. 4—Fire at the Lincoln Hotel, Chicago, caused the death of fourteen persons; damage to the building was slight.
—Schooner Wesley M. Oler wrecked off Hatteras and the entire crew lost.
—Andrew Carnegie, in bad health, starts home from England.
Dec. 8—Senator Marcus A. Hanna declared that he will not be a candidate for President in 1904.
—The Industrial Department of the Civic Federation convenes in annual session in New York City; prominent economists of America and England present.
Dec. 9—The attacking fleet in the "war game" of the United States Navy, in the Caribbean Sea, succeeds in passing the blocking fleet.
—Venezuela navy seized and destroyed by the combined fleets of Germany and England; in retaliation, German and British subjects in Caracas were arrested by the Castro Government.
Dec. 10—Mobs in Caracas attacked the British and German Consulates; British and German holdings in Venezuela placed under embargo by President Castro; marines from the combined fleets landed to protect foreign property.
—Andrew Carnegie arrived in New York from England.
Dec. 11—Ice storm ties up elevated railroad traffic in New York.
—Andrew Carnegie arrives in New York after an extended visit in Europe.
Dec. 12—A definite treaty of reciprocity between the United States and Cuba was signed by Secretaries Zaldo and Montes and General Bliss.
—An unsuccessful attempt to lay the shore end of the Pacific cable at San Francisco resulted in a slight injury to Clarence H. Mackay, president of the company.
Dec. 13—Dr. Adolf Lorenz, famous orthopaedist, of Vienna, arrives in New York after a trip through West.

Rev. T. De Witt Talmage.



Thomas Dunn English.

Emil Zola.

Dec. 14—An unsuccessful attempt was made to shoot the King of Belgium.
—Town of Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, bombarded by vessels of the allies, and the commandant of the fortress captured.
Dec. 18—Cornelius Vanderbilt declared to be seriously ill with typhoid fever at his home in New York City.
Dec. 19—An order to blockade all Venezuelan ports was promulgated by the British Admiral Douglas.
—Vardermiede Clare, a noted anarchist and friend of Emma Goldman, was shot and killed by her lover in Philadelphia.
Dec. 20—Rev. E. H. Mills, corresponding secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Thank Offering Fund, reported that the full amount of $20,000,000, called for three years ago, had been raised in cash and pledges.
—A son was born to the Princess of Wales, the fourth son and fifth child.
Dec. 21—The body of Mrs. Julia Dent Grant, widow of General U. S. Grant, was placed in the tomb beside that of her husband.
—The first complete wireless telegraphic message was sent by Marconi from the station at Table Head, N. S.
—Countess de Castellane, formerly Miss Gould, arrived in New York on a visit to her relatives.
Dec. 22—Crown Princess Louise of Saxony eloped from Castle Aft, Salzberg, renouncing all claim to throne.
Dec. 25—It was reported that Governor Odell would contest Senator T. C. Platt's position as leader of New York Republicans.
Dec. 26—A petition with 50,000 signers was presented to the New York State Railroad Commissioners, protesting against the crowded condition of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company's trains.
Dec. 31—Dr. Adolf Lorenz left for England, after spending several months in America, giving clinics on his "bloodless method" of curing congenital hip disease.

Record of Deaths, 1902.

	1902.
Altgeld, John P., at Joliet, Ill., aged 54 years. Ex-Governor of Illinois	Mar. 12
Andrews, George P., at New York City, aged 67 years. Justice of the Supreme Court of New York	May 23
Apezteguia, Marques Julio Jose, at New York City, aged 59 years. Famous Cuban leader and wealthy planter	April 14
Assini, Don Francis, at Paris, aged 80 years. Former King of Spain	April 17
Astor, Gwendoline, in England, aged 9 years. Daughter of William Waldorf Astor	Sept. 12
Babcock, Samuel D., at Lenox, Mass., aged 81 years. Banker in New York City	Sept. 14
Barnwell, Rt. Rev. R. W., at Selma, Ala. Protestant Bishop of Alabama	July 24
Barrows, Rev. Dr. John H., at Oberlin, O., aged 55 years. President of Oberlin College	June 3
Beach, Miles, at New York City, aged 58 years. Justice of the Supreme Court of New York	May 18
Bigelow, Marshall T., at Cambridge, Mass., aged 80 years. Author of several standard works on proofreading	Dec. 29
Birch, Rev. Dr. G. W. F., at New York City. Pastor of Bethany Presbyterian Church. Prominent in the trial of Drs. Briggs and McGiffert	April 26

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Amos J. Cummings.

Thomas B. Reed.

William J. Sewell.

Bishop, Heber R., at New York City, aged 58 years. Retired banker and director of many large corporations. One of the richest men in New York City.....Dec. 10
Blodgett, P. S., at Cleveland, O., aged 59 years. General manager Lake Shore Railway.....Oct. 27
Bonehill, Bessie, in England, aged 45 years. Well-known actress.....Aug. 21
Bonner, Edward L., at Missoula, Mont., killed in an automobile accident. Montana millionaire.....July 10
Bryant, Neil, at Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 72 years. Famous minstrel.....Mar. 6
Butler, William Allen, at Yonkers, N. Y., aged 77 years. Lawyer and author.....Sept. 9
Catherwood, Mrs. Mary H., at Chicago, aged 54 years. Well-known author.....Dec. 26
Child, Charles T., at Gleasondale, Mass., aged 35 years. Technical editor of the Electrical Review..June 23
Clarke, James C., at Chicago, aged 79 years. President of Mobile & Ohio Railroad, and one of the best-known railroad men in the United States.....Dec. 9
Collis, Gen. Charles H. T., at Philadelphia. Civil War veteran.....May 11
Conde, Switz, at New York City. Prominent manufacturer of Utica, N. Y.....J n. 21
Constant, Benjamin, at Paris, aged 57 years. Noted French painter.....May 26
Cooke, Lorrin A., at Barkhamstead, Conn., aged 71 years. Former Governor of Connecticut.....Aug. 12
Corrigan, Most Rev. Michael Augustine, at New York City, aged 62 years. Archbishop of N. Y.....May 5
Cummings, Amos J., at Baltimore, aged 61 years. Congressman from New York.....May 2
Cushing, Major Harry Cooke, at New Rochelle, N. Y. Retired from United States Army.....July 2
Cutler, Henry S., at Swampscott, Mass. Composer and musical conductor. Credited with introducing vested choirs in America.....Dec. 5
Daniell, John, at New York City, aged 81 years. Oldest dry goods merchant in New York City.....Mar. 6
Davidson, Col. Andrew, at Bath, N. Y., aged 62 years. Commandant of New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.....Nov. 10
De Bradsky, ——, at Stains, France. Killed by falling from a dirigible balloon. His engineer, M. Morin, was also killed.....Oct. 13
Dow, Charles H., at Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 51 years. Editor of Wall Street Journal.....Dec. 4
Dufferin, Marquis of, in Ireland, aged 76 years. Former Governor of Canada.....Feb. 12
Eggleston, Dr. Edward, at Durham Bay, N. Y., aged 66 years. Noted author and historian.....Sept. 3
Elkins, Charles M., at Wakefield, Mass., aged 70 years. Inventor of the air door check.....June 28
Escobedo, Gen. Mariano, at Tacubaya, Mex., aged 75 years. Received the surrender of Emperor Maximilian.....May 22
Estey, Gen. Julius S., at Brattleboro, Vt., aged 57 years. President of the Estey Organ Company....Mar. 7
Eytinge, Harry, at Nyack, N. Y., aged 80 years. Veteran actor.....Sept. 18
Fair, Charles L., and wife, near Paris. San Francisco millionaire. Killed in automobile accident....Aug. 14
Fasig, William B., at New York City, aged 56 years. Head of the largest firm of horse dealers in America.....Feb. 19
Feehan, Patrick A., at Chicago, aged 73 years. Roman Catholic Archbishop of Chicago.....July 12
Fish, Nicholas, at New York City. Millionaire banker.....Sept. 16
Ford, William T., at Washington, aged 85 years. The oldest employe of the Pension Office, appointed in 1845.....Nov. 30

Sol Smith Russell.

Most Rev. M. A. Corrigan.

Rear-Admiral W. T. Samp

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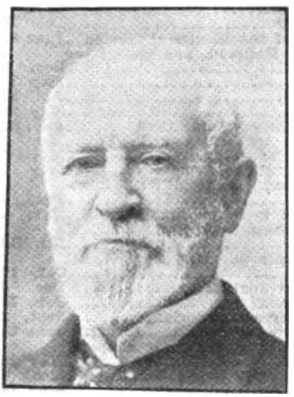
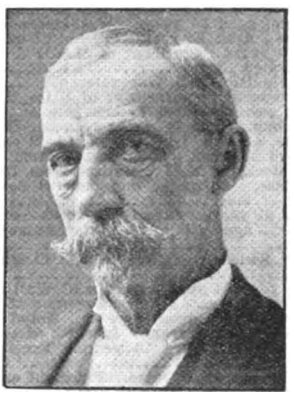
Foster, Mrs. Rebecca Salome, burned to death in the Park Avenue fire, New York City. Known as the "Tombs Angel".....Feb. 22
Fremont, Mrs. Jessie Benton, at Los Angeles, Cal., aged 78 years. Widow of General Fremont, "the Pathfinder," and daughter of Senator Benton, of Missouri.....Dec. 27
French, Mrs. Julia B., at Boston. A rich recluse.....Mar. 20
Gallaudet, Rev. Dr. Thomas, at New York, aged 80 years. Teacher of deaf mutes and son of the founder of the first institution for deaf mutes in America.....Aug. 27
Gardner, Samuel R., at Seven Oaks, aged 73 years. Noted English historian.....Feb. 23
Gelshenen, William H., at New York City, aged 53 years. President of the Garfield National Bank, New York City.....Mar. 21
Godkin, Edwin L., at Brixham, Eng., aged 71 years. Editor of the New York Evening Post and one of the best known journalists in America.....May 20
Grant, Mrs. Julia Dent, at Washington, aged 76 years. Widow of General U. S. Grant.....Dec. 14
Gray, Ada, at New York City, aged 68 years. Well-known actress.....Aug. 28
Gray, Horace, at East Point, Mass., aged 74 years. Retired Justice of U. S. Supreme Court.....Sept. 15
Green, Edward H., at Bellows Falls, Vt., aged 82 years. Husband of Hetty Green.....Mar. 19
Haldeman, W. N., at Louisville, Ky., aged 81 years. President of the Louisville Courier-Journal....May 13
Hall, John H., at Hartford, Conn. President Colt Firearm Company and former State Senator.....June 25
Hampton, Gen. Wade, at Columbia, S. C., aged 80 years. Noted Confederate General.....April 11
Harte, Bret, at Aldershot, Eng., aged 62 years. Famous American humorist.....May 6
Helmuth, Dr. William Tod, at New York City, aged 69 years. Leading homeopathic physician of the country.....May 15
Henniker, Lord, at the Isle of Man, aged 60 years. Governor of the Isle of Man.....June 27
Henty, G. A., at London, aged 70 years. Writer of books for boys.....Nov. 16
Hepworth, Rev. Dr. George H., at New York City, aged 69 years. Editorial writer and journalist. June 7
Hersh, Nelson, at Staten Island, N. Y., aged 41 years. Sunday editor of the N. Y. World.....Nov. 20
Hoadly, George, of Elmira, N. Y., aged 76 years. Former Governor of Ohio.....Aug. 26
Hoe, Peter S., at Montclair, N. J., aged 81 years. Last member of the original firm of R. Hoe & Co., manufacturers of printing presses.....Aug. 25
Hoffman, Rev. Eugene A., on a train near New York City. Dean of the General Theological Seminary, New York City, and the richest clergyman in New York City.....June 17
Holbrook, Dr. Martin L., at New York City, aged 72 years. Pioneer in the study of hygiene.....Aug. 13
Hooker, Dr. Robert Newton, at Chicago, aged 61 years. Physician of Chicago and president of Illinois Homeopathic Medical Society.....Nov. 9



Charles L. Tiffany.



Gov. John R. Rogers.

Charles Broadway Rouss.

Howe, William F., at New York City, aged 75 years. Famous criminal lawyer of New York.....Sept. 1
Hughes, Rev. Hugh Price, at London, aged 55 years. Famous Wesleyan preacher. Known as "Dr. Parkhurst of London".....Nov. 17
Joseph, Jacob, at New York City. Chief Rabbi of the Jews in the United States.....July 28
Jonett, James E., at Sandy Springs, Md., aged 74 years. Rear Admiral United States Navy.....Oct. 1
Kensit, John, at Liverpool, England. Well-known anti-ritualist; injured during religious riots.....Oct. 8
Kimberly, Earl of, at London. Leader of the Liberal Party in the House of Lords.....April 8
Kimberly, Lewis A., at West Newton, Mass., aged 71 years. Rear-Admiral, U. S. N.....Jan. 27
King Albert of Saxony, at Sibyllnort, aged 74 years. Last of the generals of the German army of 1870.....June 19
Knowles, Edwin, at Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 67 years. Well-known actor and theatrical manager....April 14
Knowlton, Hosea M., at Marion, Mass. Former Attorney-General of Massachusetts.....Dec. 18
Krupp, Frederick Alfred, at Huegel, Germany, aged 48 years. Maker of heavy ordnance.....Nov. 22
Lamont, Miss Julia, at Sorrento, Me., daughter of Daniel S. Lamont.....Aug. 26
Leary, James D., at New York City, aged 65 years. Well-known contractor of New York City.....April 11
Ledochowski, Cardinal, at Rome, aged 80 years. Prefect of the Congregation of the Propaganda of the Roman Catholic Church.....July 25
Lent, William B., at Norwalk, Conn., aged 60 years. Author of books of travel.....June 22
Lewisohn, Leonard, at London, aged 53 years. New York banker.....Mar. 5
Long, Charles D., at Detroit, aged 61 years. Justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan.....June 27
Lord, James Brown, at New York City, aged 43 years. Architect.....June 1
Mackay, John W., at London, aged 71 years. President of the Commercial Cable Company.....July 20
Marquand, Henry G., at New York City, aged 82 years. Well known as a philanthropist, capitalist and art patron.....Feb. 26
Marsh, Luther R., at Middletown, N. Y., aged 89 years. Lawyer and noted as a spiritualist.....Aug. 15
Mason, Dr. A. G., at Toledo, O., aged 74 years. Secretary National Beekeepers' Association.....Nov. 12
Maxwell, Henry W., at Bay Shore, L. I., aged 52 years. Millionaire of Brooklyn, N. Y.....May 13
McGregor, Bradford B., at Mamaroneck, N. Y., aged 32 years. Millionaire.....Sept. 8
McKay, Col. Nathaniel A., at Atlantic City, N. J., aged 71 years. Well-known Washington resident. July 10
McLeod, Archibald A., at New York City. Former president of Philadelphia & Reading R. R.....April 19
McMillan, James, at Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass., aged 64 years. United States Senator from Michigan.....Aug. 10
Meyer, General Lucas, at Brussels. Boer General.....Aug. 7

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Milliken, Col. Elias, at Brookline, Mass., aged 79 years. Pioneer lumber operator on the Kennebec River ..... June 18
Morgan, Gen. Thomas J., at Ossining, N. Y., aged 63 years. Civil War veteran ..... July 12
Morton, Henry, at New York City, aged 66 years. President of the Stevens Institute, Hoboken, N. J. May 9
Morton, J. Sterling, at Lake Forest, Ill., aged 70 years. Former Secretary of Agriculture ..... April 27
Murray, Rev. Dr. James D., at Constableville, N. Y. Grand Chaplain, Grand Chapter, R. A. M. ..... June 19
Nast, Thomas, at Guayaquil, Ecuador, aged 62 years. United States Consul-General at Guayaquil. Famous as a cartoonist and is credited with having been largely instrumental in the overthrow of the Tweed Ring in New York City by his cartoons ..... Dec. 8
Ochiltree, Col. Thomas P., at Hot Springs, Va. Journalist, Confederate soldier, Congressman and one of the best-known men in America ..... Nov. 25
O'Neill, Hugh, at New York City, aged 57 years. Well-known merchant of New York City ..... Mar. 16
Osborne, William McKinley, at London, aged 60 years. United States Consul-General at London .... April 29
Otey, Peter J., at Lynchburg, Va., aged 62 years. Congressman from Virginia ..... May 4
Palmer, Francis A., at New York City, aged 90 years. Banker and philanthropist. Chamberlain of New York, 1871-1872 ..... Nov. 1
Palmer, Potter, at Chicago, aged 75 years. Well-known Chicago hotel man ..... May 4
Pangborn, Major Zebina K., at Hillburn, N. Y., aged 83 years. School teacher of Admiral Dewey .. Nov. 1
Parker, Dr. Joseph, at London, aged 72 years. Famous clergyman of England ..... Nov. 28
Pauncefote, Sir Julian, at Washington, D. C., aged 74 years. British Ambassador to the U. S. ..... May 24
Perkins, E. H., Jr., at New York City. Prominent New York banker ..... April 12
Pierce, Henry M., at Ocala, Fla., aged 71 years. President of Rutgers College ..... Feb. 18
Pierce, Mrs. Margaret, at St. Louis. Famous recluse ..... Mar. 25
Prentis, Thomas F., at St. Pierre, Martinique. United States Consul; killed during eruption of Mont Pelee ..... May 8
Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, at London, aged 89 years. Officer of the British Army ..... Nov. 16
Pullman, William C., at Chicago. Well-known railway supply dealer and nephew of the late George M. Pullman ..... June 19
Queen, John, at St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City. Minstrel and song writer ..... Feb. 24
Queen Marie Henriette of Belgium, at Spa, Belgium, aged 66 years ..... Sept. 19
Redmond, William Emerson, at Boston, aged 55 years. Known as "Billy" Emerson, minstrel ..... Feb. 23
Reed, Thomas B., at Washington, D. C., aged 63 years. Former Speaker of the House of Representatives ..... Dec. 7
Reiss, Bert, at Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 28 years. Brooklyn lawyer and politician ..... Sept. 10
Rhodes, Cecil, at Cape Town, South Africa, aged 49 years. Famous South African millionaire ..... Mar. 26
Rice, "Billy," at Hot Springs, Ark. One of the old-time minstrels with a stage record of 42 years. Mar. 1
Riddle, Albert G., at Washington, D. C., aged 86 years. Lawyer of national reputation and ex-Congressman ..... May 15
Roach, William N., at New York City, aged 62 years. Former U. S. Senator from South Dakota .... Sept. 7
Rood, Prof. Ogden Nicholas, at New York City, aged 71 years. Head of the physics department of Columbia University ..... Nov. 12
Roos, Leonard F., at New York City. Art connoisseur ..... Nov. 27
Rouss, Charles Broadway, at New York City, aged 66 years Millionaire merchant ..... Mar. 3
Rowe, John, at Tribes Hill, N. Y., aged 72 years. Writer on historical, philosophical and economic subjects ..... Dec 30
Russell, Sol Smith, at Washington, D. C., aged 62 years. Well-known actor ..... April 28
Salsbury, Nate, at Long Branch. Well-known theatrical man and partner in Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show ..... Dec. 24
Sampson, William T., at Washington, D. C., aged 62 years. Rear-Admiral, United States Navy .... May 6
Schuffner, Mrs. Ernestine, at New York City, aged 74 years. Known as the original "Tombs Angel" June 19
Schenck, Prof. Samuel L., at Styria, Austria. Noted biologist ..... Aug. 18
Shaw, Mrs. Sarah Blake, at New York, aged 88 years. Noted member of the famous Boston group of Abolitionists ..... Dec. 29
Shepard, Alexander R., at Batopilas, Mex., aged 68 years. Former Territorial Governor of the District of Columbia, and instrumental in the improvements of Washington ..... Sept. 12
Sigel, General Franz, at New York City, aged 78 years. Veteran of the Civil War ..... Aug. 21
Smith, Mrs. Maria Fox, at Rochester, N. Y., aged 85 years. The last of the celebrated Fox sisters, the originators of modern spiritualism ..... Nov. 5
Sorg, Paul J., at Middletown, O. Millionaire and ex-Congressman from Ohio ..... May 28
Stanton, Elizabeth Cady, at New York City, aged 87 years. Well-known writer on suffrage and social topics ..... Oct. 26
Stewart, Mrs. William M., at Oakland, Cal., killed in automobile accident. Wife of United States Senator Stewart, of Nevada ..... Sept. 12
Stockton, Frank R., at Washington, D. C., aged 68 years. Noted author ..... April 20
Stratton, Whitfield S., at Cripple Creek, Col., aged 54 years. Colorado millionaire and one of the first settlers at Cripple Creek ..... Sept. 14
Swayne, General Wager, at New York, aged 69 years. Major-General in the Civil War, and leading Republican politician ..... Dec. 18
Taft, Russell S., at Burlington, Vt., aged 67 years. Chief Justice of Vermont ..... Mar. 22
Talmage, Rev. Dr. T. De Witt, at Washington, D. C., aged 70 years. Noted minister and author .... April 12
Tappan, Frederick D., at Lakewood, N. J., aged 72 years. President of the Gallatin Bank, New York City ..... Feb. 28
Taylor, William, at Palo Alto, Cal., aged 81 years. Bishop of the M. E. Church ..... May 18
Temple, Dr., at London, aged 81 years. Archbishop of Canterbury and Primate of England ..... Dec. 23
Thayer, James B., at Cambridge, Mass., aged 70 years. Professor of Law, Harvard University ..... Feb. 14
Thompson, Bishop Hugh Miller, at Jackson, Miss., aged 72 years. Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Mississippi ..... Nov. 17
Tiffany, Charles L., at New York City, aged 90 years. Founder of the jewelry firm of Tiffany & Co. Feb. 18
Trainor, P. F., at Albany, aged 69 years. Senator from the Sixteenth District ..... Dec. 24
Viele, Gen. Egbert L., at New York City, aged 77 years. Civil Engineer, who drew plans for Central Park, N. Y ..... April 22
Virchow, Prof. Rudolf, at Berlin, aged 81 years. Pathologist ..... Sept. 5
Vivekananda, Swami, near Calcutta, India. Organizer of the Vedanta cult in the Western Hemisphere ..... July 23
Wales, Salem H., at New York City, aged 77 years. Father-in-law of Secretary of War Elihu Root. Dec. 2
West, William, at Chicago, aged 50 years. Famous minstrel ..... Feb. 15
Whittle, Bishop Francis M., at Richmond, Va., aged 78 years. Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Virginia ..... June 18
Williams, Marshall J., at Columbus, O., aged 65 years. Chief Justice Ohio Supreme Court ..... July 7
Winner, Septimus, at Philadelphia, aged 72 years. Composer of "The Mocking Bird" and other popular songs ..... Nov. 23
Worth, Adam, at London. Famous robber ..... Feb. 6
Young, Dr. William, at Cold Spring-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., aged 82 years. Last survivor of the Academy of Medicine, New York ..... Oct. 26
Young, Mrs. Eliza, at West Brighton, Staten Island, aged 90 years. The oldest actress in the United States ..... Aug. 10
Zola, Emile, at Paris, aged 62 years. French author ..... Sept.

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Political Statistics of the States.

ALABAMA.

Counties.	Governor, 1902.		President, 1900.				President, 1896.				
	Jelks, Dem.	Smith, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Barker, Peo.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley Rep.	Bryan, Peo.	Levering, Pro	Palmer, G. D.
Autauga	796	85	980	537	..	38	1,232	289	49	11	99
Baldwin	343	54	440	389	7	74	704	404	22	17	34
Barbour	1,160	35	2,685	271	19	18	2,215	1,437	442	29	315
Bibb	747	246	725	408	19	29	984	650	532	30	39
Blount	1,320	891	1,402	982	65	75	1,890	2,619	532	30	40
Bullock	562	24	1,581	269	4	3	1,844	749	23	16	131
Butler	1,194	175	744	1,161	13	27	1,256	846	553	27	88
Calhoun	1,717	674	1,704	1,336	62	156	2,317	1,222	471	115	171
Chambers	1,080	90	2,837	891	.....	62	1,722	1,057	288	27	63
Cherokee	1,139	761	1,167	1,172	30	58	659	602	1,117	18	89
Chilton	698	830	469	784	19	24	549	310	582	22	52
Choctaw	437	10	649	406	2	7	1,017	357	468	11	50
Clarke	918	13	2,044	372	1	88	2,200	502	43	22	25
Clay	1,130	745	980	1,069	8	20	1,112	489	298	25	37
Cleburne	707	565	660	622	37	50	879	472	114	33	21
Coffee	1,010	289	989	532	15	14	799	114	695	24	52
Colbert	647	151	1,516	1,237	13	85	1,615	1,754	43	14	93
Conecuh	777	242	703	821	13	81	599	881	332	41	15
Coosa	979	558	959	982	10	24	879	499	423	39	49
Covington	673	136	560	183	2	21	637	69	460	16	16
Crenshaw	985	157	1,092	497	67	61	909	330	899	28	164
Cullman	1,362	1,158	1,767	806	12	37	755	447	447	27	140
Dale	1,112	756	1,134	888	101	22	1,198	289	957	50	94
Dallas	1,246	7	4,708	109	49	13	4,042	519	49	10	52
De Kalb	1,642	1,474	1,873	1,717	19	1,615	1,365	1,446	221	28	46
Elmore	1,141	311	1,768	1,074	9	21	1,182	1,379	741	46	119
Escambia	455	72	603	436	6	15	877	482	37	20	82
Etowah	1,335	1,230	1,734	1,627	17	52	977	873	805	36	109
Fayette	722	586	681	873	5	11	603	441	619	14	39
Franklin	745	648	814	1,151	8	21	821	483	287	17	33
Geneva	754	648	671	655	11	40	488	46	758	21	39
Greene	442	16	964	107	8	10	1,725	503	139	15	24
Hale	676	...	1,157	345	7	4	2,768	933	138	43	77
Henry	1,429	155	1,888	590	42	36	2,157	675	903	46	246
Jackson	1,354	562	1,923	1,695	40	7	2,653	675	903	31	117
Jefferson	4,005	1,034	4,576	2,840	137	33	6,977	3,394	1,842	369	450
Lamar	852	299	879	512	9	19	1,693	509	170	22	69
Lauderdale	1,268	412	1,369	1,434	4	9	2,254	1,024	46	15	45
Lawrence	869	343	1,170	997	8	16	1,199	1,685	49	45	31
Lee	1,002	51	1,698	829	7	13	1,584	1,491	153	41	133
Limestone	741	59	1,053	1,133	37	15	1,734	1,529	78	23	27
Lowndes	629	15	1,170	1,524	3	6	2,973	642	28	6	40
Macon	640	12	1,163	488	1	11	1,013	259	32	5	56
Madison	1,875	191	3,641	1,679	8	14	3,973	2,548	87	46	103
Marengo	898	26	2,306	261	1	1	3,089	764	79	13	25
Marion	999	545	1,137	675	158	8	1,164	502	37	3	27
Marshall	1,176	1,430	1,398	1,139	14	58	977	520	967	33	37
Mobile	2,165	311	2,939	2,243	34	74	3,811	2,778	137	149	482
Monroe	887	15	904	138	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montgomery	1,743	88	5,047	546	8	60	2,582	977	71	44	526
Morgan	1,127	287	1,747	1,500	30	67	1,970	1,462	158	52	195
Perry	627	32	1,744	77	2	9	2,485	463	197	10	34
Pickens	795	160	797	146	7	13	1,279	211	931	17	66
Pike	1,206	30	1,413	484	5	35	1,569	862	508	43	292
Randolph	1,136	577	1,501	1,370	7	36	1,265	802	177	22	55
Russell	386	3	1,416	142	5	123	1,623	773	22	3	35
Shelby	1,045	874	740	1,375	5	51	875	1,051	707	19	65
St. Clair	716	832	794	1,171	17	46	583	603	1,021	25	47
Sumter	674	6	1,653	200	1	2	1,799	1,459	35	18	186
Talladega	1,455	318	1,602	1,437	24	46	1,635	922	219	40	49
Tallapoosa	1,400	328	2,557	1,231	84	24	2,019	685	672	81	106
Tuscaloosa	999	152	1,173	642	22	30	1,404	965	747	51	79
Walker	1,333	901	1,244	1,657	16	25	1,064	1,101	184	22	22
Washington	425	28	492	269	8	16	551	224	91	10	46
Wilcox	746	3	2,031	20	2	1	2,954	45	2	3	45
Winston	550	696	539	516	1	13	274	589	75	5	6
Totals	67,763	24,421	96,368	55,634	1,407	3,796	107,137	54,737	24,089	2,147	6,462
Pluralities	43,342	.....	40,734	.....	.....	.....	76,489	.....	.....	.....	.....

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

Districts.

I.—Counties of Choctaw, Clarke, Marengo, Mobile, Monroe, Washington.
G. W. Taylor, Dem., 5,364; E. H. Hubbard, Rep., 545; G. H. Wilkerson, N. Rep., 65.

II.—Counties of Baldwin, Butler, Conecuh, Covington, Crenshaw, Escambia, Montgomery, Pike, Wilcox.
A. A. Wiley, Dem., 7,696; Julius Sternfelt, Rep., 891.

III.—Counties of Barbour, Bullock, Coffee, Dale, Geneva, Henry, Lee, Russell.
H. D. Clayton, Dem., 7,395; M. W. Carden, Rep., 05; J. P. Pelham, Rep., 535.

IV.—Counties of Calhoun, Chilton, Cleburne, Dallas, Shelby, Talladega.
S. J. Bowle, Dem., 6,880; J. A. Edwards, Rep., 3,048.

V.—Counties of Autauga, Chambers, Clay, Coosa, Elmore, Lowndes, Macon, Randolph, Tallapoosa.
C. W. Thompson, Dem., 9,043; R. S. Nolen, Rep., 2,55?.

VI.—Counties of Fayette, Greene, Lamar, Marion, Pickens, Sumter, Tuscaloosa, Walker.
J. H. Baukhead, Dem., 7,481; W. B. Ford, Rep., 2,798.

VII.—Counties of Cherokee, Cullman, De Kalb, Etowah, Franklin, Marshall, St. Clair, Winston.
J. L. Burnett, Dem., 9,298; O. D. Street, Rep., 8,044.

VIII.—Counties of Colbert, Jackson, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Limestone, Madison, Morgan.
William Richardson, Dem., 7,935; James Jackson, Rep., 7,889.

IX.—Counties of Bibb, Blount, Hale, Perry, Jefferson.
O. W. Underwood, Dem., 6,782; J. C. Miller, Rep., 1,793.

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, W. D. Jelks; Lieutenant-Governor, R. M. Cunningham; Secretary of State, J. T. Heflin; Treasurer, J. C. Smith; Attorney-General, Massey Wilson; Auditor, T. L. Lowell; Superintendent of Education, I. W. Hill.

Judiciary—Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Thomas N. McClellan; Associate Justices, Jonathan Haralson, John R. Tyson, Henry A. Sharpe, Jas. R. Dowdell; Clerk, R. F. Ligon, Jr.—all Democrats.

Legislature—Overwhelmingly Democratic.

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ARKANSAS.

Counties.	Governor, 1902.				President, 1900.				President, 1896.			
	Davis, Dem.	Myers, Rep.	Greaves, Ind. Rep.	Kimball Pro.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Wolley, Pro.	Barker, Peo.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Bentley, Nat.	Levering, Pro.
Arkansas	804	272	140	62	990	598	9	6	1,175	550	6	11
Ashley	1,038	393	9	69	1,381	524	8	8	1,760	405	18	72
Baxter	430	256	7	22	723	287	2	1	980	262	..	2
Benton	2,018	749	396	351	2,980	1,087	26	20	3,548	685	13	21
Boone	940	364	107	43	1,338	641	5	5	1,732	573	6	13
Bradley	522	78	9	22	842	153	4	4	976	185	3	2
Calhoun	475	58	14	7	651	244	..	2	910	216	2	2
Carroll	1,108	656	134	61	1,205	735	24	14	1,790	875	23	21
Chicot	347	266	5	17	269	430	4	5	418	258	11	67
Clark	867	534	10	121	1,232	703	23	73	1,910	833	57	25
Clay	1,063	510	56	95	1,195	627	4	9	1,537	475	10	12
Cleburne	830	140	146	25	520	205	16	57	1,047	308	7	4
Cleveland	759	136	20	26	876	286	2	5	1,269	231	8	8
Columbia	806	205	14	51	1,440	606	2	11	2,159	537	4	7
Conway	2,077	332	35	62	1,635	805	9	4	2,255	656	7	11
Craighead	1,542	338	158	142	1,326	489	28	20	1,890	329	3	3
Crawford	1,516	517	469	128	1,449	1,060	10	7	1,870	1,311	8	10
Crittenden	374	76	3	15	327	381	3	4	625	258	5	5
Cross	685	60	26	8	638	312	1	..	908	224	..	1
Dallas	563	261	70	30	746	514	6	7	1,032	479	5	2
Desha	350	99	29	8	328	168	5	1	396	290	21	9
Drew	1,122	248	4	23	1,099	569	4	10	1,754	603	5	6
Faulkner	1,319	352	209	122	1,191	682	4	30	2,044	556	6	8
Franklin	1,106	427	43	59	1,367	485	8	21	1,746	424	25	38
Fulton	523	198	88	52	984	397	4	5	1,259	333	2	1
Garland	1,880	281	767	44	940	1,087	7	3	1,465	703	49	36
Grant	490	73	23	13	574	175	..	..	801	125	2	3
Greene	1,522	358	98	11	1,091	419	6	9	1,627	262	..	4
Hempstead	1,710	1,245	67	101	1,352	1,330	15	5	1,852	1,203	10	19
Hot Springs	758	252	104	37	763	423	3	8	1,331	292	9	12
Howard	882	299	25	56	986	585	9	27	1,392	294	1	2
Independence	1,315	580	152	13	1,526	782	15	55	2,089	567	9	11
Izard	543	231	13	50	1,119	381	5	12	1,507	285	11	13
Jackson	995	331	18	43	1,050	598	7	2	1,585	588	..	9
Jefferson	1,257	678	106	63	1,363	1,477	2	1	1,653	1,050	27	20
Johnson	1,110	381	76	76	1,317	552	5	6	1,831	491	3	6
Lafayette	501	169	202	47	422	448	..	..	608	423	2	3
Lawrence	1,046	348	112	87	958	476	3	6	1,679	337	23	14
Lee	1,875	1,354	103	7	2,850	1,296	..	..	1,946	213	23	19
Lincoln	791	99	114	29	794	392	2	12	1,026	236	2	1
Little River	600	345	32	30	751	281	1	6	852	273	7	7
Logan	1,450	643	271	89	1,557	848	8	13	1,786	946	6	3
Lonoke	1,985	573	78	105	1,337	679	7	18	2,500	437	12	13
Madison	1,407	970	255	21	1,475	1,289	5	2	1,689	1,260	16	17
Marion	793	347	75	12	905	375	1	4	1,212	336	25	3
Miller	758	481	208	31	855	759	15	26	1,073	565	6	15
Mississippi	720	318	11	40	591	378	..	..	815	168	2	..
Monroe	1,042	219	58	17	708	403	..	..	1,619	436	77	60
Montgomery	613	185	89	34	474	293	1	6	1,068	220	..	..
Nevada	949	412	116	146	732	744	26	49	1,669	469	4	7
Newton	522	640	343	12	443	690	1	1	659	733	4	8
Ouachita	1,097	926	18	49	1,120	1,143	5	3	1,366	1,029	2	9
Perry	550	144	46	38	459	293	3	6	678	217	4	2
Phillips	1,324	280	53	13	1,349	388	8	..	1,085	815	43	35
Pike	696	504	14	51	566	413	..	..	864	231	2	1
Poinsett	964	309	10	33	520	180	1	..	572	130	3	7
Polk	1,144	358	94	123	922	411	11	38	1,004	51	4	8
Pope	1,409	465	133	63	1,871	835	2	13	2,315	762	13	7
Prairie	520	123	134	33	856	496	5	3	1,145	633	3	2
Pulaski	2,501	1,038	310	99	2,609	1,932	29	20	3,021	1,754	74	45
Randolph	1,629	419	44	77	1,385	428	2	8	1,915	307	4	..
Saline	926	115	93	38	811	342	7	16	1,417	268	2	..
Scott	957	289	27	57	733	313	1	16	1,260	264	31	6
Searcy	604	851	66	21	567	869	..	..	615	737	2	2
Sebastian	1,777	836	516	120	2,094	964	11	16	2,622	1,099	12	17
Sevier	722	142	13	50	772	360	2	10	1,166	170	4	13
Sharp	727	234	57	86	1,059	394	3	10	1,383	230	1	2
St. Francis	595	225	6	6	634	703	6	7	1,087	455	3	5
Stone	611	189	14	67	520	231	1	9	728	172	3	2
Union	1,193	115	18	40	1,258	336	10	7	1,749	148	29	31
Van Buren	817	389	6	58	599	445	3	35	846	374	20	6
Washington	1,970	778	447	156	2,658	1,345	49	54	3,208	1,197	17	23
White	1,717	445	107	202	1,694	811	53	99	2,876	559	17	8
Woodruff	1,035	247	25	16	995	549	2	1	1,478	620	5	4
Yell	1,370	399	337	143	1,454	798	14	..	2,261	812	4	8
Totals	77,354	29,256	8,315	4,791	81,142	44,800	584	972	110,103	37,512	893	889
Plurality	48,098	....	....	....	36,342	....	....	....	72,591	....	....	....
Per cent	....	....	....	....	63.47	35.06	.45	.76	73.69	25.11	.09	.09
Total vote	....	....	....	....	127,839				149,397			

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

Districts.

I.—Counties of Clay, Greene, Craighead, Mississippi, Crittenden, Cross, Poinsett, St. Francis, Lee, Phillips, Woodruff.

R. B. Macon, Dem. 4 796

II.—Counties of Stone, Sharp, Randolph, Lawrence, Fulton, Izard, Independence, White, Cleburne, Jackson, Prairie, Monroe.

Stephen Brundidge, Jr., Dem. 4,549

R. S. Coffman, Rep. 858

III.—Counties of Washington, Benton, Madison, Carroll, Newton, Boone, Searcy, Baxter, Marion, Van Buren.

Hugh Dinsmore, Dem. 4,808

W. L. McPherson, Rep. 1,833

Districts.

IV.—Counties of Crawford, Logan, Sebastian, Scott, Polk, Sevier, Howard, Pike, Little River, Montgomery, Miller.

J. S. Little, Dem. 4,213

F. A. Youmans, Rep. 1,142

V.—Counties of Franklin, Johnson, Pope, Yell, Conway, Faulkner, Perry, Pulaski.

C. C. Reed, Dem. 4,530

H. M. Sugg, Rep. 1,167

VI.—Counties of Garland, Hot Springs, Saline, Dallas, Grant, Desha, Cleveland, Lincoln, Drew, Jefferson, Arkansas, Lonoke.

J. T. Robinson, Dem. 5,195

W. M. Carpenter, Rep. .....

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VII.—Counties of Hempstead, Clark, Nevada, Columbia, Union, Ouchita, Lafayette, Calhoun, Bradley, Ashley, Chicot.
R. M. Wallace, Dem.
R. T. Floyd, Rep.

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, Jeff Davis; Secretary of State, J. W. Crockett; Treasurer, H. C. Tipton; Auditor, T. C. Monroe; Attorney General, George W. Murphy—all Democrats.

Judiciary.—Supreme Court—Chief Justice, Henry G. Bunn; Justices, Simon P. Hughes, C. D. Wood, Burrill B. Battle, James E. Riddick; Clerk of the Court, P. D. English—all Democrats.

Legislature—Overwhelmingly Democratic.

ARIZONA.

Counties.	Delegate in Congress, 1892.		Delegate in Congress, 1900.			Delegate in Congress, 1898.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Morrison, Rep.	Smith, Dem.	Murphy, Rep.	Davidson, Pro.	Wilson, Dem.	Brodie, Rep.
Apache	212	356	213	309	.....	221	264
Cochise	1,504	1,157	804	665	25	711	648
Coconino	448	583	436	502	19	350	464
Gila	438	409	648	388	18	634	383
Graham	1,345	753	904	630	16	871	521
Maricopa	1,762	1,599	1,706	1,691	126	1,671	1,743
Mohave	309	292	424	131	5	474	168
Navajo	234	326	303	270	2	286	339
Pima	812	940	877	699	9	757	834
Pinal	265	254	384	196	4	259	273
Santa Cruz	277	259	281	229	3	.....	.....
Yavapai	1,663	1,960	1,213	1,670	55	1,718	1,404
Yuma	447	351	471	284	10	259	343
Total	9,716	9,239	8,664	7,664	292	8,212	7,384
Plurality	477	....	1,000	.....	.....	828	.....
Total vote	19,688		16,620			15,596	

TERRITORIAL OFFICIALS.

Governor, Alexander O. Brodie; Secretary, Isaac T. Stoddard; Treasurer, I. M. Christy; Attorney-General, Ed. W. Wells.

Judiciary—Chief Justice, Webster Street; Associate Justices, G. E. Davis, F. M. Dean, R. E. Sloan.

CALIFORNIA.

Counties.	Governor, 1902.				President, 1900.				President, 1896.		
	Lane, Dem.	Pardee, Rep.	Brower, Soc.	Kanouse, Pro.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Debs, Soc. D.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Bryan, Peo.
Alameda	9,022	13,915	1,009	238	6,677	14,324	332	817	8,394	13,429	.....
Alpine	52	87	1	1	15	69	.....	.....	.....	40	39
Amador	1,290	1,376	16	17	1,209	1,384	20	17	1,823	1,144	75
Butte	2,171	2,271	57	76	2,011	2,322	36	40	2,120	2,075	.....
Calaveras	1,456	1,726	35	10	1,288	1,600	16	29	1,359	1,541	.....
Colusa	1,168	606	23	9	1,075	648	11	65	1,250	581	159
Contra Costa	1,950	2,122	155	31	1,549	2,165	39	44	1,142	1,834	239
Del Norte	305	308	43	6	291	334	4	12	274	345	60
El Dorado	1,320	1,100	49	19	1,406	1,193	19	25	1,674	1,130	.....
Fresno	4,080	3,677	371	196	3,590	3,585	169	231	3,790	2,686	.....
Glenn	880	540	11	5	737	494	11	5	825	479	.....
Humboldt	2,310	3,447	135	87	1,698	3,302	103	179	1,322	3,142	1,143
Inyo	427	435	25	23	505	396	14	20	532	286	.....
Kern	2,539	1,748	66	23	1,960	1,692	26	54	1,763	1,439	.....
Kings	999	956	51	23	872	1,032	48	42	862	673	.....
Lake	747	636	32	34	716	584	51	28	.....	546	854
Lassen	434	540	29	4	326	549	5	64	396	420	132
Los Angeles	11,121	17,471	1,140	1,402	13,158	19,200	1,443	991	12,252	16,891	3,791
Madera	929	737	46	16	737	764	19	19	.....	452	739
Marin	1,168	1,646	44	6	904	1,681	8	50	789	1,448	85
Mariposa	828	526	15	7	717	505	8	.....	636	563	193
Mendocino	2,340	2,129	44	49	1,861	2,192	32	38	1,744	2,093	376
Merced	1,179	742	55	21	1,081	811	31	24	783	653	334
Modoc	392	478	12	10	532	446	6	11	588	300	.....
Mono	278	292	7	2	258	284	2	1	.....	259	315
Monterey	1,957	1,924	36	89	1,825	1,964	77	49	2,149	1,878	.....
Napa	1,563	1,941	46	38	1,432	2,017	53	52	1,313	2,032	159
Nevada	1,901	2,000	142	68	1,758	2,449	46	128	2,360	1,985	.....
Orange	1,336	2,338	194	229	1,777	2,155	198	77	1,023	1,932	689
Placer	1,722	1,860	104	41	1,592	2,009	37	40	1,463	1,890	258
Plumas	498	669	1	7	442	640	5	8	5.12	678	43
Riverside	807	2,216	314	156	1,134	2,329	190	155	1,309	2,063	375
Sacramento	3,154	4,641	310	81	4,325	5,506	83	27	4,229	4,660	692
San Benito	945	680	12	28	786	724	19	16	.....	729	956
San Bernardino	1,932	3,103	291	237	2,317	3,135	295	235	951	2,818	1,789
San Diego	2,517	3,182	657	97	2,678	3,800	157	289	2,368	3,631	1,540
San Francisco	33,743	24,106	1,993	164	25,212	25,208	262	2,030	30,649	31,041	.....
San Joaquin	3,488	2,413	126	68	2,873	3,318	71	94	3,144	3,500	356
San Luis Obispo	1,972	1,078	53	81	1,713	1,564	75	60	.....	1,671	2,056
San Mateo	1,383	1,426	28	1	914	1,645	12	37	987	1,607	.....
Santa Barbara	1,722	2,150	178	51	1,599	1,988	66	125	1,916	2,004	.....
Santa Clara	5,745	6,078	209	265	4,607	7,107	264	218	4,950	6,315	241
Santa Cruz	2,009	1,819	127	101	1,635	2,173	115	154	1,203	1,969	667
Shasta	2,291	1,741	120	40	1,948	1,681	43	85	1,936	1,210	.....
Sierra	506	708	5	1	436	762	4	10	475	707	52
Siskiyou	1,998	1,643	56	19	1,668	1,898	17	40	1,724	1,473	.....
Solano	2,411	2,366	810	76	2,262	3,114	83	162	2,058	2,702	226
Sonoma	4,097	4,192	132	89	3,517	4,381	67	136	3,123	4,053	472
Stanislaus	1,458	1,069	38	44	1,270	1,058	48	36	.....	1,007	1,398
Sutter	704	815	15	15	642	819	16	11	647	996	66
Tehama	1,255	1,138	45	37	1,138	1,210	29	27	841	969	294
Trinity	662	565	16	2	485	544	2	8	460	502	85
Tulare	2,397	1,683	223	62	2,246	1,755	72	166	2,673	1,410	.....
Tuolumne	1,682	1,227	94	31	1,530	1,309	30	32	1,140	834	168

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CALIFORNIA.—Continued.

Counties.	Governor, 1902.				President, 1900.				President, 1896.		
	Lane, Dem.	Pardee, Rep.	Brower, Soc.	Kanouse, Pro.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Debs, Soc. D.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley Rep.	Bryan, Peo.
Ventura	1,405	1,844	115	49	1,333	1,708	72	77	1,075	1,553	390
Yolo	1,695	1,447	75	40	1,087	1,510	54	45	1,658	1,485	95
Yuba	1,047	1,129	12	6	971	1,179	9	21	879	1,204	112
Totals	143,783	146,336	9,592	4,636	124,985	164,755	5,024	7,572	123,143	146,688	21,623
Plurality	2,553					39,770				1,922	
Scattering	134				485						
Total vote	304,481				303,821				298,691		

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

Districts.

I.—Counties of Del Norte, Humboldt, Siskiyou, Trinity, Tehama, Shasta, Modoc, Lassen, Plumas, Sierra Nevada, Placer, El Dorado, Autador, Calaveras, Alpine, Mono, Mariposa, Tuolumne.
Gillette, Rep. 21,257
Ford, Dem. 19,658
Gillette's plurality 1,599

II.—Counties of Mendocino, Glenn, Colusa, Butte, Sutter, Yuba, Sacramento, Yolo, Lake, Napa, Sonoma, Maria.
Coombs, Rep. 21,194
Bell, Dem. 21,436
Bell's plurality 242

III.—Counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, Solano.
Metcalf, Rep. 20,532
White, Dem. 8,575
Metcalf's plurality 11,957

IV.—County of San Francisco (part).
Livernash, Dem. and U. L. 16,146
Kahn, Rep. 16,005
Livernash's plurality 141

V.—Counties of San Francisco (part), San Mateo, Santa Clara.
Wynn, Dem. and U. L. 22,712
Loud, Rep. 16,577
Wynn's plurality 6,135

VI.—Counties of Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Benito, Fresno, Kings, Madera, Merced, Stanislaus, San Joaquin.
Needham, Rep. 17,268
Ashe, Dem. 13,730
Needham's plurality 3,538

VII.—County of Los Angeles.
McLachlan, Rep. 19,407
Johnston, Dem. 8,075
McLachlan's plurality 11,332

VIII.—Counties of San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Kern, Tulare, Inyo, San Bernardino, Orange, Riverside, San Diego.
Daniels, Rep. 19,735
Smythe, Dem. 15,405
Daniels's plurality 4,330

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, Dr. George C. Pardee; Lieutenant-Governor, Alden Anderson; Secretary of State, Charles F. Curry; Comptroller, E. P. Colgan; Treasurer, Truman Reeves; Attorney-General, U. S. Webb; Surveyor-General, V. H. Woods; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Thomas J. Kirk; Superintendent of State Printing, W. W. Shannon—all Republicans.

Judiciary—Supreme Court, Chief Justice, W. H. Beatty; Associate Justices, T. B. McFarland, Lucien Shaw, F. M. Angelotti, W. Van Dyke, F. W. Henshaw, Jackson Temple—all Republicans, except Temple and Van Dyke; clerk, Frank C. Jordan, Rep.

Legislature—House, 60 Rep., 13 Dem., 6 Union Labor Dem., 1 Union Labor; Senate, 33 Rep., 5 Dem., 1 Union Labor Dem., 1 Ind.; joint session, 93 Rep., 18 Dem., 7 Union Labor Dem., 1 Union Labor, 1 Ind.

COLORADO.

Counties.	Governor, 1902.		President, 1900.						President, 1896.			
	Stimson, Dem.	Peabody, Rep.	Bryan, Fus.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Barker, Pop.	Malloney, Soc. Lab.	Debs, Soc. Dem.	Bryan, Fus.	McKinley, Rep.	Bryan, Peo.	Levering, Pro.
Arapahoe	27,497	23,338	33,754	25,469	828	28	259	145	42,481	6,048	519	374
Archuleta	324	645	391	558	4	..	..	..	389	141	3	3
Baca	122	149	134	157	..	..	..	..	135	125	..	2
Bent	467	604	516	569	11	..	..	1	594	196	5	11
Boulder	2,812	3,844	5,117	3,719	264	11	53	4	6,043	1,020	122	117
Chaffee	1,151	944	1,886	1,033	56	7	3	13	2,607	140	13	7
Cheyenne	76	127	97	128	2	..	..	..	104	87	1	..
Clear Creek	1,280	924	2,309	761	13	18	13	3	3,342	101	14	8
Conejos	850	1,670	912	1,853	11	2	..	1	2,387	96	7	1
Costilla	139	752	453	884	3	3	..	..	1,026	368	31	6
Custer	627	543	870	510	..	..	..	1	981	167	7	4
Delta	721	794	1,352	822	75	13	13	28	1,603	139	28	38
Dolores	207	124	112	66	3	2	4	..	675	11	3	1
Douglas	613	678	650	642	16	..	..	1	1,047	172	12	8
Eagle	410	411	943	412	6	10	5	2	1,149	53	15	6
Elbert	423	438	640	626	27	4	1	..	748	273	13	6
El Paso	3,938	6,904	6,230	7,755	336	9	16	65	17,653	6,245	412	296
Fremont	2,201	2,791	3,694	2,572	244	18	77	39	4,262	637	120	101
Garfield	1,059	957	1,700	826	17	5	1	9	2,058	172	20	26
Gilpin	869	1,055	1,498	1,371	86	4	13	22	2,531	269	48	18
Grand	142	184	182	171	..	1	1	..	248	12	2	1
Gunnison	1,035	879	1,559	945	37	3	6	3	2,266	152	7	6
Hinsdale	335	334	595	230	4	2	..	..	697	19	10	4
Huerfano	467	2,841	1,022	2,277	..	1	3	12	1,927	928	9	2
Jefferson	1,394	1,953	2,138	1,867	70	4	7	8	3,177	300	67	64
Kiowa	125	131	144	151	..	2	..	..	155	133	..	2
Kit Carson	233	402	259	384	13	1	..	..	227	252	16	8
Lake	2,013	2,321	4,755	2,385	79	45	7	24	6,576	263	58	11
La Plata	1,281	1,946	1,844	1,900	12	9	..	5	2,723	88	67	5
Larimer	1,421	2,186	2,456	2,043	290	15	2	5	3,189	744	64	113
Las Animas	2,870	2,797	4,294	3,832	56	3	4	9	5,457	1,194	43	35
Lincoln	121	185	124	275	2	..	..	..	209	122	1	1
Logan	351	453	583	594	80	16	3	..	590	231	31	32
Mesa	961	1,324	1,968	1,317	137	18	63	19	603	212	15	8
Mineral	415	311	709	208	4	1	..	2	808	11	19	1
Montezuma	103	50	732	220	5	7	6	..	842	33	4	1
Montrose	795	704	1,058	658	50	15	37	36	1,346	182	25	15
Morgan	358	687	538	723	27	13	4	2	2,369	469	42	9

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COLORADO.—Continued.

Counties.	Governor, 1902.		President, 1900.						President, 1896.			
	Stimson, Dem.	Peabody, Rep.	Bryan, Fus.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Barker, Pop.	Malloney, S. Lab.	Debs, S. Dem	Bryan, Fus.	McKinley, Rep.	Bryan, Peo.	Levering, Pro.
Otero	1,549	1,944	2,266	1,913	190	1	4	1	2,163	424	20	40
Ouray	1,026	613	1,656	610	6	3	7	21	2,188	38	16	3
Park	670	512	950	579	3	1	1	3	1,554	149	15	6
Phillips	141	226	275	347	23	1	..	..	335	196	2	2
Pitkin	939	432	2,305	458	6	13	..	..	3,770	28	35	2
Prowers	461	668	633	769	30	8	2	6	548	304	14	15
Pueblo	4,122	5,825	5,877	6,028	179	8	42	29	8,376	1,319	43	54
Rio Blanco	280	220	391	276	5	2	..	2	453	52	15	1
Rio Grande	628	982	1,118	752	25	10	1	1	1,424	176	7	21
Routt	557	525	828	575	7	7	..	3	1,102	122	22	2
Saguache	669	734	1,085	731	8	5	2	4	1,154	175	36	1
San Juan	599	409	1,135	362	2	2	15	6	1,534	17	40	2
San Miguel	841	728	1,604	717	11	3	6	12	2,134	87	61	4
Sedgwick	139	238	163	256	21	..	..	..	216	130	1	7
Summit	469	349	967	394	6	6	2	3	1,328	30	20	2
Teller	4,547	3,643	9,559	4,639	61	17	16	100	..	..	..	..
Washington	137	265	191	312	17	..	..	..	178	230	6	14
Weld	1,852	2,725	3,386	2,786	301	10	2	2	4,615	879	80	95
Yuma	313	394	392	316	23	2	..	2	441	180	13	11
Totals	80,217	87,512	122,733	93,072	3,790	389	700	654	158,674	26,271	2,389	1,717
Plurality	....	7,295	29,661	....	....	....	....	....	132,403	....	....	....
Total vote					221,336						189,620	

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

Districts.

I.—Counties of Arapahoe, Boulder, Jefferson, Lake, Larimer, Logan, Morgan, Park, Phillips, Sedgwick, Washington, Weld and Yuma.

J. F. Shafroth, Dem	41,440
R. W. Bonynge, Rep	38,648
Shafroth's plurality	2,792

II.—Counties of Archuleta, Baca, Bent, Chaffee, Cheyenne, Clear Creek, Conejos, Costilla, Custer, Delta, Dolores, Douglas, Eagle, Elbert, El Paso, Fremont, Garfield, Gilpin, Grand, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Huerfano, Kiowa, Kit Carson, La Plata, Las Animas, Lincoln, Mesa, Mineral, Montezuma, Montrose, Otero, Ouray, Pitkin, Prowers, Pueblo, Rio Blanco, Rio Grande, Routt, Saguache, San Juan, San Miguel, Summit, Teller.

H. S. Hogg, Rep	47,546
J. C. Bell, Dem	45,234
Hogg's plurality	2,312

At large.

F. E. Brooks, Rep	85,207
Alva Adams, Dem	84,367
I. C. Hazlett, Soc	7,431
M. A. Stark, Pro	3,645
R. H. Northcutt, Pop	2,838
L. R. E. Fitzpatrick, Soc. Labor	1,349
Brooks's plurality	840

STATE OFFICIALS

Governor, James H. Peabody, Rep.; Lieutenant-Governor, Warren A. Haggott, Rep.; Secretary of State, James Cowie, Rep.; Treasurer, Whitney Newton, Rep.; State Auditor, John A. Holmberg, Rep.; Attorney-General, Nathan C. Miller, Rep.; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Helen L. Grenfell, Dem.

Judiciary—Supreme Court, Chief Justice, John Campbell, Rep.; Justices, Robert W. Steele, Fus.; William H. Gabbert, Dem.; Clerk, H. G. Clark, Rep.

Legislature—House, 36 Rep., 29 Dem.; Senate, 11 Rep., 24 Dem.; joint session, 47 Rep., 53 Dem.

CONNECTICUT.

Counties.	Governor, 1902.		President, 1900.					President, 1896.			
	Cary, Dem.	Chamberlain, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Debs, S. Dem.	Malloney, S. Labor.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley Rep.	Palmer, G. Dem.	Levering, Pro.
Fairfield	15,560	16,991	15,450	21,316	217	118	225	12,463	23,396	722	222
Hartford	15,020	18,344	14,488	22,427	421	253	257	9,726	24,489	1,195	374
Litchfield	4,880	6,828	4,552	8,525	200	3	15	3,352	8,395	590	211
Middlesex	3,256	4,356	3,097	5,002	121	....	....	2,245	5,664	293	156
New Haven	20,323	24,224	25,349	27,771	277	549	302	20,212	30,261	832	341
New London	6,313	8,182	6,823	9,582	227	29	34	5,771	10,081	259	312
Tolland	1,745	2,406	1,678	2,995	66	77	57	1,044	3,576	278	94
Windham	2,331	4,035	2,560	4,949	88	....	18	1,927	5,423	167	96
Totals	69,428	85,366	73,997	102,567	1,617	1,029	908	56,740	110,285	4,234	1,808
Plurality	.....	15,938	.....	28,570	....	....	...	.....	53,545	....	....
Total vote	154,794			180,118					174,390		

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

Districts.

I.—Counties of Hartford and Tolland.

E. Stevens Henry, Rep	20,288
Wm. F. O'Neil, Dem	16,973
Scattering	1,100
Henry's plurality	3,315

II.—Counties of Middlesex and New Haven.

Nehemiah D. Sperry, Rep	20,578
Geo. N. Morse, Dem	22,269
Scattering	1,982
Sperry's plurality	7,309

III.—Counties of New London and Windham.

Frank Brandegee, Rep	12,554
James H. Potter, Dem	8,387
Scattering	366
Brandegee's plurality	4,167

Districts.

IV.—Counties of Fairfield and Litchfield.

Ebenezer J. Hill, Rep	24,327
Wm. D. Bishop, Dem	19,819
Scattering	242
Hill's plurality	4,508

At Large.

Geo. L. Lilley, Rep	83,623
Homer S. Cummings, Dem	70,491
Scattering	3,046
Lilley's plurality	13,132

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, Abiram Chamberlain; Lieutenant-Governor, Henry Roberts; Secretary, C. G. R. Vinal; Treasurer, H. H. Gallup; Comptroller, W. E. Seeley; Attorney-General, W. A. King.

Judiciary.—Supreme Court of Errors: Chief Justice, David Torrance, Rep.; Associate Justices, S. O. Prentice, Rep.; Frederic B. Hall, Rep.; Simeon E. Baldwin, Dem.; William Hamersley, Dem.; Clerk, George A. Conant.

Legislature.—House, 183 Rep., 70 Dem.; Senate, 18 Rep., 6 Dem.; joint session, 201 Rep., 76 Dem.

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DELAWARE.

Counties.	President, 1900.				President, 1896.		
	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Debs, S. Dem.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley Rep.	Levering, Pro.
Kent	3,856	3,929	108	4	.....	.....	.....
New Castle	10,640	13,642	297	53	12,263	9,632	233
Sussex	4,362	4,958	133	.....	4,541	3,792	122
Totals	18,858	22,529	538	57	16,804	13,424	355
Pluralities	.....	3,671	.....	.....	3,360	.....	....
Total vote	41,982	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,460	....

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

At Large.

H. A. Houston, Dem.	16,396
W. M. Byrne, Union Rep.	12,998
L. H. Ball, Reg. Rep.	8,028
Geo. W. Todd, Pro.	569
Jas. A. Ward, Labor	216
Houston's plurality	3,398

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, John Hunn; Secretary of State, Caleb R. Layton; Treasurer, Martin B. Burris; Auditor, P. B. Norman; Attorney-General, Herbert H. Ward—all Republicans.

Judiciary—John R. Nicholson, Dem., Chancellor; Chief Justice, Chas. B. Lore, Dem.; Associate Justices, Wm. R. Spruance, Rep.; Ignatius C. Grubb, Dem.; James Pennewill, Rep.; Wm. H. Boyce, Dem.

Legislature—House,* 30 Rep., 21 Dem.; Senate, 10 Rep., 7 Dem.; joint session, 40 Rep., 28 Dem.

*In one district there was a tie and the contest is to be decided December 30.

FLORIDA.

Counties.	President, 1900.					President, 1896.				
	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Barker, Peo.	Debs, S. D.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Bryan, Pop.	Levering, Pro.	Palmer, N. D.
Alachua	1,346	334	17	50	9	1,517	645	28	11	44
Baker	198	112	16	8	3	182	33	65	14	2
Bradford	734	276	101	21	13	750	176	86	16	53
Brevard	513	121	44	18	2	490	337	15	17	43
Calhoun	196	54	30	28	3	182	52	23	3	26
Citrus	431	15	18	1	....	327	35	20	16	12
Clay	308	91	8	19	7	333	230	22	6	20
Columbia	663	252	15	44	6	750	228	18	16	30
Dade	806	389	100	54	16	769	368	3	14	38
De Soto	526	128	27	32	103	515	198	185	19	24
Duval	1,857	773	24	103	31	1,852	1,462	51	16	313
Escambia	1,435	348	346	30	18	1,254	233	31	12	138
Franklin	234	148	25	13	3	286	146	8	3	13
Gadsden	684	39	....	4	....	577	66	20	9	24
Hamilton	322	96	38	13	14	500	74	33	31	18
Hernando	252	20	10	5	1	208	37	23	4	6
Hillsboro	2,257	344	514	36	89	2,115	584	65	48	87
Holmes	339	64	46	8	4	309	51	87	8	19
Jackson	978	210	14	53	24	1,238	285	47	11	33
Jefferson	711	117	4	6	....	1,894	242	15	18	18
Lafayette	326	24	13	6	....	354	13	3	12	4
Lake	492	143	41	17	2	850	302	20	14	54
Lee	278	38	20	2	3	212	74	10	1	15
Leon	932	160	43	21	3	1,270	247	28	21	26
Levy	383	83	4	23	2	434	113	49	10	20
Liberty	127	8	6	1	....	108	42	7	3	27
Madison	510	44	83	7	12	872	144	13	12	25
Manatee	535	63	42	9	42	405	135	75	9	11
Marion	1,132	264	32	52	19	1,107	480	123	32	129
Monroe	747	254	56	50	22	397	369	55	26	59
Nassau	441	149	11	17	5	509	310	64	14	60
Orange	857	402	52	56	18	1,045	565	41	15	74
Osceola	266	42	47	11	6	242	118	32	14	4
Pasco	492	35	43	14	....	456	70	26	4	6
Polk	983	148	9	24	86	962	279	193	17	64
Putnam	648	250	56	24	17	954	816	36	36	52
Saint John	764	234	15	53	11	680	431	14	25	25
Santa Rosa	519	80	8	14	8	527	50	34	25	13
Sumter	343	53	8	14	2	441	89	83	8	28
Suwanee	677	153	76	34	5	881	196	24	10	29
Taylor	253	105	5	53	....	179	31	76	2	6
Volusia	755	255	60	40	13	682	635	71	36	42
Wakulla	254	10	32	....	....	650	35	20	2	....
Walton	382	140	30	11	....	541	129	53	7	11
Washington	387	287	55	44	12	298	143	58	9	33
Total	28,260	7,419	2,239	1,133	601	30,683	11,288	2,053	654	1,778
Plurality	20,841	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,448	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total vote			39,642					46,461		

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

Districts.

I.—Counties of Taylor, Fayette, Levy, Marion, Citrus, Sumter, Hernando, Pasco, Hillsboro, Polk, Manatee, De Soto, Lee, Monroe, Lake.

S. M. Sparkman, Dem. 5,597

II.—Counties of Hamilton, Suwanee, Columbia, Baker, Bradford, Nassau, Duval, Clay, Putnam, St. John, Volusia, Osceola, Orange, Brevard, Dade, Alachua.

Robert W. Davis, Dem. 6,494

III.—Counties of Escambia, Santa Rosa, Walton, Holmes, Washington, Jackson, Calhoun, Franklin, Liberty, Gadsden, Leon, Wakulla, Jefferson, Madison.

William B. Lamar, Dem. 4,249

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STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, William S. Jennings; Secretary of State, H. C. Crawford; Treasurer, James B. Whitfield; Comptroller, A. C. Croom; Adjutant-General, Patrick Houstoun; Superintendent of Public Instruction, W. N. Sheats; Commissioner of Agriculture, L. B. Wombwell; Commissioner of Railroads, R. H. Burr—all Democrats.

Judiciary—Supreme Court: Chief Justice, R. F. Taylor; Associate Justices, M. H. Mabry, F. B. Carter; Clerk, B. B. Wilson—all Democrats.

Legislature—Overwhelming Democratic.

GEORGIA.

Counties.	Governor, 1902.		President, 1900.				President, 1896.			
	Terrell, Dem.	Hines, Pop.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Barker, Peo.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Levering, Pro.	Palmer, G. Dem
Appling	642	.....	477	446	20	4	996	488	.....	5
Baker	138	.....	478	87	.....	1	527	62	3	1
Baldwin	380	16	500	76	4	35	516	410	38	10
Banks	979	202	402	269	15	110	579	389	69	11
Bartow	823	63	891	823	28	33	1,026	808	31	21
Berrien	440	2	509	101	11	10	606	250	36	29
Bibb	1,090	.....	1,876	250	33	1	1,854	670	134	991
Brooks	479	9	429	103	3	19	528	423	55	18
Bryan	723	.....	246	165	6	1	259	171	3	6
Bulloch	354	.....	767	178	16	10	1,042	511	40	9
Burke	254	.....	620	157	3	.....	1,414	193	4	10
Butts	377	.....	563	104	10	20	586	317	75	.....
Calhoun	168	.....	289	97	4	13	406	5	.....	7
Camden	401	88	350	210	16	64	190	209	5	27
Campbell	397	21	350	233	.....	.....	434	377	42	5
Carroll	1,956	.....	1,270	697	.....	.....	1,490	733	71	5
Catoosa	771	37	399	144	15	8	557	161	25	8
Charlton	254	.....	168	64	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chatham	1,894	.....	3,352	916	7	4	2,506	1,697	2	516
Chattahoochee	310	.....	114	117	1	16	157	349	6	.....
Chattooga	1,739	.....	601	440	19	19	911	500	46	11
Cherokee	1,223	67	535	550	16	42	712	702	2	.....
Clarke	188	9	672	199	4	34	707	419	19	30
Clay	1,068	2	271	81	3	26	240	534	70	9
Clayton	286	.....	346	179	7	27	516	472	24	5
Clinch	262	.....	290	203	3	.....	257	212	5	10
Cobb	744	11	1,156	311	39	70	1,387	758	79	14
Coffee	1,141	119	402	614	.....	.....	428	873	38	.....
Colquitt	189	.....	310	217	9	2	361	135	62	89
Columbia	198	.....	215	42	7	4	192	401	10	3
Coweta	571	.....	1,063	232	1	6	1,196	571	23	2
Crawford	185	.....	344	30	7	17	367	62	16	.....
Dade	459	27	235	78	9	21	325	110	17	72
Dawson	693	.....	224	194	4	1	324	290	13	.....
Decatur	807	.....	1,007	260	6	102	972	700	57	20
De Kalb	893	1	756	216	27	46	815	439	62	37
Dodge	233	.....	541	211	3	3	508	315	57	12
Dooley	386	.....	720	3	104	22	956	365	68	2
Dougherty	279	.....	360	29	3	.....	404	120	1	5
Douglas	1,498	.....	345	300	16	77	463	641	17	.....
Early	343	50	355	42	3	41	591	336	45	48
Echols	323	.....	130	38	.....	.....	174	52	1	.....
Effingham	118	1	387	65	2	8	372	209	22	14
Elbert	644	.....	782	7	14	33	134	155	96	15
Emanuel	360	.....	513	444	11	111	690	507	112	26
Fannin	839	.....	533	367	.....	.....	507	920	4	.....
Fayette	211	.....	471	141	7	17	562	345	59	2
Floyd	603	.....	1,450	638	16	31	2,150	1,117	23	34
Forsyth	969	547	318	270	9	38	482	259	29	.....
Franklin	1,246	1,135	530	176	19	297	599	392	64	6
Fulton	4,121	1	5,075	1,676	67	8	4,504	3,005	150	241
Gilmer	1,127	.....	502	493	.....	.....	706	503	.....	.....
Glascock	246	.....	157	62	14	10	154	122	58	2
Glynn	367	2	674	254	4	6	392	353	8	22
Gordon	488	34	637	504	14	48	875	523	27	1
Greene	353	.....	493	303	12	7	575	910	59	9
Gwinnett	774	5	1,052	373	53	200	1,250	773	115	23
Habersham	416	.....	589	218	40	32	782	242	57	8
Hall	502	.....	880	262	33	31	1,134	582	107	25
Hancock	263	.....	526	16	7	3	952	122	37	.....
Haralson	.....	750	458	666	16	67	469	686	32	1
Harris	462	36	636	422	5	47	919	402	39	.....
Hart	1,214	.....	639	185	18	29	738	339	91	5
Heard	195	.....	548	92	4	2	620	138	11	2
Henry	361	1	639	378	1	51	569	568	68	15
Houston	426	.....	798	81	6	4	875	192	.....	22
Irwin	502	.....	700	583	17	2	626	486	15	8
Jackson	1,127	23	836	477	14	302	1,205	700	266	27
Jasper	393	1	630	32	5	6	628	110	2	8
Jefferson	240	1	394	128	14	9	541	223	148	18
Johnson	470	4	276	321	16	50	213	239	21	.....
Jones	182	.....	408	166	3	9	521	377	9	5
Laurens	1,049	419	942	395	14	152	570	514	65	.....
Lee	294	.....	269	149	3	2	285	163	.....	.....
Liberty	969	.....	248	304	4	37	237	646	.....	8
Lincoln	118	.....	173	4	9	28	239	73	78	.....
Lowndes	354	.....	444	277	13	5	586	536	.....	53
Lumpkin	662	.....	410	308	3	.....	436	456	5	4
Macon	252	.....	464	182	14	24	511	286	52	19
Madison	310	.....	754	66	5	9	672	141	.....	17
Marion	222	37	280	116	2	31	223	409	32	6
McDuffie	119	.....	178	289	.....	.....	138	401	31	21
McIntosh	242	.....	259	211	12	18	234	538	9	19
Meriwether	691	.....	734	234	17	31	991	946	91	11
Miller	270	.....	183	19	3	29	315	55	20	1
Milton	269	19	308	116	8	55	428	227	26	4
Mitchell	306	.....	465	274	6	.....	437	268	65	31
Monroe	895	10	810	92	.....	8	729	419	129	14
Montgomery	229	.....	608	222	5	.....	503	441	28	10
Morgan	288	.....	484	222	6	15	629	819	41	4

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GEORGIA.—Continued.

Counties.	Governor, 1902.		President, 1900.				President, 1896.			
	Terrell, Dem.	Hines, Pop.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Barker, Pop.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Levering, Pro.	Palmer, G. Dem.
Murray	621	129	361	360	5	73	557	323	12	.....
Muscogee	476	.....	1,245	272	3	.....	1,365	501	25	108
Newton	511	5	790	294	5	18	973	580	29	27
Oconee	428	.....	251	148	13	83	330	358	1	.....
Oglethorpe	261	.....	625	20	7	9	1,242	106	53	7
Paulding	785	597	496	609	4	215	627	552	58	8
Pickens	464	7	295	599	4	6	458	693	.....	.....
Pierce	264	.....	267	290	4	10	329	215	35	42
Pike	513	11	759	168	14	20	890	724	69	27
Polk	1,792	26	490	1,019	17	21	567	810	13	35
Pulaski	364	3	631	26	6	8	755	132	16	11
Putnam	179	.....	331	8	6	.....	438	2	19	15
Quitman	98	.....	173	84	1	2	181	280	19	5
Rabun	798	3	244	70	1	.....	404	101	5	7
Randolph	302	.....	602	108	.....	19	627	384	49	21
Richmond	891	1	2,045	215	13	29	3,716	1,698	96	139
Rockdale	315	52	393	184	2	52	473	483	.....	10
Schley	169	5	221	163	2	44	266	327	10	.....
Screven	229	1	488	376	10	133	585	542	75	.....
Spalding	1,045	.....	782	82	3	.....	612	239	13	26
Stewart	1,189	.....	471	170	4	7	635	213	13	11
Sumter	434	.....	780	216	2	8	1,094	371	28	25
Talbot	284	.....	405	107	1	11	472	156	14	6
Taliaferro	448	.....	216	100	13	60	221	261	52	2
Tattnall	1,267	92	738	611	20	106	517	600	85	68
Taylor	220	.....	298	79	8	4	237	309	30	2
Telfair	394	.....	568	122	14	.....	580	350	54	1
Terrell	245	.....	679	213	9	25	809	467	54	9
Thomas	646	11	1,146	432	18	19	600	620	75	129
Towns	341	.....	295	326	4	4	340	299	.....	.....
Troup	656	13	837	60	4	29	878	199	22	3
Twiggs	1,521	.....	321	56	2	.....	397	128	.....	.....
Union	604	209	417	397	4	25	560	419	20	.....
Upson	744	199	468	133	8	173	591	498	35	1
Walker	739	69	752	566	11	43	1,045	569	26	19
Walton	1,697	13	836	385	14	108	1,001	726	34	19
Ware	336	.....	601	107	.....	.....	545	330	15	24
Warren	471	.....	317	230	11	73	279	458	126	.....
Washington	543	.....	720	282	28	82	925	1,023	64	11
Wayne	704	2	363	213	9	20	477	266	29	.....
Webster	276	.....	204	66	.....	1	246	191	.....	3
White	555	.....	191	100	18	21	274	159	26	5
Whitfield	1,176	346	587	412	18	106	857	494	56	33
Wilcox	1,443	.....	407	228	2	2	623	145	5	7
Wilkes	305	.....	581	4	5	57	1,063	104	100	35
Wilkinson	260	.....	422	184	4	10	610	476	9	2
Worth	457	22	599	430	22	20	528	447	91	13
Totals	81,748	5,566	81,700	35,035	1,396	4,584	94,232	60,091	5,543	2,708
Plurality	66,182	.....	46,665	.....	.....	.....	34,141	.....	.....	.....
Scattering	....							487		
Total vote	....			122,715				163,061		

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

Districts.

I.—Counties of Bryan, Bullock, Burke, Chatham, Effingham, Emmanuel, Liberty, McIntosh, Screven and Tattnall.

Rufus E. Lester, Dem. 4,349

II.—Counties of Baker, Berrien, Calhoun, Clay, Colquitt, Decatur, Dougherty, Early, Miller, Mitchell, Quitman, Randolph, Terrell, Thomas and Worth.

J. M. Griggs, Dem. 3,797

III.—Counties of Crawford, Dooly, Houston, Lee, Macon, Pulaski, Schley, Stewart, Sumter, Taylor, Twiggs, Webster and Wilcox.

E. B. Lewis, Dem. 2,957

IV.—Counties of Carroll, Chattahoochee, Coweta, Harris, Heard, Marion, Meriwether, Muscogee, Talbot and Troup.

W. C. Adamson, Dem. 2,883

V.—Counties of Campbell, Clayton, De Kalb, Douglas, Fulton, Newton, Rockdale and Walton.

L. F. Livingston, Dem. 2,485

VI.—Counties of Baldwin, Bibb, Butts, Fayette, Henry, Jones, Monroe, Pike, Spalding and Upson.

Charles L. Bartlett, Dem. 4,522

Districts.

VII.—Counties of Bartow, Catoosa, Chattooga, Cobb, Dade, Floyd, Gordon, Haralson, Murray, Paulding, Polk, Walker and Whitfield.

J. W. Maddox, Dem. 5,805

VIII.—Counties of Clark, Elbert, Franklin, Greene, Hart, Jasper, Madison, Morgan, Oconee, Oglethorpe, Putnam and Wilkes.

W. M. Howard, Dem. 3,139

IX.—Counties of Banks, Cherokee, Dawson, Fannin, Forsyth, Gilmer, Gwinnett, Habersham, Hall, Jackson, Lumpkin, Milton, Pickens, Rabun, Towns, Union and White.

F. C. Tate, Dem. 4,749

X.—Counties of Columbia, Glascock, Hancock, Jefferson, Lincoln, McDuffie, Richmond, Taliaferro, Warren, Washington and Wilkinson.

T. W. Hardwick, Dem. 2,675

XI.—Counties of Appling, Brooks, Camden, Charlton, Clinch, Coffee, Dodge, Echols, Glynn, Irwin, Johnson, Laurens, Lowndes, Montgomery, Pierce, Telfair, Wayne and Ware.

W. G. Brantley, Dem. 3,606

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, Joseph M. Terrell; Secretary of State, Philip Cook; Treasurer, R. E. Park; Attorney-General, J. C. Hart—all Democrats.

Judiciary.—Supreme Court—Chief Justice, Thomas J. Simmons; Associate Justices, Samuel Lumpkins, John S. Candler, Andrew J. Cobb, Wm. A. Little, Wm. H. Fish; Clerk, Z. D. Harrison—all Democrats.

Legislature—Democratic, 164 to 12.

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HAWAII.

Election Districts.	Delegate to Congress, 1902. Jonah K. Kuhio Kalanianaole.	Robert W. Wilcox.	Delegate to Congress, 1900. David. Dem.	Parker. Rep.	Wilcox. Ind.
First District	956	560	136	392	529
Second District	751	485	172	445	533
Third District	969	914	395	580	714
Fourth District	2,002	1,022	476	1,381	886
Fifth District	1,352	1,350	319	837	1,097
Sixth District	580	328	152	151	343
Total	6,610	4,689	1,650	3,786	4,101
Plurality	1,921	.....	.....	.....	316
Total vote	11,299		9,537		

IDAHO.

Counties.	Governor, 1902. Hunt. Dem.	Morrison. Rep.	Andrews. Peo.	Slatery. Soc.	Gibson. Pro.	President, 1900. Bryan. Dem.	McKinley. Rep.	Woolley. Pro.	Barker. Peo.	President, 1896. Bryan. Dem.	McKinley. Rep.	Levering. Pro.
Ada	2,105	3,105	19	54	107	2,072	2,706	133	10	1,531	851	27
Bannock	1,526	2,041	3	61	7	1,581	1,684	12	8	1,363	228	7
Bear Lake	1,084	1,199	13	104	5	1,077	1,055	14	4	851	249	1
Bingham	1,484	2,005	13	104	5	1,683	1,436	25	6	1,232	194	12
Blaine	994	934	37	44	11	1,346	634	6	4	1,228	59	3
Boise	781	729	16	21	11	852	695	10	4	862	223	5
Canyon	1,174	1,848	13	94	127	1,314	1,350	156	11	1,178	303	22
Cassia	537	762	1	25	2	624	674	5	9	579	129	3
Custer	614	401	..	14	..	590	261	4	1	599	29	2
Elmore	536	368	1	16	6	565	393	.....	.....	535	124	1
Fremont	1,768	2,623	6	225	10	2,153	2,174	12	21	1,526	121	8
Idaho	1,868	1,658	7	51	23	1,884	1,527	29	18	1,121	377	7
Kootenai	1,704	1,804	19	166	40	1,871	1,472	40	8	1,432	334	17
Latah	1,364	2,168	10	217	76	2,004	2,013	168	33	1,870	1,036	16
Lemhi	785	694	1	17	3	897	523	9	3	1,065	202	2
Lincoln	331	459	3	6	7	355	370	7	1	305	74	1
Nez Perce	1,758	2,495	19	220	121	2,168	2,134	169	24	1,089	675	22
Oneida	1,338	1,856	1	20	7	1,222	1,891	.....	.....	1,092	315	7
Owyhee	788	589	..	12	1	884	584	1	1	1,140	97	4
Shoshone	2,260	2,702	12	163	19	2,994	2,378	20	6	1,760	497	4
Washington	1,224	1,346	5	36	18	1,349	1,191	31	43	828	204	8
Total	26,021	31,874	188	1,567	607	29,414	27,198	857	213	23,192	6,324	179
Plurality	.....	5,853	..	..	..	2,216	.....	.....	.....	16,868	.....	.....
Total Vote		61,544					57,781.			29,695.		

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

B. L. French, Rep. ..... 32,384 Joseph B. Hutchinson, Dem. 24,878

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, John T. Morrison; Lieutenant-Governor, James M. Stevens; Secretary of State, Willmot H. Gibson; Auditor, Theodore Turner; Treasurer, Henry N. Coffin; Attorney-General, John A. Bagley; Superintendent of Instruction, Miss May L. Scott; Inspector of Mines, Robert Bell.

ILLINOIS.

Counties.	State Treasurer, 1902. Puddleston Dem.	Busse, Rep.	Tuesburg. Pro.	Nelson. Soc.	Renner. S. Lab.	Balster. Peo.	President, 1900. Bryan. Dem.	McKinley. Rep.	Woolley. Pro.	Barker. Peo.	Debs. S. Dem.	President, 1896. Bryan. Dem.	McKinley. Rep.
Adams	5,950	5,304	281	152	37	24	8,844	8,047	183	5	68	8,009	8,447
Alexander	1,360	2,347	36	19	3	7	1,760	2,790	27	3	3	1,791	2,802
Bond	1,313	1,817	165	18	3	3	1,629	2,101	153	1	13	1,662	1,967
Boone	193	1,554	92	33	5	11	794	3,159	87	1	16	653	3,111
Brown	1,304	706	40	2	..	8	1,968	988	33	10	3	2,060	1,024
Bureau	1,957	3,750	199	105	49	13	3,523	5,478	325	17	225	3,931	5,474
Calhoun	842	799	37	..	2	2	1,175	873	23	2	2	1,162	795
Carroll	436	1,829	66	2	2	5	1,266	3,425	86	1	2	1,473	3,314
Cass	2,083	1,443	63	5	1	2	2,626	1,846	57	1	1	2,462	1,946
Champaign	3,220	4,981	330	21	6	8	5,015	6,660	377	5	21	4,639	6,780
Christian	3,291	2,960	195	81	16	12	4,519	3,686	153	28	53	4,633	3,857
Clark	2,541	2,660	116	7	2	10	3,009	2,929	149	29	8	3,099	2,888
Clay	1,934	2,137	84	5	1	19	2,295	2,356	81	18	3	2,266	2,155
Clinton	2,078	1,405	29	32	12	4	2,637	1,964	31	3	74	2,570	1,863
Coles	3,600	3,092	122	14	7	10	3,921	4,706	110	6	18	3,963	1,534
Cook	127,162	148,946	4,022	14,253	6,618	455	186,193	203,760	3,490	211	6,752	151,910	221,823
Crawford	1,971	2,136	99	14	..	9	2,299	2,301	69	11	1	2,339	2,172
Cumberland	1,770	1,623	79	3	2	..	1,993	1,870	53	7	2	2,097	1,856
DeKalb	569	3,468	190	20	13	5	1,881	5,923	266	6	14	1,868	5,598
DeWitt	2,293	2,451	103	14	2	7	2,361	2,694	86	2	8	2,365	2,587
Douglas	1,743	2,172	82	..	2	3	2,106	2,733	71	1	8	2,135	2,666
DuPage	1,402	2,772	261	38	6	2	1,947	3,869	208	4	12	1,574	4,115
Edgar	3,793	3,426	120	13	10	10	3,783	3,766	179	8	12	3,726	3,822
Edwards	584	1,412	98	2	1	6	823	1,577	52	1	3	848	1,572
Effingham	1,848	1,101	51	6	..	3	2,979	1,853	36	4	3	2,953	1,895
[illegible]	2,928	2,474	154	6	6	15	3,423	2,920	95	65	3	3,616	2,769
[illegible]	802	2,182	151	10	1	5	1,469	2,936	111	..	8	1,504	2,832
[illegible]	1,790	1,934	93	8	3	4	2,226	2,117	56	7	3	2,227	2,038

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ILLINOIS.—Continued.

Counties.	State Treasurer, 1902.						President, 1900.					President, 1896.	
	Duddleston Dem.	Busse, Rep.	Tuesburg, Pro.	Nelson, Soc.	Renner, Soc. Lab.	Balster, Peo.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Barker, Peo.	Debs, Soc. Dem	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.
Fulton	4,557	5,095	177	131	21	17	5,782	6,130	143	30	127	5,964	6,195
Gallatin	1,643	1,137	43	9	7	7	2,004	1,432	48	6	2	2,062	1,468
Greene	1,908	1,044	51	5	2	8	3,785	2,131	66	13	..	3,977	2,365
Grundy	1,115	2,931	115	72	21	10	1,687	3,735	156	8	88	2,056	3,246
Hamilton	2,128	1,526	87	10	1	9	2,467	1,911	58	4	..	2,406	1,767
Hancock	3,288	3,472	156	8	4	13	4,657	3,907	158	3	10	4,575	4,250
Hardin	757	709	36	..	2	3	839	753	25	5	..	899	780
Henderson	680	1,363	76	5	1	1	976	1,772	92	1	16	957	1,756
Henry	1,658	4,529	190	135	31	8	2,809	6,892	263	11	71	2,968	6,177
Iroquois	2,472	4,118	218	26	1	7	3,736	5,243	282	4	14	3,649	5,325
Jackson	2,848	3,571	191	27	5	10	3,723	4,054	140	6	12	3,619	3,879
Jasper	1,734	1,331	103	3	..	12	2,591	1,923	94	6	3	2,715	1,867
Jefferson	2,437	2,402	163	15	2	16	3,332	2,805	155	36	6	3,561	2,603
Jersey	1,580	1,237	39	3	..	6	2,145	1,496	79	1	1	2,373	1,641
Jo Daviess	2,053	2,689	87	54	9	7	2,543	3,444	144	..	8	2,383	3,594
Johnson	1,100	1,752	36	15	4	3	1,271	1,940	44	7	22	1,423	2,027
Kane	3,014	7,470	388	372	70	17	5,250	12,061	393	5	82	4,839	12,133
Kankakee	1,761	4,823	152	30	20	5	2,674	5,798	103	1	6	2,357	5,471
Kendall	299	1,263	90	15	10	3	713	2,121	94	5	5	772	2,128
Knox	1,957	5,552	217	184	14	9	3,299	7,810	277	15	142	3,464	7,681
Lake	1,111	3,602	127	22	20	73	2,235	5,136	170	6	16	1,756	5,027
LaSalle	6,888	8,273	265	273	52	26	8,671	11,781	294	14	148	8,088	11,548
Lawrence	1,776	1,802	138	6	8	3	2,021	1,961	86	1	1	1,945	1,972
Lee	980	3,265	146	26	13	4	2,528	4,820	208	7	11	2,465	4,797
Livingston	2,914	4,503	320	55	10	10	4,024	5,805	331	11	13	4,045	5,436
Logan	3,220	3,064	136	21	7	3	3,872	3,501	122	4	24	3,384	3,430
Macon	3,196	4,872	174	87	13	8	1,874	6,086	211	1	20	4,740	6,216
Macoupin	4,475	3,827	182	190	51	17	5,472	4,814	169	9	178	5,568	4,970
Madison	5,087	6,858	138	138	81	58	6,753	8,106	169	13	82	6,323	7,431
Marion	3,033	2,567	164	40	17	65	3,928	3,221	95	71	13	3,825	2,970
Marshall	1,718	1,989	91	1	3	..	1,908	2,210	55	2	4	1,885	2,210
Mason	2,058	1,439	119	6	..	9	2,508	2,027	90	..	4	2,465	2,100
Massac	431	1,420	40	5	3	5	796	2,057	29	2	..	869	2,046
McDonough	2,739	3,602	230	10	2	1	3,444	4,076	191	3	6	3,678	4,036
McHenry	1,218	3,789	121	20	8	12	2,076	5,234	136	3	13	1,910	5,047
McLean	4,709	6,697	683	187	31	5	6,613	9,487	583	12	95	6,320	9,964
Menard	1,787	1,451	65	4	15	5	2,078	1,632	41	14	2	2,012	1,642
Mercer	1,243	2,399	124	59	21	7	2,110	3,304	124	6	13	2,324	3,120
Monroe	1,575	1,494	21	6	..	1	1,757	1,535	10	3	..	1,651	1,446
Montgomery	3,119	2,640	134	58	10	18	4,078	3,583	175	20	17	4,104	3,622
Morgan	3,962	3,851	119	39	35	11	4,321	4,341	119	23	50	4,313	4,317
Moultrie	1,623	1,432	85	2	1	5	1,975	1,728	50	5	2	2,073	1,711
Ogle	1,314	3,480	150	13	1	6	2,171	5,255	179	2	6	2,134	5,210
Peoria	6,871	8,650	129	336	130	32	9,433	10,700	299	15	102	9,042	10,486
Perry	1,761	1,981	235	16	16	15	2,321	2,336	153	9	5	2,366	2,342
Piatt	1,428	2,203	103	.....	6	3	1,905	2,648	56	3	5	1,951	2,579
Pike	3,242	2,199	117	65	2	38	4,715	3,045	124	78	34	5,315	3,111
Pope	612	1,388	43	.....	.....	.....	908	1,817	24	2	.....	1,069	1,852
Pulaski	616	1,538	45	1	.....	3	1,077	2,039	19	2	.....	1,152	2,081
Putnam	403	554	30	7	3	.....	450	738	29	4	1	478	706
Randolph	2,828	2,904	101	24	5	6	3,278	3,045	124	5	6	3,074	3,024
Richland	1,630	1,394	72	27	7	8	2,042	1,793	67	7	18	2,062	1,693
Rock Island	3,007	5,770	243	1,012	100	24	4,786	8,299	186	12	228	4,658	7,323
Saline	1,884	2,253	70	9	2	19	2,186	2,495	37	7	14	2,292	2,605
Sangamon	8,436	8,844	289	59	72	12	9,499	9,769	338	10	38	8,560	8,998
Schuyler	1,845	1,579	82	5	1	4	2,167	1,791	74	4	7	2,325	1,848
Scott	1,379	1,051	26	1	7	11	1,585	1,204	26	8	.....	1,598	1,261
Shelby	3,032	7,487	250	8	11	20	4,514	3,365	205	33	4	4,698	3,071
Stark	758	1,311	69	9	4	6	939	1,665	96	3	7	1,020	1,636
St. Clair	8,040	9,015	117	76	213	11	9,827	9,764	149	11	109	8,333	8,960
Stephenson	3,562	4,014	136	44	7	6	3,983	4,677	234	1	10	3,773	4,728
Tazewell	3,487	3,235	136	21	16	11	4,048	3,957	162	2	42	3,736	3,703
Union	2,243	1,338	155	5	1	.....	2,960	1,695	45	2	.....	2,989	1,842
Vermilion	5,863	6,444	432	328	41	19	6,147	9,852	555	7	91	5,737	8,767
Wabash	1,334	1,123	169	2	1	3	1,643	1,746	116	6	1	1,736	1,321
Warren	2,178	2,972	168	58	8	4	2,501	3,618	181	1	42	2,962	3,394
Washington	1,679	2,369	61	34	4	6	2,081	2,351	61	1	32	1,979	2,351
Wayne	2,507	2,667	193	5	3	27	3,062	3,117	153	17	7	3,094	2,906
White	2,870	2,185	62	8	2	2	3,170	2,658	63	10	3	3,409	2,771
Whiteside	1,085	3,705	196	14	8	15	2,758	5,663	226	6	17	2,777	5,577
Will	3,960	7,457	184	117	44	21	6,653	10,056	140	9	92	6,857	9,249
Williamson	2,589	3,399	140	25	10	.....	2,760	3,723	35	5	11	2,573	3,027
Winnebago	477	3,118	531	536	32	6	2,498	8,103	433	.....	75	2,438	8,242
Woodford	2,213	1,784	126	19	39	2	2,564	2,421	178	5	14	2,453	2,447
Total	360,925	450,698	18,434	20,158	8,232	1,552	503,061	597,985	17,623	1,141	9,687	464,523	607,130
Plurality	.....	89,773	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94,024	.....	.....	.....	.....	141,517
Total vote			859,962						1,131,894				1,090,869

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

Districts.

I.—Cook County (Chicago), First and Second Wards, part of the 3d east of Halsted st., and that part of the 6th north of 43d st.

Martin Emerich Dem.	16,591
M. B. Madden Rep.	15,339
H. T. Wilcoxson, Pro.	415
Emerich's plurality	1,252

II.—Cook County (Chicago), the 6th Ward south of 43d st., and the 7th, 8th and 33d Wards.

James R. Mann, Rep.	18,697
Frank Brust, Dem.	9,532
C. R. Wakeley, Pro.	557
B. Berlyn, Soc.	2,332
Mann's plurality	9,165

III.—Cook County, the towns of Lemont, Palos, Worth, Orland, Bremen, Thornton, Rich, Bloom, and Calumet, and those parts of the 29th and 30th Wards south of 51st st., and the 31st and 32d Wards of Chicago.

W. W. Wilson, Rep.	13,977
D. M. Smith, Jr., Dem.	10,517
F. D. Brooke, Pro.	543
J. Wanhope, Soc.	1,073
Wilson's plurality	3,460

IV.—Cook County (Chicago), the 3d Ward west of Stewart ave., that part of the 4th Ward west of

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Districts.
Halsted st., the 5th Ward, those parts of the 11th and 12th Wards south of 22d st., and the 29th and 30th Wards north of 51st st.

George P. Foster, Dem	14,698
F. Finsterbach, Soc	850
D. J. Stewart, Pro	317
Foster's plurality	13,848

V.—Cook County (Chicago), the 9th and 10th Wards, those parts of the 11th and 12th Wards north of 22d st.

James McAndrews, Dem	12,346
Jacob Winnen, Soc	1,263
C. O. Bassett, Pro	304
McAndrews's plurality	11,083

VI.—Cook County, the towns of Proviso, Cicero, Riverside, Stickney and Lyons; in Chicago, the 13th, 20th and 34th Wards and that part of the 35th Ward south of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway right of way.

William Lorimer, Rep	16,540
A. C. Durborou, Dem	15,555
H. P. Kuesch, Soc	667
E. W. Chafin, Pro	536
Lorrimer's plurality	985

VII.—Cook County, the towns of Hanover, Sschaumberg, Elk Grove, Maine, Leyden, Barrington, Palatine, Wheeling, and Norwood Park, and in Chicago the 14th Ward, the 15th Ward west of Robey st., the 27th and 28th Wards, and the 35th Ward north of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway right of way.

Philip Knopf, Rep	18,167
J. M. Hess, Dem	13,443
J. H. Bard, Soc	3,471
F. C. Ebinger, Pro	496
Knopf's plurality	4,724

VIII.—Cook County (Chicago), that part of the 15th Ward east of Robey st., and the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th Wards.

W. F. Mahony, Dem	19,688
G. D. Evans, Soc	1,546
T. B. Wood, Pro	508
Mahony's plurality	18,142

IX.—Cook County (Chicago), the 21st and 22d Wards, the 23d Ward east of Halsted st., and the 25th Ward south of Graceland ave.

H. S. Boutell, Rep	15,857
L. Honore, Dem	13,774
G. T. Millor, Soc	1,305
A. J. Lofgren, Pro	288
Boutell's plurality	2,083

X.—Cook County, the towns of Evanston, Niles, New Frier and Northfield, and in Chicago that part of the 23d ward west of Halsted street; the 24th ward, the 25th ward north of Graceland avenue, and the 26th ward; a small portion extended into Lake County.

G. E. Foss, Rep	15,318
J. J. Philpin, Dem	9,733
Gus Lohse, Soc	986
M. M. Parkhurst, Pro	590
Foss's plurality	5,585

XI.—Counties of Du Page, Kane, McHenry and Will.

H. M. Snapp, Rep	20,549
J. O. Monroe, Dem	9,968
S. C. Reber, Pro	927
C. S. Getting, Soc	623
Snapp's plurality	10,581

XII.—Counties of Boone, De Kalb, Grundy, Kendall, La Salle and Winnebago.

C. E. Fuller, Rep	19,812
J. R. Stewart, Dem	9,356
F. S. Regan, Pro	2,558
Fuller's plurality	10,456

XIII.—Counties of Carroll, Jo Daviess, Lee, Ogle, Stephenson and Whiteside.

R. R. Hitt, Rep	19,229
Lewis Dickes, Dem	9,401
S. T. Shirley, Pro	729
Hitt's plurality	9,828

XIV.—Counties of Hancock, Henderson, McDonough, Mercer, Rock Island and Warren.

B. F. Marsh, Rep	19,404
J. W. Lusk, Dem	13,195
R. F. Kindler, Soc	1,118
P. M. Corrishon, Pro	988
Marsh's plurality	6,209

Districts.

XV.—Counties of Adams, Fulton, Henry, Knox and Schuyler.

G. W. Prince, Rep	21,899
J. W. Olson, Dem	16,045
J. H. Barten, Pro	899
H. Whalen, Soc	601
Prince's plurality	5,854

XVI.—Counties of Bureau, Marshall, Peoria, Putnam, Stark and Tazewell.

J. V. Groff, Rep	19,360
J. M. Nelhaus, Dem	15,623
H. H. Peters, Pro	573
Groff's plurality	3,737

XVII.—Counties of Ford, Livingston, Logan, McLean and Woodford.

J. A. Sterling, Rep	18,331
Z. F. Yost, Dem	14,040
W. P. Allen, Pro	1,344
Sterling's plurality	4,291

XVIII.—Counties of Clark, Cumberland, Edgar, Iroquois, Kankakee and Vermillion.

Joseph G. Cannon, Rep	22,941
H. C. Bell, Dem	15,254
N. J. Wright, Pro	1,166
Cannon's plurality	7,687

XIX.—Counties of Champaign, Coles, De Witt, Douglas, Macon, Moultrie, Shelby and Platt.

Vespasian Warner, Rep	24,155
W. B. Hinds, Dem	19,895
H. S. Manty, Pro	1,241
Warner's plurality	4,260

XX.—Counties of Brown, Calhoun, Cass, Greene, Jersey, Mason, Menard, Morgan, Pike and Scott.

H. T. Rainey, Dem	20,165
J. H. Danskin, Rep	14,889
J. H. Morphis, Pro	642
Rainey's plurality	5,276

XXI.—Counties of Christian, Macoupin, Montgomery and Sangamon.

B. F. Caldwell, Dem	20,774
Leroy Anderson, Rep	16,998
J. J. Diegan, Pro	726
Caldwell's plurality	3,776

XXII.—Counties of Bond, Madison, Monroe, St. Clair and Washington.

W. A. Rodenbery, Rep	21,101
F. J. Kern Dem	18,747
F. Rommerskirschen, Pro	39
W. W. Cox, Soc. Labor	235
Rodenberg's plurality	2,354

XXIII.—Counties of Clinton, Crawford, Effingham, Fayette, Jasper, Jefferson, Lawrence, Marion, Richland and Wabash.

J. B. Crowley, Dem	20,735
H. G. Van Sandt, Rep	17,557
W. H. Bowles, Pro	1,145
D. T. Harbison, Peo	130
Crowley's plurality	3,178

XXIV.—Counties of Clay, Edwards, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Johnson, Massac, Pope, Saline, Wayne and White.

J. R. Williams, Dem	17,971
P. T. Chapman, Rep	17,719
W. T. Morris, Pro	651
Williams's plurality	252

XXV.—Counties of Alexander, Franklin, Jackson, Perry, Pulaski, Randolph, Union and Williamson.

G. W. Smith, Rep	18,743
James Lingle, Dem	16,444
C. Braden, Pro	958
Smith's plurality	2,299

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, Richard Yates; Lieutenant-Governor, W. A. Northcott; Secretary of State, James A. Rose; Treasurer, F. O. Busse; Auditor, J. S. McCullough; Attorney-General, H. J. Hamlin; Adjutant-General, J. N. Reece; Superintendent of Insurance, Henry Yates; Superintendent of Institutions, Alfred Bayliss. All Republicans.

Judiciary—Supreme Court, Chief Justice, Jacob W. Wilkins, Dem.; Associate Justices, C. C. Boggs, Rep.; J. N. Carter, Rep.; J. B. Ricks, Dem.; J. H. Cartwright, Rep.; B. D. Magruder, Rep.; John P. Hand, Rep.; Clerks of the Court, A. D. Cadwallader, Rep.; C. Mamer, Rep.; O. J. Page, Dem.

Legislature—House, 88 Rep., 62 Dem.; Senate, 36 Rep., 15 Dem., 3 Scattering.

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INDIANA.

Counties.	Vote on Secretary of State, 1902.						President, 1900.						President, 1896	
	Schoonover, Dem.	Storms, Rep.	Dungan, Pro.	Gill, Pop.	Meyer, Soc.	Dreyer, Soc. Lab.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Barker, Pro.	Mallonev, Soc. Lab.	Debs, Soc. Dem	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.
Adams	2,491	1,430	93	9	1	2	3,337	1,688	90	11	.....	.....	3,340	1,613
Allen	8,012	7,066	155	14	954	37	10,764	8,250	109	5	7	163	9,909	8,467
B'rthl'm'w	2,975	3,102	116	2	142	11	3,500	3,275	83	8	3	13	3,198	3,254
Benton	1,256	1,785	94	2	4	1	1,563	2,032	90	1	2	5	1,582	1,998
Blackford	1,965	1,890	181	11	23	17	2,191	2,121	148	11	10	6	2,272	2,154
Boone	3,352	3,337	226	40	4	1	3,718	3,360	115	39	.....	.....	3,800	3,449
Brown	1,057	590	63	4	.....	2	1,450	707	34	11	.....	1	1,480	724
Carroll	2,385	2,412	171	10	6	7	2,690	2,585	155	1	.....	.....	2,764	2,546
Cass	4,143	4,094	272	43	45	45	4,672	4,308	239	50	8	16	4,851	4,392
Clark	3,455	3,001	66	7	42	13	4,134	3,855	51	6	4	16	3,785	3,891
Clay	3,379	3,258	192	63	368	35	4,114	3,873	170	43	10	172	4,482	3,823
Clinton	3,173	3,593	223	34	30	5	3,993	3,677	218	35	.....	1	3,747	3,807
Crawford	1,480	1,373	132	10	.....	.....	1,731	1,529	48	8	.....	.....	1,655	1,480
Daviess	2,771	3,070	202	90	98	27	3,424	3,298	132	154	3	14	3,785	3,120
Dearborn	2,920	2,083	94	4	126	5	3,371	2,533	84	.....	5	36	3,313	2,714
Decatur	2,286	2,865	130	5	16	3	2,598	2,900	105	1	1	11	2,520	2,848
De Kalb	2,976	2,900	306	27	90	16	3,488	3,218	259	7	1	5	3,678	3,137
Delaware	3,015	7,004	402	12	58	40	4,047	8,301	321	8	63	86	4,253	7,340
Dubois	2,578	1,044	28	8	4	6	3,192	1,362	20	16	.....	1	3,005	1,215
Elkhart	4,034	5,202	479	7	216	37	4,950	6,270	544	6	15	74	4,986	6,150
Fayette	1,453	2,099	101	3	65	4	1,600	2,320	65	1	1	1	1,609	2,145
Floyd	3,271	2,995	51	7	66	13	6,781	3,597	57	10	3	9	3,544	3,874
Fountain	2,621	2,772	123	27	15	8	2,896	3,015	100	29	.....	6	2,997	2,809
Franklin	2,436	1,555	45	2	2	2	2,781	1,738	37	3	2	.....	2,844	1,760
Fulton	2,179	2,247	162	10	9	5	2,358	2,313	93	4	.....	.....	2,409	2,349
Gibson	3,236	3,490	271	21	33	3	3,509	3,648	244	17	1	4	3,622	3,471
Grant	3,681	7,054	1,264	27	158	107	5,312	8,832	762	29	99	238	5,072	7,723
Greene	3,471	3,608	122	50	180	20	3,491	3,502	81	63	9	77	3,344	3,434
Hamilton	2,395	4,050	413	14	10	10	2,931	4,788	420	15	3	7	2,947	4,643
Hancock	2,621	2,096	188	5	11	4	2,930	2,295	98	8	1	2	2,886	2,236
Harrison	2,381	2,205	95	8	27	6	2,824	2,482	83	12	1	3	2,813	2,486
Hendricks	1,902	3,008	218	4	1	3	2,359	3,426	154	3	.....	1	2,365	3,409
Henry	1,726	3,531	391	14	12	12	2,754	4,047	316	8	3	6	2,980	4,001
Howard	2,305	3,729	428	24	77	17	2,823	4,308	391	23	4	47	3,191	4,195
Huntington	3,240	3,734	293	11	105	18	3,691	4,122	248	5	2	18	3,750	4,117
Jackson	2,866	2,124	157	5	9	6	3,849	2,795	79	7	1	1	3,574	2,670
Jasper	1,310	1,918	88	6	4	2	1,580	2,083	97	2	1	2	1,608	2,032
Jay	3,064	3,295	301	22	11	4	3,422	3,518	234	14	2	2	3,680	3,473
Jefferson	2,478	2,850	159	4	24	4	2,936	3,371	76	7	5	21	2,645	3,536
Jennings	1,727	1,950	69	17	.....	3	1,925	2,155	66	10	1	.....	1,850	2,040
Johnson	2,734	2,114	256	20	11	4	3,088	2,307	157	21	.....	7	3,088	2,288
Knox	3,629	3,228	208	34	37	26	4,443	3,554	166	45	1	3	4,349	3,490
Kosciusko	2,843	3,803	177	5	2	12	3,255	4,422	163	.....	6	1	3,372	4,342
Lagrange	1,001	1,902	143	4	5	.....	1,431	2,329	157	8	.....	.....	1,665	2,442
Lake	2,935	4,583	90	11	109	50	3,733	5,537	97	8	17	17	3,418	4,883
Laporte	4,781	4,355	65	10	57	14	4,783	4,809	66	4	8	34	4,511	4,691
Lawrence	2,390	2,874	119	11	5	3	2,558	3,535	76	19	1	5	2,421	3,103
Madison	7,159	8,858	581	18	328	121	8,298	9,891	444	25	83	102	7,590	8,388
Marion	20,846	24,853	1,304	49	871	473	23,660	29,272	727	15	100	181	20,654	27,353
Marshall	3,040	2,575	140	7	14	7	3,449	2,947	127	6	.....	2	3,588	2,938
Martin	1,614	1,640	35	31	.....	2	1,660	1,712	21	38	.....	.....	1,719	1,384
Miami	3,797	3,632	269	25	52	15	3,849	3,812	194	26	9	13	3,602	3,393
Monroe	2,256	2,459	71	15	1	1	2,397	2,788	78	22	2	1	2,422	2,510
Montg'm'ry	3,664	4,219	276	26	4	7	4,102	4,507	173	21	.....	.....	4,183	4,353
Morgan	2,457	2,774	120	.....	.....	5	2,632	2,904	104	10	.....	2	2,414	2,688
Newton	1,011	1,537	112	10	23	2	1,165	1,715	100	2	.....	.....	1,204	1,545
Noble	2,846	3,166	104	10	23	2	3,077	3,400	117	7	.....	.....	3,071	3,372
Ohio	607	640	25	.....	.....	.....	632	730	6	3	.....	.....	634	705
Orange	1,692	2,098	68	11	2	3	1,851	2,247	45	31	.....	.....	1,797	2,044
Owen	1,742	1,626	60	18	21	2	2,057	1,700	55	28	1	6	2,070	1,751
Parke	2,149	2,821	321	8	64	27	2,630	3,188	213	8	6	76	2,777	2,847
Perry	2,113	1,883	32	6	9	10	2,278	2,078	41	4	1	1	2,109	2,139
Pike	2,030	2,247	76	16	25	17	2,460	2,420	70	13	.....	3	2,557	2,332
Porter	1,380	2,457	46	10	11	6	1,848	2,797	47	5	.....	4	2,026	2,853
Posey	2,551	2,368	115	17	36	5	3,177	2,553	99	21	4	5	3,103	2,526
Pulaski	1,080	1,514	101	9	6	3	1,909	1,501	86	29	.....	1	1,964	1,345
Putnam	2,870	2,191	101	13	23	4	3,251	2,632	133	21	.....	12	3,218	2,622
Randolph	4,088	4,421	308	14	21	2	5,393	5,050	241	13	.....	2	2,677	4,074
Ripley	2,543	2,536	62	12	49	3	2,732	2,737	61	13	3	16	2,714	2,690
Rush	2,974	2,760	181	8	3	3	2,503	2,913	158	5	.....	.....	2,602	2,891
Scott	1,018	691	46	3	2	1	1,221	874	27	1	.....	1	1,237	837
Shelby	3,359	2,934	291	18	7	4	3,846	3,291	197	14	3	2	3,328	3,219
Spencer	2,499	2,764	70	2	10	1	2,816	2,979	91	2	2	3	2,745	3,047
Starke	1,136	1,267	27	4	56	6	1,315	1,340	38	8	.....	3	1,214	1,289
Steuben	1,360	2,378	116	8	8	3	1,522	2,715	138	5	1	3	1,674	2,655
St. Joseph	6,882	7,777	163	10	107	26	6,948	8,127	172	13	10	35	6,247	7,138
Sullivan	2,822	2,125	193	22	51	9	4,008	2,326	201	34	3	18	4,010	2,317
Switzerland	1,547	1,464	34	3	3	.....	1,713	1,631	18	.....	.....	.....	1,742	1,637
Tippecanoe	3,523	5,451	218	6	22	12	4,673	6,317	224	2	2	3	4,639	6,239
Tipton	2,312	2,273	173	49	7	3	2,436	2,410	154	93	.....	3	2,816	2,263
Union	738	1,019	74	.....	.....	.....	897	1,060	52	.....	.....	.....	915	1,118
Vanderburg	5,202	7,265	161	12	1,280	110	7,178	8,228	110	7	73	336	7,132	8,068
Vermillion	1,477	1,984	151	5	68	11	1,799	2,332	107	3	.....	40	1,814	2,141
Vigo	7,178	7,964	302	22	335	69	7,472	7,992	168	19	32	331	7,558	8,020
Wabash	2,226	3,950	321	12	35	10	2,882	4,433	250	7	3	5	2,891	4,319
Warren	758	1,861	74	6	.....	1	1,117	2,167	67	4	.....	.....	1,100	2,045
Warrick	2,532	2,445	105	10	79	16	2,828	2,540	92	22	.....	10	2,902	2,482
Wash'ton	2,344	1,855	129	10	6	2	2,723	2,152	44	2	.....	2	2,615	2,214
Wayne	2,607	5,245	251	12	145	32	4,020	6,736	219	9	28	17	4,098	6,841
Wells	2,853	2,075	239	25	67	15	3,599	2,280	186	27	.....	3	3,728	2,212
White	2,245	2,342	160	8	30	4	2,510	2,562	114	7	2	6	2,537	2,383
Whitley	2,225	2,159	113	1	22	10	2,361	2,271	113	6	.....	1	2,494	2,242
Totals	263,255	298,819	17,765	1,367	7,134	1,731	300,584	336,063	13,718	1,438	663	2,374	305,573	323,754
Plurality	.....	35,564	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,479	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,181
Total vote								664,094					637,305	

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CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

Districts.
I.—Counties of Posey, Gibson, Vanderbury, Warrick, Pike and Spencer.
James A. Hemenway, Rep. ... 21,524
John W. Spencer, Dem. ... 17,833
J. W. Norton, Pro. ... 540
Moses Smith, Soc. ... 1,459
Hemenway's plurality ... 3,691

II.—Counties of Knox, Sullivan, Daviess, Greene, Owen, Monroe, Martin and Lawrence.
Robert W. Miers, Dem. ... 21,162
John Clancy, Rep. ... 20,423
J. T. Hobson, Pro. ... 573
W. B. Wolf, Pop. ... 198
Miers's plurality ... 739

III.—Counties of Dubois, Orange, Crawford, Perry, Washington, Harrison, Floyd, Clark and Scott.
W. T. Zenor, Dem. ... 20,740
A. E. Maginess, Rep. ... 16,784
E. C. Richardson, Pro. ... 483
Zenor's plurality ... 3,956

IV.—Counties of Jackson, Brown, Bartholomew, Jennings, Ripley, Dearborn, Ohio, Switzerland, Jefferson and Johnson.
Francis M. Griffith, Dem. ... 21,751
J. M. Spencer, Rep. ... 18,894
I. C. Overman, Pro. ... 678
Griffith's plurality ... 2,857

V.—Counties of Vigo, Vermillion, Parke, Clay, Putnam, Montgomery, Morgan.
E. S. Holliday, Rep. ... 23,815
J. L. Wiltermood, Dem. ... 21,562
D. G. Carter, Pro. ... 1,231
Holliday's plurality ... 2,253

VI.—Counties of Hancock, Shelby, Henry, Rush, Wayne, Fayette, Union, Franklin, Decatur.
James E. Watson, Rep. ... 23,641
J. T. Arbuckle, Dem. ... 19,535
Mercer Brown, Pro. ... 1,564
Watson's plurality ... 4,106

VII.—County of Marion.
Jesse Overstreet, Rep. ... 25,191
J. P. Dunn, Dem. ... 20,933
J. R. Henry, Pro. ... 1,126
Lee Richardson, Soc. ... 793
Overstreet's plurality ... 4,258

Districts.
VIII.—Counties of Madison, Delaware, Randolph, Jay, Wells, Adams.
Geo. W. Cromer, Rep. ... 25,842
James E. Truesdale, Dem. ... 21,474
D. F. Kain, Pro. ... 1,818
Cromer's plurality ... 4,368

IX.—Counties of Fountain, Montgomery, Boone, Clinton, Carroll, Tipton, Hamilton, Howard.
Chas. B. Landis, Rep. ... 25,824
L. J. Kirkpatrick, Dem. ... 23,317
Geo. B. Jones, Pro. ... 1,548
Landis's plurality ... 2,507

X.—Counties of Warren, Tippecanoe, White, Benton, Newton, Jasper, Lake, Porter, Laporte.
Edgar A. Crumpacker, Rep. ... 28,016
William C. Guthrie, Dem. ... 19,428
R. M. Delzell, Pro. ... 714
Crumpacker's plurality ... 8,588

XI.—Counties of Cass, Miami, Grant, Wabash, Huntington, Blackford.
Frederick K. Landis, Rep. ... 24,890
John G. Nelson, Dem. ... 19,596
B. L. Shugart, Pro. ... 2,344
Landis's plurality ... 4,794

XII.—Counties of Whitely, Allen, Noble, De Kalb, Steuben.
J. M. Robinson, Dem. ... 19,320
Clarence C. Gilhams, Rep. ... 19,035
W. W. Wyrick, Pro. ... 731
M. H. Wefel, Soc. ... 1,065
Robinson's plurality ... 285

XIII.—Counties of Pulaski, Starke, St. Joseph, Elkhart, Marshall, Kosciusko, Fulton.
A. L. Brick, Rep. ... 24,206
Frank B. Hering, Dem. ... 22,289
W. R. Lowe, Pro. ... 1,220
Brick's plurality ... 1,917

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, Winfield T. Durbin; Lieutenant-Governor, N. W. Gilbert; Secretary of State, Daniel E. Storms; Treasurer, N. U. Hill; Auditor, David E. Sherrick; Attorney-General, Charles W. Miller; Superintendent of Education, Fassett A. Cotton—all Republicans.

Judiciary—Judge of Supreme Court, John H. Gillett; Justices Appellate Court, Woodfin D. Robinson, William J. Henley, James B. Black, Daniel W. Comstock, U. Z. Wiley, Frank S. Roby; Clerk of Court, Robert A. Brown.

IOWA.

Counties.	Secretary of State, 1902.				President, 1900.						President, 1896.			
	Burke, Dem.	Martin, Rep.	Howard, Pro.	Jacobs, Soc.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Barker, Peo.	Mallonay, Soc. Lab.	Debs, Soc. Dem.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Palmer G. Dem.	Levering, Pro.
Adair	973	1,723	56	28	1,618	2,327	60	9	1	7	1,946	2,127	28	9
Adams	1,097	1,663	98	15	1,428	1,873	82	2	5	2	1,707	1,736	22	25
Allamakee	1,596	2,187	29	5	1,850	2,659	30	4	2	2	1,897	2,471	95	13
Appanoose	1,857	2,613	66	289	2,690	3,538	33	5	4	102	2,940	3,046	19	12
Audubon	888	1,486	32	7	1,301	1,821	23	1	1	....	1,417	1,705	16	11
Benton	1,842	2,770	86	77	2,575	3,609	101	1	1	57	2,560	3,604	63	38
Black Hawk	2,400	3,935	303	89	2,512	5,010	237	5	4	13	2,167	4,643	158	56
Boone	1,121	2,677	248	266	2,264	4,151	205	3	4	112	2,801	3,741	26	56
Bremer	1,905	1,709	62	5	1,929	2,178	40	3	....	2	1,704	2,116	73	20
Buchanan	1,825	2,447	207	26	2,053	2,958	171	5	3	3	2,233	2,865	50	31
Buena Vista	406	1,570	78	21	936	2,632	98	22	....	5	1,178	2,368	22	26
Butler	655	2,303	90	6	1,167	2,902	70	3	....	3	1,372	2,670	31	36
Calhoun	655	1,764	95	57	1,224	2,973	67	1	....	6	1,280	2,698	24	10
Carroll	2,076	1,816	34	5	2,434	2,224	20	2	1	8	2,417	2,066	25	13
Cass	1,339	2,407	92	49	2,010	3,128	40	16	1	4	2,240	2,959	58	13
Cedar	1,892	2,295	113	4	2,131	2,740	88	1	1	4	2,128	2,717	78	50
Cerro Gordo	931	2,110	129	26	1,320	3,345	132	1	1	11	1,408	3,048	38	59
Cherokee	603	1,560	120	7	1,253	2,432	156	10	1	....	1,464	2,343	25	64
Chickasaw	1,769	1,532	69	10	2,063	2,085	37	3	2	3	2,084	1,967	17	10
Clarke	890	1,474	52	7	1,322	1,800	47	4	....	2	1,517	1,646	11	19
Clay	385	1,376	75	7	781	2,292	64	10	....	3	933	1,880	14	19
Clayton	2,606	2,721	125	32	2,884	3,366	68	3	2	17	2,910	3,302	81	82
Clinton	4,312	4,104	65	206	4,758	5,344	63	3	47	218	4,590	5,584	83	10
Crawford	2,044	1,844	91	26	2,578	2,268	107	5	1	2	2,396	2,189	28	38
Dallas	1,109	2,533	202	27	1,940	3,601	172	6	1	50	2,316	3,326	36	55
Davis	1,721	1,515	48	7	2,155	1,656	41	19	....	2	2,367	1,662	8	15
Decatur	1,637	2,206	46	31	2,058	2,415	42	16	....	6	2,362	2,268	35	9
Delaware	1,189	2,091	120	13	1,570	2,805	54	2	2	17	1,778	2,799	23	24
Des Moines	3,207	2,997	74	281	3,909	4,315	73	10	11	188	3,741	4,549	241	31
Dickinson	199	1,200	40	12	445	1,352	43	2	....	6	517	1,131	17	14
Dubuque	5,277	3,789	67	786	6,655	4,752	56	1	17	175	6,570	5,203	153	18
Emmet	369	1,262	53	11	595	1,618	71	2	1	4	559	1,429	3	47
Fayette	1,870	3,065	138	103	2,708	3,984	117	8	3	....	2,822	3,522	38	54
[illegible]	740	1,929	79	1	1,295	2,843	57	12	....	1	1,461	2,749	35	30

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IOWA.—Continued.

Counties.	Secretary of State, 1902.				President, 1900.						President, 1896.			
	Burke, Dem.	Martin, Rep.	Hward, Pro.	Jacobs, Soc.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Barker, Peo.	Mallonev, Soc. Lab.	Debs Soc. Dem.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley Rep.	Palmer, G. Dem	Lesering, Pro.
Franklin	474	1,718	28	5	748	2,537	32	1	1	2	894	2,439	17	9
Fremont	1,793	1,876	70	18	2,399	2,170	73	9	1	3	2,857	1,948	19	11
Greene	703	1,899	69	10	1,360	2,777	72	1	1	3	1,629	2,606	26	18
Grundy	754	1,423	40	6	1,203	2,025	43	2	...	4	1,206	1,894	21	13
Guthrie	1,007	2,000	71	12	1,824	2,806	74	5	...	5	2,220	2,541	19	41
Hamilton	471	1,963	52	45	1,134	3,259	44	6	1	10	1,300	3,074	46	15
Hancock	496	1,672	33	3	827	2,186	50	1	...	1	1,007	1,975	12	11
Hardin	813	2,501	123	13	1,208	3,741	125	4	2	8	1,568	3,575	38	37
Harrison	1,739	2,547	128	138	2,837	3,303	106	8	...	37	3,214	2,839	24	27
Henry	1,273	2,071	115	20	1,907	2,794	125	6	3	10	2,092	2,774	45	52
Howard	1,059	1,502	83	8	1,420	1,944	85	1	...	3	1,507	1,929	21	29
Humboldt	202	1,699	20	3	595	2,214	29	3	...	20	783	2,010	10	17
Ida	1,086	1,255	38	4	1,304	1,599	40	2	...	4	1,421	1,475	15	15
Iowa	1,963	2,089	90	13	1,983	2,336	92	9	...	12	1,956	2,391	79	15
Jackson	2,339	2,468	3	20	2,854	2,964	30	2	...	1	3,019	2,768	60	16
Jasper	2,441	3,433	142	61	3,163	3,894	98	15	1	20	3,279	3,713	40	39
Jefferson	1,049	1,745	183	8	1,612	2,482	118	3	1	9	1,772	2,478	36	35
Johnson	3,105	2,603	38	8	1,182	3,010	46	3	1	15	3,170	2,910	90	8
Jones	1,657	2,161	50	14	2,052	3,021	72	...	...	...	2,143	3,057	54	20
Keokuk	2,507	2,716	128	34	2,669	3,339	120	4	3	11	2,891	3,168	118	61
Kossuth	1,381	2,405	50	8	1,777	3,122	46	3	...	3	1,861	2,930	50	16
Lee	3,499	2,990	46	41	5,182	4,486	77	8	3	19	5,153	4,874	120	35
Linn	3,627	5,434	249	122	5,019	7,745	230	6	7	87	5,283	7,335	95	99
Louisa	726	1,651	63	9	1,172	2,185	82	1	...	11	1,334	2,025	37	33
Lucas	983	1,648	77	31	1,483	2,225	127	1	1	21	1,621	1,859	28	33
Lyon	1,056	1,404	32	41	1,289	1,666	50	...	3	21	1,464	1,568	5	16
Madison	1,111	2,180	106	116	1,907	2,590	75	69	1	9	2,224	2,313	28	28
Mahaska	2,784	3,420	187	57	3,596	4,480	201	5	2	23	3,974	4,256	56	90
Marion	2,365	3,071	188	14	2,950	2,950	153	16	1	7	3,119	2,741	33	54
Marshall	1,158	3,067	298	130	2,329	4,878	257	3	...	27	2,626	4,541	66	102
Mills	1,191	1,834	79	12	1,733	2,212	67	4	...	3	1,958	2,153	18	15
Mitchell	470	1,424	66	8	981	2,450	47	...	1	1	1,031	2,498	31	17
Monona	1,170	1,802	85	14	1,934	2,161	79	12	2	4	2,558	1,526	13	40
Monroe	1,591	2,230	128	275	1,705	2,233	148	14	8	218	2,086	1,836	35	53
Montgomery	734	2,000	79	9	1,467	2,927	83	3	1	4	1,634	2,927	12	19
Muscatine	2,561	3,227	61	201	3,021	3,905	68	3	1	108	2,863	3,627	72	21
O'Brien	1,012	1,842	46	18	1,461	2,386	45	2	...	7	1,562	2,421	19	25
Osceola	672	904	11	2	799	1,106	28	1	3	6	767	1,094	12	15
Page	811	2,435	205	31	1,889	3,429	313	5	2	8	2,390	3,213	22	53
Palo Alto	1,100	1,536	34	5	1,477	1,908	50	3	...	2	1,547	1,595	12	35
Plymouth	1,667	2,008	78	27	2,307	2,712	85	2	...	5	2,392	2,623	47	38
Pocahontas	1,069	1,767	67	26	1,287	2,176	53	...	1	1	1,377	1,866	16	24
Polk	2,484	7,918	370	491	6,180	12,628	460	25	7	198	7,087	11,127	111	121
Pottawattomie	3,908	5,138	126	87	5,373	6,525	101	15	5	25	5,468	5,810	86	14
Poweshiek	1,348	2,496	122	17	1,765	3,199	88	8	1	12	2,013	2,969	42	49
Ringgold	792	1,795	68	12	1,311	2,319	79	10	1	7	1,651	2,209	18	25
Sac	644	1,554	74	9	1,214	2,786	124	3	...	8	1,346	2,513	17	836
Scott	4,586	4,768	72	799	5,157	6,327	66	10	43	540	4,032	6,449	278	29
Shelby	1,744	1,958	36	19	1,010	2,182	32	6	...	8	2,175	2,019	11	7
Sioux	984	2,062	33	11	1,809	3,025	52	5	...	7	1,898	2,841	50	25
Story	665	2,663	178	6	1,343	4,032	222	...	...	8	1,589	3,630	22	41
Tama	2,422	2,698	108	13	2,736	3,290	117	2	1	7	2,596	3,054	37	40
Taylor	1,201	2,103	132	17	1,984	2,792	92	2	1	5	2,293	2,468	7	15
Union	1,463	1,977	243	17	2,218	2,462	148	8	1	3	2,425	2,196	32	29
Van Buren	1,333	1,937	69	207	1,893	2,547	65	2	3	5	2,076	2,478	45	28
Wapello	3,139	3,745	79	207	3,902	4,742	85	24	13	142	4,041	4,319	119	28
Warren	1,083	2,348	153	14	1,876	2,966	157	10	...	3	2,214	2,826	20	49
Washington	1,542	2,258	122	5	2,234	2,844	153	4	...	3	2,292	2,882	51	54
Wayne	1,588	1,981	147	16	2,001	2,294	132	3	...	...	2,115	2,101	29	45
Webster	1,173	2,582	194	65	2,266	4,221	133	7	8	29	2,557	3,691	45	59
Winnebago	123	1,563	32	11	474	2,052	41	3	2	5	714	1,912	10	15
Winneshiek	1,436	2,822	62	10	1,835	3,486	59	1	1	3	2,033	3,422	50	25
Woodbury	2,166	3,943	210	336	4,796	7,045	357	14	2	26	4,876	6,404	117	97
Worth	262	1,239	28	2	475	1,730	28	4	...	1	584	1,496	15	5
Wright	591	2,449	105	2	891	2,990	93	1	1	7	1,138	2,992	20	38
Total	150,011	220,225	9,816	6,360	209,265	307,808	9,502	613	259	2,742	223,741	289,293	4,516	3,192
Plurality		79,214				98,543						65,452		

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

Districts.

I.—Counties of Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Lee, Louisa, Van Buren, Washington.

Hedge, Rep	15,266
Craig, Dem	13,343
Shepherd, Pro	604
Leicht, Soc	301
Hedge's plurality	1,923

II.—Counties of Clinton, Iowa, Jackson, Johnson, Muscatine, Scott.

Hoffman, Rep	18,667
Wade, Dem	19,825
Bacon, Pro	292
Gifford, Soc	1,162
Wade's plurality	1,158

III.—Counties of Blackhawk, Bremer, Buchanan, Butler, Delaware, Dubuque, Franklin, Hardin, Wright.

Birdsall, Rep	22,300
Boles, Dem	16,761
Earl, Pro	1,073
Lymburner, Soc	788
Dean, Ind	16
Birdsall's plurality	5,539

Districts.

IV.—Counties of Allamakee, Cerro Gordo, Chickasaw, Clayton, Fayette, Floyd, Howard, Mitchell, Winneshiek, Worth.

Haugen, Rep	19,303
Sorter, Dem	14,280
McGregor, Pro	668
Mocha, Soc	168
Haugen's plurality	5,023

V.—Counties of Benton, Cedar, Grundy, Jones, Linn, Marshall, Tama.

Cousins, Rep	19,516
Daly, Dem	13,733
Smith, Pro	993
Palmer, Soc	281
Cousins's plurality	5,783

VI.—Counties of Davis, Jasper, Keokuk, Manaska, Monroe, Poweshiek, Wapello.

Lacey, Rep	18,828
Reese, Dem	17,015
Sopher, Pro	542
Rice, Soc	414
Lacey's plurality	1,813

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Districts.
VII.—Counties of Dallas, Madison, Marion, Polk, Story, Warren.
Hull, Rep. 19,037
Sheldon, Dem. 9,914
McFarland, Pro. 1,270
Stouder, Soc. 665

Hull's plurality 9,123

VIII.—Counties of Adams, Appanoose, Clarke, Decatur, Fremont, Lucas, Page, Ringgold, Taylor, Union, Wayne.
Hepburn, Rep. 21,657
Stuart, Dem. 14,796

Hepburn's plurality 6,861

IX.—Counties of Adair, Audubon, Cass, Guthrie, Harrison, Mills, Montgomery, Pottawattamie, Shelby.
Smith, Rep. 20,997
Cullison, Dem. 13,639
Beckhart, Pro. 604

Smith's plurality 7,358

X.—Counties of Boone, Calhoun, Carroll, Crawford, Emmet, Greene, Hamilton, Hancock, Humboldt, Kossuth, Palo Alto, Pocahontas, Webster, Winnebago.
Districts.
Conner, Rep. 25,596
Faltinson, Dem. 12,822
Elwell, Pro. 978
Swick, Soc. 510

Conner's plurality 12,774

XI.—Counties of Buena Vista, Cherokee, Clay, Dickinson, Ida, Lyon, Monona, O'Brien, Osceola, Plymouth, Sac, Sioux, Woodbury.
Thomas, Rep. 21,854
Parson, Dem. 12,721
Bennett, Soc. 471

Thomas's plurality 9,138

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, Albert R. Cummins; Lieutenant-Governor John Herriott; Secretary of State, William B. Martin; Treasurer, Gilbert S. Gilbertson; Auditor, B. F. Carroll; Attorney-General, Charles W. Mullin; Superintendent of Education, Richard C. Barrett—all Republicans.

Judiciary—Supreme Court—Chief Justice, C. A. Bishop, Rep. Judges, E. McClain, Rep.; M. Ladd, Rep.; H. E. Deemer, Rep.; J. C. Sherwin, Rep.; S. M. Weaver. Clerk, John Crockett, Rep.

Legislature—House, 84 Rep., 16 Dem.; Senate, 39 Rep., 11 Dem., joint session, 123 Rep., 27 Dem.

KANSAS.

Counties.	Governor, 1902.					President, 1900.				President, 1896.			
	Craddock, Dem. & Pop.	Bailey, Rep.	Emerson, Pro.	McAllister, Soc.	Lathrop, Pop.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Debs, S. Dem.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Bryan, Pop.	Bryan, M. Rood.
Allen	1,639	2,721	111	36	6	2,073	2,680	49	21	746	1,833	914	13
Anderson	1,431	1,623	45	30	2	1,757	1,846	52	8	1,266	1,780	626	7
Atchison	2,025	3,462	15	8	2	2,682	3,390	24	8	2,545	3,326	420	9
Barber	639	757	82	15	10	783	802	25	15	.....	597	735	6
Barton	1,505	1,377	14	6	1	1,772	1,564	21	9	1,616	1,215	.....	11
Bourbon	1,884	2,561	57	113	34	2,799	3,024	30	35	3,067	2,900	.....	11
Brown	1,874	2,650	58	6	6	2,307	3,137	53	6	2,606	2,879	12	32
Butler	2,001	2,530	149	36	8	2,752	2,947	94	26	2,926	2,414	.....	15
Chase	741	947	17	3	2	956	1,084	21	4	981	812	.....	.....
Chautauqua	910	1,427	7	21	2	1,280	1,618	11	8	.....	1,359	1,293	15
Cherokee	3,230	3,355	47	237	1	5,302	4,478	55	76	5,108	3,505	.....	65
Cheyenne	244	325	4	14	1	286	348	5	4	106	327	216	5
Clark	158	203	8	2	1	199	201	8	1	89	182	103	2
Clay	1,389	1,579	55	42	4	1,826	2,001	56	5	.....	1,655	1,933	6
Cloud	1,214	1,995	111	100	18	2,045	2,315	59	44	2,129	1,718	.....	8
Coffey	1,541	1,900	73	7	5	2,066	2,159	48	6	2,010	2,000	184	12
Comanche	151	232	15	7	3	194	249	8	3	107	142	63	1
Cowley	2,522	2,005	248	256	11	3,436	3,679	138	36	3,410	2,871	.....	48
Crawford	3,214	4,114	88	295	18	4,824	4,722	48	110	2,978	3,868	1,787	70
Decatur	877	757	10	36	5	1,158	848	12	12	.....	594	1,032	5
Dickinson	1,708	2,238	42	201	4	2,352	2,771	47	65	.....	2,291	2,392	11
Doniphan	704	1,788	22	13	2	1,244	2,464	12	18	1,332	2,549	.....	16
Douglas	1,168	2,384	134	8	6	2,333	3,453	96	15	1,871	3,582	703	21
Edwards	514	555	15	2	4	502	523	14	5	68	322	411	6
Elk	950	1,327	12	12	4	1,311	1,632	7	6	586	1,339	884	2
Ellis	1,157	639	5	3	1	1,228	627	9	5	717	460	333	6
Ellsworth	790	1,125	10	3	1	1,006	1,333	12	1	612	1,084	382	5
Finney	289	465	15	15	4	356	525	7	9	321	505	44	5
Ford	549	782	29	8	3	610	853	24	7	643	555	.....	3
Franklin	1,941	2,491	100	19	9	2,603	2,872	82	12	152	2,609	.....	6
Geary	795	1,013	34	21	2	1,099	1,240	11	13	771	1,051	403	3
Gove	203	302	12	14	.....	253	368	3	6	.....	279	204	9
Graham	380	663	12	10	6	694	561	12	7	648	343	.....	4
Grant	48	64	.....	.....	2	53	58	1	.....	.....	51	60	1
Gray	143	213	4	8	1	145	188	2	2	122	153	11	.....
Greeley	12	106	2	9	1	30	118	2	.....	.....	121	76	1
Greenwood	1,460	1,945	36	11	7	1,914	2,204	11	5	1,120	1,835	942	11
Hamilton	170	189	3	1	2	194	182	17	.....	216	185	.....	.....
Harper	898	115	90	48	9	1,261	1,190	66	18	564	812	771	1
Harvey	957	817	86	29	6	1,658	2,266	58	18	988	2,082	693	17
Haskell	39	87	1	2	1	44	79	.....	.....	54	81	.....	.....
Hodgeman	262	348	6	2	1	245	323	6	.....	224	262	.....	1
Jackson	1,128	1,912	118	5	5	1,745	2,291	39	4	1,955	2,158	.....	10
Jefferson	1,359	1,979	85	10	4	1,912	2,374	44	13	2,276	2,322	.....	11
Jewell	1,616	1,999	85	8	3	2,192	2,448	67	4	2,342	1,902	.....	8
Johnson	1,832	2,102	26	41	2	2,171	2,393	28	47	1,913	2,313	549	19
Kearney	130	174	51	1	2	137	164	3	1	172	172	.....	.....
Kingman	951	1,143	59	35	20	1,183	1,286	40	23	.....	988	1,393	5
Kiowa	292	355	9	3	1	293	322	10	.....	115	250	131	8
Labette	2,425	2,974	110	95	4	3,425	3,319	43	18	3,669	3,206	.....	30
Lane	202	200	7	3	1	172	239	12	.....	191	241	.....	.....
Leavenworth	3,157	3,519	96	218	12	4,109	4,162	49	31	4,606	4,004	59	17
Lincoln	978	962	21	5	2	1,250	1,110	22	8	.....	787	1,382	5
Linn	1,595	1,853	32	20	4	2,043	2,279	27	14	1,380	2,153	1,045	12
Logan	66	337	14	4	2	176	319	9	23	175	274	.....	1
Lyon	2,162	2,536	20	6	2	2,865	3,083	113	18	3,276	2,860	.....	8
Marion	955	2,037	27	21	20	1,729	2,623	38	6	1,699	2,285	.....	18
Marshall	2,047	3,062	53	3	4	2,669	3,413	47	6	2,776	3,052	.....	34
McPherson	1,397	2,399	110	36	12	2,122	2,640	70	3	2,324	2,269	.....	18
Meade	176	276	4	.....	.....	209	238	.....	.....	89	203	104	1
Miami	1,953	2,076	14	21	4	2,401	2,663	9	22	2,047	2,541	765	36
Mitchell	1,230	1,406	40	11	2	1,702	1,764	54	33	1,889	1,428	.....	9
Montgomery	2,260	2,847	20	20	13	3,213	3,433	30	18	1,664	2,714	1,456	29

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KANSAS.—Continued.

Counties,	Governor, 1902.					President, 1900.				President, 1896			
	Craddock, Dem. & Pop.	Bailey, Rep.	Emerson, Pro.	McAllister, Soc.	Lathrop, Pop.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Debs, S. Dem.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Bryan, Pop.	Bryan, M. Road.
Morris	1,161	1,490	20	6	2	1,326	1,650	9	7	1,456	1,484	.....	10
Morton	42	51	1	1	.....	34	51	.....	.....	36	52	.....	1
Nemaha	1,766	2,386	163	10	4	1,348	2,761	49	8	1,911	2,568	567	27
Neosho	1,770	2,068	35	52	15	2,279	2,424	23	33	2,601	2,177	.....	22
Ness	410	517	97	44	6	583	511	32	12	.....	354	527	13
Norton	845	1,252	37	24	5	1,212	1,329	29	2	1,260	941	.....	6
Osage	1,637	2,698	97	74	16	2,901	3,128	68	17	.....	2,903	3,482	34
Osborne	838	1,348	84	13	16	1,239	1,555	62	1	370	1,325	1,038	4
Ottawa	899	1,388	46	63	11	1,367	1,509	35	13	1,486	1,256	.....	2
Pawnee	676	741	31	14	3	727	684	7	7	635	499	.....	2
Phillips	1,206	1,518	49	26	6	1,511	1,691	26	8	190	1,374	1,316	15
Pottawattomie	1,460	2,115	30	10	15	1,929	2,556	39	7	1,463	2,308	817	5
Pratt	611	872	43	13	2	816	821	30	7	820	621	.....	11
Rawlins	521	549	10	4	2	568	577	7	5	141	439	468	6
Reno	1,958	3,145	164	130	11	2,859	3,769	76	24	.....	3,373	3,053	15
Republic	1,337	2,029	41	22	10	1,925	2,499	53	12	584	2,033	1,329	9
Rice	2,223	1,745	132	32	4	1,527	2,013	130	29	1,731	1,729	.....	7
Riley	965	1,691	31	9	6	1,279	2,119	30	7	1,443	1,890	.....	2
Rooks	640	642	56	7	10	925	927	29	.....	159	817	812	6
Rush	678	659	6	2	4	717	681	6	1	179	515	466	7
Russell	723	977	3	7	2	810	1,233	15	1	802	902	21	11
Saline	1,668	1,976	56	78	12	2,199	2,245	39	37	2,334	1,706	.....	9
Scott	137	167	16	4	2	159	128	3	.....	.....	141	161	1
Sedgwick	3,536	5,149	270	183	13	5,144	5,363	155	57	5,434	4,122	.....	25
Seward	56	107	5	1	1	77	122	3	.....	78	100	.....	1
Shawnee	2,642	6,248	780	173	29	4,875	7,667	127	50	5,508	6,978	28	61
Sheridan	333	465	11	9	6	499	445	10	7	114	283	270	2
Sherman	269	373	1	9	2	418	380	5	14	.....	291	437	1
Smith	1,390	1,622	33	19	6	1,978	1,770	60	1	.....	1,385	2,017	10
Stafford	859	997	74	2	1	1,139	1,055	54	6	.....	701	1,282	3
Stanton	29	57	5	4	2	36	50	1	.....	57	55	.....	1
Stevens	73	100	3	3	4	89	66	1	.....	101	48	.....	.....
Sumner	1,923	2,480	91	53	6	2,982	3,184	106	19	1,649	2,515	1,400	21
Thomas	419	413	28	17	3	551	404	4	4	.....	304	488	2
Trego	336	379	28	1	1	361	360	21	2	340	256	.....	.....
Wabaunsee	698	1,432	80	7	8	1,263	1,793	28	4	972	1,586	473	11
Wallace	85	229	5	2	2	102	212	6	.....	124	181	.....	6
Washington	1,638	2,259	72	45	4	2,252	2,960	47	25	2,391	2,514	.....	20
Wichita	99	211	2	1	2	128	201	.....	4	.....	214	191	.....
Wilson	1,406	1,733	35	46	5	1,711	2,193	17	25	1,959	1,852	.....	10
Woodson	738	1,227	25	9	25	1,115	1,418	16	4	1,159	1,285	.....	14
Wyandotte	5,563	6,398	156	39	18	7,304	8,133	77	203	6,882	6,852	.....	77
Totals	117,148	159,242	5,877	3,603	637	162,601	185,955	3,605	1,605	126,660	159,345	44,954	1,240
Plurality	.....	42,094	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,354	.....	.....	.....	13,509	.....	.....
Total vote	286,507					353,766							

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

Districts.

I.—Counties of Atchison, Brown, Doniphan, Jackson, Jefferson, Leavenworth, Nemaha and Shawnee.

Chas. Curtis, Rep.	23,954
John E. Wagner, Dem.	13,774
C. B. Harmon, Soc.	443
Curtis's plurality	10,180

II.—Counties of Allen, Anderson, Bourbon, Douglas, Franklin, Johnson, Linn, Miami and Wyandotte.

J. D. Bowersock, Rep.	23,608
Noah Bowman, Dem.	19,250
F. A. Bryne, Soc.	723
Bowersock's plurality	4,358

III.—Counties of Chautauqua, Cherokee, Cowley, Crawford, Elk, Labette, Montgomery, Neosho and Wilson.

P. P. Campbell, Rep.	22,753
A. M. Jackson, Dem.	18,690
W. E. Morgan, Soc.	941
Campbell's plurality	4,063

IV.—Counties of Butler, Chase, Coffey, Greenwood, Lyon, Marion, Morris, Osage, Pottawatomie, Wabaunsee and Woodson.

J. M. Miller, Rep.	19,808
T. H. Grisham, Dem.	14,361
C. E. Rolfe, Soc.	267
Miller's plurality	5,447

V.—Counties of Clay, Cloud, Geary, Dickinson, Marshall, Ottawa, Republic, Riley, Saline and Washington.

W. A. Calderhead, Rep.	18,921
Andy Sherer, Dem.	13,930
August Eckwall, Soc.	623
Calderhead's plurality	4,991

Districts.

VI.—Counties of Cheyenne, Decatur, Ellis, Ellsworth, Gove, Graham, Jewell, Lincoln, Logan, Mitchell, Norton, Osborne, Phillips, Rawlins, Rooks, Russell, Sheridan, Sherman, Smith, Thomas, Trego and Wallace.

W. A. Reeder, Rep.	18,300
C. M. Cole, Dem.	15,832
A. M. Weed, Soc.	306
Reeder's plurality	2,478

VII.—Counties of Barber, Barton, Clark, Comanche, Edwards, Finney, Ford, Grant, Gray, Greeley, Hamilton, Harper, Harvey, Haskell, Hodgeman, Kearney, Kingman, Kiowa, Lane, McPherson, Meade, Morton, Ness, Pawnee, Pratt, Reno, Rice, Rush, Scott, Seward, Sedgwick, Stafford, Stanton, Stevens, Sumner and Wichita.

Chester I. Long, Rep.	30,123
Vernon J. Rose, Dem.	22,300
Chris. Bisher, Soc.	614
Long's plurality	7,823

VIII.—At large.

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, W. J. Bailey, Lieutenant-Governor, D. J. Hanna; Secretary of State, J. R. Burrow; Treasurer, T. T. Kelly; Auditor, Seth G. Wells; Attorney-General, C. C. Coleman; Superintendent of Public Instruction, I. L. Dayhoff; Superintendent of Insurance, Charles H. Luling—all Republicans.

Judiciary.—H. F. Mason, J. C. Pollock, A. L. Greene, R. A. Burch, E. W. Cunningham—all Republicans.

Legislature.—House, 94 Republicans, 31 Democrats and Fusionists; Senate, 33 Republicans, 7 Democrats and Fusionists; joint session, 127 Republicans, 38 Democrats and Fusionists.

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KENTUCKY.

Counties.	President, 1900.				President, 1896.			
	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Barker, Pop.	Woolley, Pro.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Palmer, G. Dem	Levering, Pro.
Adair	1,452	1,713	5	18	1,345	1,612	40	12
Allen	1,494	1,725	26	22	1,460	1,595	13	12
Anderson	1,485	1,148	6	15	1,286	1,151	45	17
Ballard	1,877	670	17	12	1,670	495	9	35
Barren	3,170	2,234	38	40	3,006	2,092	43	58
Bath	1,836	1,654	11	15	1,791	1,579	23	41
Bell	748	2,142	1	18	615	1,900	21	13
Boone	2,302	759	1	12	2,317	781	13	35
Bourbon	2,411	2,217	94	29	2,210	2,578	58	40
Boyd	1,514	1,995	5	18	1,241	2,087	35	44
Boyle	1,577	1,646	8	41	1,206	1,687	71	35
Bracken	1,869	1,318	5	21	1,762	1,226	14	47
Breathitt	1,573	850	....	9	1,275	877	5	12
Breckinridge	2,231	2,534	46	26	2,202	2,276	43	51
Bullitt	1,442	772	3	11	1,168	799	55	26
Butler	1,131	2,333	16	31	1,139	1,898	16	39
Caldwell	1,475	1,622	50	15	1,530	1,544	24	11
Calloway	2,876	844	44	20	2,572	561	9	85
Campbell	5,141	5,567	6	68	4,304	5,821	36	102
Carlisle	1,587	533	11	37	1,624	390	16	58
Carroll	1,808	749	1	26	1,778	685	26	30
Carter	1,720	2,482	7	16	1,665	2,440	39	30
Christian	3,264	4,473	19	28	3,145	4,525	66	83
Clark	2,302	1,900	5	22	2,055	2,032	98	33
Clay	681	1,948	8	9	707	1,725	7	28
Clinton	414	1,107	5	4	380	1,004	11	11
Crittenden	1,517	1,865	26	23	1,576	1,574	9	15
Cumberland	660	1,241	5	14	621	1,154	12	9
Daviess	4,910	3,738	69	150	4,952	3,105	122	149
Edmonson	914	1,150	8	6	863	952	8	12
Elliott	1,367	624	2	2	1,294	577	3	14
Estill	1,000	1,329	31	17	798	963	9	4
Fayette	4,293	5,302	11	67	3,938	5,143	89	40
Fleming	2,180	2,109	1	40	2,013	1,935	51	85
Floyd	1,615	1,197	2	9	1,410	1,057	5	15
Franklin	2,946	1,863	12	17	2,464	2,175	84	28
Fulton	1,487	581	3	22	1,414	603	47	37
Gallatin	1,018	404	.....	7	933	396	8	8
Garrard	1,312	1,592	4	34	1,171	1,595	45	57
Grant	2,039	1,465	2	22	1,852	1,417	35	37
Graves	4,759	2,073	82	40	4,699	1,628	56	94
Grayson	1,938	2,213	89	9	2,002	1,874	31	19
Green	1,243	1,399	9	10	1,142	1,389	17	7
Greenup	1,430	1,982	10	27	1,369	1,802	15	52
Hancock	989	1,113	16	20	1,080	1,026	13	15
Hardin	3,059	2,053	46	42	2,848	1,885	58	82
Harlan	280	1,577	2	3	216	1,189	11	14
Harrison	2,801	1,843	2	26	2,690	1,705	61	71
Hart	1,937	2,140	7	16	1,951	1,999	62	19
Henderson	3,937	2,865	16	66	4,000	2,750	69	44
Henry	2,366	1,609	13	26	2,115	1,711	92	39
Hickman	1,876	862	16	28	1,928	727	26	59
Hopkins	3,321	3,024	75	82	3,470	2,490	84	38
Jackson	258	1,770	4	2	189	1,517	15	7
Jefferson	20,883	24,579	320	172	16,707	29,107	1,078	380
Jessamine	1,565	1,326	4	80	1,428	1,343	48	67
Johnson	1,025	1,897	14	5	975	1,794	12	19
Kenton	7,263	5,650	5	53	7,008	6,165	41	108
Knott	1,015	429	2	1	795	404	3	4
Knox	976	2,606	8	5	833	2,237	15	25
La Rue	1,420	1,036	6	8	1,324	955	10	13
Laurel	1,198	2,241	13	17	969	1,921	41	48
Lawrence	1,946	2,052	6	11	1,820	1,966	22	18
Lee	637	857	3	12	587	881	12	11
Leslie	110	1,186	1	2	81	913	3	2
Letcher	501	1,065	1	3	388	813	11	9
Lewis	1,482	2,311	20	37	1,433	2,348	20	30
Lincoln	1,871	1,925	4	.....	1,628	1,833	61	124
Livingston	1,515	906	16	10	1,346	872	48	4
Logan	3,392	2,624	91	28	3,266	2,484	91	61
Lyon	1,005	789	31	13	969	763	24	25
Madison	3,046	3,084	9	54	2,756	3,100	74	67
Magoffin	953	1,321	1	3	833	1,148	4	13
Marion	2,070	1,491	6	13	1,873	1,575	42	8
Marshall	1,594	997	114	29	1,926	568	16	47
Martin	246	812	3	4	227	730	4	3
Mason	2,952	2,455	7	30	2,698	2,575	32	42
McCracken	3,020	2,506	4	56	2,935	2,284	31	89
McLean	1,463	1,344	34	28	1,389	935	24	50
Meade	1,470	919	16	7	1,519	781	30	12
Menifee	845	470	4	3	636	359	4	10
Mercer	1,784	1,775	24	43	1,745	1,766	91	51
Metcalfe	1,050	1,162	8	7	908	1,153	33	33
Monroe	867	1,724	19	9	794	1,613	18	24
Montgomery	1,589	1,533	1	15	1,624	1,484	35	17
Morgan	1,732	1,093	4	9	1,642	910	11	50
Muhlenberg	1,857	2,493	30	28	1,700	2,217	49	25
Nelson	2,438	1,407	8	14	2,223	1,446	46	53
Nicholas	1,879	1,262	1	27	1,878	1,159	19	.....
Ohio	2,891	3,251	55	45	2,679	2,653	58	119
Oldham	1,062	667	3	18	946	691	46	24
Owen	3,380	1,124	15	33	3,373	1,086	38	40
Owsley	255	1,115	3	3	197	983	12	5
Pendleton	1,862	1,580	9	34	1,939	1,585	26	43
Perry	467	1,019	.....	4	340	824	27	6
Pike	1,979	2,290	6	21	1,900	2,141	13	19

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KENTUCKY.—Continued.

Counties.	President, 1900.				President, 1896.			
	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Barker, Pop.	Woolley, Pro.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Palmer, G. Dem.	Levering, Pro.
Powell	788	696	4	8	688	625	.....	.....
Pulaski	2,178	4,084	18	31	2,099	3,668	58	46
Robertson	718	494	3	9	666	449	3	19
Rockcastle	1,010	1,637	3	8	846	1,480	16	21
Rowan	790	905	2	7	650	767	10	20
Russell	780	1,206	1	7	612	1,038	37	16
Scott	2,539	2,107	5	35	2,227	2,111	41	72
Shelby	2,704	1,975	.....	.....	2,524	2,029	122	52
Simpson	1,571	866	21	34	1,531	888	31	63
Spencer	1,174	582	2	4	969	596	21	15
Taylor	1,286	1,131	27	21	1,166	1,050	24	13
Todd	1,868	1,825	15	17	1,707	1,793	72	68
Trigg	1,533	1,455	74	12	1,633	1,295	28	25
Trimble	1,437	437	2	14	1,207	418	32	30
Union	3,104	1,437	30	29	3,183	1,249	43	58
Warren	3,455	2,928	26	41	3,716	2,866	97	161
Washington	1,669	1,600	12	17	1,536	1,573	38	30
Wayne	1,373	1,574	6	6	1,190	1,413	17	24
Webster	2,481	1,849	39	37	2,471	1,484	21	18
Whitley	989	3,634	5	27	862	3,130	29	43
Wolfe	959	712	6	6	981	583	12	13
Woodford	1,712	1,617	3	24	1,546	1,665	32	45
Total	234,899	226,801	2,017	2,814	217,890	218,171	5,019	4,781
Plurality	8,098					281		
Scattering		*1,016				.....		
Total vote		467,508				445,861		

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

Districts.

I.—Counties of Ballard, Caldwell, Calloway, Carlisle, Crittenden, Fulton, Graves, Hickman, Livingston, Lyon, Marshall, McCracken and Trigg.

O. M. James, Dem	12,781
C. H. Linn, Rep	5,474
J. S. Kirk, Pro	955
Scattering	11
James's plurality	7,307

II.—Counties of Christian, Daviess, Hancock, Henderson, Hopkins, McLean, Union and Webster.

A. O. Stanley, Dem	15,522
R. W. Slack, Rep	11,675
P. W. Cooper, Pro	458
Stanley's plurality	3,847

III.—Counties of Allen, Barren, Butler, Edmonson, Logan, Metcalfe, Monroe, Muhlenberg, Simpson, Todd and Warren.

John S. Rhea, Dem	16,820
McKenzie Moss, Rep	16,056
G. W. Milling, Pro	326
Rhea's plurality	764

IV.—Counties of Breckinridge, Bullitt, Grayson, Greene, Hardin, Hart, Larue, Marion, Meade, Nelson, Ohio, Taylor and Washington.

D. H. Smith, Dem	14,114
J. A. Barral, Pro	881
Scattering	165
Smith's plurality	13,233

V.—County of Jefferson.

Swagar Sherley, Dem	17,896
H. S. Irwin, Rep	15,892
J. M. Tiddings, Pro	312
J. H. Arnold	287
F. R. Merkert	233
J. D. Bradburn	1,187
Sherley's plurality	2,004

VI.—Counties of Boone, Campbell, Carroll, Gallatin, Grant, Kenton, Pendleton and Trimble.

D. L. Gooch, Dem	13,987
L. T. Applegate, Rep	10,370
Eckler	267
Breill	1,683
Hermes	260
Gooch's plurality	3,617

VII.—Counties of Bourbon, Fayette, Franklin, Henry, Oldham, Owen, Scott and Woodford.

South Trimble, Dem	12,093
W. L. Cannon, Rep	7,339
J. W. Zachery, Pro	461
Cannon's plurality	6,878

VIII.—Counties of Anderson, Boyle, Garrard, Jessamine, Lincoln, Madison, Mercer, Rockcastle, Shelby and Spencer.

G. G. Gilbert, Dem	13,531
Lawson Sumrall, Rep	11,458
W. Lowen, Pro	435
Gilbert's plurality	2,073

IX.—Counties of Bracken, Bath, Boyd, Carter, Fleming, Greenup, Harrison, Lewis, Lawrence, Mason, Nicholas, Robertson and Rowan.

James N. Kehoe, Dem	20,823
W. H. Castner, Rep	18,557
D. M. Dillon, Pro	403
Kehoe's plurality	2,266

X.—Counties of Breathitt, Clark, Elliott, Estill, Floyd, Johnson, Knott, Lee, Martin, Magoffin, Montgomery, Morgan, Menifee, Pike, Powell and Wolfe.

F. A. Hopkins, Dem	16,007
John G. White, Rep	12,484
T. M. Long, Pro	245
Hopkins's plurality	3,523

XI.—Counties of Adair, Bell, Casey, Clay, Clinton, Harlan, Knox, Letcher, Leslie, Laurel, Metcalfe, Owsley, Perry, Pulaski, Russell, Wayne and Whitley.

Vincent Boreing, Rep	13,141
J. P. Harrison, Dem	5,128
W. S. Stone, Pro	822
Boreing's plurality	8,413

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, J. W. C. Beckham; Lieutenant-Governor, L. H. Carter; Secretary of State, C. B. Hill; Treasurer, S. W. Hager; Auditor, G. G. Coulter; Adjutant-General, D. B. Murray; Attorney-General, R. J. Breckinridge; Superintendent of Education, H. V. McChesney; Commissioner of Agriculture, I. B. Noll; Commissioner of Insurance, J. B. Chenault—all Democrats.

Judiciary—Court of Appeals, Chief Justice, T. H. Paynter, Dem.; Justices, A. Rollins Burnam, Rep.; J. P. Hobson, Dem.; Ed. C. O'Rear, Rep.; Clerk, Samuel I. Shackelford, Dem.; W. E. Settle, Dem.; T. J. Nunn, Dem.; Henry S. Barker, Dem.

Legislature—House, 75 Dem., 25 Rep.; Senate, 25 Dem., 13 Rep.; joint session, 100 Dem., 38 Rep.

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LOUISIANA.

Counties.	President, 1900.		President, 1896.			
	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	S. P.	Palmer, G. D.
Acadia	577	247	1,082	173	61	11
Ascension	824	638	737	681	41	43
Assumption	584	507	344	983	87	49
Avoyelles	951	107	1,057	185	29	12
Bienville	889	63	1,491	26	25	11
Bossier	635	6	1,146	9	13	10
Caddo	1,338	55	1,812	240	45	68
Calcasieu	1,559	639	2,658	741	150	39
Caldwell	283	68	610	12	14	3
Cameron	185	72	254	25	12	6
Catahoula	526	144	811	57	17	3
Claiborne	885	34	1,757	17	36	24
Concordia	362	17	1,085	48	32	7
De Soto	923	17	1,940	130	23	26
East Baton Rouge	837	149	1,412	526	69	58
East Carroll	176	8	235	167	18	24
East Feliciana	554	20	1,548	8	7	9
Franklin	362	30	871	14	14	19
Grant	350	156	780	98	25	15
Iberia	1,030	668	939	322	69	11
Iberville	674	371	358	550	50	18
Jackson	333	82	705	5	13	2
Jefferson	1,282	59	1,383	289	63	9
Lafayette	696	338	825	135	32	18
La Fourche	1,230	828	1,129	246	140	12
Lincoln	517	61	1,241	16	24	25
Livingston	399	15	693	56	16	3
Madison	153	5	1,248	69	27	12
Morehouse	461	8	853	18	28	7
Natchitoches	845	113	1,656	22	1	9
Orleans	18,168	4,546	17,487	6,612	1,683	789
Ouachita	663	46	2,712	55	38	11
Plaquemines	567	115	1,502	496	44	11
Pointe Coupee	586	22	773	382	28	24
Rapides	1,420	319	2,600	102	40	37
Red River	462	6	832	20	6	5
Richland	304	13	706	50	11	11
Sabine	543	52	1,469	8	28	6
St. Bernard	398	46	569	54	12	1
St. Charles	435	47	125	270	12	11
St. Helena	....	....	522	51	8	8
St. James	395	418	210	1,369	48	43
St. John the Baptist	331	90	180	523	16	21
St. Landry	1,297	229	1,786	185	57	24
St. Martin	538	113	679	59	17	7
St. Mary	818	606	591	530	50	29
St. Tammany	515	159	636	285	32	93
Tangipahoa	938	229	1,429	318	77	32
Tensas	212	5	1,108	221	15	5
Terre Bonne	740	490	597	273	75	16
Union	750	105	1,586	44	42	25
Vermillion	625	371	702	141	55	9
Vernon	522	261	697	11	24	5
Washington	449	54	1,168	25	23	12
Webster	604	9	774	78	19	5
West Baton Rouge	185	38	237	252	27	26
West Carroll	173	2	637	....	1	....
West Feliciana	320	19	919	25	19	19
Winn	293	234	682	13	29	6
Total	53,671	14,234	77,175	18,320	3,717	1,834
Plurality	39,438	....	55,138	....	....	....
Total vote	69,904		101,046			

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

Districts.
I.—Counties of Orleans (part), St. Bernard, Plaquemines.
Adolph Meyer, Dem. ... 3,214
O. S. Livadais, Rep. ... 866

Meyer's plurality ... 2,348

II.—Counties of Orleans (part), Jefferson, St. Charles, St. James, St. John.
Robert C. Davey, Dem. ... 5,014
R. E. Lee, Rep. ... 868

Davey's plurality ... 4,146

III.—Counties of Iberville, Assumption, La Fourche, Terre Bonne, St. Mary, Iberia, St. Martin, Lafayette, Vermillion, Cameron, Calcasieu, Ascension.
Robert W. Broussard, Dem. ... 2,725
W. E. Howell, Rep. ... 707

Broussard's plurality ... 2,018

IV.—Counties of Rapides, Sabine, De Soto, Natchitoches, Red River, Caddo, Bossier, Winn, Grant, Bienville, Vernon, Webster.
Phanor Breazeale, Dem. ... 2,564
S. M. Thomas, Rep. ... 156

Braezeale's plurality ... 2,408

V.—Counties of Concordia, Caldwell, Franklin, Tensas, Madison, Richland, Ouachita, Jackson, Lincoln, Union, Morehouse, East Carroll, West Carroll, Claiborne, Catahoula.
Joseph E. Ransdell, Dem. ... 2,645
H. B. Talliaferro, Rep. ... 232

Ransdell's plurality ... 2,413

VI.—Counties of Acadia, St. Landry, Pointe Coupee, Avoyelles, East Feliciana, East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, St. Helena, Livingston, Tangipahoa, Washington, St. Tammany.
Samuel M. Robertson, Dem. ... 2,124
C. S. Hebert, Rep. ... 573

Robertson's plurality ... 1,551

VII.—At large.
A. P. Pujo, Dem. ... 3,233
G. L. Dupre, Rep. ... 545

Pujo's plurality ... 2,688

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, William W. Heard; Lieutenant-Governor, Albert Estopinal; Secretary of State, John T. Michael; Auditor, W. S. Frazer; Treasurer, Le Doux E. Smith; Attorney-General, Walter Gion; Superintendent of Education, J. V. Calhoun—all Democrats.

Judiciary—Chief Justice, Francis T. Nichols; Associate Justices, Joseph A. Breax, Newton C. Blanchard, Frank A. Monroe, Oliver O. Provosty.

Legislature—Only one Republican in the Legislature.

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MAINE.

Counties.	Vote for Governor, 1902.				President, 1900.				President, 1896.				
	Samuel W. Gould, Dem.	John F. Hill, Rep.	James Perrigo, Pro.	Chas. L. Fox, Soc.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Wooley, Pro.	Debs, S. Dem.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Bryan, Peo.	Levering, Pro.	Palmer, G. Dem.
Androscoggin	3,996	5,118	197	137	3,182	4,688	203	59	2,285	5,548	228	111	157
Aroostook	1,356	4,918	466	7	1,030	4,192	280	9	1,350	4,879	34	239	42
Cumberland	7,097	9,258	1,138	442	5,770	8,824	337	129	5,059	11,017	116	224	450
Franklin	886	1,914	40	12	1,085	2,235	65	129	831	2,578	55	38	49
Hancock	1,954	3,710	57	22	1,860	3,432	69	27	1,558	4,306	235	51	119
Kennebec	2,449	5,246	244	61	3,410	6,228	257	54	2,672	7,889	135	191	106
Knox	3,230	2,795	137	191	2,765	2,762	74	64	1,683	3,280	220	35	103
Lincoln	1,479	2,248	41	29	1,419	2,212	48	9	1,126	2,596	85	37	62
Oxford	1,532	3,521	168	24	2,023	3,912	146	13	1,545	4,779	132	67	150
Penobscot	3,724	6,913	222	61	3,615	6,873	237	36	3,592	8,414	439	133	91
Piscataquis	694	1,708	201	9	824	2,023	146	4	838	2,342	166	46	36
Sagadahoc	589	1,631	266	304	1,025	2,245	192	19	921	2,725	36	45	79
Somerset	2,100	3,895	184	409	1,948	3,727	121	292	1,813	4,696	205	97	82
Waldo	1,668	2,641	102	27	710	1,468	65	20	1,747	3,252	192	32	50
Washington	1,749	3,282	205	61	2,110	3,705	110	76	1,819	4,267	115	50	111
York	3,846	7,001	712	93	4,046	6,949	235	65	3,362	7,531	94	174	174
Total	38,349	65,839	4,380	1,889	36,822	65,435	2,585	878	32,201	80,465	2,487	1,570	1,870
Plurality	....	27,490	....	....	....	28,613	....	....	....	48,264	....	....	....
Total vote						105,720				118,593			

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

Districts.

I.—Counties of Cumberland and York.

Amos L. Allen, Rep	16,232
Seth C. Gordon, Dem	10,097
Fred E. Irish, Pro	538
Scattering	11
Allen's plurality	6,135

II.—Counties of Androscoggin, Franklin, Knox, Lincoln, Oxford and Sagadahoc.

Charles E. Littlefield, Rep	17,296
H. G. Foss, Dem	11,739
Samuel B. Martin, Pro	707
Scattering	7
Littlefield's plurality	5,557

III.—Counties of Hancock, Kennebec, Somerset and Waldo.

Edwin C. Burleigh, Rep	15,613
Elliott N. Benson, Dem	8,032
Fred Menter, Soc	605
Scattering	7
Burleigh's plurality	7,581

Districts.

IV.—Counties of Aroostock, Penobscot, Piscataquis and Washington.

Llewellyn Powers, Rep	16,356
Thomas White, Dem	7,765
Lyman B. Merritt, Pro	1,080
George W. Saunders, Soc	123
Scattering	6
Powers's plurality	8,591

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, John F. Hill; Secretary of State, Byron Boyd; Treasurer, Ornamandal Smith; Attorney-General, George M. Seiders; Commissioner of Agriculture, A. W. Gilman—all Republicans.

Judiciary—Supreme Judicial Court, Chief Justice, Andrew P. Wiswell; Associate Justices, Lucilius A. Emery, Albert M. Spear, W. P. Whitehouse, Sewall C. Strout, Albert R. Savage, Frederick A. Powers and Henry C. Peabody. All Republicans except Justice Strout.

Legislature—House, 129 Rep., 22 Dem.; Senate, 30 Rep., 1 Dem.; joint session, 159 Rep., 28 Dem.

MARYLAND.

Counties.	President, 1900.						Governor, 1899.		President, 1896.			
	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Ellis, U. R.	Maloney, Soc.-L.	Debs, Soc. D.	Smith, Dem.	Lowndes, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Levering, Pro.	Matchett, Soc.-L.
Allegany	4,528	5,944	285	2	18	106	4,190	4,691	3,911	5,466	238	13
Anne Arundel	3,298	4,045	103	..	4	1	3,564	3,604	3,145	4,030	115	2
Baltimore	9,147	9,351	349	17	72	56	55,419	47,318	7,121	9,206	512	53
Baltimore City	51,079	58,880	1,261	67	205	617	9,547	7,677	40,852	61,950	1,903	446
Calvert	866	1,414	36	1	..	3	955	1,322	882	1,295	49	2
Caroline	1,774	1,708	139	..	4	8	1,803	1,727	1,065	1,686	110	6
Carroll	4,025	4,105	190	7	8	12	4,065	3,877	3,811	4,048	209	6
Cecil	2,989	2,960	95	5	8	11	3,127	2,609	2,909	3,130	99	1
Charles	1,368	2,271	19	1	..	6	1,341	2,129	1,372	2,118	22	3
Dorchester	2,734	3,369	129	6	4	5	3,244	3,150	2,633	3,043	127	2
Frederick	5,824	6,393	216	5	10	15	5,867	5,741	5,214	6,353	279	6
Garrett	1,283	2,264	31	2	..	6	1,265	1,940	1,275	2,060	41	2
Harford	3,509	3,146	250	8	4	9	3,410	2,992	3,362	3,373	292	6
Howard	1,905	1,800	72	..	3	4	2,050	1,582	1,787	1,978	59	5
Kent	2,077	2,426	65	1	2	4	2,284	2,362	1,981	2,398	78	..
Montgomery	3,679	3,355	102	3	6	9	3,397	3,000	3,460	3,218	108	4
Pr. George	2,787	3,456	26	5	3	6	2,930	3,100	2,504	3,250	25	..
Queen Anne's	2,553	1,873	113	1	2	5	2,549	1,677	2,519	1,917	143	3
Somerset	2,019	2,855	317	3	2	6	1,779	1,766	1,471	2,044	19	2
St. Mary	1,585	2,089	17	..	24	..	2,696	2,782	2,085	2,646	451	10
Talbot	2,233	2,573	161	3	6	4	2,401	2,329	2,189	2,543	151	1
Washington	4,865	5,476	154	8	4	14	5,045	4,998	4,386	5,428	197	7
Wicomico	2,793	2,378	205	..	8	..	2,812	2,325	2,254	2,023	314	2
Worcester	2,451	1,991	247	2	..	1	2,663	1,588	1,962	1,756	379	5
Total	122,271	136,212	4,582	147	391	908	128,409	116,286	104,735	136,959	5,918	587
Plurality	....	13,941	....	....	....	....	12,123	....	....	32,224	....	....
Total vote			264,511					251,183		250,842		

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CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

Districts.
I.—Counties of Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico and Worcester.
W. H. Jackson, Rep. 14,106
J. E. Ellegood, Dem 12,423
R. J. McAllen, Pro 804
Jackson's plurality 1,683
II.—Baltimore City, counties of Baltimore, Baltimore City, Wards 15 and 16, and Harford.
J. F. C. Talbott, Dem 14,017
W. T. Page, Rep 12,465
H. H. Hanna, Pro 758
Talbott's plurality 1,552
III.—Baltimore City, 1st to 8th wards, inclusive; 9th, 10th, 11th, 13th precincts of the 18th ward, and the 22d ward.
F. C. Wachter, Rep 15,090
L. S. Meyer, Dem 14,948
Wachter's plurality 42
IV.—Baltimore City, 9th to 14th wards, inclusive; 1st, 2d, 3d and 12th precincts of the 18th, the 19th and 20th wards.
J. W. Denny, Dem 16,114
C. R. Shirm, Rep 15,534
Denny's plurality 580
V.—Baltimore City, 21st, 23d, 24th wards, and 4th to 8th precincts, inclusive, in the 18th ward, counties of St. Mary, Charles, Calvert, Prince George, Anne Arundel, Howard.

Districts.
S. A. Mudd, Rep 17,276
Benjamin Camaller, Dem 12,656
S. R. Neave, Pro 520
... s plurality 4,620
VI.—Counties of Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, Montgomery and Washington.
G. A. Pearre, Rep. 14,928
C. F. Kenneweg, Dem. 11,040
J. A. Hopkins, Pro. 390
Pearre's plurality 3,888

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, J. Walter Smith; Secretary of State, Wilfred Bateman; Treasurer, Murray Vandiver; Comptroller, Joshua W. Hering; Adjutant-General, John S. Saunders; Attorney-General, Isidor Raynor; Superintendent of Education, M. Bates Stevens; Commissioner of Insurance, Lloyd Wilkinson; Commissioner of Public Lands, E. Stanley Toadvin; President Liquor License Commission, Max Ways. All Democrats.

Judiciary—Court of Appeals, Chief Judge, James McSherry; Associate Judges, David Fowler, A. Hunter Boyd, Henry Page, John P. Briscoe, S. D. Schumacker and James A. Pearce. All Democrats except Schumacker, Republican.

*Legislature—House, 51 Dem., 44 Rep.; Senate, 17 Dem., 9 Rep.; joint session, 68 Dem., 53 Rep.

*Since the election of the present Legislature there has been a disaffection in the Democratic ranks.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Counties.	Governor, 1902.					President, 1900.					President, 1896.			
	Gaston, Dem.	Bates, Rep.	Partridge, Pro.	Kerry, Soc. L.	Chase, Soc.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Debs, S. Dem.	Malloney, Soc. L.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Levering, Pro.	Palmer, G. Dem.
Barnstable	908	2,511	60	18	58	749	3,372	88	13	5	517	4,456	67	116
Berkshire	5,690	7,053	171	324	503	5,461	8,980	220	117	114	3,913	9,710	179	367
Bristol	9,961	15,246	420	505	866	9,355	19,396	628	291	277	6,022	21,629	245	430
Dukes	104	408	12	4	5	114	617	39	3	7	91	691	39	33
Essex	18,934	28,645	578	1,039	5,334	19,782	32,924	954	2,701	568	15,025	37,041	501	1,028
Franklin	1,937	3,947	113	76	286	1,874	4,957	144	42	12	1,110	5,671	143	297
Hampden	7,951	10,641	183	507	2,386	10,424	13,757	296	494	180	6,787	16,064	166	518
Hampshire	1,997	4,271	151	109	564	2,392	5,550	213	112	48	1,608	6,434	122	225
Middlesex	32,839	41,500	711	1,117	5,075	29,476	49,638	1,392	751	498	19,591	57,281	507	2,713
Nantucket	180	329	9	4	5	102	375	11	11	....	62	485	3	61
Norfolk	8,295	11,266	160	263	2,405	7,922	15,144	373	683	89	4,990	16,897	136	918
Plymouth	4,081	8,156	166	230	3,695	4,665	10,813	308	1,688	41	3,396	13,405	180	526
Suffolk	47,933	36,096	255	1,206	9,151	47,534	40,951	813	1,383	506	31,744	53,633	264	3,180
Worcester	18,346	26,207	549	677	3,296	17,149	32,412	728	1,035	254	10,855	35,579	446	1,337
Totals	159,156	196,276	3,538	6,079	33,629	156,990	238,866	6,207	9,595	2,599	105,711	278,976	2,998	11,749
Scattering	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Plurality	....	37,120	....	....	....	....	81,867	....	....	....	....	173,265	....	....
Total vote	398,678					414,366					419,434			

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

Districts.
I.—Cities of North Adams and Pittsfield, in Berkshire County; towns of Ashfield, Bernardston, Buckland, Charlemont, Colrain, Conway, Deerfield, Gill, Greenfield, Hawley, Heath, Leyden, Monroe, Rowe, Shelbourne, and Whatley, in Franklin County; towns of Chesterfield, Cummington, Goshen, Hatfield, Huntington, Middlefield, Southampton, Westhampton, Williamsburg and Worthington, in Hampshire County; city of Holyoke and towns of Agawam, Blandford, Chester, Granville, Montgomery, Russell, Southwick, Tolland, Westfield and West Springfield, in Hampden County.
George P. Lawrence, Rep. 14,093
Henry M. Fern, Dem. 9,949
Theodore Koehler, Soc. 1,279
John Bascom, Pro 801
Lawrence's plurality 4,144
II.—Towns of Erving, Leverett, Montague, New Salem, Northfield, Orange, Shutesbury, Sunderland, Warwick and Wendell, in Franklin County; city of Northampton and towns of Amherst, Easthampton, Prescott, South Hadley and Ware, in Hampshire County; cities of Chicopee and Springfield, and towns of Brimfield, East Long Meadow, Hampden, Holland, Long Meadow, Ludlow, Monson, Palmer, Wales, Wilbraham, in Hampden County; towns of Athol, Barre, Brookfield, Dana, Hardwick, New Braintree, North Brookfield, Oakham, Petersham, Phillipston, Royalston, Warren and West Brookfield, in Worcester County.
Frederick H. Gillett, Rep 14,067

Districts.
Arthur F. Nutting, Dem 6,998
George H. Wrenn, Soc 2,779
Lucius E. Parsons, Pro 390
Gillett's plurality 7,069
III.—City of Worcester and towns of Auburn, Charlton, Douglas, Dudley, Grafton, Holden, Leicester, Millbury, Northbridge, Oxford, Paxton, Rutland, Shrewsbury, Southbridge, Spencer, Sturbridge, Sutton, Uxbridge, Webster, Westboro and West Royalston, in Worcester County.
John R. Thayer, Dem. 14,382
Rufus B. Dodge, Rep 13,602
Howard A. Gibbs, Soc 1,005
George H. Bemis, Pro 320
Thayer's plurality 780
IV.—City of Fitchburg and towns of Ashburnham, Berlin, Bolton, Boylston, Clinton, Gardner, Harvard, Hubbardston, Lancaster, Leominster, Lunenburg, Northboro, Princeton, Southboro, Sterling, Templeton, Westminster and Winchendon, Worcester County; the cities of Marlboro, and Waltham and towns of Acton, Ashby, Ashland, Ayer, Bedford, Boxboro, Concord, Framingham, Groton, Hudson, Lexington, Lincoln, Littleton, Maynard, Natick, Pepperell, Shirley, Stowe, Sudbury, Townsend, Wayland, Westford and Weston, in Middlesex County.
Charles Q. Tirrell, Rep 15,660
Marcus A. Coolidge, Dem. 10,564
John F. Mullen, Soc 2,739
Herbert S. Marley, Pro. 370
Tirrell's plurality 5,096

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Districts.

V.—City of Lowell, and towns of Billerica, Burlington, Carlisle, Chelmsford, Dracut, Dunstable, North Reading, Reading, Tewksbury, Tyngsborough and Wilmington, in Middlesex County; city of Lawrence, and towns of Andover, Lynnfield, Methuen and North Andover, in Essex County.

Butler Ames, Rep	13,648
John T. Sparks, Dem	12,765
James A. Wilkinson, Soc	1,193
Joseph Youngjohns, Soc. Labor	253
Ames's plurality	883

VI.—Cities of Beverly, Gloucester, Haverhill, Newburyport and Salem, and the towns of Amesbury, Boxford, Danvers, Essex, Georgetown, Groveland, Hamilton, Ipswich, Manchester, Marblehead, Merrimac, Middleton, Newbury, Peabody, Rockport, Rowley, Salisbury, Swampscott, Topsfield, Wenham and West Newbury, in Essex County.

Augustus P. Gardner, Rep	16,164
Samuel Roads, Jr., Dem	12,246
George E. Littlefield, Soc	2,679
Willard O. Wylie, Pro	350
Gardner's plurality	3,918

VII.—City of Lynn and towns of Nahant and Saugus, in Essex County; cities of Everett, Malden and Melrose, and the towns of Stoneham and Wakefield, in Middlesex County; city of Chelsea and town of Revere, in Suffolk County.

Ernest W. Roberts, Rep	15,728
Arthur Lyman, Dem	9,034
William B. Turner, Soc	2,811
Frank B. Jordon, Soc. Labor	814
George M. Buttrick, Pro	580
Roberts's plurality	6,694

VIII.—Cities of Cambridge, Medford, Somerville and Woburn, and towns of Arlington, Belmont and Winchester, in Middlesex County.

Samuel W. McCall, Rep	15,077
Grenville S. McFarland, Dem	8,872
Charles W. White, Soc	1,634
Charles A. Johnson, Soc. Labor	614
McCall's plurality	6,205

IX.—Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9; precincts 6 and 7 of the 12th ward in the city of Boston, and the town of Winthrop, in Suffolk County.

John A. Kellher, Dem., Citizen	10,352
Joseph A. Conry, Dem., Nat	10,099
Charles T. Witt, Rep	5,108
James J. McVey, Soc	1,581
Kellher's plurality	253

X.—Wards 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 24, in the city of Boston, and the town of Milton, in Norfolk County.

William S. McNary, Dem	17,569
William W. Towle, Rep	11,374
John W. Sherman, Soc	3,506
McNary's plurality	6,195

XI.—Wards 10, 11, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 25, and precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 of the 12th ward in the city of Boston.

Districts.

John A. Sullivan, Dem	16,333
Eugene N. Foss, Rep	14,467
George G. Cutting, Soc	2,230
Sullivan's plurality	1,866

XII.—Towns of Avon, Bellingham, Braintree, Brookline, Canton, Dedham, Dover, Foxboro, Franklin, Holbrook, Hyde Park, Medfield, Medway, Millis, Needham, Norfolk, Norwood, Randolph, Sharon, Stoughton, Walpole, Wellesley, Westford, Weymouth, Wrentham, in Norfolk County; city of Newton and the towns of Holliston, Hopkinton, Sherborn and Watertown, in Middlesex County; the towns of Blackstone, Hopedale, Mendon, Milford and Upton, in Worcester County, and the town of North Attleboro, in Briston County.

Samuel L. Powers, Rep	14,807
Frederick J. Stimpson, Dem	10,308
J. F. Haywood, Soc	2,683
N. B. Johnson, Pro	384
Powers's plurality	4,504

XIII.—Cities of Fall River and New Bedford, and towns of Acushnet, Berkley, Dartmouth, Dighton, Fairhaven, Freetown, Rehoboth, Seekonk, Somerset, Swansea and Westport, in Bristol County; the towns of Marion, Mattapoisett and Rochester, Plymouth County, and the counties of Dukes and Nantucket.

William S. Greene, Rep	13,565
Charles T. Luce, Dem	5,241
Eliza Humphreys, Pro	1,178
Greene's plurality	8,324

XIV.—Barnstable County, the city of Brockton and the towns of Abington, Bridgewater, Carver, Duxbury, East Bridgewater, Halifax, Hanover, Hanson, Hingham, Hull, Kingston, Lakeville, Marshfield, Middleboro, Norwell, Pembroke, Plymouth, Plympton, Rockland, Scituate, Wareham, West Bridgewater and Whitman, in Plymouth County; the city of Taunton and towns of Attleboro, Easton, Mansfield, Norton and Raynham, in Bristol County.

William C. Lovering, Rep	14,410
Charles A. Gilday, Dem	5,447
Isaac W. Skinner, Soc	4,300
Charles W. Gaffney, Pro	512
Jeremiah Devine, Soc. Labor	460
Lovering's plurality	8,933

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, John L. Bates; Lieutenant-Governor, Curtis Guild, Jr.; Secretary, William M. Olin; Auditor, Henry E. Turner; Attorney-General, Herbert Parker. All Republicans.

Judiciary—Supreme Judicial Court for the Commonwealth, Chief Justice, Marcus P. Knowlton; Justices, James M. Morton, John Lathrop, James M. Barker, John W. Hammond and William C. Loring; Clerk of Court, Henry A. Clapp. All Republicans.

Legislature—House, 153 Rep., 84 Dem., 3 Soc.; Senate, 31 Rep., 9 Dem.; joint session, 184 Rep., 93 Dem., 3 Soc.

MICHIGAN.

Counties.	Governor, 1902.					President, 1900.						President, 1896.			
	Durand, Dem.	Bliss, Rep.	Westerman, Pro	Walter, Soc.	Cowles, S. Dem.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Barker, Pro.	Debs, S. Dem.	Mallonev, S. Lab.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Palmer, G. Dem.	Levering Pro.
Alcona	104	505	18	1	3	145	849	12	1	1	2	275	742	22	6
Alger	266	633	7	2	4	416	1,016	14	2	5	1		801		5
Allegan	1,716	3,462	159	19	26	3,283	5,597	239	13	25	2	3,937	5,816	149	94
Alpena	1,443	1,937	32	78	7	1,435	2,283	32	3	89	6	1,665	1,775	26	13
Antrim	451	1,006	48	3	4	737	2,583	81	14	39	6	1,228	1,886	58	39
Arenac	658	709	32	60		860	975	45	6	19		997	616	18	
Baraga	266	548	12	1	1	332	606	6	1	2		459	613	10	12
Barry	2,321	2,592	222	13	11	2,896	5,292	143	9	10	2	3,157	3,295	88	52
Bay	4,223	3,884	188	73	24	5,090	6,462	236	11	23	27	6,298	6,015	151	63
Benzie	367	786	227	7	3	628	1,472	112	8	3	1	803	1,370	30	55
Berrien	4,575	5,630	171	163	18	4,956	6,597	188	18	103	26	4,793	6,673	271	117
Branch	1,997	3,045	141	14	19	3,416	4,298	107	6	8	8	3,977	3,598	74	40
Calhoun	3,990	3,949	213	650	43	5,562	6,226	295	22	293	32	6,202	5,885	211	180
Cass	2,283	2,361	139	28	7	2,826	3,217	131	14	17	5	3,012	3,035	59	46
Charlevoix	295	836	52		21	779	2,266	84	7	47	1	978	1,652	24	38
Cheboygan	1,170	1,475	45	13	11	1,397	2,092	40	3	6	2	1,616	1,574	16	12
Chippewa	1,131	2,294	48	13	21	892	2,474	74	4	8	3	1,001	2,104	45	58
Clare	674	933	34	2	1	643	1,189	34	1	3		725	884	29	12
Clinton	1,863	2,380	164	10	6	2,925	3,797	139	12	15		3,467	3,478	65	63
Crawford	303	347	18	3	1	253	441	6	1	4		350	350	3	2
Delta	392	1,869	29	25	22	1,213	3,081	24	9	12	8	1,237	2,774	65	11
Dickinson	289	1,929	48	11	17	453	2,857	48	8	12	5	527	2,609	56	41
Eaton	2,827	3,416	138	27		3,909	4,808	185	17	19	4	4,631	4,271	108	66

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MICHIGAN.—Continued.

Counties.	Governor, 1902.					President, 1900.						President, 1896.			
	Durand, Dem.	Bliss, Rep.	Westerman, Pro.	Walter, Soc.	Cowles, S. Dem.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Barker, Pro.	Debs, S. Dem	Malloney, S. Lab.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Palmer, G. Dem	Levering, Pro.
Emmet	906	1,597	150	5	1	1,291	2,351	119	19	6	1	1,337	1,727	48	69
Genesee	3,544	4,276	259	123	14	3,931	6,486	396	25	61	8	4,914	5,640	102	127
Gladwin	255	644	18	....	6	209	978	18	....	3	2	323	748	28	13
Gogebic	576	1,408	117	14	29	676	2,168	93	7	11	10	837	1,983	48	26
Grand Travers	837	1,317	92	8	2	1,288	3,126	137	10	10	4	1,745	2,533	71	72
Gratiot	1,729	3,208	147	6	14	3,207	4,261	167	23	21	5	3,972	3,380	72	90
Hillsdale	2,149	3,513	248	39	9	3,325	4,787	255	10	27	4	3,987	4,566	91	78
Houghton	1,279	3,874	274	235	71	2,424	8,022	441	6	30	9	1,995	6,139	173	225
Huron	1,800	2,583	116	37	3	2,134	3,669	166	13	24	3	2,808	3,396	88	59
Ingham	4,790	4,603	392	33	20	5,102	5,353	282	9	24	7	5,691	4,966	81	111
Ionia	3,291	3,697	253	116	12	4,058	5,101	196	9	29	3	4,753	4,589	65	59
Iosco	500	1,022	26	4	5	680	1,402	23	1	5	1	913	1,468	38	17
Iron	132	778	6	3	5	259	1,559	14	1	7	1	236	1,051	24	....
Isabella	1,647	2,027	67	7	7	1,947	2,970	69	17	6	6	2,679	2,425	24	40
Jackson	5,276	4,880	259	23	10	6,211	6,327	332	14	28	3	6,515	6,209	127	149
Kalamazoo	4,005	4,186	181	119	43	4,708	6,007	256	28	192	17	5,434	5,892	83	83
Kalkaska	127	567	25	2	2	360	1,312	55	1	8	1	422	940	27	18
Kent	8,292	9,706	472	310	58	13,794	17,891	816	22	101	28	13,584	17,053	318	397
Keweenaw	30	275	2	....	2	31	452	4	....	1	2	45	411	5	1
Lake	285	609	19	10	....	350	840	14	6	6	4	548	888	20	8
Lapeer	1,747	2,543	161	63	4	2,217	3,709	216	16	63	1	3,066	3,810	105	101
Leelanau	453	860	42	4	....	637	1,484	38	3	4	2	691	1,403	53	33
Lenawee	4,230	5,185	1113	32	16	5,965	6,848	346	39	19	16	6,300	6,861	143	148
Livingston	2,505	2,325	133	7	2	2,730	2,858	152	6	9	1	2,996	2,894	76	73
Luce	155	329	13	....	2	159	405	10	1	....	1	236	358	16	17
Mackinac	732	782	18	3	3	632	1,060	15	....	9	1	805	806	36	9
Macomb	3,512	3,568	164	15	5	3,489	4,244	140	2	1	....	3,400	4,153	157	72
Manistee	1,744	2,030	73	9	10	2,340	3,146	90	5	10	2	2,487	2,097	94	35
Marquette	830	3,195	109	30	44	1,476	5,237	181	4	13	33	1,980	5,110	79	100
Mason	874	1,355	85	19	13	1,252	2,186	84	2	34	7	1,580	2,170	66	32
Mecosta	707	1,579	93	9	13	1,376	2,804	89	4	10	3	1,975	2,887	73	49
Menominee	1,146	1,784	34	24	10	1,543	3,122	39	8	13	11	1,469	3,105	47	22
Midland	992	1,357	34	10	5	1,224	1,783	51	16	19	4	1,507	1,524	47	34
Missaukee	562	1,129	37	3	....	617	1,420	56	3	18	2	687	899	14	27
Monroe	3,157	3,366	191	33	11	3,859	3,874	159	20	12	7	4,209	4,053	74	51
Montcalm	1,378	2,638	287	5	16	2,038	4,826	149	12	20	....	3,651	4,523	87	90
Montmorency	238	444	2	1	....	233	542	6	....	3	1	330	479	2	6
Muskegon	1,912	3,672	79	261	33	2,801	5,247	126	7	56	20	3,110	4,682	83	71
Newaygo	948	1,894	95	1	5	1,423	2,612	121	4	3	1	1,943	2,649	30	44
Oakland	4,901	4,976	251	42	10	4,968	6,174	458	7	30	2	5,352	5,840	180	129
Oceana	675	1,387	231	22	11	1,200	2,406	183	9	13	5	1,637	2,534	61	113
Ogemaw	438	842	30	3	2	518	1,186	47	....	5	4	560	793	24	18
Ontonagon	427	1,003	6	5	3	430	982	14	....	....	2	416	758	25	7
Osceola	451	1,524	111	8	4	880	2,635	175	5	7	5	1,178	2,270	69	52
Oscoda	66	242	5	....	....	60	245	2	....	....	....	62	308	9	1
Otsego	286	649	25	8	6	435	1,021	33	3	8	1	560	859	14	10
Ottawa	1,680	3,734	161	14	58	3,064	5,334	145	8	25	10	3,549	5,202	114	67
Presque Isle	566	1,133	12	11	6	494	1,332	17	3	4	5	371	754	10	8
Roscommon	206	238	5	1	1	175	328	5	....	....	....	141	282	3	4
Saginaw	6,835	6,410	199	753	87	7,618	8,414	208	50	427	62	8,792	8,362	182	75
Sanilac	971	2,196	138	9	7	2,064	4,177	232	18	9	1	3,156	3,631	90	93
Schoolcraft	408	819	21	5	1	461	1,141	21	1	7	2	549	975	13	13
Shiawassee	3,127	3,680	357	44	15	3,443	5,051	390	9	12	7	4,303	4,655	139	87
St. Clair	5,172	5,472	177	85	30	4,405	7,427	193	8	50	19	5,127	7,164	161	98
St. Joseph	2,619	2,335	75	7	15	3,293	3,194	102	28	4	2	3,968	3,185	111	58
Tuscola	1,693	3,077	346	27	11	2,650	4,741	306	13	14	8	3,565	4,275	87	88
Van Buren	2,360	3,710	132	32	7	3,235	4,890	150	31	22	2	3,982	4,506	92	73
Washtenaw	5,054	3,548	214	22	17	5,072	5,378	222	4	44	6	5,341	5,677	215	110
Wayne	22,292	21,659	707	286	221	28,416	36,745	558	63	370	380	26,216	36,617	906	261
Wexford	574	1,286	92	8	5	1,019	3,520	118	4	57	5	1,359	2,036	36	49
Total	174,077	211,261	11326	4271	1282	211,685	316,269	11,859	833	2,826	903	236,714	293,582	6,879	5,025
Pluralities	.....	37,184	.....	.....	.....	.....	104,584	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56,868	.....	.....
Total vote	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		544,375						544,492		

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

Districts.

I.—County of Wayne, 13 wards city of Detroit.
- John B. Corliss, Rep. 16,743
- Alfred Lucking, Dem 20,009

II.—Counties of Lenawee, Monroe, Jackson, Washtenaw, Wayne, 10 townships city of Wyandotte.
- Charles E. Townsend, Rep. 22,098
- Frederick B. Wood, Dem. 18,390

III.—Counties of Branch, Hillsdale, Kalamazoo, Calhoun, Eaton.
- Washington Gardner, Rep. 19,741
- Warner J. Sampson, Dem. 13,900

IV.—Counties of St. Joseph, Cass, Berrien, Van Buren, Allegan, Barry.
- Edward L. Hamilton, Rep. 20,617
- Thomas O'Hara, Dem. 15,368

V.—Counties of Ottawa, Kent, Ionia.
- William Alden Smith, Rep. 19,040
- Myron H. Walker, Dem. 11,525

VI.—Counties of Oakland, Genesee, Livingston, Ingham, Wayne, 6 townships, 3 wards city of Detroit.
- Samuel W. Smith, Rep. 23,869
- William H. S. Wood, Dem. 18,300

VII.—Counties of Macomb, Lapeer, St. Clair, Sanilac, Huron, Wayne, 2 townships.

Districts.
- Henry McMorran, Rep. 17,830
- Martin Crocker, Dem. 12,481

VIII.—Counties of Clinton, Saginaw, Shiawassee, Tuscola.
- Joseph W. Fordney, Rep. 17,392
- Henry M. Youmans, Dem. 11,389

IX.—Counties of Muskegon, Oceana, Newaygo, Mason, Lake, Manistee, Wexford, Benzie, Leelanaw, Manitou.
- Roswell P. Bishop, Rep. 14,502
- Daniel W. Goodenough, Dem. 6,166

X.—Counties of Bay, Midland, Gladwin, Arenac, Ogemaw, Iosco, Alcona, Oscoda, Crawford, Montmorency, Alpena, Presque Isle, Otsego, Cheboygan, Emmet.
- George A. Loud, Rep. 17,069
- Michael O'Brien, Dem. 11,846

XI.—Counties of Antrim, Charlevoix, Clare, Grand Traverse, Gratiot, Isabella, Kalkaska, Mecosta, Missaukee, Montcalm, Osceola, Roscommon.
- Archibald B. Darragh, Rep. 18,174
- David J. Erwin, Dem. 7,891

XII.—Counties of Delta, Schoolcraft, Chippewa, Mackinac, Ontonagon, Marquette, Menominee,

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Districts.
Dickinson, Baraga, Houghton, Keweenaw, Alger, Luce, Iron, Gogebic.
H. Olin Young, Rep..... 21,224
John Power, Dem..... 8,467

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, Aaron T. Bliss; Lieutenant-Governor, Alexander Maitland; Secretary of State, F. M. Warner; Treasurer, Daniel McCoy; Attorney-General, Charles A. Blair; Auditor, Perry F. Powers; Commissioner of Lands, E. A. Wildey; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Delos Fall—all Republicans.

Judiciary—Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Frank A. Hooker; Justices, Joseph Moore, Wm. L. Carpenter, Claudius B. Grant, R. B. Montgomery; Clerk, Charles C. Hopkins—all Republicans.

Legislature—House, 90 Rep., 10 Dem.; Senate, 31 Rep., 1 Dem.; joint session, 121 Rep., 11 Dem.

MINNESOTA.

Counties.	Governor, 1902.					President, 1900.					President, 1896.		
	Rosing, Dem.	Van Sant, Rep.				Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Debs, S. D.	Malloney, S. L.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Levering, Pro.
Aitkin	425	879				262	988	17	7	4	344	855	17
Anoka	610	1,317				555	1,511	48	15	3	791	1,553	24
Becker	697	1,566				771	1,790	138	52	19	985	1,479	49
Beltrami	789	1,993				767	1,339	18	27	7	213	202	3
Benton	698	964				751	849	15	25	6	867	778	8
Big Stone	530	988				644	1,081	89	5	5	742	1,048	54
Blue Earth	1,757	2,903				2,264	3,647	230	68	16	2,744	4,055	150
Brown	1,110	1,402				1,471	1,695	50	35	5	1,469	1,807	42
Carlton	528	961				467	1,119	23	14	4	543	1,169	13
Carver	1,123	1,488				1,146	1,775	34	20	6	1,268	1,856	13
Cass	347	1,137				518	1,074	21	29	6	271	351	6
Chippewa	603	1,167				707	1,432	67	35	7	1,037	1,310	33
Chisago	456	1,657				411	2,354	26	26	7	437	2,558	18
Clay	696	1,561				1,165	1,903	103	26	4	1,908	1,594	43
Cook	59	128				65	81	6	1	1	107	81	3
Cottonw'd	352	1,203				547	1,368	73	7	2	810	1,242	47
Crow Wing	725	1,824				804	1,803	45	18	12	1,066	1,701	59
Dakota	1,744	1,621				1,878	1,904	143	49	23	2,210	2,147	90
Dodge	642	1,359				674	1,611	181	6	4	911	1,900	90
Douglas	1,041	1,515				1,194	1,917	75	12	4	1,361	1,976	58
Faribault	677	1,849				930	2,910	245	22	8	1,107	3,116	82
Fillmore	945	2,200				1,364	3,741	211	34	9	1,939	4,185	167
Freeborn	736	2,349				838	2,934	171	10	3	1,179	3,400	99
Goodhue	1,372	3,233				1,125	4,894	169	26	17	1,426	5,748	118
Grant	240	849				456	1,062	73	15	9	339	1,002	107
Hennepin	15,177	21,905				14,498	26,902	781	631	283	20,505	26,786	450
Houston	515	1,255				884	1,765	72	11	1	991	2,087	47
Hubbard	427	905				864	1,009	29	20	4	344	364	4
Isanti	817	931				504	1,525	39	21	9	750	1,480	....
Itaska	497	782				413	770	13	9	11	724	826	5
Jackson	690	1,502				993	1,757	83	24	7	1,150	1,558	29
Kanabec	329	559				210	658	11	9	8	256	484	10
Kandiyohi	751	2,026				1,204	2,343	84	8	4	1,638	2,181	38
Kittson	610	754				562	885	30	22	2	762	753	23
Lac qui P.	442	1,475				642	1,924	101	19	6	932	1,620	57
Lake	444	395				278	639	20	8	9	320	595	6
Le Sueur	1,835	1,883				1,858	1,941	103	45	13	2,003	2,235	65
Lincoln	334	846				528	866	50	6	2	703	674	31
Lyon	534	1,784				879	1,844	111	16	4	1,351	1,623	67
McLeod	1,538	1,509				1,540	1,691	110	31	9	1,633	1,595	43
Marshall	839	1,173				905	1,457	70	4	6	1,222	1,290	15
Martin	1,131	1,580				1,238	1,819	235	31	8	1,327	739	93
Meeker	1,415	1,675				1,306	2,022	108	12	6	1,536	2,094	51
Mille Lacs	591	951				358	1,072	56	10	5	456	977	13
Morrison	1,919	1,780				1,838	1,880	63	24	12	1,734	1,960	51
Mower	597	2,090				1,081	3,076	159	25	7	1,407	3,379	85
Murray	761	1,098				816	1,358	51	11	2	1,054	1,204	21
Nicollet	887	1,380				858	1,684	64	14	6	837	1,803	32
Nobles	871	1,515				1,101	1,709	137	14	2	1,204	1,568	48
Norman	362	1,208				964	1,492	287	41	1	1,304	1,382	83
Olmsted	1,569	2,157				1,597	2,818	131	21	6	1,741	3,201	83
Otter Tail	1,589	2,910				3,257	3,446	440	56	54	4,482	3,544	162
Pine	896	978				726	1,121	23	17	11	875	1,152	13
Pipestone	400	986				692	1,112	50	4	....	919	862	17
Polk	1,440	2,903				2,533	2,863	161	186	27	5,054	2,855	69
Pope	262	1,388				481	1,774	57	5	5	688	1 773	43
Ramsey	10,439	11,973				10,931	15,384	449	359	222	12,048	17,522	177
Red Lake	766	1,080				1,165	823	41	67	9	....	....	....
Redwood	509	1,690				918	2,127	110	34	12	1,123	1,818	31
Renville	1,145	2,412				1,326	2,809	146	41	15	1,978	2,553	51
Rice	1,505	2,386				1,688	2,924	152	70	10	2,002	3,189	103
Rock	369	974				573	1,234	73	9	4	765	1,209	28
Roseau	516	723				537	632	18	4	1	527	287	6
St. Louis	4,270	5,901				4,067	8,851	181	82	109	7,412	9,810	92
Scott	1,331	708				1,588	990	23	26	9	1,706	1,126	29
Sherburne	264	745				373	921	49	7	....	536	1,008	18
Sibley	1,021	1,296				1,272	1,736	45	28	6	1,251	1,826	19
Stearns	3,492	2,350				4,244	2,460	119	62	35	4,911	2,873	43
Steele	1,370	1,705				1,188	1,833	107	11	4	1,248	2,044	80
Stevens	566	894				682	1,036	50	13	5	685	981	28
Swift	1,312	1,419				1,028	1,378	61	20	7	1,222	1,273	40
Todd	1,160	2,150				1,487	2,212	192	28	11	1,739	2,043	98
Traverse	405	510				720	768	30	7	2	963	689	....
Wabasha	1,441	1,935				1,406	2,114	110	20	15	1,630	2,530	76
Wadena	369	881				448	949	36	11	1	534	874	25
Waseca	1,129	1,430				1,155	1,744	51	27	6	1,244	1,902	57
Washington	1,739	1,989				1,279	2,984	47	37	10	1,558	3,395	47
Watonwan	448	1,059				509	1,509	66	10	4	586	1,622	33
Wilkin	342	763				663	812	51	25	9	855	631	21
Winona	2,867	2,919				3,436	3,305	87	62	90	3,528	3,935	69
Wright	1,345	2,026				1,888	3,153	100	46	6	2,172	3,312	49
Yellow Medicine	485	1,407				763	1,743	111	20	6	1,015	1,578	63
Totals	99,375	157,832				112,901	190,461	8,555	3,065	1,329	139,626	193,501	4,365
Plurality		58,457					77,560					53,875	
Total vote		257,207						316,311				341,637	

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CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

Districts.

I.—Counties of Dodge, Fillmore, Freeborn, Houston, Mower, Olmsted, Steele, Wabasha, Wascea, Winona.
James Tawney, Rep 19,579
Peter McGovern, Dem 12,356

II.—Counties of Blue Earth, Brown, Cottonwood, Fairbault, Jackson, Martin, Murray, Nobles, Pipestone, Rock, Watonwan.
James T. McCleary, Rep 16,095
C. M. Andrews, Dem 9,314

III.—Counties of Carver, Dakota, Goodhue, Le Sueur, McLeod, Nicollet, Rice, Scott, Sibley.
Charles R. Davis, Rep 16,600
C. C. Kolars, Dem 11,068

IV.—Counties of Chisago, Ramsey, Washington.
Fred C. Stevens, Rep 17,404
F. H. Gieske, Dem 11,412

V.—County of Hennepin.
John Lind, Dem 19,863
Loren Fletcher, Rep 17,809

VI.—Counties of Benton, Cass, Crow Wing, Douglas, Hubbard, Meeker, Morrison, Sherburne, Stearns, Todd, Wadena, Wright.
C. B. Buckman, Rep 17,879
J. A. Du Bois, Dem 13,676

VII.—Counties of Big Stone, Chippewa, Grant, Kandiyohi, Lac qui Parte, Lincoln, Lyon, Pope, Districts.
Redwood, Renville, Stevens, Swift, Traverse, Yellow Medicine.
A. J. Volstead, Rep 20,511
A. O. Fossberg, Dem 5,415

VIII.—Counties of Aitkin, Anoka, Carlton, Cook, Isanti, Itasca, Kanebec, Lake, Millie Lacs, Pine, St. Louis.
J. A. Bede, Rep 14,496
M. L. Fay, Dem 8,892

IX.—Counties of Becker, Beltrami, Clay, Kittson, Marshall, Norman, Otter Tail, Polk, Red Lake, Roseau, Wilkin.
Halvor Steenerson, Rep 18,036
Alexander McKinnon, Dem 4,559
N. T. Moen, Pop 6,771

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, Samuel R. Van Sant; Lieutenant-Governor, Ray W. Jones; Secretary of State, Peter E. Hanson; Treasurer, Julius H. Block; Auditor, S. G. Iverson; Attorney-General, W. B. Douglas; Commissioner of Railroads, Charles F. Staples. All Republicans.

Judiciary—Chief Justice, Charles M. Start, Rep.; Associate Justices, Calvin L. Brown, Rep.; John A. Lovely, Rep.; Charles L. Lewis, Rep.; L. W. Collins, Rep.; Clerk, C. A. Pidgeon.

Legislature—House, 104 Rep., 15 Dems.; Senate, 52 Rep., 11 Dem.; joint session, 156 Rep., 26 Dem.

MISSISSIPPI.

Counties.	President, 1900.			Governor, 1899.		President, 1896				
	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Barker, Peo.	Longino, Dem.	Prewitt, Peo.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Bryan, Peo.	Levering, Pro.	Palmer, G. D.
Adams	530	113	14	328	11	496	174	11	4	30
Alcorn	773	88	19	779	99	923	63	6	4	6
Amite	772	27	44	498	86	742	22	253	6	17
Attala	1,121	138	44	1,138	257	950	166	357	8	19
Benton	621	66	4	340	12	616	116	22	3	2
Bolivar	392	183	....	414	6	338	116	28	20	6
Calhoun	868	73	30	802	158	800	33	156	11	24
Carroll	712	69	80	886	448	749	79	446	2	13
Chickasaw	470	52	139	684	405	567	75	99	21	24
Choctaw	599	98	113	798	618	511	56	397	7	4
Claiborne	373	17	8	239	3	509	16	9	3	41
Clarke	676	17	8	479	10	832	7	115	4	5
Clay	690	22	18	423	43	620	36	56	5	8
Coahoma	266	106	6	427	13	347	91	....	3	9
Copiah	1,314	54	50	1,190	70	1,342	60	273	14	15
Covington	542	206	6	325	15	688	73	43	2	2
De Soto	734	51	9	392	15	841	59	50	4	25
Franklin	403	36	40	596	180	386	18	216	3	7
Greene	139	65	....	296	31	265	....	1	....	4
Grenada	481	28	5	281	27	456	20	35	6	2
Hancock	314	67	6	203	15	344	49	5	2	7
Harrison	619	142	11	398	20	234	18	3	1	15
Hinds	1,378	66	13	774	20	1,598	144	45	40	29
Holmes	906	39	14	652	35	942	74	71	6	5
Issaquena	85	13	1	84	....	97	34	....	1	1
Itawamba	824	107	15	382	65	882	39	207	4	11
Jackson	423	167	9	297	8	712	181	35	4	72
Jasper	740	32	22	466	7	794	23	77	5	16
Jefferson	492	12	1	464	7	624	51	3	2	4
Jones	630	196	56	682	104	697	39	243	7	14
Kemper	688	90	73	815	339	766	149	158	3	19
Lafayette	1,025	89	14	639	37	1,279	131	35	1	3
Lauderdale	1,424	41	49	1,025	166	1,651	99	327	18	42
Lawrence	533	120	20	631	42	688	176	91	3	8
Leake	997	26	20	609	52	929	94	235	7	5
Lee	1,032	63	32	539	80	1,092	50	149	3	9
Leflore	431	6	7	227	3	316	....	....	....	1
Lincoln	636	225	18	1,112	122	911	143	80	34	24
Lowndes	749	21	4	415	9	814	16	6	3	7
Madison	674	67	5	301	10	746	71	18	2	20
Marion	488	182	12	800	79	858	228	181	7	29
Marshall	1,095	91	4	683	29	1,203	72	23	7	14
Monroe	1,277	82	26	755	66	1,509	71	99	1	7
Montgomery	844	28	18	753	90	934	24	119	7	17
Neshoba	803	41	90	624	134	793	7	262	2	3
Newton	1,194	16	31	873	61	1,031	11	170	6	7
Noxubee	627	7	14	427	40	681	14	34	11	6
Oktibbeha	666	14	11	475	73	758	27	59	7	2
Panola	1,043	33	11	507	44	1,085	78	160	23	12
Pearl River	205	41	2	287	15	238	34	34	1	9
Perry	431	197	17	414	14	367	32	52	7	3
Pike	1,252	131	6	646	25	1,285	123	95	11	29
Pontotoc	739	182	61	1,027	328	742	65	202	11	7
Prentiss	907	210	23	753	215	909	167	64	4	18
Quitman	115	34	1	181	1	170	40	1	....	....
Rankin	816	45	12	122	14	1,014	77	31	3	10
Scott	669	17	24	681	40	736	24	46	9	3
Sharkey	186	18	4	131	5	189	21	5	4	2
Simpson	693	74	25	839	78	578	53	99	9	3
Smith	542	72	3	1,310	116	945	3	132	5	2
Sunflower	341	8	3	249	....	450	27	11	1	6

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MISSISSIPPI.—Continued.

Counties.	President, 1900.			Governor, 1899.		President, 1896.				
	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Barker, Peo.	Longino, Dem.	Prewitt, Peo.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Bryan, Peo.	Lovering, Pro.	Palmer, G. D.
Tallahatchie	504	16	1	331	20	761	26	19	1	....
Tate	1,633	38	6	509	36	987	76	141	6	41
Tippah	933	106	16	738	77	936	103	130	5	5
Tishomingo	706	123	2	669	56	812	67	40	2	3
Tunica	199	36	1	140	4	174	62	1	1	5
Union	1,156	189	22	552	57	1,108	114	156	....	7
Warren	805	136	..	496	12	849	182	26	8	140
Washington	587	122	1	458	....	608	98	4	5	45
Wayne	424	74	23	551	72	583	32	72	2	5
Webster	696	156	42	641	305	655	145	222	5	3
Wilkinson	482	31	5	267	3	528	36	33	1	6
Winston	606	42	43	510	229	822	33	273	22	14
Yalobusha	939	68	19	844	86	1,052	73	58	13	37
Yazoo	917	15	29	400	25	1,059	25	102	2	6
Totals	51,708	5,753	1,644	42,273	6,097	58,363	5,130	7,517	485	1,071
Plurality	45,953	....	....	36,176	....	53,750	....	....	....	....
Total vote		59,103		48,370				70,566		

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

Districts.

I.—Counties of Alcorn, Itawamba, Lee, Lowndes, Monroe, Noxubee, Oktibbeha, Prentiss, Tishomingo.

E. S. Chandler, Jr. (no opposition)..... 3,245

II.—Counties of Benton, De Soto, Lafayette, Marshall, Panola, Tallahatchie, Tippah, Tate, Union.

Thomas Speight (no opposition)..... 2,523

III.—Counties of Bolivar, Coahoma, Holmes, Issaquena, Leflore, Quitman, Sharkey, Sunflower, Tunica, Washington.

B. G. Humphreys (no opposition)..... 1,146

IV.—Counties of Attala, Calhoun, Carroll, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Clay, Grenada, Montgomery, Pontotoc, Webster, Yalobusha.

W. S. Hill (no opposition)..... 2,834

V.—Counties of Clarke, Jasper, Lauderdale, Leake, Neshoba, Newton, Scott, Kemper, Smith, Winston.

Adam Byrd (no opposition)..... 3,081

VI.—Counties of Covington, Greene, Hancock, Harrison, Jackson, Jones, Lawrence, Marion, Pearl River, Perry, Simpson, Wayne.

E. J. Bowers (no opposition)..... 1,774

VII.—Counties of Adams, Amite, Claiborn, Copiah, Franklin, Jefferson, Lincoln, Pike, Wilkinson.

F. A. McLain (no opposition)..... 2,022

VIII.—Counties of Hinds, Madison, Rankin.

J. S. Williams (no opposition)..... 1,433

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, A. H. Longino; Lieutenant-Governor, J. T. Harrison; Secretary of State, J. L. Power; Treasurer, George W. Carlisle; Auditor, W. Q. Cole; Superintendent of Education, H. L. Whitfield; Attorney-General, Monroe McClurg; Adjutant-General, William Henry; Land Commissioner, E. H. Nall. All Democrats.

Judiciary—Supreme Court, Chief Justice, A. H. Whitfield; Associate Justices, S. H. Terral, S. S. Calhoon; Clerk of the Court, Ed. W. Brown. All Democrats.

Legislature—Solid Democratic.

MISSOURI.

Counties.	Superintendent Public Instruction, 1902.							President, 1900.			President, 1896.	
	Valliant, Dem.	Higbee, Rep.	Gibbens, Soc.	Wippermann, Soc.-L.	Meriwether, Pub. Own.	Richey, Allied Pty.	Robinson, Pro.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.
Adair	1,343	1,776	20	..	6	22	22	2,180	2,673	62	2,314	2,402
Andrew	1,073	1,974	6	5	8	1	25	2,022	2,356	34	2,091	2,252
Atchison	1,574	1,506	11	4	9	..	138	1,926	1,767	122	2,272	1,587
Audrain	2,538	952	9	2	9	4	58	3,477	1,436	61	3,984	1,609
Barry	2,241	2,084	44	10	10	2	40	2,661	2,420	44	3,151	2,320
Barton	1,827	1,606	97	11	8	3	48	2,349	1,780	96	2,824	1,496
Bates	2,880	2,493	72	11	7	7	127	3,591	2,731	150	5,073	2,512
Benton	1,141	1,617	10	3	5	19	24	1,532	1,980	27	1,762	1,957
Bollinger	1,408	1,413	..	..	12	1	32	1,513	1,515	21	1,485	1,272
Boone	3,883	990	1	4	7	6	34	4,793	1,672	53	5,075	1,705
Buchanan	7,626	5,249	150	34	203	2	62	8,925	8,329	198	7,336	6,854
Butler	1,600	1,604	78	12	2	3	17	1,670	1,888	10	1,743	1,635
Caldwell	1,199	1,722	..	1	3	6	52	1,722	2,235	65	2,053	2,115
Callaway	3,285	1,632	..	2	5	2	28	4,133	1,864	31	4,358	1,849
Camden	812	1,270	1	1	2	5	12	1,078	1,511	1	1,287	1,328
Cape Girardeau	2,073	2,483	15	1	5	7	156	2,318	2,778	87	2,473	2,482
Carroll	2,870	2,608	10	6	14	2	48	3,300	3,192	75	3,555	3,363
Carter	630	496	27	..	5	..	..	755	621	3	611	483
Cass	2,475	1,484	10	3	8	1	42	3,350	2,162	89	3,975	2,229
Cedar	1,350	1,535	10	8	..	2	16	1,820	1,845	23	2,400	1,881
Chariton	2,016	985	3	4	7	1	25	3,828	2,138	37	4,321	2,389
Christian	930	1,573	14	6	6	..	28	1,326	2,107	24	1,729	1,983
Clark	1,622	1,631	..	1	4	1	73	2,021	1,899	49	2,107	1,953
Clay	2,522	477	7	2	..	2	16	3,585	921	55	4,071	924
Clinton	1,700	1,090	1	..	1	..	27	2,405	1,745	61	2,610	1,792
Cole	2,160	1,046	9	..	5	..	11	2,320	2,157	9	2,198	2,033
Cooper	2,450	2,608	3	3	16	1	18	2,756	2,738	33	3,028	3,711
Crawford	1,186	1,320	20	2	1	2	7	1,318	1,470	17	1,383	1,447
Dade	1,384	1,800	39	3	6	..	40	1,821	1,992	25	2,363	1,797
Dallas	921	1,460	4	2	2	2	12	1,238	1,506	20	1,525	1,466
Daviess	2,109	2,039	4	..	12	10	142	2,670	2,373	113	3,125	2,330
DeKalb	1,647	1,467	2	..	4	4	42	1,840	1,669	60	2,167	1,590
Dent	1,184	1,008	..	..	2	3	3	1,419	1,085	12	1,493	1,097
Douglas	574	1,453	40	12	2	7	12	1,705	858	10	1,700	1,598
Dunklin	2,062	963	4	2	5	1	30	2,711	1,276	24	2,975	961
Franklin	1,995	2 877	30	5	8	10	30	2,652	3,686	38	2,904	3,797
Gasconade	411	1,495	2	..	6	3	5	575	2,015	13	515	2,185

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MISSOURI.—Continued.

Counties.	Superintendent Public Instruction, 1902.							President, 1900.			President, 1896	
	Valliant, Dem.	Higbee, Rep.	Gibbens, Soc.	Wippermann, Soc. L.	Merriwether, Pub. Own.	Richey, Allied Pty.	Robinson, Pro.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.
Gentry	2,179	1,951	9	4	6	17	56	2,459	2,185	83	2,906	2,000
Greene	4,527	5,114	186	11	2	74	141	5,519	6,009	73	6,327	5,808
Grundy	574	1,263	9	3	2	4	15	1,332	2,576	39	1,675	2,778
Harrison	1,245	2,022	2	5	4	1	90	2,209	3,083	108	2,582	2,956
Henry	2,826	2,004	38	..	10	..	174	3,777	2,626	155	4,442	3,234
Hickory	569	1,084	3	1	1	5	17	777	1,270	13	10,45	1,194
Holt	1,412	1,981	1	2	8	2	56	1,765	2,292	80	2,036	2,397
Howard	2,359	830	3	..	..	1	11	3,134	1,295	37	3,317	1,353
Howell	1,637	1,767	67	14	..	24	17	1,975	2,059	39	2,373	1,892
Iron	855	585	3	..	1	2	8	932	642	11	607	1,016
Jackson	20,425	14,331	432	89	158	82	383	22,542	21,580	398	20,705	18,711
Jasper	6,779	7,240	370	35	45	51	204	9,658	8,747	220	7,026	4,835
Jefferson	2,474	2,436	14	6	5	2	18	2,798	2,775	28	2,785	2,876
Johnson	2,852	2,238	29	2	8	2	51	3,612	3,051	74	4,240	3,219
Knox	1,372	916	9	2	..	1	27	1,908	1,344	46	2,185	1,246
Laclede	1,498	1,619	34	3	6	24	16	1,786	1,686	17	2,120	1,598
Lafayette	2,744	2,018	7	10	6	2	25	4,217	3,311	50	4,463	3,375
Lawrence	2,665	2,736	153	13	16	1	86	3,313	3,552	87	3,369	2,962
Lewis	1,660	796	16	..	4	4	21	2,583	1,442	44	2,624	1,581
Lincoln	1,914	862	2	1	6	..	41	2,761	1,563	55	3,003	1,564
Linn	2,543	2,480	8	..	6	4	26	3,137	3,104	40	3,327	3,015
Livingston	2,022	1,973	23	1	15	1	120	2,659	2,493	125	3,351	2,377
McDonald	1,163	1,019	10	1	1	1	91	1,469	1,138	33	1,676	998
Macon	3,140	3,019	143	12	8	4	35	4,174	3,568	68	4,473	3,473
Madison	1,082	852	2	..	1	3	9	1,153	881	15	1,256	789
Maries	962	438	4	1	..	3	8	1,273	544	3	1,385	456
Marion	2,373	1,131	24	8	9	2	85	3,027	2,490	72	4,008	2,699
Mercer	801	1,029	2	2	6	2	17	1,106	1,973	41	1,405	1,958
Miller	1,298	1,685	3	..	6	2	24	1,492	1,796	22	1,694	1,707
Mississippi	1,190	807	1	1	1	..	9	1,384	1,020	12	1,673	1,074
Moniteau	1,615	1,514	39	1	3	4	20	1,876	1,684	52	2,096	1,580
Monroe	2,875	402	1	..	3	2	20	4,016	795	23	4,379	892
Montgomery	1,770	1,772	7	2	2	6	81	2,000	1,866	33	2,272	1,920
Morgan	1,277	1,375	2	1	2	4	9	1,390	1,434	15	1,628	1,366
New Madrid	1,091	311	1	2	..	..	5	1,379	668	1	1,659	480
Newton	2,469	2,262	21	..	22	13	18	2,877	2,673	148	3,029	2,174
Nodaway	3,588	3,563	16	3	21	13	52	4,055	3,858	112	4,577	3,437
Oregon	1,115	407	23	5	..	3	5	1,768	652	5	1,783	576
Osage	1,325	1,661	..	1	1	..	84	1,396	1,751	50	1,456	1,709
Ozark	527	974	3	2	3	2	2	695	1,272	16	1,025	1,187
Pemiscot	1,215	365	32	2	4	2	4	1,370	655	1	1,260	355
Perry	1,557	1,620	1	1	7	..	19	1,690	1,681	16	1,450	1,522
Pettis	2,957	2,971	138	1	3	1	72	3,820	3,824	65	4,267	4,119
Phelps	1,471	1,074	5	7	2	..	18	1,603	1,153	18	1,816	1,038
Pike	2,741	1,793	..	..	3	1	19	3,747	2,534	35	3,839	2,884
Platte	2,100	457	..	..	1	..	21	3,052	997	20	3,191	1,044
Polk	1,722	2,038	..	3	10	43	134	2,178	2,679	43	2,711	2,564
Pulaski	1,074	698	2	..	..	..	1	1,282	782	7	1,410	892
Putnam	650	1,527	2	1	4	1	18	1,159	2,337	33	1,376	2,963
Ralls	1,555	468	2	1	1	..	2	2,161	770	18	2,257	814
Randolph	2,664	1,310	5	..	6	8	36	4,006	1,932	51	4,097	2,162
Ray	2,575	1,161	2	3	10	2	26	3,631	2,004	46	3,945	2,004
Reynolds	669	256	..	..	..	..	1	1,027	451	..	1,015	387
Ripley	1,051	516	3	1	2	3	29	1,439	822	31	1,442	749
St. Charles	1,472	2,495	4	3	6	..	21	2,343	3,324	14	2,448	3,173
St. Clair	1,502	1,540	41	3	6	4	26	2,036	1,844	75	2,686	1,829
St. Francis	2,562	2,331	9	2	13	..	28	2,707	2,295	39	2,245	1,664
Ste. Genevieve	1,014	700	1	1	1	1	1	1,296	935	5	1,245	903
St. Louis	2,095	5,157	32	18	9	34	37	3,864	6,537	60	3,403	6,210
Saline	3,219	1,519	20	2	6	2	33	4,901	2,814	58	5,615	3,050
Schuyler	1,112	922	1	2	2	3	78	1,335	1,061	65	1,592	1,131
Scotland	1,432	1,039	..	3	8	4	14	1,760	1,277	50	2,077	1,203
Scott	1,206	638	..	..	2	..	11	1,706	821	14	1,906	751
Shannon	970	535	2	2	5	2	8	1,279	716	8	1,186	689
Shelby	1,759	746	2	1	2	..	26	2,578	1,217	57	2,850	1,275
Stoddard	1,869	1,281	42	5	10	..	47	2,695	1,840	30	2,968	1,584
Stone	302	755	31	..	3	..	17	573	1,182	7	827	1,094
Sullivan	2,238	2,260	17	2	13	..	31	2,395	2,386	58	2,451	2,393
Taney	597	829	10	2	1	1	2	753	1,157	10	925	1,024
Texas	1,800	1,463	8	4	6	3	7	2,218	1,713	14	2,672	1,785
Vernon	2,738	1,712	44	8	10	5	100	4,306	2,356	118	5,133	2,230
Warren	360	1,168	29	2	3	2	8	579	1,599	15	691	1,686
Washington	1,394	1,561	..	1	1	..	15	1,500	1,751	12	1,458	1,547
Wayne	1,616	1,582	..	..	9	2	3	1,745	1,648	19	1,568	1,418
Webster	1,637	1,662	32	2	6	20	59	1,702	1,721	40	1,985	1,666
Worth	1,098	1,017	32	1	2	..	83	1,124	1,023	34	1,248	885
Wright	1,325	1,658	15	7	8	..	15	1,500	1,703	27	1,777	1,755
City of St. Louis	46,169	32,245	2,407	471	2,337	1,176	140	50,931	60,597	327	50,091	65,708
Totals	273,081	228,397	5,335	969	3,358	1,841	4,945	351,922	314,091	5,965	303,667	304,940
Plurality	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	37,831	....	....	58,727	....
Total vote	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	671,978	....	668,657	....

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

Districts.		Districts.	
I.—Counties of Adair, Clark, Knox, Lewis, Macon, Marion, Putnam, Schuyler, Scotland, Shelby.		II.—Counties of Chariton, Carroll, Grundy, Livingston, Monroe, Randolph, Sullivan.	Linn.
J. T. Lloyd, Dem	10,972	W. W. Rucker, Dem	18,045
I. T. Robinson, Rep	13,179	J. L. Schmitz, Rep	13,293
Scattering	63	Scattering	2
Lloyd's plurality	3,793	Rucker's plurality	4,752

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Districts.	
III.—Counties of Caldwell, Clay, Clinton, De Kalb, Daviess, Gentry, Harrison, Mercer, Ray, Worth.	
J. W. Dougherty, Dem	17,270
R. E. Ward, Rep	14,618
Scattering	6
Dougherty's plurality	2,652
IV.—Counties of Andrew, Atchison, Buchanan, Holt, Nodaway, Platte.	
C. F. Cochran, Dem	18,392
O. M. Gilmer, Rep	14,510
Scattering	2
Cochran's plurality	3,882
V.—County of Jackson.	
W. S. Cowherd, Dem	20,628
R. T. Van Horn, Rep	14,393
Hughes, Pro	345
Wolfe, Allied	81
Wellman, Soc	49
Cowherd's plurality	6,235
VI.—Counties of Bates, Cass, Cedar, Dade, Henry, Johnson, St. Clair.	
D. A. De Armond, Dem	15,639
L. W. D. Shafer, Rep	13,124
Scattering	23
De Armond's plurality	2,515
VII.—Counties of Benton, Greene, Hickory, Howard, Lafayette, Pettis, Polk, Saline.	
C. W. Hamlin, Dem	19,277
G. P. Peale, Rep	17,250
Scattering	36
Hamlin's plurality	2,027
VIII.—Counties of Boone, Camden, Cole, Cooper, Miller, Moniteau, Morgan, Osage.	
D. W. Shackleford, Dem	14,465
I. N. Enloe, Rep	13,133
Scattering	1
Shackleford's plurality	1,332
IX.—Counties of Audrain, Callaway, Franklin, Gasconade, Lincoln, Montgomery, Pike, Ralls, St. Charles, Warren.	
Champ. Clark, Dem	18,591
Alonzo Tubbs, Rep	14,770
Scattering	1
Clark's plurality	3,821
X.—St. Louis County, and the 1st, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 19th, 24th, 28th wards, and the 11th precinct of the 27th ward in the city of St. Louis.	
Richard Bartholdt, Rep	21,516
W. T. Blow, Dem	15,262
Brandt, Soc	1,256
Grupp, Soc. Labor	236
Kunst, Allied	807
Scattering	2
Bartholdt's plurality	6,254
XI.—Wards 2, 3, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 26, and precincts 1 to 10, inclusive, of the 27th ward in St. Louis.	
J. T. Hunt, Dem	14,913
C. F. Joy, Rep	10,077
McInturff, Soc	426
J. E. Chambers, Allied	401
Poelling, Soc. Labor	113
Hunt's plurality	4,836
XII.—Wards 4, 5, 6, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23 and 25, in St. Louis.	
Long Term:	
J. J. Butler, Dem	15,316
G. D. Reynolds, Rep	8,698
Rocker, Soc	255
Artz, Allied	200
Billsbarrow, Soc. Labor	35
Scattering	2
Butler's plurality	6,618
Short term:	
J. J. Butler, Dem	16,848
Wagoner, Rep	10,551
Artz, Allied	257
Scattering	8
Butler's plurality	6,297
XIII.—Counties of Carter, Iron, Jefferson, Reynolds, Madison, Perry, St. Francis Ste., Genevieve, Washington, Wayne, Bollinger.	
Edward Robb, Dem	15,442
J. E. Raney, Rep	13,893
Scattering	1
Robb's plurality	1,549
XIV.—Counties of Butler, Cape, Girardeau, Christian, Douglas, Dunklin, Howell, Mississippi, New Madrid, Oregon, Ozark, Pemiscot, Ripley, Scott, Stoddard, Stone, Taney.	
W. D. Vandiver., Dem	19,868
H. P. Kinsolving, Rep	16,788
Scattering	74
Vandiver's plurality	3,080
XV.—Counties of Barry, Barton, Jasper, Lawrence, McDonald, Newton, Vernon.	
M. E. Benton, Dem	20,038
Theo. Lacaff, Rep	18,511
Dow, Pro	725
Scattering	4
Benton's plurality	1,527
XVI.—Counties of Crawford, Dallas, Dent, Laclede, Maries, Phelps, Pulaski, Texas, Webster, Wright, Shannon.	
Robert Lamar, Dem	14,102
B. F. Russell, Rep	12,996
Scattering	20
Lamar's plurality	1,106

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, Alexander M. Dockery; Lieutenant-Governor, John A. Lee; Secretary of State, Samuel B. Cook; Auditor, Albert O. Allen; Treasurer, Robert P. Williams; Attorney-General, Edward C. Crow; Superintendent of Public Schools, William T. Carrington; Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, William E. McCully, Joe P. Rice, John A. Knott; Superintendent of Insurance, Robert G. Yates; Superintendent Bureau Building and Loan Association, Luther S. Hickman; Labor Commissioner, William Anderson; Adjutant-General, W. T. Dameron; Beer Inspector, G. Y. Crenshaw; Factory Inspector, Clement J. Nordmeyer; Mine Inspectors, coal, Charles Evans; lead and zinc, George K. Williams; State Geologist, E. R. Buckley; Secretary State Board of Agriculture, George B. Ellis; Secretary State Horticultural Society, L. A. Goodman, appointed by boards appointed by Governor.

Judiciary—Supreme Court, Chief Justice, Waltour M. Robinson; Associate Justices, Thomas A. Sherwood, James B. Gantt, Theo. Brace, L. B. Valliant, W. C. Marshall, Dem., and Waltour M. Robinson, Rep.; Clerk, J. R. Green, Dem.

Legislature—House, 82 Dem., 60 Rep.; Senate, 26 Dem., 8 Rep.; joint session, 108 Dem., 68 Rep.

MONTANA.

Counties.	President, 1900.					President, 1896.		
	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Malloney, Soc. L.	Debs, Soc. D.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Levering, Pro.
Beaverhead	937	767	2	1	5	1,246	154	7
Broadwater	572	318	4	2	5	....	....	....
Carbon	907	930	2	1	24	739	365	....
Cascade	2,564	1,997	26	5	56	1,520	953	15
Choteau	629	1,098	7	2	5	701	624	6
Custer	477	980	2	3	2	676	723	5
Dawson	209	521	2	....	5	177	385	3
Deer Lodge	3,395	1,636	17	24	121	4,916	446	8
Fergus	913	1,228	3	2	11	834	725	3
Flathead	1,201	1,104	14	2	24	1,360	413	6
Gallatin	1,297	1,146	50	2	22	1,649	423	36
Granite	1,020	401	4	1	9	1,746	61	7
Jefferson	980	488	21	....	9	2,185	153	1
Lewis and Clarke	2,763	2,043	11	2	42	4,007	1,057	20
Madison	1,298	1,030	14	....	6	1,633	315	20
Meagher	406	414	2	....	1	1,305	333	1
Missoula	1,893	1,392	15	2	24	2,259	365	6
Park	900	903	20	....	50	1,252	328	11
Ravalli	1,052	892	34	3	11	1,541	207	5
Silver Bow	12,101	3,873	35	61	240	9,992	1,275	29

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MONTANA.—Continued.

Counties.	President, 1900.					President, 1896.		
	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Malloney, Soc. L.	Debs, Soc. D.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Levering, Pro.
Sweet Grass	287	460	1	....	....	298	292	1
Teton	457	573	3	3	4	321	293	1
Valley	234	663	1	....	2	264	175	..
Yellowstone	654	816	8	....	19	575	429	5
Total	37,146	25,373	298	116	708	42,537	10,494	186
Plurality	1,733	....	....	....	....	32,043	....	....
Total vote		63,641					53,217	

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

J. M. Dixon, Rep	24,626
J. M. Evans, Dem	19,560
Martin Dee, Labor	6,005
George Sproule, Soc	3,131
Dixon's plurality	5,066

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, J. K. Toole; Lieutenant-Governor, F. G. Higgins; Secretary of State, G. M. Hays; Treasurer, A. H. Barret; Auditor, J. M. Calderhead; Attorney-General, James M. Donovan; Adjutant-General, R. L. McCullough; Superintendent of Education, W. W. Welch. All Fusion Democrats-Populists.

Judiciary—Supreme Court, Chief Justice, Theodore Brantley, Rep.; Justices, G. R. Milburn, Dem.; W. L. Holloway, Rep.

Legislature—House, 50 Rep., 17 Labor, 9 Dem.; Senate, 12 Rep., 13 Dem.; joint session, 62 Rep., 17 Labor, 22 Dem.

NEBRASKA.

Counties.	Governor, 1902.				President, 1900.					President, 1896.				
	Thompson, Dem.	Mickey, Rep.	Davies, Pro.	Bigelow, Soc.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Barker, M. R.	Debs, Soc. D.	Bryan, Fus.	McKinley, Rep.	Levering, Pro.	Bentley, Nat.	Palmer, G. Dem.
Adams	1,663	1,648	74	26	2,114	1,992	70	25	5	2,036	1,768	21	28	56
Antelope	1,908	1,170	112	20	1,356	1,342	41	8	6	1,260	988	29	9	29
Banner	59	91	2	....	71	186	4	1	4	130	173	1	....	2
Blaine	62	75	1	....	75	103	....	1	....	60	86	....	....	2
Boone	1,127	1,234	49	14	1,336	1,524	39	13	2	1,381	1,099	20	4	11
Box Butte	360	425	12	21	494	707	11	2	17	570	441	3	8	19
Boyd	666	835	37	19	795	721	46	8	5	656	500	8	11	24
Brown	281	469	3	16	327	470	10	9	3	320	385	....	2	10
Buffalo	1,426	1,686	61	65	2,056	1,916	75	44	34	2,424	1,835	34	22	48
Burt	838	1,462	34	3	1,174	1,929	30	8	6	1,249	1,608	23	16	31
Butler	1,668	1,272	57	6	2,147	1,481	59	15	4	2,262	1,285	19	32	8
Cass	1,793	2,122	77	128	2,259	2,022	84	12	34	2,465	2,639	21	22	64
Cedar	1,229	1,212	19	3	1,565	1,441	29	8	....	1,515	1,041	6	6	16
Chase	245	272	12	....	274	313	15	5	....	266	244	2	....	8
Cherry	522	694	29	11	298	922	34	9	6	693	607	3	1	40
Cheyenne	408	524	25	6	509	714	23	7	....	507	439	3	2	22
Clay	1,371	1,602	52	39	1,826	1,932	58	5	8	1,747	1,691	21	9	47
Colfax	995	836	18	24	1,357	1,033	16	8	9	1,424	905	6	6	43
Cuming	1,398	1,111	17	6	1,736	1,385	19	12	9	1,757	1,312	4	3	20
Custer	1,665	1,807	93	80	2,159	2,145	111	107	19	2,492	1,484	39	16	18
Dakota	576	643	22	18	777	692	20	2	2	934	619	6	....	25
Dawes	410	507	11	29	587	613	19	5	19	943	832	7	12	28
Dawson	1,076	1,067	59	25	1,389	1,280	64	13	5	1,427	1,128	22	5	34
Deuel	198	276	2	2	241	463	5	4	4	280	301	....	....	10
Dixon	894	1,093	38	37	1,101	1,285	43	12	9	1,207	964	13	5	56
Dodge	2,038	1,867	61	55	2,410	2,632	51	9	10	2,082	2,453	25	14	112
Douglas	11,512	9,105	179	1,537	13,241	14,266	175	39	316	11,739	12,326	101	17	404
Dundy	238	292	9	6	283	308	4	8	1	284	272	2	2	14
Fillmore	1,573	1,644	21	15	1,860	1,883	37	12	4	1,737	1,668	10	18	63
Franklin	916	855	22	8	1,122	984	40	14	4	1,092	821	15	15	12
Frontier	626	717	17	22	810	930	19	25	6	1,023	778	7	2	9
Furnas	981	1,121	37	5	1,319	1,321	49	11	4	1,485	1,148	15	7	14
Gage	2,006	3,202	197	26	2,701	1,441	198	16	5	2,706	3,633	35	17	111
Garfield	180	209	4	1	235	251	4	7	....	224	148	1	....	....
Gosper	460	335	11	2	570	494	20	5	3	690	419	2	8	23
Grant	64	66	....	....	97	148	1	4	....	101	86	1	....	7
Greeley	728	418	5	4	880	463	2	9	1	780	396	1	....	1
Hall	1,835	1,364	26	54	1,766	2,017	43	20	22	1,842	1,917	15	3	70
Hamilton	1,341	1,344	62	3	1,571	1,524	78	9	3	1,564	1,380	16	9	37
Harlan	830	777	80	39	977	880	94	12	4	1,152	836	15	29	18
Hayes	214	266	4	10	284	308	5	12	17	284	302	....	1	20
Hitchcock	420	349	3	2	528	450	9	4	1	488	421	....	2	8
Holt	1,588	1,340	95	30	1,492	1,320	86	18	14	1,432	876	30	19	19
Hooker	48	41	....	....	43	37	1	2	....	40	10	....	....	2
Howard	1,083	777	29	17	1,283	908	30	16	6	1,289	693	12	9	10
Jefferson	1,155	1,624	43	24	1,587	1,862	41	14	3	1,512	1,661	16	....	43
Johnson	899	1,330	80	8	1,179	1,532	68	10	4	1,245	1,408	11	30	33
Kearney	842	911	45	26	1,109	1,055	45	21	5	1,181	955	28	8	11
Keith	195	200	2	3	216	246	4	3	1	267	178	....	....	1
Keya Paha	306	306	15	18	353	389	18	8	5	297	189	7	5	10
Kimball	52	103	3	2	48	137	3	2	....	62	97	3	....	3
Knox	1,312	1,496	38	20	1,630	1,600	65	43	9	1,590	1,043	28	6	54
Lancaster	3,575	5,537	185	68	5,677	7,465	306	41	18	5,681	6,513	88	57	127
Lincoln	833	944	40	30	1,169	1,386	31	21	5	1,358	1,078	19	2	44
Logan	71	49	4	4	102	107	6	....	....	127	74	1	....	1
Loup	133	153	1	9	137	149	1	2	....	133	116	....	....	7
Madison	1,320	1,551	32	6	1,690	2,060	46	12	2	1,713	1,867	15	5	51
McPherson	22	44	1	3	54	85	2	1	....	45	37	....	....	....
Merrick	873	881	62	4	996	1,212	98	6	6	1,014	970	29	7	21
Nance	669	873	30	2	853	1,091	20	21	1	966	743	5	4	9
Nemaha	1,320	1,540	51	56	1,770	1,783	56	15	15	1,929	1,449	25	4	13
Nuckolls	1,102	1,220	21	4	1,480	1,471	30	13	3	1,356	1,137	16	9	40

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NEBRASKA.—Continued.

Counties.	Governor, 1902.				President, 1900.					President, 1896.				
	Thompson, Dem.	Mickey, Rep	Davies, Pro.	Bigelow, Soc.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Barker, M. R.	Debs, Soc. Lab.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Levering, Pro.	Bentley, Nat.	Palmer, G. Dem.
Otoe	1,900	1,928	98	33	2,327	2,718	86	17	6	2,549	2,438	32	33	100
Pawnee	835	1,441	73	18	1,121	1,632	96	15	4	1,164	1,486	38	13	24
Perkins	171	122	4	.....	231	184	6	2	...	234	166	3	1	5
Phelps	835	1,003	45	13	979	1,202	49	25	2	1,186	973	22	18	16
Pierce	737	787	12	3	913	919	19	3	1	961	634	7	2	12
Platte	1,735	988	39	8	2,117	1,608	33	15	5	2,191	1,377	8	16	58
Polk	1,334	935	36	16	1,376	1,023	67	11	3	1,503	841	14	28	7
Red Willow	715	1,012	29	17	905	1,192	38	16	6	1,011	969	9	8	16
Richardson	1,959	2,130	41	55	2,529	2,491	38	8	5	2,539	2,291	23	24	67
Rock	234	374	19	.....	243	481	6	1	1	225	347	2	...	18
Saline	1,596	1,986	66	14	2,018	2,238	76	22	8	2,012	2,068	13	30	60
Sarpy	850	663	33	23	1,090	792	34	4	8	1,188	674	18	5	34
Saunders	2,083	1,962	119	26	2,762	2,325	71	11	11	2,713	2,121	25	15	58
Scotts Bluff	221	354	16	26	276	400	16	9	5	244	230	2	3	.....
Seward	1,597	1,595	41	5	1,865	1,937	40	9	...	1,874	1,688	12	9	53
Sheridan	474	479	17	13	703	626	22	18	4	890	536	15	5	24
Sherman	552	492	13	47	743	503	15	17	24	860	432	8	4	7
Sioux	149	141	2	1	248	199	1	.....	...	306	155	1	1	4
Stanton	619	547	18	3	751	788	11	11	...	831	658	10	2	32
Thayer	1,285	1,480	42	5	1,516	1,825	26	4	3	1,363	1,556	11	13	48
Thomas	69	48	2	1	80	65	3	.....	1	80	33	.....	...	2
Thurston	467	604	6	27	656	803	12	1	1	717	508	1	4	.....
Valley	720	845	25	1	864	810	22	10	3	890	692	6	1	23
Washington	1,156	1,419	39	55	1,412	1,741	29	11	8	1,439	1,597	11	7	58
Wayne	750	872	11	10	951	1,246	12	8	1	1,108	995	4	2	3
Webster	1,024	1,155	49	18	1,322	1,355	31	20	...	1,346	1,137	17	8	36
Wheeler	150	122	3	3	180	138	1	2	1	170	97	2	2	4
York	1,605	2,063	68	1	1,871	2,207	75	5	2	1,800	1,919	24	15	25
Totals	91,116	96,471	3,397	3,157	114,013	121,835	3,685	1,104	823	115,999	103,064	1,243	797	2,885
Plurality	.....	5,355	.....	.....	.....	7,822	.....	.....	.....	12,935	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total vote		194,241				241,478					224,171			

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

Districts.

I.—Counties of Cass, Johnson, Lancaster, Nemaha, Otoe, Pawnee, Richardson.

E. J. Burkett, Rep	16,534
Hanks, Fus	11,603
Fraser, Pro	579
Christensen, Soc	362
Burkett's plurality	4,931

II.—Counties of Douglas, Sarpy, Washington.

Hitchcock, Fus	13,569
D. H. Mercer, Rep	11,669
McCaffrey, Soc	1,379
Hitchcock's plurality	1,840

III.—Counties of Antelope, Boone, Burt, Cedar, Colfax, Cuming, Dakota, Dixon, Dodge, Knox, Madison, Merrick, Nance, Pierce, Platte, Stanton, Thurston, Wayne.

McCarthy, Rep	19,201
John S. Robinson, Fus	18,541
Beveridge, Pro	632
McCarthy's plurality	660

IV.—Counties of Butler, Gage, Fillmore, Hamilton, Jefferson, Polk, Saline, Saunders, Seward, Thayer, York.

Hinshaw, Rep	19,337
W. L. Stark, Fus	16,838
Farley, Pro	743
Hinshaw's plurality	2,499

V.—Counties of Adams, Chase, Clay, Dundy, Franklin, Frontier, Furnas, Gosper, Hall, Harlan, Districts.
Hayes, Hitchcock, Kearney, Nuckolls, Perkins, Phelps, Red Willow, Webster.

Norris, Rep	14,927
A. C. Schallenberger, Fus	14,746
Stoddard, Pro	496
Norris's plurality	181

VI.—Counties of Arthur, Banner, Blaine, Box, Butte, Brown, Buffalo, Cheyenne, Cherry, Custer, Dawes, Dawson, Deuel, Garfield, Grant, Greeley, Holt, Hooker, Howard, Keya Paha, Keith, Kimball, Lincoln, Logan, Loup, McPherson, Rock, Scott's Bluff, Sheridan, Sherman, Sioux, Thomas, Valley, Wheeler.

M. P. F. Kinkaid, Rep	16,699
Barry, Fus	13,997
Swander, Pro	660
Wisely, Soc	463
Kinkaid's plurality	2,702

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, J. H. Mickey; Lieutenant-Governor, E. G. McGilton; Secretary of State, G. W. Marsh; Treasurer, P. Mortensen; Auditor, Charles Weston; Attorney-General, F. N. Prout; Land Commissioner, G. D. Follmer; State Superintendent, W. K. Foller. All Republicans.

Judiciary—Supreme Court, Chief Justice, J. J. Sullivan, Dem.; Justices, S. H. Sedgwick, Rep.; S. A. Holcomb, Fusion; Clerk, Lee Herdman, Dem.

Legislature—House, 81 Rep., 19 Fus.; Senate, 29 Rep., 4 Fus.; Joint session, 110 Rep., 23 Fus.

NEVADA CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

At-Large.

C. G. Van Duzer, Fusion	5,839
E. S. Farrington, Rep	5,072
Van Duzer's plurality	767

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, John Sparks, Dem.; Lieutenant-Governor, Lemuel Allen, S. P.; Secretary of State, Eugene Howell, S. P.; Treasurer, Edward Ryan, S. P.; Attorney-General, James G. Sweeney, Dem.; Surveyor-General, E. David Kelly, S. P.; Superintendent of Public Instruction, John E. Bray, Dem.

Judiciary—Supreme Court, Chief Justice, W. A. Massey; Justices, A. L. Fitzgerald, C. H. Belknap; clerk ex officio, Eugene Howell—all of the Silver party.

Legislature—Joint ballot, 40 Fusion, 14 Rep.

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NEVADA.

Counties.	Governor, 1902.		President, 1900.		President, 1886.		
	Sparks, Sil. D.	Cleveland, Rep.	McKinley, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	Bryan, Pop.
Churchill	138	82	79	120	47	153	3
Douglas	185	243	212	222	175	180	85
Elko	765	632	476	860	127	942	62
Esmeralda	250	221	125	289	69	384	13
Eureka	283	175	122	391	22	533	20
Humboldt	662	420	364	700	98	715	34
Lander	280	142	144	325	56	479	15
Lincoln	321	323	233	564	30	813	35
Lyon	335	254	215	354	113	450	32
Nye	604	296	32	190	12	215	13
Ormsby	380	369	314	414	284	550	16
Storey	567	432	461	616	372	1,075	74
Washoe	1,536	838	919	1,005	513	1,010	158
White Pine	218	359	164	326	40	303	8
Total	6,524	4,786	3,860	6,376	1,938	7,802	575
Plurality	1,738	.....	.....	2,516	.....	6,439	....

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Counties.	Governor, 1902.					President, 1900.				President, 1896.				
	Hollis, Dem.	Bachelder, Rep.	Berry, Pro.	Howie, Peo.	O'Neil, Soc.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Debs, S. Dem.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Bryan, Pop.	Levering, Pro.	Palmer, G. Dem.
Belknap	1,959	2,182	216	3	14	1,819	3,099	116	20	964	3,465	14	58	263
Carroll	1,333	2,317	75	2	7	1,859	2,626	87	14	1,206	2,800	8	57	175
Cheshire	1,713	2,827	97	2	50	2,120	4,435	83	8	1,243	4,818	29	45	231
Coos	2,090	2,785	89	6	14	2,436	3,383	55	11	1,466	3,253	23	35	149
Grafton	2,982	4,828	197	....	28	3,619	6,177	173	35	2,257	6,199	49	109	459
Hillsborough	9,902	9,211	305	10	348	8,339	12,653	212	231	4,877	13,080	88	144	917
Merrimack	5,428	5,944	306	6	142	5,248	7,517	224	50	3,262	7,715	48	155	562
Rockingham	4,140	5,855	149	24	135	4,719	7,367	153	184	2,918	7,881	74	87	390
Strafford	2,864	4,174	89	3	293	3,792	4,987	117	118	2,234	5,483	25	62	173
Sullivan	1,433	1,992	98	1	26	1,538	2,559	50	19	844	2,750	21	27	201
Total	33,844	42,115	1,621	57	1,057	35,489	54,803	1,270	790	21,271	57,444	379	779	3,520
Pluralities	....	8,271	....	....	....	....	19,314	....	....	....	35,794	....	....	....

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

Districts.

I.—Counties of Belknap, Carroll, Rockingham, Stafford; Hillsboro County (towns of Bedford, Goffstown, Merrimack, Hudson, Litchfield, Manchester, Pelham); Merrimack County (towns of Allentown, Canterbury, Chichester, Epsom, Hooksett, London, Northfield, Pembroke, Pittsfield).

Cyrus A. Sulloway, Rep.	22,491
A. S. Langley, Dem.	15,218
Scattering	1,115
Sulloway's plurality	7,273

II.—Counties of Cheshire, Coos, Grafton, Sullivan; Hillsboro County (towns of Amherst, Antrim, Bennington, Brookline, Deering, Francestown, Greenfield, Greenville, Hancock, Hillsboro, Hollis, Lyndeboro, Mason, Milford, Mount Vernon, Nashua, New Boston, New Ipswich, Peterboro, Sharon, Temple, Weare, Wilton, Windsor); Merrimack County (towns of Andover, Boscawen, Bow, Bradford, Concord, Danbury, Dunbarton, Franklin, Henniker, Hill, Hopkinton, Newbury, New London, Salisbury, Sutton, Warner, Webster, Wilmot.

Frank D. Currier, Rep.	22,138
Geo. E. Bales, Dem.	14,986
Scattering	1,000
Currier's plurality	7,152

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, Nahum J. Bachelder; Members of the Governor's Council, J. F. Seavey, Alfred A. Collins, Frank E. Kaley, Seth M. Richards, A. C. Kennett. Judiciary—Chief Justice, Frank N. Parsons. Associate Justices, Wm. M. Chase, Reuben E. Walker, James W. Remick, Geo. H. Bingham.

Legislature—House, 254 Rep., 139 Dem.; Senate, 21 Rep., 3 Dem.; joint session, 275 Rep., 142 Dem.

NEW JERSEY.

Counties.	Governor, 1901				President, 1900						President, 1896			
	Seymour, Dem.	Murphy, Rep.	Brown, Pro.	Vail, Soc.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Debs, S. D.	Malloney, S. L.	Barker, Peo.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Palmer, G. D.	Levering, Pro.
Atlantic	3,290	6,051	225	16	2,566	6,122	277	49	9	23	2,233	5,005	119	200
Bergen	6,061	7,401	163	199	6,466	9,086	165	179	50	28	4,531	8,545	451	113
Burlington	5,294	6,877	344	24	5,476	8,381	507	75	10	33	4,610	9,371	406	306
Camden	8,815	13,571	398	98	7,281	16,148	553	215	48	43	6,380	16,395	280	390
Cape May	1,251	1,871	142	10	1,110	2,241	186	11	7	8	929	2,136	50	135
Cumberland	3,655	5,567	521	86	4,036	6,780	642	66	14	24	3,877	7,018	78	487
Essex	29,885	36,780	3994	711	25,735	45,318	544	1,093	617	77	20,509	42,587	1,004	540
Gloucester	2,779	3,504	220	12	2,829	4,471	342	87	12	22	2,081	4,727	77	216
Hudson	36,880	27,882	245	1,315	38,025	32,341	353	1,373	515	21	28,133	33,620	927	207
Hunterdon	4,052	2,978	215	22	5,136	3,873	312	34	8	17	4,992	4,264	93	289
Mercer	9,083	10,954	316	185	7,858	13,874	450	210	38	68	5,970	13,847	430	400
Middlesex	7,517	7,627	126	29	7,191	9,348	216	90	54	39	5,976	9,304	350	149
Monmouth	7,781	8,556	320	30	8,568	10,363	419	63	43	58	7,799	10,611	474	294
Morris	5,455	6,335	343	41	5,793	7,739	490	92	35	58	4,936	8,190	331	468
Ocean	1,363	2,516	166	12	1,414	3,182	183	25	5	27	1,068	3,384	80	123
Passaic	12,179	13,481	158	374	12,891	15,619	259	337	349	28	9,280	15,437	357	233
Salem	2,749	2,931	206	52	2,981	3,398	272	32	9	18	2,802	3,717	67	247
Somerset	3,181	3,490	170	16	3,183	4,438	170	50	12	25	2,608	4,388	159	126
Sussex	2,953	2,302	131	18	3,395	2,874	138	52	10	10	2,975	3,045	49	123
Union	8,856	10,215	200	205	7,665	12,522	317	494	220	30	6,073	11,707	529	224
Warren	3,622	2,919	262	34	5,219	3,589	388	72	9	12	5,013	4,063	62	344
Total	166,681	183,814	5,365	3,489	164,808	221,707	7,183	4,609	2,074	669	133,675	221,367	6,373	5,614
Plurality	....	17,133	....	....	....	56,899	....	....	....	....	....	87,692	....	....
Total vote	....	361,267	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	371,014	....	....

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CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

Districts.	
I.—Counties of Camden, Gloucester, Salem.	
Henry C. Loudenslager, Rep.	20,371
Richard T. Miller, Dem.	15,279
Robert T. Seagrave, Pro.	1,128
Loudenslager's plurality	5,092
II.—Counties of Cape May, Cumberland, Atlantic, Burlington.	
John P. Gardner, Rep.	19,966
Thomas A. Gash, Dem.	9,465
Marian R. Owen, Pro.	2 323
D. W. Davis, Soc.	199
Gardner's plurality	10,501
III.—Counties of Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean.	
Benjamin F. Howell, Rep.	20,014
Jacob A. Geissenhaimer, Dem.	18,345
Robert Bruce Crowell, Pro.	546
Howell's plurality	1,669
IV.—Counties of Hunterdon, Somerset, Mercer.	
W. M. Lanning, Rep.	18,972
Lewis Perrine, Dem.	16,966
Wm. Sarger, Pro.	588
W. H. Wooton, Soc.	381
Lanning's plurality	2,006
V.—Counties of Union, Morris, Warren.	
Chas. M. Fowler, Rep.	21,030
De Witt C. Flannagan, Dem.	19,881
Joel Van Clse, Pro.	883
J. M. Beaman, Soc.	417
Jacob Griev, Soc. Lab.	231
Fowler's plurality	1,159
VI.—Counties of Bergen, Passaic, Sussex.	
Wm. Hughes, Dem.	24,084
Wm. Barbour, Rep.	20,236
Robert F. Richards, Pro.	435
W. H. Wyatt, Soc.	777
Louis A. Magnet, Soc. Lab.	419
Hughes's plurality	3,848
VII.—The 1st, 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th and 15th Wards of Newark; the towns of Orange, Bloomfield, Montclair and West Orange; the townships of Franklin, Belleville, Livingston, Verona and Caldwell, with the boroughs of Glen Ridge, Caldwell and North Caldwell—in Essex County.	
Richard Wayne Parker, Rep.	19,898
Geo. A. Miller, Dem.	14,371
E. L. Roff, Pro.	243
Frank C. Dey, Soc.	335
Wm. Walker, Soc. Lab.	207
Parker's plurality	5,527

Districts.	
VIII.—The 2d, 3d, 5th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 13th and 14th Wards of Newark; city of East Orange; town of Irvington, borough of Vailsburg, townships of South Orange, Clinton and Milburn—all in Essex County.	
W. H. Wiley, Rep.	18,814
H. G. Atwater, Dem.	12,005
John Perryman, Pro.	192
James E. Billings, Soc.	742
Wiley's plurality	6,809
IX.—City of Bayonne, the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th Wards of Jersey City, and part of the 6th Ward of Jersey City; the towns of Kearney and Harrison and the borough of East Newark—all in Hudson County.	
Allan Benny, Dem.	14,492
Robert Carey, Rep.	13,700
A. R. Hopkins, Soc.	813
James Parker, Pro.	147
Geo. A. Herrschaft, Soc. Lab.	378
Benny's plurality	792
X.—The 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th, and part of the 6th Wards in Jersey City, Hoboken, West Hoboken, Union, West New York and Guttenburg; the townships of North Bergen and Weehawken and borough of Secaucus in Hudson County.	
James D. Manning, Rep.	10,595
Allan L. McDermott, Dem.	19,311
Frederick Kraft, Soc.	879
Rufus B. Artz, Pro.	41
Chas. Merguelin, Soc. Lab.	523
McDermott's plurality	8,716

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, Franklin Murphy; Secretary of State, S. D. Dickinson; Treasurer, Frank O. Briggs; Comptroller, G. Willard Morgan; Attorney-General, Thos. N. McCarter; Adjutant-General, R. Heber Brientnall; Superintendent of Education, C. J. Baxter; Commissioner of Banking and Insurance, Wm. Bettle—all Republicans.

Judiciary—Supreme Court, Chief Justice, W. S. Gummere, Rep.; Justices, John Franj Fort, Rep.; J. Dixon, Rep.; B. Vansyckel, Dem.; C. G. Garrison, Dem.; A. Q. Garretson, Dem.; M. Pitney, Rep.; Charles E. Hendrickson, Dem.; Gilbert Collins, Rep.; Clerk, William Riker, Jr., Rep.

Court of Errors and Appeals—Judges, J. W. Bogert, G. Krueger, Frederic Adams, W. H. Vreedenburgh, G. D. W. Vroom, Peter V. Voorhees; Chancellor, William J. Magie, and the Supreme Court Justices.

Legislature—House, 38 Rep., 22 Dem.; Senate, 14 Rep., 7 Dem.; joint session, 52 Rep., 29 Dem.

NEW MEXICO.

Counties.	Delegate to Congress, 1902.		Delegate to Congress, 1900.		Delegate to Congress, 1898.		Delegate to Congress, 1896.		
	Fergusson, Dem.	Rodey, Rep.	Larrazolo, Dem.	Rodey, Rep.	Fergusson, Dem.	Perea, Rep.	Fergusson, Dem.	Catron, Rep.	Dame, Silver.
Bernalillo	421	3,818	1,450	3,332	2,114	2,550	2,049	2,699	23
Chaves	883	359	628	377	417	146	418	101	19
Colfax	1,027	1,450	1,194	1,134	1,181	727	1,272	660	6
Donna Ana	469	1,271	918	948	1,154	1,286	1,258	1,045	.....
Eddy	456	194	376	225	321	126	412	120	.....
Grant	878	849	1,281	1,137	1,215	668	1,407	455	1
Guadaloupe	591	773	648	504	397	598	502	460	.....
Lincoln	675	767	571	773	610	536	769	464	.....
Luna	243	261	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
McKinley	174	390	287	445	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mora	997	1,128	1,099	1,086	1,114	1,147	1,112	1,112	.....
Otero	474	692	617	448	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rio Arriba	899	1,752	1,207	1,525	1,084	1,684	1,284	1,492	.....
San Juan	390	346	490	224	450	182	445	125	.....
San Miguel	1,984	2,794	2,271	2,569	2,193	2,402	2 334	2,332	4
Santa Fe	1,116	1,630	1,312	1,569	1,239	1,672	1,641	1,584	12
Sierra	379	426	554	325	495	317	677	188	.....
Socorro	967	1,483	1,163	1,416	1,150	1,407	1,445	1,205	.....
Taos	786	1,159	927	996	968	1,049	1,193	1,015	.....
Union	711	732	740	719	512	535	524	375	.....
Valencia	56	1,998	124	1,785	45	1,689	205	1,615	1
Totals	14,576	24,222	17,857	21,567	16,659	18,722	18,947	17,017	66
Plurality	.....	9,646	.....	3,710	.....	2,063	1,930	.....	.....
Total vote	38,798		39,442		35,381		36,030		

TERRITORIAL OFFICIALS.

Governor, Miguel Otero; Secretary, J. W. Raynolds; Treasurer, J. H. Vaughn; Solicitor-General, E. L. Bartlett.

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NEW YORK.

Counties.	Governor, 1902.						President, 1900.				President, 1896.		
	Coler, Dem.	Odell, Rep.	Maniierre, Pro.	De Leon, Soc. L.	Hanford, S. Dem	Ryder, Lab. D.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Debs, S. Dem.	Bryan, Fus.	McKinley, Rep.	Palmer, G. Dem.
Albany	16,330	22,950	203	441	123	22	18,747	23,477	230	64	17,818	22,263	359
Allegany	2,218	6,010	560	45	15	11	3,623	7,196	759	12	3,895	7,079	83
Broome	5,728	9,453	470	61	27	45	6,652	10,383	847	15	5,461	10,630	128
Cattaraugus	4,299	8,546	473	53	17	19	6,225	9,944	499	22	6,088	9,337	90
Cayuga	5,266	8,194	232	192	30	21	6,330	10,327	336	49	5,846	10,024	143
Chautauqua	4,930	13,313	503	194	99	23	6,660	15,320	501	42	6,581	14,325	135
Chemung	5,531	6,223	485	42	26	37	6,528	6,920	385	42	5,259	7,026	92
Chenango	3,133	5,558	366	45	41	13	4,040	6,359	363	18	3,973	6,338	104
Clinton	2,344	6,313	266	16	5	22	4,288	6,322	118	12	3,074	6,005	54
Columbia	4,274	5,699	185	18	19	14	4,945	6,482	176	20	4,373	6,654	177
Cortland	2,437	4,390	268	7	5	2	2,773	4,897	347	..	2,574	4,939	55
Delaware	3,504	6,447	338	14	2	11	4,641	7,631	390	7	4,450	7,790	94
Dutchess	7,413	10,049	344	49	14	22	7,687	11,938	379	21	6,634	12,127	244
Erie	36,019	36,353	798	1,031	506	190	39,837	44,779	741	391	30,172	45,612	1,124
Essex	1,618	4,301	82	29	68	5	1,992	5,060	86	44	1,760	5,356	56
Franklin	2,110	5,237	203	18	8	35	2,663	6,311	213	12	2,490	6,118	64
Fulton	3,281	5,272	518	172	465	61	3,676	7,232	494	98	*3,849	*7,704	*127
Hamilton	748	661	15	1	1	..	511	650	22	1	..	..	..
Genesee	2,653	4,482	255	43	33	13	3,268	5,383	263	26	3,004	5,190	55
Greene	3,402	4,042	205	25	74	10	4,267	4,389	135	28	3,688	4,540	88
Herkimer	5,040	6,396	276	116	234	8	5,397	8,105	299	168	5,027	8,096	151
Jefferson	5,887	9,877	443	126	368	12	6,779	11,884	576	174	6,644	11,411	176
Kings	110,634	84,120	637	2,869	4,381	116	106,221	108,985	596	2,331	76,882	109,135	3,715
Lewis	2,934	3,934	77	3	7	3	2,852	4,312	80	8	3,042	4,466	51
Livingston	3,544	5,328	242	18	6	5	3,877	5,608	384	68	4,101	5,461	73
Madison	3,054	5,957	273	32	56	21	3,974	6,177	361	68	3,580	7,588	106
Monroe	16,300	21,995	900	864	2,198	119	19,612	26,699	1,102	1,019	17,158	26,288	395
Montgomery	5,139	6,080	412	53	28	19	5,128	7,318	221	24	4,759	7,082	141
Nassau	4,630	5,605	86	31	24	3	4,324	6,988	100	23	..	..	..
New York	192,735	106,131	694	5,820	10,885	512	181,797	153,033	640	6,193	135,624	156,359	5,541
Niagara	7,699	8,343	369	40	51	32	7,733	9,356	429	26	6,441	8,626	143
Oneida	14,341	14,639	1,012	181	147	76	12,820	19,213	634	113	11,003	18,855	468
Onondaga	13,757	21,455	373	456	367	18	14,695	24,328	506	336	13,695	25,032	296
Ontario	4,414	6,512	279	25	16	16	5,649	7,702	279	7	5,485	7,506	126
Orange	8,346	12,327	350	187	142	36	10,180	14,138	343	25	8,971	14,086	249
Orleans	2,497	3,968	321	26	11	14	2,851	4,667	307	20	2,993	4,664	33
Oswego	6,211	9,409	685	56	17	17	6,602	11,165	588	23	6,401	11,411	95
Otsego	5,099	1,897	353	21	10	15	6,140	7,894	327	11	5,820	8,161	166
Putnam	1,263	2,184	45	7	14	3	1,346	2,221	37	23	1,027	2,364	53
Queens	16,532	9,372	83	370	1,037	14	14,740	12,341	84	644	11,980	18,694	633
Rensselaer	12,598	15,336	339	489	223	24	13,450	17,087	358	83	13,119	17,221	208
Richmond	7,231	4,876	94	123	129	6	6,751	6,047	147	109	4,452	6,170	293
Rockland	3,853	3,306	99	23	40	3	4,420	4,189	104	26	3,062	4,336	156
St. Lawrence	4,513	11,987	420	53	13	54	5,698	15,293	486	27	5,749	15,287	123
Saratoga	5,986	7,670	399	97	43	11	5,913	9,598	506	14	4,987	9,638	157
Schenectady	5,394	6,480	314	287	136	18	4,779	6,775	159	32	3,711	4,903	103
Schoharie	3,845	3,460	164	4	5	2	4,317	3,863	171	3	4,293	3,838	54
Schuyler	1,540	2,334	132	5	2	..	1,892	2,601	189	2	1,619	2,692	37
Seneca	2,997	3,557	101	28	10	5	3,450	3,785	121	4	3,213	3,853	54
Steuben	6,644	9,595	843	105	185	14	8,874	12,417	969	48	7,971	12,858	118
Suffolk	6,258	7,513	419	61	45	15	5,701	9,583	545	34	3,872	9,388	367
Sullivan	3,034	3,969	84	6	5	3	3,629	4,399	114	4	3,073	4,589	86
Tioga	2,428	4,010	181	11	4	3	3,036	5,746	243	1	2,824	4,849	40
Tompkins	3,510	4,880	308	19	34	9	3,852	5,410	370	22	3,506	5,342	103
Ulster	8,062	9,705	391	48	39	9	9,351	11,340	412	5	8,140	11,100	143
Warren	2,730	3,628	171	58	59	6	2,512	4,826	201	11	2,269	4,685	69
Washington	3,248	6,314	359	55	117	3	3,356	8,233	405	24	3,239	8,139	133
Wayne	3,593	6,708	264	29	30	4	4,475	7,957	321	14	4,254	8,039	77
Westchester	16,754	18,459	515	537	700	64	16,426	21,271	580	228	11,752	19,337	643
Wyoming	2,121	4,425	230	15	6	1	2,897	5,430	398	6	2,706	4,967	67
Yates	1,572	2,998	121	9	4	4	2,196	3,427	173	5	2,086	3,370	30
Totals	655,398	665,150	20,490	15,886	23,400	1,894	678,386	821,992	22,043	12,869	551,369	819,838	18,950
Pluralities	.....	9,752	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	143,606	.....	.....	.....	268,469	....
Scattering	.....	.....	6,632	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	138,132	.....
Total vote	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,547,912	.....	.....	.....	1,545,956	.....

*Combined vote of Fulton and Hamilton counties.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

Districts.

I.—The counties of Suffolk, Nassau and the Third, Fourth and Fifth Wards of the Borough of Queens, County of Queens.

T. Scudder, Dem	17,788
F. Storm, Rep	17,681
Bessen, Pro	226
Scudder's plurality	107

II.—The Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards of the Borough of Brooklyn in the County of Kings and also that portion of the Twenty-seventh Ward bounded on the north by the line dividing Kings and Queens Counties from Flushing avenue to Jefferson street, Jefferson street south to Evergreen avenue, west to Noll street, south to Bushwick avenue, east to Arion place, south to Broadway, west to Flushing avenue and north to point of beginning.

G. H. Lindsay, Dem	18,728
J. R. Howe, Rep	9,593
G. Stainer	1,033
I. Bookman	821
W. Irvine	107
Lindsay's plurality	9,135

III.—The Thirteenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards of the Borough of Brooklyn in the County of Kings, and also that portion of the Twenty-seventh Ward bounded on the north by the line dividing Kings and Queens Counties from Jefferson street to Stockholm street, south to Bushwick avenue, east to Kosciusko street, south to Broad-

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Districts.

way, west to Arion place, north to Bushwick avenue, west to Noll street, north to Evergreen avenue, east to Jefferson street and north to point of beginning; and also that part of the Twenty-third Ward bounded on the north by Lafayette avenue, from Bedford avenue to Stuyvesant avenue, south to Bainbridge street, west to Sumner avenue, north to McDonough street, west to Tompkins avenue, south to Fulton street, west to New York avenue, south to Atlantic avenue, west to Franklin avenue, north to Brevoort place, east to Bedford avenue and north to point of beginning.

C. T. Dunwell, Rep.	17,457
H. E. Rogers, Dem.	17,043
H. Jander	973
H. Kober	528
G. M. Mather	133
Dunwell's plurality	414

IV.—The Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-first and Thirty-second Wards of the Borough of Brooklyn in the County of Kings and also that portion of the Twenty-fifth Ward bounded on the north by Broadway, from Howard avenue to boundary line of the Twenty-sixth Ward, south to Atlantic avenue, west to Howard avenue, north to Fulton street, west to Howard avenue and north to point of beginning.

F. E. Wilson, Dem.	16,415
W. Schnitzpan, Rep.	13,695
W. A. Heide	1,369
E. Mueller	647
H. T. Hirsch	126
Wilson's plurality	2,720

V.—The Eighth, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Wards of the Borough of Brooklyn in the County of Kings and also that portion of the Twenty-third Ward bounded on the north by Lafayette avenue, from Stuyvesant avenue east to Reid avenue, south to Fulton street, west to Utica avenue, south to Atlantic avenue, west to New York avenue, north to Fulton street, east to Tompkins avenue, north to McDonough street, east to Sumner avenue, south to Bainbridge street, east to Stuyvesant avenue and north to the point of beginning; and also that portion of the Twenty-fifth Ward bounded on the north by Lafayette avenue, from Reid avenue east to Broadway, southeast to Howard avenue, south to Fulton street, east to Howard avenue, south to Atlantic avenue, west to Utica avenue, north to Fulton street, east to Reid avenue and north to the point of beginning.

E. M. Bassett, Dem.	16,149
H. A. Hanbury, Rep.	15,216
E. S. White	854
P. E. Burrows	378
J. Ebert	338
R. T. Stokes	143
Bassett's plurality	933

VI.—The Seventh, Ninth, Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards of the Borough of Brooklyn in the County of Kings and also that portion of the Eleventh Ward bounded on the north by Johnson street, from Bridge street east to Hudson avenue, south to Myrtle avenue, east to Navy street, south to Bolivar street, west to Hudson avenue, south to Willoughby street, east to Navy street, south to De Kalb avenue, east to South Portland avenue, south to Atlantic avenue, west to Flatbush avenue, northwest to Fulton street, west to Bridge street and north to point of beginning.

R. Baker, Dem.	17,886
H. Bristow, Rep.	17,420
H. Peters	341
F. A. Leise	328
A. C. Carlson	153
Baker's plurality	466

VII.—The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Tenth and Twelfth Wards of the Borough of Brooklyn in the County of Kings and also that portion of the Eleventh Ward bounded on the north by Flushing avenue, from Navy street east to North Portland avenue, across Fort Greene Park to De Kalb avenue, opposite South Portland avenue, west to Navy street, north to Willoughby street, west to Hudson avenue, north to Bolivar street, east to Navy street, north to Myrtle avenue, west to Hudson avenue, north to Johnson street, east to Navy street and north to point of beginning.

J. J. Fitzgerald, Dem.	23,112
J. T. Williamson, Rep.	10,432
P. Larsen	277
B. Hughes	288
G. W. Hunt	123
Fitzgerald's plurality	12,680

Districts.

VIII.—The County of Richmond and that portion of New York County bounded as follows: Beginning at Battery place and North River, north to West street, north to Barrow street and Hudson River, east to Hudson street, north to Grove street, northeast to Bleecker street, southeast to Cornelia street, northeast to Sixth avenue, south to West Third street, east to Broadway, north to East Fourth street, east to the Bowery, north to Third avenue, to St. Mark's place, east to Second avenue, south to Second street, east to First avenue, south to East Houston street, west to Eldridge street, south to Stanton street, west to Chrystie street, south to Division street, west to northeast corner of Division street and Bowery, to the northeast corner of Chatham square and Catherine street, southeasterly to Monroe street, east to Mechanic alley and south to Cherry street, west to Market slip, south to the East River.

T. D. Sullivan, Dem.	26,107
M. Lessler, Rep.	10,386
G. Theimer, Rep.	496
R. Downs	417
B. Funk	164
F. Mayo	74
Sullivan's plurality	15,701

IX.—That part of the County of New York bounded as follows: Beginning at the East River and Market slip, north to Cherry street, east to Mechanic alley, north to Monroe street, west to Catherine street, north to Division street, east to Chrystie street, north to Stanton street, east to Cannon street, south to Broome street, west to Sheriff street, south to Grand street, west to Pitt street, south to Division street, to Montgomery street, south to southwest corner of Henry street and Montgomery street, diagonally through the middle of said block to the northeast corner of Madison street and Clinton street, south to South street at East River, thence along the East River to the point or place of beginning.

H. M. Goldfogle, Dem.	7,739
C. S. Adler, Rep.	4,235
A. Jonas	1,355
R. Katz	499
T. N. Holden	82
Goldfogle's plurality	3,504

X.—That part of the County of New York bounded as follows: Beginning at East Fourteenth street and the East River, west to Third avenue, south to St. Mark's place, east to Second avenue, south to Second street, east to First avenue, south to East Houston street, west to Eldridge street, south to Stanton street, east to Cannon street, south to Broome street, west to Sheriff street, south to Grand street, west on the south side of Grand street to Pitt street, south to Division street, west to Montgomery street, to northeast corner of Henry street and Montgomery street, diagonally through said block to the southwest corner of Madison street and Clinton street, south to the East River, thence along the East River to the point or place of beginning.

W. Sulzer, Dem.	15,451
W. Blau, Rep.	6,088
H. G. Wilshire	1,873
J. T. Hunter	1,391
I. Babcock	45
Sulzer's plurality	9,363

XI.—That part of the County of New York bounded as follows: Beginning at Hudson River and Barrow street, east to Hudson street, north to Grove street, easterly to Bleecker street, easterly on Bleecker street, to Cornelia street, easterly on Cornelia street, to Sixth avenue, south to West Third street, east to Broadway, north to East Fourth street, east to Third avenue, north to East Fourteenth street, west to University place, south to East Tenth street, west to Fifth avenue, south to West Ninth street, west to Christopher street, westerly to West Fourth street, northerly to Eighth avenue, to Hudson street, southerly along Hudson street to West Eleventh street, west to Greenwich street, north to Horatio street, east to Hudson street, north to West Fourteenth street, east to Eighth avenue, north to West Nineteenth street, east to Seventh avenue, north to West Twenty-first street, west to Eighth avenue, north to West Twenty-third street, east to Seventh avenue, north to West Fortieth street, west to Eighth avenue, north to West Forty-third street, west to Ninth avenue, north to West Sixtieth street, west to Hudson River to point of beginning at Hudson River and Barrow street.

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Districts.

William R. Hearst, Dem.	26,953
Henry Birrell, Rep.	10,841
S. Feldman	686
C. G. Teche	423
E. A. Packer	119
Hearst's plurality	16,112

XII.—That part of the County of New York bounded as follows: Beginning at the East River and East Fourteenth street, west to Second avenue, north to East Eighteenth street, west to Third avenue, north to East Twenty-third street, west to Lexington avenue, north to East Twenty-ninth street, east to Second avenue, north to East Thirty-seventh street, west to Third avenue, north to East Thirty-ninth street, west to Lexington avenue, north to East Forty-second street, east to Third avenue, north to East Fifty-third street, west to Lexington avenue, north to East Fifty-ninth street, east to Third avenue, north to East Sixty-fourth street, west to Lexington avenue, north to East Seventy-second street, to the East River to point of beginning at the East River and East Fourteenth street, including Blackwell's Island.

G. B. McLellan, Dem.	21,275
C. Shongood, Rep.	7,039
E. Hendricks	512
J. W. Andrews	48
A. J. Durlacher	54
McLellan's plurality	14,236

XIII.—That part of the County of New York bounded as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of Hudson street and West Eleventh street, north to Eighth avenue, to West Fourth street, south to Christopher street, east to West Ninth street, east to Fifth avenue, north to East Tenth street, east to University place, north to East Fourteenth street, east to Second avenue, north to East Eighteenth street, west to Third avenue, north to East Twenty-third street, west to Lexington avenue, north to East Twenty-ninth street, east to Second avenue, north to East Thirty-seventh street, west to Third avenue, north to East Thirty-ninth street, west to Lexington avenue, north to East Forty-second street, east to Third avenue, north to East Fifty-third street, west to Lexington avenue, north to East Fifty-ninth street, east to Third avenue, north to Sixty-fourth street, west to Lexington avenue, north to East Eighty-ninth street, west to Park avenue, north to East Ninety-third street, west to Fifth avenue, south along Fifth avenue to Eighty-sixth street, west across Central Park to West Eighty-sixth street and Central Park West, south to West Fifty-ninth street, east to Sixth avenue, south to West Fifty-fifth street, west to Seventh avenue, south to West Fifty-third street, west to Eighth avenue, south to West Fortieth street, east to Seventh avenue, south to West Twenty-third street, west to Eighth avenue, south to West Twenty-first street, east to Seventh avenue, south to West Nineteenth street, west to Eighth avenue, south to West Fourteenth street, west to Hudson street, south to Horatio street, west to Greenwich street, south to West Eleventh street, east to point of beginning at the northwest corner of West Eleventh street and Hudson street.

F. B. Harrison, Dem.	15,524
J. W. Perry, Rep.	13,987
P. Zoeler	223
A. H. Knudson	189
J. H. Yarnell	81
Harrison's plurality	1,537

XIV.—That part of the County of New York bounded as follows: Beginning at the East River and East Seventy-second street, west to Lexington avenue, north to East Eighty-ninth street, east to Third avenue, south to East Eighty-eighth street, east to the East River, to point of beginning at the East River and East Seventy-second street; and that part of Queens County known as the First and Second Wards of Queens County whose boundaries are as follows: Beginning at Newtown Creek and the East River to Flushing Creek, south to Ward street, Richmond Hill, west to Forest Park, along the southern boundary of Forest Park through Cypress Hill Cemetery, to the Kings County line, northwest to Newtown Creek to point of beginning at the East River.

J. E. Rider, Dem.	20,402
A. J. Anderson, Rep.	8,492
W. Ehret	2,348
A. Chambers	647
J. C. Wallace	79
J. J. M. Issing	79
J. E. Rider's plurality	11,910

Districts.

XV.—That part of the county of New York bounded as follows: Beginning at the Hudson River and West Sixtieth street, east to Columbus avenue, south along Columbus avenue and Ninth avenue to West Forty-third street, east to Eighth avenue, north to West Fifty-third street, east to Seventh avenue, north to West Fifty-fifth street, east to Sixth avenue, north to West Fifty-ninth street, west to Central Park West, north to West Eighty-sixth street, east across Central park to Eighty-sixth street and Fifth avenue, north along Fifth avenue to Ninety-third street, east to Park avenue, south to East Eighty-ninth street, east to Lexington avenue, north to East Ninety-sixth street, west to Fifth avenue, north to East Ninety-seventh street, west across Central Park Transverse road to West Ninety-seventh street and Central Park West, north to West One Hundred and Second street, west to Columbus avenue, south to West One Hundred and First street, west to Hudson River, to the point of beginning at Hudson River and West Sixtieth street.

W. H. Douglass, Rep.	12,575
H. B. Martin, Dem.	12,161
E. F. Cassidy	252
R. J. McCall	224
D. A. Howell	45
Douglass's plurality	414

XVI.—That part of the County of New York bounded as follows: Beginning at the East River and East Eighty-eighth street, west to Third avenue, north to East Eighty-ninth street, west to Lexington avenue, north to East Ninety-sixth street, west to Fifth avenue, north to East One Hundred and Twentieth street, east to Park avenue, south to East One Hundred and Nineteenth street, east to the East River, to point beginning at East River and East Eighty-eighth street, including Randall's and Ward's Islands.

J. Ruppert, Jr., Dem.	15,657
W. R. Spooner, Rep.	7,485
H. Walker	1,146
C. Vonderlieth	679
R. E. Niedig	91
Rupert's plurality	8,172

XVII.—That part of the County of New York bounded as follows: Beginning at the Hudson River and West One Hundred and First street, east to Columbus avenue, north to West One Hundred and Second street, east to Central Park West, south to West Ninety-seventh street, east across the Central Park Tranverse road to Fifth avenue and East Ninety-seventh street, north to East One Hundred and Twentieth street, east to Park avenue, north to East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, west to Fifth avenue, north to the Harlem River, to the Hudson River, to the point beginning at the Hudson River and West One Hundred and First street.

F. E. Shober, Dem.	19,248
H. T. Andrews, Rep.	17,731
J. C. Kanely	560
N. Johnson	367
G. Gethin	138
Shober's plurality	1,517

XVIII.—The Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Assembly Districts of the County of New York and the annexed district bounded as follows: Beginning at the East River and East One Hundred and Nineteenth street, west to Park avenue, north to East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, west to Fifth avenue, north to the Harlem River, to the Hudson River, to the Yonkers city line, to Long Island Sound, to the East River, to the point of beginning at the East River and East One Hundred and Nineteenth street, including islands in Long Island Sound and Harlem River attached to the said thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth Assembly districts and the annexed district.

J. A. Goulden, Dem.	28,411
F. C. Schaeffler, Rep.	14,844
E. Spranger	1,663
F. H. Oepp	892
J. H. Hardy	154
Goulden's plurality	13,567

XIX.—The County of Westchester.

N. P. Otis, Rep.	17,878
C. A. Pugsley, Dem.	17,338
W. T. Wood	686
O. Carraher	553
M. C. Beardsley	291
Otis's plurality	540

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Districts.	
XX.—The Counties of Sullivan, Orange and Rockland.	
T. W. Bradley, Rep.	19,747
T. H. Babcock, Dem.	14,874
B. Sykes, S. D.	197
E. Gidley, S. L.	219
J. Anthony, Pro.	577
Bradley's plurality	4,875
XXI.—The Counties of Greene, Columbia, Putnam and Dutchess.	
J. H. Ketcham Rep.	22,363
C. F. Hong, Dem.	15,777
L. Howard, Pro.	768
A. C. Francher, S. D.	120
Ketcham's plurality	6,586
XXII.—The Counties of Rensselaer and Washington.	
W. H. Draper, Rep.	21,689
J. H. Morrison, Dem.	15,698
C. H. Caspar, S. D.	344
Draper's plurality	5,991
XXIII.—The Counties of Albany and Schenectady.	
G. H. Southwick, Rep.	28,858
B. C. Sloan, Dem.	22,459
J. E. Alexander, S. L.	760
H. E. Vitalius, S. D.	254
Southwick's plurality	6,399
XXIV.—The Counties of Delaware, Otsego, Ulster and Schoharie.	
G. J. Smith, Rep.	26,842
C. Champion, Dem.	20,045
I. S. Jarvis, Pro.	1,221
Smith's plurality	6,797
XXV.—The Counties of Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery, Warren and Saratoga.	
L. N. Littauer, Rep.	23,018
F. Beebe, Dem.	18,132
L. R. Grinnell, S. D.	611
Littauer's plurality	4,886
XXVI.—The Counties of Clinton, Essex, Franklin and St. Lawrence.	
W. H. Flack, Rep.	27,816
H. Holland, Dem.	10,392
H. C. Shares, Pro.	990
I. Peyser, S. D.	108
Flack's plurality	17,424
XXVII.—The Counties of Herkimer and Oneida.	
J. S. Sherman, Rep.	21,743
E. Lewis, Dem.	18,497
S. H. Warner, Pro.	1,293
Sherman's plurality	3,246
XXVIII.—The Counties of Jefferson, Lewis and Oswego.	
C. L. Knapp, Rep.	23,196
C. F. Smith, Dem.	14,883
C. W. Richards, Pro.	1,274
Knapp's plurality	8,313
XXIX.—The Counties of Onondaga and Madison.	
M. E. Driscol, Rep.	27,023
M. F. Dillon, Dem.	16,330
A. Colt, Pro.	744
J. Trainer, S. L.	474
J. L. Franz.	417
Driscol's plurality	10,693

Districts.	
XXX.—The Counties of Broome, Chenango, Tioga, Tompkins and Cortland.	
J. W. Dwight, Rep.	28,211
C. A. Pratt, Dem.	17,176
Dwight's plurality	11,035
XXXI.—The Counties of Cayuga, Ontario, Wayne and Yates.	
S. E. Payne, Rep.	24,130
H. B. Harpending, Dem.	14,833
H. L. Hoyt	916
F. L. Brannick, S. L.	267
Payne's plurality	9,297
XXXII.—The County of Monroe.	
J. B. Perkins, Rep.	22,119
W. De Graff, Dem.	15,933
F. H. Bettys, Pro.	941
H. Engel, S. L.	904
C. R. Bach, S. D.	2,249
Perkins's plurality	6,186
XXXIII.—The Counties of Chemung, Schuyler, Seneca and Steuben.	
C. W. Gillett, Rep.	21,587
F. P. Frost, Dem.	16,494
W. A. Allen, Pro.	1,023
Gillett's plurality	5,093
XXXIV.—The Counties of Genesee, Livingston, Niagara, Orleans and Wyoming.	
J. W. Wadsworth, Rep.	26,007
D. F. Currie, Dem.	18,787
W. E. Booth, Pro.	1,501
Wadsworth's plurality	7,220
XXXV.—The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Wards of the city of Buffalo as now constituted.	
W. H. Ryan, Dem.	19,884
J. M. Farquhar, Rep.	14,715
E. J. Cooke, Pro.	282
W. S. Patterson, S. L.	752
T. E. F. Shorr, S. D.	349
Ryan's plurality	5,169
XXXVI.—The Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Wards of the city of Buffalo as now constituted and the Seventh and Eighth Assembly Districts of the County of Erie.	
D. S. Alexander, Rep.	21,525
O. L. Snyder, Dem.	16,016
T. Tomlinson, Pro.	558
W. F. Robloff, S. L.	263
T. Fitton, S. D.	147
Alexander's plurality	5,509
XXXVII.—The Counties of Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua.	
E. B. Vreeland, Rep.	27,579
G. J. Ball, Dem.	11,470
W. J. Hoyt, Pro.	1,636
Goulden's plurality	13,667

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, Benjamin B. Odell, Jr.; Lieutenant-Governor, Frank W. Higgins; Secretary of State, John F. O'Brien; Comptroller, Nathan L. Miller; Treasurer, John C. Wickser; Attorney-General, John Cunneen; State Engineer and Surveyor, Edward A. Bond.

Judiciary—Supreme Court of Appeals: Chief Justice Alton B. Parker, Dem.; Associate Justices, John Clinton Gray, Dem.; Denis O'Brien, Dem.; Edward T. Bartlett, Rep.; Albert T. Haight, Rep.; Celora E. Martin, Rep.; Irving G. Vann., Dem.; Edgar M. Cullen, Dem.; William E. Werner, Rep.

Legislature—House, 89 Rep., 61 Dem.; Senate, 28 Rep., 22 Dem.; joint session, 117 Rep., 83 Dem.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Counties.	President, 1900.				President, 1896.				
	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Barker, Pop.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Levering, Pro.	Bentley, Nat.	Palmer, G. L.
Alamance	1,923	2,256	32	6	2,302	2,314	10	38	2
Alexander	774	938	26	..	1,119	620	1	..	2
Alleghany	709	662	..	..	737	605	..	..	..
Anson	1,856	673	..	5	2,322	1,060	..	..	..
Ashe	1,513	1,937	2	..	1,517	1,761	..	..	..

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NORTH CAROLINA.—Continued.

Counties.	President, 1900.				President, 1896.				
	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Barker, Pop.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Levering, Pro.	Bentley, Nat.	Palmer, G. D.
Beaufort	2,316	1,799	..	..	2,513	2,207	7	4	2
Bertie	2,420	1,067	..	..	1,711	2,155	..	2	3
Bladen	1,102	1,192	..	20	1,665	1,256	..	..	3
Brunswick	525	643	..	..	1,279	878	1	..	1
Buncombe	3,724	4,141	33	26	4,098	4,611	2	6	16
Burke	1,389	1,110	7	2	1,550	1,385	12	..	21
Cabarrus	1,486	1,111	16	8	2,250	996	18	1	36
Caldwell	1,111	1,317	28	25	1,428	967	59	..	11
Camden	498	535	..	7	554	588	..	..	..
Carteret	1,046	767	..	..	1,308	943	..	..	..
Caswell	1,342	1,297	2	4	1,372	1,701	..	..	1
Catawba	1,607	1,524	63	..	2,649	1,004	20	2	7
Chatham	1,489	2,240	2	95	2,892	1,490	3	10	..
Cherokee	774	1,157	..	24	770	987	..	..	2
Chowan	898	932	..	6	791	1,146	..	..	..
Clay	404	394	..	..	476	299	..	..	..
Cleveland	2,228	1,311	21	..	2,664	1,216	5	..	39
Columbus	1,623	1,237	..	19	1,998	1,161	..	..	18
Craven	2,027	1,502	..	..	1,810	2,921	6	4	12
Cumberland	1,965	2,138	10	..	2,509	2,200	30	2	4
Currituck	927	435	..	1	922	472	..	..	1
Dare	404	231	..	..	408	471	..	..	..
Davidson	1,823	2,329	19	..	2,072	2,375	24	5	5
Davie	832	1,251	37	26	894	1,306	2	..	2
Duplin	1,878	1,081	..	6	2,409	1,147	1	..	1
Durham	2,373	2,026	14	20	2,435	1,924	..	48	4
Edgecombe	3,009	1,635	1	5	2,062	2,958	..	..	9
Forsyth	2,483	2,588	27	..	2,778	3,888	30	3	18
Franklin	2,781	1,602	13	..	3,217	1,834	1	1	..
Gaston	1,931	1,626	50	57	2,069	1,625	29	1	3
Gates	1,125	564	..	8	1,086	759	..	..	..
Graham	358	387	..	..	363	317	..	..	..
Granville	2,287	1,585	2	..	2,269	2,175	..	..	14
Greene	1,385	820	..	..	1,222	1,065	..	..	..
Guilford	3,335	3,296	4	..	3,479	3,455	43	9	18
Halifax	3,990	2,174	..	..	2,255	4,003	..	..	3
Harnett	1,342	1,199	1	..	1,676	1,042	22	..	6
Haywood	1,735	1,257	13	..	1,901	1,039	8	..	15
Henderson	973	1,483	..	..	1,022	1,459	..	..	11
Hertford	1,337	732	..	..	1,240	1,426	..	..	..
Hyde	867	798	..	..	1,019	847	..	..	2
Iredell	2,523	2,044	17	..	2,958	2,003	5	4	3
Jackson	1,080	1,047	..	..	1,145	873	..	..	..
Johnston	3,154	1,997	1	16	3,343	1,824	2	..	..
Jones	713	602	..	..	814	686	..	..	..
Lenoir	1,936	1,224	..	..	1,966	1,410	..	2	..
Lincoln	893	1,133	3	19	1,349	1,010	12	..	11
Macon	977	1,035	..	4	1,140	891	2	..	1
Madison	1,268	2,327	..	..	1,357	2,270	..	..	2
Martin	1,819	1,088	..	..	1,681	1,374	..	..	..
McDowell	1,014	1,105	11	9	1,204	950	3	..	1
Mecklenburg	3,786	2,324	47	31	4,714	3,921	48	1	34
Mitchell	491	1,958	..	..	630	1,861	..	..	..
Montgomery	1,100	920	1	..	1,129	1,206	..	..	2
Moore	1,606	2,029	4	10	2,207	1,948	8	..	4
Nash	2,600	1,337	..	..	2,916	1,699	..	1	..
New Hanover	2,247	60	..	..	2,100	3,183	..	..	95
Northampton	1,992	1,587	..	..	1,906	2,310	..	..	4
Onslow	1,322	618	..	..	1,559	589	..	..	..
Orange	1,274	1,280	..	11	1,700	1,264	..	7	7
Pamlico	597	729	..	..	861	642	..	..	1
Pasquotank	1,196	1,282	..	..	1,037	1,519	6	..	3
Pender	1,137	543	5	2	1,276	1,164	..	..	..
Perquimans	830	846	..	..	793	1,016	..	..	8
Person	1,466	1,274	..	7	1,713	1,402	..	..	..
Pitt	3,264	2,156	15	21	3,181	2,390	..	2	2
Polk	484	652	7	..	469	731	13	..	..
Randolph	2,264	2,487	37	..	2,482	2,743	83	19	..
Richmond	1,264	504	5	..	2,172	2,529	..	..	13
Robeson	3,289	1,146	..	..	3,457	2,429	2	..	1
Rockingham	2,682	2,252	3	..	2,882	2,569	..	..	2
Rowan	2,461	1,555	262	15	3,095	1,468	33	3	1
Rutherford	2,081	1,981	1	27	2,146	1,953	4	..	12
Sampson	1,257	2,002	51	105	2,789	1,271	21	2	..
Scotland	924	44	2	..	....	....	..	..	..
Stanly	1,265	792	..	..	1,425	511	1	..	1
Stokes	1,443	1,798	..	..	1,447	2,069	2	..	..
Surry	1,898	2,451	..	..	2,019	2,590	..	..	8
Swain	590	782	..	..	808	531	..	..	2
Transylvania	529	622	3	..	595	637	..	..	4
Tyrrell	466	383	..	..	411	491	..	..	..
Union	1,790	864	..	22	2,747	1,009	1	..	22
Vance	1,233	881	2	48	1,465	1,745	3	..	2
Wake	4,774	3,947	15	..	5,396	4,675	11	20	19
Warren	1,573	1,337	..	..	1,213	2,175	..	..	5
Washington	834	784	..	..	739	1,289	..	..	..
Watauga	923	1,439	2	..	1,063	1,166	3	4	4
Wayne	3,104	1,965	37	..	3,215	2,248	23	3	1
Wilkes	1,704	2,840	2	..	1,801	2,835	4	..	..
Wilson	2,816	1,194	2	..	2,715	1,436	..	..	2
Yadkin	950	1,733	7	..	1,093	1,646	8	6	2
Yancey	954	1,082	..	..	1,056	982	..	..	..
Total	157,752	133,081	1,006	830	174,488	155,222	675	247	578
Plurality	24,671	....	..	..	19,266	....	..	..	..
Total vote		292,669				329,710			

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CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

Districts.
I.—Counties of Beaufort, Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Hertford, Hyde, Martin, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Pitt, Tyrrell, Washington.
John H. Small, Dem. 14,086
H. E. Hodges, Rep. 1,827

Small's plurality 12,259
II.—Counties of Bertie, Edgecomb, Green, Halifax, Lenoir, Northampton, Warren, Wilson.
Claude Kitchin, Dem. 12,692
III.—Counties of Carteret, Craven, Duplin, Jones, Onslow, Pamlico, Pender, Sampson, Wayne.
Charles R. Thomas, Dem. 11,266
George E. Butler, Ind. 4,543

Thomas's plurality 6,723
IV.—Counties of Chatham, Franklin, Johnston, Nash, Vance, Wake.
Edward W. Pou, Dem. 13,851
John W. Atwater, Ind. 2,107

Pou's plurality 11,743
Districts.
V.—Counties of Alamance, Caswell, Durham, Forsyth, Granville, Guilford, Orange, Person, Rockingham, Stokes.
William W. Kitchin, Dem. 17,900
J. L. Patterson, G. D. and Rep. 9,511

Kitchin's plurality 8,389
VI.—Counties of Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus, Cumberland, Harnett, New Hanover, Robeson.
Gilbert B. Patterson, Dem. 9,881
A. H. Slocomb, Rep. 4,440

Patterson's plurality 5,441
VII.—Counties of Anson, Davidson, Davie, Montgomery, Moore, Randolph, Richmond, Scotland, Union, Yadkin.
Robert N. Page, Dem. 13,270

Districts.
VIII.—Counties of Alexander, Alleghany, Ash, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Iredell, Rowan, Stanly, Surry, Watauga, Wilkes.
Theodore F. Kluttz, Dem. 15,632
Edmond S. Blackburn, Rep. 14,158

Kluttz's plurality 1,474
IX.—Counties of Burke, Catawba, Cleveland, Gaston, Lincoln, Madison, Mecklenburg, Mitchell, Yancey.
Edward Y. Webb, Dem. 14,087
George B. Hiss, Rep. 8,780

Webb's plurality 5,307
X.—Counties of Buncombe, Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, McDowell, Macon, Polk, Rutherford, Swain, Transylvania.
James M. Gudger, Jr., Dem. 12,700
James M. Moody, Rep. 12,517

Gudger's plurality 183

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, Charles B. Aycock; Lieutenant-Governor, Wilfred D. Turner; Secretary of State, J. B. Grimes; Treasurer Benjamin R. Lacy; Auditor, Benjamin M. Dixon; Attorney-General, Robert D. Gilmer; Superintendent of Public Instruction, James Y. Joiner; Commissioner of Labor and Printing, Henry B. Varner; Corporation Commissioners, Franklin McNeill, Samuel L. Rodgers, Eugene C. Beddingfield—all Democrats.

Judiciary—Chief Justice, Walter Clark, Dem.; Associate Justices, Walter A. Montgomery, Pop.; Robert M. Douglas, Rep.; Henry G. Connor, Dem., Platt D. Walker, Dem.

Legislature—House, 99 Dem., 19 Rep., 1 Ind. Dem.; Senate, 45 Dem., 4 Rep., 1 Ind. Dem.; joint session, 144 Dem., 23 Rep., 2 Ind. Dem.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Counties.	President, 1900.					President, 1896.		
	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Barker, Peo.	Debs, S. Dem.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley Rep.	Levering, Pro.
Barnes	1,076	1,324	32	7	22	977	986	24
Benson	319	1,085	18	3	12	227	549	7
Billings	50	158	1	..	3	27	78	1
Bottineau	628	728	12	7	17	389	369	5
Burleigh	339	679	1	1	2	338	729	3
Cass	1,636	3,485	103	4	78	2,089	3,050	48
Cavalier	1,211	1,361	32	3	44	1,158	730	12
Dickey	567	765	14	5	8	587	619	6
Eddy	235	455	8	1	7	243	278	2
Emmons	311	432	1	..	2	168	300	3
Foster	241	415	16	2	1	143	216	2
Grand Forks	1,532	2,603	58	10	41	1,893	2,432	40
Griggs	407	527	20	3	2	360	318	7
Kidder	70	225	9	..	..	104	176	.....
LaMoure	405	597	10	..	9	401	460	2
Logan	35	231	..	..	1	25	70	.....
McHenry	222	593	8	2	23	166	217	1
McIntosh	125	458	..	..	..	66	336	.....
McLean	110	587	3	..	1	79	124	.....
Mercer	41	269	..	..	..	28	115	.....
Morton	536	1,056	3	..	4	393	752	3
Nelson	575	984	24	4	25	603	616	2
Oliver	15	109	2	..	..	58	59	.....
Pembina	1,321	1,732	59	1	17	1,807	1,687	52
Pierce	276	535	8	2	6	75	222	1
Ramsey	495	1,146	15	5	28	665	869	12
Ransom	500	922	30	9	10	579	766	11
Rishland	1,399	2,067	37	..	33	1,160	1,843	12
Rolette	355	500	8	2	6	331	306	8
Sargent	564	764	18	1	9	636	587	4
Stark	425	779	4	1	4	216	530	2
Steele	214	724	18	15	2	322	572	7
Stutsman	712	1,076	30	..	4	578	705	12
Towner	454	805	14	..	26	394	503	12
Traill	469	1,535	58	1	16	674	1,673	20
Walsh	1,802	1,899	29	3	16	2,134	1,707	23
Ward	364	880	14	10	25	193	299	4
Wells	388	966	8	8	13	317	584	.....
Williams	95	249	2	..	..	83	103	8
Total	20,519	35,801	731	110	518	20,686	26,335	358
Plurality	.....	15,372	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,649	.....
Total Vote	.....	57,769	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,379	.....

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

At large.
T. F. Marshall, Rep.
B. F. Spaulding, Rep.

At large.
L. A. Ueland, Dem.
V. R. Lovell, Dem.

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, Frank White; Lieutenant-Governor, David Bartlett; Secretary of State, E. F. Porter; Auditor, H. L. Holmes; Treasurer, D. H. McMillan; Attorney-General, H. C. Frick; Superintendent of Public Instruction, W. L. Stockwell.

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OHIO.

Counties.	Secretary of State, 1902.					President, 1900.					President, 1896.		
	Bigelow, Dem.	Laylin, Rep.	White, Pro.	Hayes, Soc.	Adams, Soc. L.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Barker, Peo.	Debs, S. D.	Bryan, Dem.	Bryan, Pop.	McKinley, Rep.
Adams	2,786	3,350	139	11	9	3,169	3,535	68	2	5	3,240	8	3,338
Allen	4,885	4,449	115	24	9	6,540	5,281	100	12	19	6,360	34	4,959
Ashland	2,620	2,027	134	6	1	3,399	2,641	64	..	2	3,418	4	2,608
Ashtabula	1,595	6,545	335	365	56	3,438	9,272	257	4	53	3,762	78	8,557
Athens	1,623	4,680	100	20	20	2,529	6,126	99	2	22	3,272	21	5,429
Auglaize	3,080	2,045	35	18	4	4,812	2,895	31	3	2	4,919	20	2,900
Belmont	3,865	5,537	319	128	32	6,251	8,217	248	5	38	6,392	21	7,699
Brown	2,797	1,958	41	5	2	4,397	2,991	59	..	2	4,469	16	3,170
Butler	6,384	5,033	120	383	162	8,880	6,025	103	..	44	8,685	39	5,936
Carroll	1,381	2,241	67	11	10	1,720	2,668	56	1	6	1,943	12	2,665
Champaign	1,818	3,268	194	23	2	3,192	4,306	105	1	3	3,415	17	4,314
Clark	3,561	5,332	202	603	58	6,243	8,806	162	4	57	6,351	31	7,665
Clermont	3,876	3,887	82	42	7	4,244	3,990	61	5	7	4,656	16	4,272
Clinton	1,577	3,291	160	4	3	2,394	4,149	89	3	1	2,646	11	4,144
Columbiana	2,892	6,856	447	98	43	5,997	10,255	528	4	55	6,533	64	9,487
Coshocton	3,243	2,889	139	16	7	3,940	3,592	108	4	21	3,965	14	3,340
Crawford	3,865	2,113	83	133	8	5,968	3,150	57	1	43	5,888	27	3,150
Cuyahoga	36,355	34,027	575	2,199	673	42,449	45,299	621	24	983	37,316	226	42,993
Darke	4,967	4,145	139	12	2	6,003	4,834	89	..	6	6,119	32	4,384
Defiance	2,924	2,307	53	14	9	3,766	2,694	52	9	6	4,185	54	2,414
Delaware	2,560	3,129	186	32	4	3,337	3,765	134	2	17	3,601	13	3,588
Erie	3,998	4,494	66	47	37	4,837	5,353	40	1	24	4,600	41	9,442
Fairfield	9,333	2,819	141	11	3	5,431	3,738	99	..	2	5,383	12	3,529
Fayette	1,526	2,486	62	5	1	2,438	3,380	38	2	3	2,739	9	3,357
Franklin	17,173	19,138	420	145	68	19,609	22,237	340	5	92	18,234	84	20,289
Fulton	1,636	2,851	59	17	2	2,262	3,457	61	..	4	2,422	42	3,227
Gallia	1,791	3,064	85	3	3	2,388	4,159	51	2	7	2,350	19	4,247
Geauga	429	1,670	55	3	3	1,117	2,816	69	4	2	1,241	19	2,807
Greene	1,696	3,717	126	156	10	2,743	5,100	162	1	47	2,981	22	5,296
Guernsey	2,466	3,831	223	17	4	3,120	5,014	210	1	12	3,220	38	4,337
Hamilton	21,241	48,775	390	4,373	739	40,228	55,466	309	10	1,141	38,009	156	57,749
Hancock	4,787	4,826	143	94	7	5,322	5,559	143	4	10	5,519	22	5,591
Hardin	3,877	4,292	116	16	7	4,190	4,389	118	2	1	4,233	8	4,266
Harrison	1,379	2,348	94	5	..	2,261	3,274	98	..	3	2,235	10	3,151
Henry	3,003	2,173	57	4	3	4,157	2,623	48	1	..	4,295	28	2,558
Highland	3,707	3,691	165	9	3	3,938	4,078	115	1	9	3,897	12	4,108
Hocking	2,589	2,558	34	11	6	2,896	2,923	15	1	6	3,160	17	2,746
Holmes	1,855	844	43	3	..	3,394	1,269	54	1	..	3,617	7	1,286
Huron	2,509	3,833	122	57	8	3,906	4,993	106	2	17	4,158	27	5,008
Jackson	2,566	4,169	78	9	8	3,313	4,932	55	11	14	3,766	22	4,439
Jefferson	1,741	4,248	188	41	26	3,575	6,470	278	3	17	3,809	15	6,186
Knox	3,117	3,629	110	10	5	3,797	4,011	73	3	3	4,048	14	3,762
Lake	1,133	2,532	76	16	4	1,733	3,929	63	..	5	1,637	9	3,743
Lawrence	2,132	4,237	46	8	4	2,876	5,505	28	2	10	3,028	22	5,408
Licking	5,115	4,915	124	12	1	6,716	5,854	99	1	6	6,593	18	5,569
Logan	1,780	3,730	132	30	5	2,951	4,806	122	2	19	3,107	18	4,722
Lorain	2,787	5,758	124	70	19	4,989	8,497	140	5	27	4,347	20	7,801
Lucas	7,678	13,575	223	1,605	205	15,390	17,128	146	6	661	13,684	75	16,758
Madison	1,877	2,679	57	3	2	2,493	3,197	42	1	6	2,739	12	3,308
Mahoning	4,672	7,183	212	90	32	7,402	8,939	190	14	89	6,786	27	8,529
Marion	3,637	3,488	111	6	3	4,141	3,770	56	2	1	4,005	11	3,433
Medina	1,221	2,521	91	46	5	2,360	3,510	69	1	41	2,548	27	3,533
Meigs	1,425	3,278	49	23	5	2,237	4,545	66	4	51	2,521	15	4,696
Mercer	3,142	1,546	39	9	1	4,460	2,015	27	5	9	4,763	27	1,991
Miami	3,460	5,046	79	42	9	5,127	6,197	84	2	15	5,344	43	6,051
Monroe	3,165	1,622	70	14	22	4,143	2,103	37	..	3	4,157	23	2,001
Montgomery	12,465	16,171	271	1,007	140	16,236	19,606	240	6	400	15,456	84	18,333
Morgan	1,737	2,272	118	1	2	2,188	2,639	64	1	1	2,354	19	2,531
Morrow	1,840	2,158	169	13	2	2,278	2,605	96	1	2	2,493	24	2,506
Muskingum	5,457	6,284	506	156	14	6,667	7,365	281	2	53	6,844	27	7,245
Noble	1,700	2,296	99	2	1	2,173	2,704	53	2	..	2,306	12	2,559
Ottawa	2,806	1,696	28	5	1	3,185	2,131	24	..	..	3,250	10	2,163
Paulding	2,963	3,185	67	6	10	3,284	3,597	35	3	8	3,625	31	3,580
Perry	3,127	3,918	97	14	14	3,598	4,180	75	2	19	4,071	..	3,993
Pickaway	3,568	2,810	78	10	2	4,033	3,201	68	..	4	4,158	7	3,370
Pike	2,488	2,113	33	5	2	1,960	2,342	13	1	9	2,133	10	2,229
Portage	3,047	3,502	136	32	5	3,651	4,311	172	1	16	3,949	46	4,073
Preble	2,851	3,161	124	12	8	3,206	3,548	91	1	5	3,229	25	3,300
Putnam	3,653	2,017	65	78	17	4,943	2,817	42	..	10	5,270	32	2,725
Richland	5,023	4,493	122	169	16	6,581	5,461	78	..	7	6,234	31	5,115
Ross	4,321	4,899	86	48	12	5,035	5,463	52	4	3	4,980	7	5,582
Sandusky	4,377	3,989	94	76	6	4,915	4,603	73	..	16	5,069	34	3,970
Scioto	2,683	4,765	117	237	13	3,629	5,756	62	3	91	3,645	13	5,492
Seneca	4,914	4,805	102	150	12	5,946	4,904	114	9	77	6,305	42	4,988
Shelby	2,838	2,100	57	23	6	3,837	2,482	53	2	3	3,927	..	2,488
Stark	7,088	10,172	353	265	127	10,651	13,165	290	2	97	11,261	78	12,111
Summit	6,797	8,259	377	317	74	8,413	10,052	328	1	68	7,983	37	8,584
Trumbull	1,530	4,589	157	164	24	3,686	7,723	190	..	81	3,750	..	7,848
Tuscarawas	4,918	5,985	63	82	74	6,867	6,355	75	4	39	6,858	34	6,235
Union	1,839	3,022	98	1	2	2,484	3,561	66	2	..	2,716	20	3,476
Van Wert	3,424	3,625	46	13	5	3,582	4,006	49	1	4	3,871	13	3,957
Vinton	1,425	1,795	19	1	..	1,648	2,141	22	..	2	1,812	9	2,065
Warren	1,604	3,140	75	19	2	2,675	4,311	58	1	6	2,775	19	4,379
Washington	3,451	4,600	281	12	6	5,399	6,542	154	5	7	5,140	42	5,949
Williams	2,675	3,412	94	58	12	5,463	4,244	281	2	10	5,578	10	4,369
Wood	3,955	5,336	238	65	7	3,049	3,416	74	1	26	3,509	21	3,191
Wayne	4,414	3,773	245	34	8	5,752	7,153	159	7	32	6,582	71	7,290
Wyandot	2,541	2,035	43	28	3	3,268	2,397	27	1	8	3,424	17	2,374
Totals	346,706	436,171	12,336	14,270	2,983	474,882	543,918	10,203	251	4,847	474,882	2,615	525,991
Plurality	....	89,465	....	....	....	....	69,036	....	..	..	....	....	47,494
Total vote							1,040,073						1,014,292

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, George K. Nash; Lieutenant-Governor, Harry L. Gordon; Secretary of State, Lewis C. Laylin; Treasurer, Isaac B. Cameron; Auditor, W. D. Guilbert; Commissioner of Schools, Lewis D. Boneb rake; Attorney-General, John M. Sheets; Secretary State Board of Health, Dr. C. O. Probst; Commissioner of Labor, M. D. Ratchford.

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Judiciary—Chief Justice, Jacob F. Burkett; Associate Justices, William F. Davis, John A. Shauck, William T. Spear, William B. Crew, James L. Price, Clerk, Lawson E. Emerson. All Republicans.

Legislature—House, 67 Rep., 40 Dem.; Senate, 21 Rep., 12 Dem.; joint session, 88 Rep., 52 Dem.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION. 1902.

District.	
I.—Hamilton County, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 18th, 26th, 27th and 31st wards of the city of Cincinnati; Anderson, Columbia, Sycamore, Symmes and Spencer townships and precincts of Mill Creek township, as follows: Bond Hill, Carthage East, Carthage West, Norwood-Ivanhoe, Norwood West, St. Bernard North, St. Bernard South, Evanston, Maderia, Silverton.	
Nicholas Longworth, Rep	24,082
Thomas Bentham, Dem	9,471
C. E. Irwin, Soc	1,745
William O. Johnson, Pro	187
Longworth's plurality	14,611
II.—Hamilton County, 12th 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 28th, 29th and 30th wards of the city of Cincinnati, the townships of Springfield, Colerain, Greene, Delhi, Storrs, Miami, Whitewater, Harrison and Crosby, and Elmwood, College Hill, Western and Winton Place precincts of Mill Creek township.	
Herman P. Goebel, Rep	24,274
Harry C. Busch, Dem	12,095
Albert R. Pugh, Pro	208
William R. Fox, Soc	2,681
Goebel's plurality	12,179
III.—Counties of Butler, Montgomery, Preble.	
Robert M. Nevin, Rep	25,406
Thomas A. Selz, Dem	19,551
Jacob Hemler, Soc	2,375
James C. Upfold, Pro	791
Nevin's plurality	5,855
IV.—Counties of Allen, Auglaize, Drake, Mercer, Shelby.	
Harvey C. Garber, Dem	18,242
Lewis H. Rogers, Rep	14,879
John E. Lugibill, Pro	431
Garber's plurality	3,363
V.—Counties of Defiance, Henry, Paulding, Putnam, Van Wert, Williams.	
John S. Snook, Dem	19,086
George Russell, Rep	16,548
Snook's plurality	2,538
VI.—Counties of Brown, Clermont, Clinton, Greene, Highland, Warren.	
Charles Q. Hildebrant, Rep	19,609
William G. Thompson, Dem	15,188
F. G. Strickland, Soc	214
E. T. Hays, Pro	612
Hildebrant's plurality	4,421
VII.—Counties of Clark, Fayette, Madison, Miami, Pickaway.	
Thomas B. Kyle, Rep	18,381
Chester Bryan, Dem	13,994
Ralph Howell, Soc	602
William F. Cannon, Pro	443
Kyle's plurality	4,387
VIII.—Counties of Champaign, Delaware, Hancock, Hardin, Logan, Union.	
Wm. R. Warnock, Rep	22,177
Wm. R. Nevin, Dem	16,643
J. W. Yeisley, Pro	835
Warnock's plurality	5,534
IX.—Counties of Fulton, Lucas, Ottawa, Wood.	
James H. Southard, Rep	23,815
Charles I. York, Dem	15,873
James S. Pyle, Soc	2,586
Harry McLane, Pro	572
Southard's plurality	7,912
X.—Counties of Adams, Gallia, Jackson, Lawrence, Pike, Scioto.	
Stephen Morgan, Rep	21,593
C. E. Belcher, Dem	14,118
Geo. P. Taubman, Pro	518
Morgan's plurality	7,475
XI.—Counties of Athens, Fairfield, Hocking, Meigs, Perry, Ross, Vinton.	
Chas. H. Grosvenor, Rep	23,124
Edward I. Lawrence, Dem	19,487
William Cornell, Pro	456
Grosvenor's plurality	3,637
XII.—County of Franklin.	
D. C. Badger, Dem	18,569
Cyrus Huling, Rep	17,793
Alfred B. Paul, Pro	425
O. C. Steinhoff, Soc. L	70
Badger's plurality	776
XIII.—Counties of Crawford, Erie, Marion, Sandusky, Seneca, Wyandot.	
Amos H. Jackson, Rep	22,496
James A. Norton, Dem	22,169
H. L. Peeke, Pro	441
Chas. R. Martin, Soc	402
Jackson's plurality	327
XIV.—Counties of Ashland, Huron, Knox, Lorain, Morrow, Richland.	
Wm. W. Skiles, Rep	22,365
Geo. B. Neale, Dem	17,615
E. P. Getchell, Pro	773
Skile's plurality	4,750
XV.—Counties of Guernsey, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble, Washington.	
H. C. Van Voorhis, Rep	17,462
E. B. Schneider, Dem	16,850
J. E. W. Greene, Pro	1,120
Van Voorhis' plurality	612
XVI.—Counties of Belmont, Carroll, Harrison, Jefferson, Monroe.	
Joseph J. Gill, Rep	16,129
Joseph V. Lawler, Dem	11,499
Thos. W. Shreve, Pro	717
Gill's plurality	4,630
XVII.—Counties of Coshocton, Holmes, Licking, Tuscarawas, Wayne.	
John W. Cassingham, Dem	19,753
W. B. Stevens, Rep	17,563
Cassingham's plurality	2,190
XVIII.—Counties of Columbiana, Mahoning, Stark.	
James Kennedy, Rep	22,461
Wm. J. Foley, Dem	10,502
Thos. J. Duffy, Labor	7,923
E. H. Broslus, Pro	886
Kennedy's plurality	11,959
XIX.—Counties of Ashtabula, Geauga, Portage, Summit, Trumbull.	
Charles Dick, Rep	24,732
O. D. Everhard, Dem	13,261
Wm. F. Crispin, Pro	1,068
J. J. Forrester, Soc	816
Dick's plurality	11,471
XX.—Counties of Lake, Medina, and the townships of Bedford, Brecksville, Brooklyn, Chagrin Falls, Dover, East Cleveland, Euclid, Independence, Mayfield, Middleburg, Newburg, Olmstead, Orange, Parma, Rockport, Royalton, Solon, Strongsville and Warrenville, of Cuyahoga County, and the 26th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th and 41st Wards of the city of Cleveland.	
Jacob A. Beidler, Rep	20,523
Chas. A. Kohl, Dem	16,885
W. E. Krumroy, Soc	815
J. N. Scholes, Pro	568
John Kircher, Soc. L	377
Beidler's plurality	3,638
XXI.—County of Cuyahoga, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 27th Wards of the city of Cleveland.	
Theodore E. Burton, Rep	24,358
Edmund G. Vail, Dem	16,805
H. D. Thomas, Soc	1,030
Paul Durger, Soc. L	296
E. J. Pinney, Pro	247
Burton's plurality	7,548

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OREGON.

Counties.	Governor, 1902				President, 1900.					President, 1896.		
	Chamberlain, Dem.	Furnish, Rep.	Hunsaker, Pro.	Ryan, Soc.	Bryan, Fus.	McKinley, Rep.	Barker, Peo.	Woolley, Pro.	Debs, S. Dem.	Bryan, Fus.	McKinley, Rep.	Leverins, Pro.
Baker	2,171	1,590	56	137	1,015	1,458	6	40	44	1,849	951	6
Benton	842	890	93	49	764	931	3	81	7	991	1,074	23
Clakamas	1,721	2,113	138	395	1,641	2,234	23	118	130	2,385	2,664	48
Clatsop	997	1,103	52	107	688	1,329	6	38	63	1,124	1,849	40
Columbia	485	803	34	68	403	863	5	31	29	829	1,022	14
Coos	789	1,066	115	177	888	1,153	14	53	30	1,552	1,105	20
Crook	538	590	12	47	381	474	3	16	23	576	607	1
Curry	182	312	3	9	152	308	1	3	2	298	300	8
Douglas	1,884	1,693	80	108	1,624	1,910	17	75	51	2,049	1,917	25
Gilliam	396	445	41	22	343	419	2	22	4	469	551	3
Grant	815	820	25	64	613	914	5	15	23	850	736	12
Harney	424	458	8	45	387	375	7	2	23	519	270	1
Jackson	1,625	1,523	122	182	1,525	1,556	25	68	70	2,362	1,387	23
Josephine	769	896	63	118	744	919	6	45	35	1,189	844	17
Klamath	414	501	13	23	324	428	8	8	3	463	346	8
Lake	328	491	11	13	233	456	2	1	1	383	351	...
Lane	2,172	2,432	157	130	2,037	2,521	9	133	44	2,598	2,251	45
Lincoln	300	518	14	112	266	472	5	8	33	553	583	8
Linn	2,061	1,766	231	184	1,997	1,927	27	288	92	2,731	2,064	71
Malheur	549	513	20	18	486	478	5	18	6	652	312	10
Marion	2,845	2,523	258	164	2,318	3,112	21	187	88	3,420	3,744	73
Morrow	614	559	66	27	358	723	3	41	28	543	586	5
Multnomah	8,222	7,481	493	912	4,436	9,048	12	455	342	6,446	11,824	156
Polk	1,121	1,001	155	66	991	1,163	25	103	18	1,333	1,253	38
Sherman	311	527	97	23	385	451	1	82	8	418	426	38
Tillamook	412	609	82	51	313	623	2	73	24	537	691	8
Umatilla	2,177	1,911	156	56	1,638	1,975	7	130	43	2,081	1,859	23
Union	1,760	1,060	147	131	1,646	1,512	10	57	66	2,154	1,303	10
Wallowa	823	531	23	9	559	651	5	21	4	640	380	13
Wasco	1,174	1,404	159	124	1,038	1,576	18	85	37	1,303	1,701	33
Washington	1,348	1,611	231	81	1,114	1,655	6	126	47	1,566	2,082	42
Wheeler	282	437	17	7	243	426	3	10	5	...	...	...
Yamhill	1,306	1,404	314	112	1,235	1,583	3	166	38	1,730	1,782	97
Totals	41,857	41,581	3,489	3,771	33,385	46,526	302	2,516	1,466	46,662	48,779	919
Plurality	276	...	...	...	...	13,141	...	...	...	...	2,117	...
Total vote	90,698					84,195					97,337	

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

Districts.

I.—Counties of Benton, Clackamas, Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine, Klamath, Lake, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Polk, Tillamook, Washington, Yamhill (17 counties).

Thomas H. Tongue, Rep.	23,585
J. K. Weatherford, Dem.	16,213
Hiram Gould, Pro.	2,185
B. F. Kamp, Soc.	2,576
Tongue's plurality	7,372

II.—Counties of Baker, Crook, Clatsop, Columbia, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Malheur, Morrow, Multnomah, Sherman, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Wasco, Wheeler (16 counties).

J. N. Williamson, Rep.	23,397
D. T. Gerdes, Soc.	2,753
F. R. Spaulding, Pro.	1,957
Williamson's plurality	7,799

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, George E. Chamberlain, Dem.; Secretary of State, F. I. Dunbar, Rep.; Treasurer, Charles A. Moore, Rep.; Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. Hackerman, Rep.; Attorney-General, A. M. Crawford, Rep.

Judiciary—Supreme Court, Chief Justice, Frank A. Moore; Justices, Charles E. Wolverton, Robert S. Bean; Clerk, J. J. Murphy—all Republicans.

Legislature—House, Rep. 48, Dem. 12; Senate, Rep. 21, Dem. and Fus. 9; joint session, Rep. 67, Dem. and Fus. 21.

OKLAHOMA.

Counties.	Delegate to Congress, 1902.				Congress, 1900		Congress, '98	
	Cross, Dem.	McGuire, Rep.	Smith, Soc.	VanCleave Pro.	Neff, Fus.	Flynn, Rep.	Keaton, Fus.	Flynn, Rep.
Beaver	...	...	...	...	226	435	208	298
Blaine	...	...	...	...	753	1,246	276	923
Canadian	...	...	...	...	1,492	1,672	1,024	1,301
Cleveland	...	...	...	...	1,395	1,155	981	1,071
Custer	...	...	...	...	958	1,223	313	678
"D"	...	...	...	...	...	...	256	512
Day	...	...	...	...	224	240	86	58
Dewey	...	...	...	...	722	788	...	...
Garfield	...	...	...	...	2,157	2,764	1,276	2,282
Grant	...	...	...	...	1,799	2,013	1,040	1,875
Greer	...	...	...	...	1,388	815	624	440
Kay	...	...	...	...	2,026	2,712	1,319	2,138
Kingfisher	...	...	...	...	1,810	2,236	1,018	1,587
Lincoln	...	...	...	...	2,591	2,870	1,197	2,197
Logan	...	...	...	...	2,062	2,775	1,211	2,259
Noble	...	...	...	...	1,135	1,589	1,359	1,538
Oklahoma	...	...	...	...	2,194	2,373	779	1,447
Pawnee	...	...	...	...	1,280	1,474	727	1,136
Payne	...	...	...	...	2,109	2,037	1,231	1,551
Pottawatomie	...	...	...	...	2,169	1,975	1,515	1,336
Roger Mills	...	...	...	...	643	407	225	152
Washita	...	...	...	...	1,103	981	500	667
Woods	...	...	...	...	2,526	3,478	1,516	2,412
Woodward	...	...	...	...	747	995	407	568
Totals	45,409	45,802	19,063	1,035	33,529	38,253	19,088	28,456
Plurality	...	393	...	...	...	4,724	...	8,099
Total vote	111,309				73,367		48,813	

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TERRITORIAL OFFICIALS.

Governor, Thomas B. Ferguson; Secretary, William Grimes; Treasurer, Cassius Rambo; Auditor, L. W. Baxter—all Republicans.

Judiciary—Supreme Court, Chief Justice, J. H. Burford; Associate Justices, C. F. Irwin, B. F. Burwell, B. T. Hainer, Frank E. Gillette, J. L. Pancoast, J. K. Beauchamp—all Republicans.

Legislature—Assembly, 12 Rep., 14 Dem.; Council, 7 Rep., 6 Dem.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Counties.	Governor, 1902.							President, 1900.					President, 1896.	
	R. E. Pattison, Dem.	S. W. Pennypacker, Rep.	S. C. Swallow, Pro.	Wm. Adams, Soc. Labor.	J. W. Slayton, Soc.	R. E. Pattison, Anti-Mach.	R. E. Pattison, Ballot Ref.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Malloney, Soc. Labor.	Debs, S. Dem.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.
Adams	4,123	3,096	63	5	42	4	1	3,967	3,718	124	3	18	3,767	4,167
Allegheny	31,600	80,191	1,361	1,231	523	....	....	27,311	71,780	1,874	1,184	424	28,782	76,691
Armstrong	3,263	4,308	160	18	20	....	....	3,438	6,443	221	3	24	3,738	6,309
Beaver	3,607	5,145	248	40	103	4	....	4,076	6,759	364	5	27	3,908	6,816
Bedford	3,661	4,021	99	5	24	....	191	3,445	4,790	101	2	25	3,554	4,980
Berks	16,646	9,657	255	257	1,227	47	10	19,013	13,952	315	65	243	18,099	14,318
Blair	5,063	6,524	362	36	61	3	4	4,528	9,749	398	69	11	4,694	10,365
Bradford	3,644	4,875	383	10	8	....	....	4,211	8,625	610	3	10	4,388	9,422
Bucks	8,378	7,468	155	7	22	12	139	7,287	9,263	195	27	25	6,685	9,798
Butler	5,068	5,645	223	16	45	....	....	4,465	6,303	492	5	13	4,947	6,807
Cambria	8,492	8,909	380	84	42	....	....	7,168	10,476	322	50	40	6,560	8,838
Cameron	718	802	18	2	2	2	....	514	971	40	1	1	556	925
Carbon	3,406	2,741	160	25	1,643	3	....	4,149	4,222	150	8	111	3,543	4,513
Centre	4,574	4,181	175	....	....	....	....	4,339	4,684	215	2	7	4,460	4,870
Chester	7,205	8,591	316	29	89	20	59	6,214	13,809	788	14	31	5,904	14,188
Clarion	3,268	2,149	273	2	....	....	....	3,472	3,002	235	1	6	3,952	3,325
Clearfield	5,891	6,418	709	76	36	....	....	6,066	7,955	680	110	41	6,152	7,359
Clinton	3,077	2,602	113	6	10	3	....	2,879	3,157	182	2	18	3,051	3,486
Columbia	4,858	2,133	306	27	36	....	....	4,982	2,954	639	5	7	4,808	3,266
Crawford	6,153	6,468	517	16	46	....	....	7,000	7,705	624	3	11	8,383	7,851
Cumberland	5,885	4,783	278	1	10	....	....	5,428	5,587	361	6	3	5,147	6,164
Dauphin	8,448	10,219	759	33	39	23	24	7,390	14,673	761	7	8	6,366	14,679
Delaware	5,435	9,539	250	10	101	7	1	4,249	13,794	311	9	30	4,071	13,952
Elk	3,800	1,741	119	10	6	1	3	3,105	3,254	116	12	9	2,664	2,802
Erie	6,316	8,116	519	176	1,567	....	....	7,281	11,816	624	149	291	8,556	11,755
Fayette	8,296	8,758	760	49	88	....	....	7,650	9,637	607	39	59	8,157	9,218
Forest	807	1,043	149	2	4	....	....	714	1,309	109	....	1	805	1,224
Franklin	5,441	5,757	171	2	2	....	4	4,500	6,483	184	6	6	4,335	6,726
Fulton	1,117	806	25	....	....	....	....	1,224	1,039	31	....	1	1,228	1,080
Greene	3,562	1,859	93	1	3	....	....	3,674	2,427	111	1	2	4,102	2,438
Huntingdon	2,394	3,577	134	1	....	....	....	1,989	4,645	191	2	1	2,157	4,956
Indiana	2,582	4,244	263	15	53	....	....	1,787	5,687	334	4	50	2,102	6,803
Jefferson	3,413	3,981	324	23	13	....	....	3,063	5,950	480	18	24	3,402	5,479
Juniata	1,671	1,557	70	....	....	....	....	1,621	1,805	77	1	....	1,704	2,057
Lackawanna	7,570	10,670	744	540	918	8,687	58	14,725	16,703	806	87	121	11,645	18,054
Lancaster	7,689	17,930	386	39	496	....	....	8,437	23,220	592	11	90	8,145	24,337
Lawrence	2,153	4,026	714	14	831	....	....	2,754	6,343	911	14	287	2,691	6,184
Lebanon	2,736	4,623	327	13	18	15	765	3,050	7,089	461	1	16	2,751	7,268
Lehigh	10,364	8,381	177	67	85	....	....	10,438	9,775	238	50	13	9,318	9,497
Luzerne	16,816	13,178	647	568	4,556	21	11	16,470	21,793	936	114	392	16,867	22,599
Lycoming	7,451	5,862	623	44	798	17	9	7,427	7,750	897	15	211	7,128	8,045
McKean	3,586	3,908	524	26	37	2	8	3,427	6,390	500	13	28	2,777	5,046
Mercer	4,926	5,374	552	33	163	....	....	4,916	6,950	473	46	37	5,500	7,262
Mifflin	1,991	1,943	131	2	....	....	6	1,842	2,594	149	3	3	2,022	2,862
Monroe	3,071	871	108	3	3	....	2	3,054	1,264	191	1	3	2,811	1,431
Montgomery	13,800	12,988	266	34	401	44	338	11,208	17,051	395	35	146	9,985	17,329
Montour	2,078	943	68	2	2	1	....	1,875	1,292	69	1	1	1,694	1,381
Northampton	9,439	6,527	389	252	106	7	168	11,412	9,849	495	17	38	10,032	9,762
Northumberland	7,395	6,043	368	296	2,002	21	21	7,989	8,366	502	41	46	7,159	8,620
Perry	2,461	2,757	61	....	....	1	....	2,440	3,400	78	2	2	2,423	3,526
Philadelphia	70,636	170,686	1,039	457	1,781	502	2,867	58,179	173,657	1,419	290	1,297	63,323	176,402
Pike	862	389	20	11	9	1	....	1,236	694	26	7	2	1,080	775
Potter	2,172	2,942	447	8	192	4	4	2,147	3,224	295	7	46	1,958	3,255
Schuylkill	15,107	10,769	433	158	2,794	....	....	14,496	15,327	280	78	28	14,552	16,985
Snyder	1,245	1,795	14	1	....	1	1	1,319	2,517	38	1	1	1,286	2,564
Somerset	2,095	4,701	349	14	45	....	....	2,151	6,677	248	9	24	2,234	5,861
Sullivan	1,350	1,098	80	2	9	....	....	1,376	1,266	138	1	1	1,247	1,206
Susquehanna	3,590	3,792	381	17	77	3	2	3,527	5,019	510	5	2	3,292	5,275
Tioga	2,635	4,724	307	24	32	47	9	2,638	7,458	373	6	19	2,111	7,892
Union	1,551	2,159	42	2	....	12	5	1,359	2,810	97	....	....	1,105	2,573
Venango	3,564	4,163	1,374	20	88	....	....	4,014	5,931	1,284	9	1	4,192	5,110
Warren	2,304	3,545	588	19	43	1	1	2,500	5,609	472	20	28	3,048	4,846
Washington	5,994	8,499	475	57	84	8	6	6,380	10,408	639	21	65	7,128	10,764
Wayne	2,978	2,360	343	3	23	2	....	2,647	3,220	435	2	26	2,408	3,708
Westmoreland	10,040	11,057	613	194	188	17	248	11,010	16,014	725	194	151	10,529	14,899
Wyoming	2,046	1,892	91	3	2	....	1	1,876	2,247	142	4	3	1,885	2,270
York	12,894	10,368	426	19	288	5	5	13,732	12,327	428	12	125	12,911	12,223
Totals	436,457	592,867	23,327	5,157	21,910	9,549	4,971	424,232	712,665	27,908	2,936	4,831	422,054	726,998
Pluralities		156,410							288,433					304,944

Scattering, 476. Total vote, 1900, 1,173,210. Total vote, 1896, 1,194,255.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

Districts.

I.—Philadelphia, 1st, 7th, 26th, 30th, 36th and 39th wards.

Henry H. Bingham, Rep.	32,068
Henry H. Bingham, Union	51
Total	32,119

Districts.

II.—Philadelphia, 8th, 9th, 10th, 18th, 14th, 15th, 20th and 37th wards.

Robert Adams, Jr., Rep.	35,231
Edward B. Cooper, Pro.	212
Robert Adams, Jr., Union	43
Adams's plurality	35

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Districts.

III.—Philadelphia, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 11th, 12th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th wards.

Henry Burk, Rep.	36,882
Edward M. Marsh, Pro.	402
Moses Stearn, S. L.	35
Henry Burk, Union.	29
Burk's plurality	36,509

IV.—Philadelphia, 28th, 29th, 32d and 38th wards.

Robert H. Foederer, Rep.	21,056
T. T. Mutchler, Pro.	361
Robert H. Foederer, Union.	38
Foederer's plurality	20,733

V.—Philadelphia, 23d, 25th, 31st, 33d, 35th and 41st wards.

Edward de V. Morrell, Rep.	25,325
Raymond A. Smith, Pro.	292
Edward de V. Morrell, Union.	33
Morrell's plurality	25,066

VI.—Philadelphia, 21st, 22d, 24th, 27th, 34th and 40th wards.

George D. McCreary, Rep.	28,733
George D. McCreary, Ballot Reform.	1,544
Geo. D. McCreary, Union.	347
Louis L. Eavenson, Pro.	501
McCreary's plurality	30,125

VII.—Counties of Chester and Delaware.

Thomas S. Butler, Rep.	20,062
Frank B. Rhodes, Dem.	9,751
Joseph H. Paschall, Pro.	666
William H. Keevan, Soc.	213
Butler's plurality	10,311

VIII.—Counties of Montgomery and Bucks.

Irving P. Wanger, Rep.	22,689
Charles E. Ingersoll, Dem.	20,080
Oliver H. Holcomb, Pro.	392
William Jacques, Soc.	440
Scattering	4
Wanger's plurality	2,609

IX.—County of Lancaster.

H. B. Cassel, Rep.	18,287
James F. McCoy, Dem.	7,036
David Bixler, Soc.	508
D. S. Von Neida, Pro.	402
Cassel's plurality	11,251

X.—County of Lackawanna.

George Howell, Anti-machine	13,600
William Connell, Rep.	13,055
William Connell, Ballot Reform.	84
E. S. Williams, Pro.	641
Charles E. Lamb, Soc.	695
Howell's plurality	461

XI.—County of Luzerne.

Henry W. Palmer, Rep.	16,257
T. R. Martin, Dem.	14,041
C. F. Quinn, Soc.	3,911
H. W. Palmer, Pro.	530
T. R. Martin, Workingman's	50
Palmer's plurality	2,166

XII.—County of Schuylkill.

George R. Patterson, Rep.	14,151
James W. Ryan, Dem.	12,402
Thomas J. Lannon, Soc.	1,928
William H. Zwelzig, Pro.	284
Patterson's plurality	1,749

XIII.—Counties of Lehigh and Berks.

Marcus C. L. Kline, Dem.	24,771
William H. Sowden, Rep.	19,772
Alfred Brown, Soc.	1,233
Kline's plurality	4,999

XIV.—Counties of Wayne, Susquehanna, Wyoming, Bradford.

Charles F. Wright, Rep.	14,401
James West, Dem.	10,727
F. H. Dickerson, Pro.	1,109
Wright's plurality	3,674

XV.—Counties of Tioga, Potter, Lycoming, Clinton.

Elias Deemer, Rep.	17,518
James Mansel, Dem.	13,693
James Mansel, Pro.	1,287
James Mansel, Union.	32
Charles A. Reese, Soc.	891
Deemer's plurality	2,506

Districts.

XVI.—Counties of Northumberland, Montour, Sullivan, Columbia.

Charles A. Dickerman, Dem.	14,019
Fred A. Godcherles, Rep.	13,171
H. C. Harman, Pro.	705
Dickerman's plurality	848

XVII.—Counties of Perry, Juniata, Mifflin, Huntingdon, Fulton, Franklin, Snyder, Union.

T. M. Mahon, Rep.	21,197
H. L. Huber, Dem.	16,740
Mahon's plurality	4,457

XVIII.—Counties of Dauphin, Cumberland, Lebanon.

Martin E. Olmsted, Rep.	22,193
Benjamin L. Forster, Dem.	13,715
J. M. Ellenberger, Pro.	1,253
Olmsted's plurality	8,478

XIX.—Counties of Cambria, Blair, Bedford.

Alvin Evans, Rep.	20,814
Robert E. Creswell, Dem.	15,690
Joseph E. Thropp, Soc.	128
Evans's plurality	4,124

XX.—Counties of York, Adams.

Daniel F. Lafean, Rep.	15,553
William McClean, Dem.	14,962
John Tome, Soc.	311
Lafean's plurality	591

XXI.—Counties of Centre, Clearfield, Cameron, McKean.

Solomon R. Dresser, Rep.	16,722
D. E. Hibner, Dem.	13,243
Benjamin N. McCoy, Pro.	1,295
Dresser's plurality	3,479

XXII.—Counties of Westmoreland, Butler.

George F. Huff, Rep.	18,827
Charles N. Heineman, Dem.	13,014
James S. Woodburne, Pro.	778
Huff's plurality	5,813

XXIII.—Counties of Fayette, Greene, Somerset.

Allen F. Cooper, Rep.	15,546
O. W. Kennedy, Dem.	13,791
H. L. Robinson, Pro.	1,096
Cooper's plurality	1,755

XXIV.—Counties of Beaver, Lawrence, Washington.

Ernest F. Acheson, Regular	15,147
Charles R. Eckert, Dem.	9,974
John A. Bailey, Pro.	1,335
George Frethey, Soc.	896
James H. Cunningham, Citizens	142
Acheson's plurality	5,173

XXV.—Counties of Erie, Crawford.

Arthur L. Bates, Rep.	15,538
A. B. Osborne, Dem.	11,311
F. B. O'Camd, Soc.	1,639
E. T. Mason, Pro.	985
L. M. Cunningham, S. L.	200
Bates's plurality	4,227

XXVI.—Counties of Northampton, Monroe, Carbon, Pike.

Joseph H. Shull, Dem.	15,765
Fred Nesbit, Rep.	11,599
James Hughes, Soc.	1,671
A. E. Dreibelbies, Pro.	565
Shull's plurality	4,166

XXVII.—Counties of Armstrong, Indiana, Clarion, Jefferson.

William O. Smith, Rep.	16,018
A. W. Smiley, Dem.	10,618
William Haupt, Pro.	1,007
Smith's plurality	5,400

XXVIII.—Counties of Mercer, Warren, Forest, Venango, Elk.

Joseph C. Sibley, Rep.	17,616
James B. Watson, Dem.	12,889
Richard A. Buzza, Pro.	3,042
Sibley's plurality	4,727

XXIX.—Allegheny County—City of Allegheny and townships, and boroughs north of the Ohio and Allegheny Rivers.

George Shiras, 111, Dem. and Cit.	14,553
William H. Graham, Rep.	14,535
E. L. Eaton, Pro.	237
William E. Hunt, Soc.	121
Shiras's plurality	18

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Districts.

XXX.—Allegheny County, 20th, 21st and 37th wards in Pittsburg, city of McKeesport, the townships and boroughs of Braddock, East McKeesport, East Pittsburg, Edgewood, Elizabeth, North Braddock, Oakmont, Pitcairn, Port Vue, Rankin, Swissvale, Turtle Creek, Verona, Versailles, Williamsburg, Wilmerding, Forward, Lincoln, North Versailles, Patton, Penn, Plum, South Versailles, Sterrett, Wilkins.

John Dalzell, Rep.	19,085
George B. Garber, Pro.	518
Hamlet Jackson, Soc. L.	460
Dalzell's plurality	18,567

XXXI.—Allegheny County—Pittsburg, the 1st to 19th wards, inclusive, and the 23d ward.

H. K. Porter, Dem. and Cit.	16,241
James F. Burke, Rep.	14,532
John F. Conley, S. L.	96
Porter's plurality	1,709

XXXII.—Allegheny County, the 22d ward, the 24th to the 36th wards, inclusive, and the 38th ward of Pittsburg; the boroughs and townships of Corvapolis, Crafton, Carnegie, Duquesne, Esplen, Elliott, Greentree, Homestead, Knoxville, Montooth, Mount Olive, Munhall, McKee's Rock,

Districts.

Oakdale, Sheraden, West Liberty, West Homestead, West Elizabeth, Baldwin, Bethel, Crescent, Chartiers, Collier, Findley, Jefferson, Lower St. Clair, Mifflin, Moon, North Fayette, Neville, Robinson, Stowe, South Fayette, Scott, Snowden, Union, Upper St. Clair.

H. W. Brown, Dem. and Cit.	14,517
A. J. Baechfeld, Rep.	13,471
D. E. Gilchrist, Soc. L.	329
Robert H. Good, Pro.	283
Brown's plurality	1,046

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, Samuel W. Pennypacker; Lieutenant-Governor, William M. Brown; Secretary of Internal Affairs, Isaac B. Brown.

Judiciary—Supreme Court, Chief Justice, J. B. McCollum; Associate Justices, J. Hay Brown, James T. Mitchell, William P. Potter, John Dean, D. Newlin Fell, S. L. Mestrezat; Prothonotaries, Eastern District, Charles S. Greene; Middle District, William Pearson; Western District, George Pearson. All Republicans except Justices McCollum and Mestrezat, who are Democrats.

Legislature—House, 159 Rep., 45 Dem.; Senate, 40 Rep., 10 Dem.; Joint session, 199 Rep., 55 Dem.

RHODE ISLAND.

Counties.	Governor, 1902				President, 1900.				President, 1896.				
	Garvin, Dem.	Kimball, Rep.	Brightman, Pro.	McDermott, Soc. Lab.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley Pro.	Malloney, Soc. Lab.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Levering, Pro.	Palmer, G. Dem.	Matchett, Soc. Lab.
Bristol	865	997	56	21	727	1,273	60	20	424	1,321	42	35	10
Kent	1,675	2,273	163	36	1,126	2,613	142	67	645	2,817	75	84	20
Newport	2,157	2,613	235	33	1,776	3,283	101	20	1,092	3,415	92	144	30
Providence	26,391	16,532	982	1,163	15,223	24,194	988	1,286	11,644	25,844	554	794	480
Washington	1,191	2,126	253	30	960	2,421	238	30	645	3,040	397	109	18
Totals	32,279	24,541	1,689	1,283	19,812	33,784	1,529	1,443	14,459	36,437	1,160	1,166	558
Plurality	7,738					13,972				21,978			
Total vote	59,792					56,568				53,785			

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

Districts—

I.—Counties of Bristol, Newport, and part of Providence, including the city of Providence.

D. L. D. Granger, Dem.	15,198
Melville Bull, Rep.	14,535
E. E. W. Wesley, Pro.	388
James P. Reid, Soc. Lab.	894
Granger's plurality	663

II.—Cities and Towns—Cities of Pawtucket and Woonsocket and the towns of Lincoln, Cumberland, North Providence, Smithfield, North Smithfield, Burrillville, Gloucester, Scituate, Foster, Johnston, Cranston, Warwick, Coventry, West Greenwich, East Greenwich, North Kingston, South Kingston, Exeter, Richmond, Charlestown, Hopkinton and Westerly.

Districts.

A. B. Capron, Rep.	13,680
F. P. Owen, Dem.	12,657
Henry B. Dexter, Pro.	903
Capron's plurality	1,023

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, Lucius F. C. Garvin; Lieutenant-Governor, Adelard Archambault, both Democrats; Secretary of State, Charles P. Bennett; Attorney-General, Charles S. Stearns; Treasurer, Walter A. Read—all Republicans re-elected.

Legislature.—House, 37 Rep., 35 Dem.; Senate, 27 Rep., 11 Dem.; Joint Session, 64 Rep., 46 Dem.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Counties.	Governor, 1902. Heyward.	President, 1900.		President, 1896.		
		Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Palmer, G. Dem.
Abbeville	838	1,366	8	2,473	337	1
Aiken	1,041	1,470	53	1,819	137	11
Anderson	1,134	1,858	68	3,109	368	17
Bamberg	533	793	36	—	—	—
Barnwell	893	1,356	57	2,385	239	3
Beaufort	546	378	385	289	444	—
Berkeley	401	472	112	513	143	9
Charleston	1,195	1,729	272	1,659	1,262	549
Cherokee	682	1,084	59	—	—	—
Chester	525	836	20	1,254	76	10
Chesterfield	905	1,314	56	1,465	220	—
Clarendon	649	1,130	83	1,450	207	—
Colleton	808	889	121	1,646	343	6
Darlington	436	1,230	83	1,625	201	21
Dorchester	455	770	43	—	—	—
Edgefield	782	919	17	1,532	216	7
Fairfield	415	670	17	1,078	54	—
Florence	620	1,290	74	1,530	136	35
Georgetown	1,086	446	451	459	734	36
Greenville	1,081	1,777	47	2,718	288	15
Greenwood	999	1,484	4	—	—	—
Hampton	537	936	1	1,072	25	—
Horry	555	1,330	79	1,372	196	—
Kershaw	472	910	43	1,191	139	2
Lancaster	990	1,300	70	1,557	177	—
Laurens	1,070	1,540	30	1,943	111	—
Lee	532	—	—	—	—	—
Lexington	1,187	1,302	30	1,672	197	—
Marion	608	1,296	119	1,936	313	11
Marlboro	384	714	35	1,232	237	3
Newberry	945	1,368	40	1,528	64	9
Oconee	571	873	69	1,392	199	—

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SOUTH CAROLINA.—Continued.

Counties.	Governor, 1902.	President, 1900.		President, 1896.		
	Heyward.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Palmer, G. Dem.
Orangeburg	1,557	2,457	167	2,729	282	—
Pickens	633	933	60	1,261	170	—
Richland	346	445	62	925	468	29
Saluda	913	1,269	7	1,241	60	—
Spartanburg	1,761	2,467	101	4,234	247	—
Sumter	469	1,199	150	1,550	326	24
Union	861	1,182	91	1,379	158	2
Williamsburg	705	1,256	323	1,570	355	4
York	707	1,198	37	2,010	152	4
Totals	31,817	47,233	3,579	58,798	9,281	828
Plurality	....	43,654	....	49,907	....	....
Total vote	....	50,812	....	49,517	....	....

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

Districts.

I.—Counties of Berkeley (part), Charleston, Colleton (part), Beaufort, Georgetown, Williamsburg (part).

Geo. S. Legare, Dem.	3,749
A. P. Prioleau, Rep.	175
Legare's plurality	3,574

II.—Counties of Aiken, Barnwell, Saluda, Edgefield, Hampton.

G. W. Croft, Dem.	5,134
W. S. Dickson, Rep.	247
Croft's plurality	4,887

III.—Counties of Abbeville, Anderson, Newberry, Oconee, Pickens.

D. W. Aiken, Dem.	5,082
John Scott, Rep.	58
Aiken's plurality	5,024

IV.—Counties of Fairfield, Greenville, Laurens, Richland, Spartanburg (part), Union (part).

J. T. Johnson, Dem.	4,642
L. W. C. Bealock, Rep.	61
Johnson's plurality	4,581

V.—Counties of Chester, Chesterfield, Kershaw, Lancaster, Spartanburg (part), Union (part), York.

D. E. Finley, Dem.	4,535
G. T. P. White, Rep.	34
Finley's plurality	4,501

VI.—Counties of Clarendon, Darlington, Florence, Horry, Marion, Marlborough, Williamsburg (part).

R. B. Scarborough, Dem.	3,981
No opposition.	

VII.—Counties of Berkeley (part), Colleton (part), Lexington, Orangeburg, Richland, Sumter.

A. F. Lever, Dem.	4,220
A. D. Dantzler, Rep.	167
Lever's plurality	4,053

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, D. C. Heyward: Secretary of State, J. T. Gantt; Attorney-General, U. X. Gunter, Jr.; Comptroller-General, A. W. Jones: Superintendent of Education, O. B. Martin: Treasurer, R. H. Jennings; Adjutant and Inspector-General, John D. Frost; Railroad Commissioners, C. W. Garris, J. H. Wharton, Banks L. Caughman.

Judiciary.—Supreme Court—Chief Justice, Henry McIver; Justices, Y. J. Pope, Eugene B. Gary, Ira B. Jones; Clerk, U. R. Brooks—all Democrats.

Legislature—House, 124 Dem., Senate, 41 Dem.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Counties.	Governor, 1902.				President, 1900.					President, 1896.		
	Martin, Fus.	Herried, Rep.	Curtis, Pro.	Crawford, Soc.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Barker, Peo.	Debs, S. Dem.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Lewring, Pro.
Aurora	462	516	21	2	486	503	22	.....	1	479	387	12
Beadle	626	1,274	54	22	915	1,220	55	6	1	915	935	26
Bon Homme	964	1,242	21	11	1,028	1,271	9	4	2	893	1,163	7
Brookings	322	1,539	139	55	1,084	1,707	172	7	6	1,288	1,263	42
Brown	493	1,698	68	219	1,722	2,197	64	25	29	1,867	1,618	21
Brule	658	665	4	13	716	644	5	.....	1	668	441	5
Buffalo	86	122	5	4	10	87	1	.....	.....	79	68	....
Butte	355	407	1	10	420	492	1	10	1	286	222	2
Campbell	128	555	10	2	250	626	6	5	2	369	449	4
Charles Mix	991	1,250	17	29	1,058	1,108	17	5	9	594	698	11
Clark	274	946	76	57	752	996	86	5	.....	816	695	33
Clay	418	1,263	47	73	1,037	1,387	30	3	1	1,061	1,238	21
Codington	798	941	67	13	805	1,225	69	2	1	759	1,041	23
Custer	328	407	3	8	415	438	3	3	1	515	429	3
Davison	522	915	38	16	782	853	47	12	3	733	616	16
Day	366	1,392	192	85	1,092	1,558	105	5	4	1,230	1,174	35
Deuel	329	833	19	13	604	1,052	9	9	2	668	698	4
Douglass	503	629	2	5	567	649	10	.....	2	380	533	5
Edmunds	447	542	15	10	553	621	16	4	1	510	371	7
Fall River	330	463	15	23	421	521	3	3	.....	555	532	4
Faulk	117	619	99	15	302	618	22	7	1	237	430	4
Grant	306	841	75	11	716	1,305	47	6	2	902	1,029	21
Gregory	292	471	9	6	259	323	4	.....	1	116	110	....
Hamlin	250	751	45	16	509	928	35	6	.....	559	702	13
Hand	394	657	21	20	594	592	18	1	2	567	451	8
Hanson	529	540	36	5	607	607	21	2	.....	658	420	6
Hughes	105	468	4	17	272	537	4	3	1	327	402	3
Hutchinson	171	1,095	28	4	534	528	15	3	2	458	1,413	14
Hyde	89	354	13	8	115	286	7	2	.....	121	223	2
Jerauld	185	426	46	20	357	374	37	2	.....	336	274	9
Kingsbury	230	1,185	80	80	868	1,330	75	5	11	1,051	950	28
Lake	290	1,039	51	103	901	1,172	32	2	2	999	864	11
Lawrence	1,210	2,894	21	754	2,619	3,435	24	41	19	2,905	2,210	35
Lincoln	250	1,770	69	129	1,226	1,908	27	18	3	1,393	1,516	14
Lyman	172	448	10	14	210	429	3	2	.....	78	114	1
Marshall	168	748	189	59	728	829	30	8	2	694	553	16
McCook	747	926	43	47	989	978	19	4	3	1,047	678	12
McPherson	106	609	6	10	297	898	5	11	1	361	512	6
Meade	370	495	2	37	565	550	2	5	3	802	550	4
Miner	601	606	.....	....	697	622	15	2	3	705	582	5
Minnehaha	747	2,802	138	262	2,440	3,410	109	7	12	2,667	2,420	56
Moody	302	1,170	53	75	875	1,190	15	8	3	1,012	780	7

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SOUTH DAKOTA.—Continued.

Counties.	Governor, 1902.				President, 1900.					President, 1896.		
	Martin, Fus.	Herried, Rep	Curtis, Pro.	Crawford, Soc.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep	Woolley, Pro.	Barker, Peo.	Debs, S. Dem.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Levering, Pro.
Pennington	532	861	8	78	784	899	5	4	6	1,038	739	8
Potter	285	273	14	7	381	375	23	2	1	390	333	5
Roberts	416	1,339	77	59	1,067	1,875	43	30	4	929	1,324	22
Sanborn	230	710	60	28	549	628	39	1	1	500	530	15
Spink	438	1,257	111	83	1,087	1,496	40	15	14	1,061	1,132	13
Stanley	205	215	3	2	252	254	7	.....	.....	140	89	2
Sully	31	264	5	23	152	294	4	2	1	198	262	5
Turner	313	1,550	5	12	877	1,977	31	13	6	950	1,616	21
Union	825	1,365	36	29	1,358	1,571	23	9	3	1,491	1,279	17
Walworth	101	429	8	12	282	478	7	4	1	236	250	5
Yankton	923	1,470	26	16	1,268	1,639	24	6	2	1,330	1,432	16
Totals	21,396	48,196	2,317	2,738	39,544	54,530	1,542	339	176	41,225	41,042	683
Pluralities	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,986	.....	.....	.....	183	.....	....
Total vote							96,131				82,950	

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

At large.

E. W. Martin, Rep	48,454
C. E. Burke, Rep	48,310
J. R. Wilson Dem	21,113
F. S. Robinson, Dem	20,814
J. W. Kelly Pro	2,317
W. W. Smith, Pro	2,215
F. Knowles, Soc	2,738
Walter Price, Soc	2,578
Martin's plurality	27,341
Burke's plurality	27,197

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, Charles N. Herried; Lieutenant-Governor, George W. Snow; Secretary of State, O. C. Berg; Treasurer, C. B. Collins; Auditor, J. F. Halliday; Superintendent of Instruction, George W. Nash; Commissioner of School and Public Lands, C. J. Bach; Attorney-General, Philo Hall; Commissioner of Railroads, D. H. Smith. All Republicans.

Judiciary—Supreme Court, Chief Justice, Dick Haney; Justices, Dighton Corson, H. G. Fuller; Clerk, Miss Jessie Fuller. All Republicans.

Legislature—House, 81 Rep., 6 Dem.; Senate, 41 Rep., 4 Dem.; joint session, 122 Rep., 10 Dem.

TENNESSEE.

Counties.	Governor, 1902.			President, 1900.					President, 1896.			
	Frazier, Dem.	Campbell, Rep.	Cheves, Pro.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Barker, Pro.	Debs, S. Dem.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Bryan Pop.	Levering, Pro.
Anderson	445	914	6	732	1,997	10	.....	...	745	2,224	.....	5
Bedford	1,773	808	9	2,172	1,359	44	10	...	2,575	2,151	21	50
Benton	892	512	31	1,385	720	25	42	...	1,364	769	101	12
Bledsoe	373	348	.....	498	734	3	.....	...	478	785	.....	.....
Blount	610	1,361	15	825	2,201	59	.....	...	970	2,652	.....	48
Bradley	453	448	23	909	1,579	72	.....	...	1,057	1,725	.....	45
Campbell	369	1,423	1	479	2,189	42	.....	21	571	2,389	.....	13
Cannon	863	293	.....	1,213	775	2	.....	...	1,276	778	.....	.....
Carroll	1,211	1,654	39	1,931	2,516	55	135	...	2,090	2,577	203	61
Carter	459	1,535	79	408	2,763	37	.....	...	445	2,700	.....	35
Cheatham	790	187	.....	1,190	440	24	3	...	1,165	496	64	9
Chester	648	477	8	894	702	8	76	...	910	607	168	14
Claiborne	769	653	.....	770	987	6	.....	...	1,152	2,230	.....	8
Clay	522	293	27	830	498	12	11	4	836	548	.....	22
Cocke	808	1,559	6	1,001	2,300	10	.....	...	980	2,582	.....	.....
Coffee	1,265	260	7	1,060	624	45	2	29	1,801	639	.....	52
Crockett	668	510	26	1,428	1,050	41	.....	3	1,655	1,166	10	34
Cumberland	241	208	.....	405	750	13	.....	...	418	800	.....	4
Davidson	4,535	671	103	6,888	2,512	250	37	88	7,374	5,720	137	159
Decatur	615	664	.....	909	890	.....	.....	...	977	890	20	2
De Kalb	950	678	104	1,528	1,443	102	.....	...	1,626	1,633	.....	28
Dickson	1,127	304	15	1,691	964	39	10	3	1,938	841	38	36
Dyer	819	113	28	1,980	739	45	.....	...	2,318	868	271	44
Fayette	1,062	205	4	2,282	885	20	12	1	2,355	1,316	18	9
Fentress	216	448	.....	320	782	1	.....	...	207	798	4	.....
Franklin	1,800	211	97	2,228	647	64	.....	...	2,502	834	82	50
Gibson	1,328	273	206	3,376	1,509	257	54	...	3,908	1,955	295	216
Giles	2,015	590	5	2,790	1,794	20	24	...	3,931	2,372	61	21
Grainger	599	1,142	.....	960	1,802	6	.....	...	1,001	1,863	1	5
Greene	2,631	1,994	17	2,868	3,091	30	.....	...	2,726	3,577	.....	53
Grundy	447	108	.....	852	357	13	.....	...	991	286	6	17
Hamblen	828	881	7	959	1,322	29	.....	...	1,033	1,506	.....	27
Hamilton	3,092	1,190	94	3,262	3,964	269	60	77	3,664	4,468	65	121
Hancock	301	736	.....	382	1,429	1	.....	...	456	1,490	.....	7
Hardeman	1,248	478	2	1,974	1,336	3	9	...	2,129	1,427	105	1
Hardin	767	1,107	9	1,159	1,367	.....	.....	...	1,329	2,165	3	7
Hawkins	1,400	1,303	21	1,867	2,515	22	1	...	1,723	2,824	.....	13
Haywood	662	37	2	1,452	214	16	4	5	2,363	624	29	2
Henderson	879	1,443	14	1,308	1,925	42	6	...	1,316	2,009	.....	40
Henry	1,709	483	42	2,606	931	104	26	10	2,976	1,473	101	14
Hickman	780	206	10	1,292	896	9	26	...	1,523	988	30	13
Houston	430	15	15	738	341	25	.....	...	879	343	17	23
Humphreys	894	219	31	1,561	614	54	4	4	1,507	465	97	10
Jackson	1,066	497	.....	1,479	935	.....	6	...	1,728	754	24	.....
James	191	264	.....	283	598	3	.....	...	327	647	.....	4
Jefferson	647	1,660	1	816	2,347	16	.....	...	881	2,638	21	9
Johnson	244	986	7	189	1,618	7	.....	...	224	1,683	.....	5
Knox	4,229	2,415	63	4,401	3,992	126	47	87	4,006	6,243	14	117
Lake	170	6	.....	558	201	.....	.....	...	811	126	.....	11
Lauderdale	731	54	3	1,807	437	24	35	...	2,072	709	172	7
Lawrence	846	643	5	1,481	1,327	.....	.....	...	1,376	1,203	.....	.....
Lewis	228	65	.....	400	202	2	.....	...	311	204	18	.....

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TENNESSEE.—Continued.

Counties.	Governor, 1902.			President, 1900.					President, 1896.			
	Frazier, Dem.	Campbell, Rep	Cheves, Pro.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Barker, Pro.	Debs, S. Dem	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Bryan, Pop.	Levering, Pro.
Lincoln	1,589	245	82	2,463	728	168	53	...	3,186	992	83	12
Louden	571	939	.....	512	1,116	7	2	...	594	1,447	.....	11
Macon	544	570	.....	876	1,325	.....	.....	...	838	1,324	31	.....
McMinn	822	923	16	1,289	2,057	52	3	...	1,388	2,235	.....	34
McNairy	945	1,086	16	1,443	1,499	7	35	...	1,460	1,463	56	.....
Madison	1,250	330	12	2,390	1,147	16	125	7	3,480	1,024	221	17
Marion	520	319	.....	1,234	1,586	3	.....	...	1,320	1,801	.....	8
Marshall	1,601	327	48	2,186	763	96	111	...	2,526	849	309	57
Maury	1,677	478	10	3,326	2,495	54	24	...	2,930	2,537	91	32
Meigs	426	251	1	701	621	2	5	...	712	641	9	2
Monroe	1,147	1,081	7	634	1,743	69	1	...	1,569	1,634	9	47
Montgomery	1,994	504	200	2,248	1,822	320	4	...	2,734	2,934	70	25
Moore	661	51	.....	838	98	16	.....	...	890	78	52	22
Morgan	315	690	.....	422	1,053	6	.....	...	452	1,140	.....	19
Obion	1,310	199	83	2,728	771	132	20	...	3,529	1,147	246	98
Overton	1,197	476	.....	1,443	769	.....	.....	...	1,485	761	10	.....
Perry	596	322	1	851	608	.....	11	...	993	572	7	.....
Pickett	264	433	.....	345	514	.....	.....	...	394	544	.....	.....
Polk	499	358	.....	737	966	.....	1	...	749	947	.....	3
Putnam	1,283	626	8	1,452	1,058	4	.....	...	1,720	1,097	30	14
Rhea	669	531	1	997	838	33	.....	1	1,118	1,324	6	46
Roane	522	1,321	65	740	2,429	148	14	23	803	3,026	18	142
Robertson	1,564	241	21	2,569	1,132	67	7	...	2,918	1,366	25	182
Rutherford	1,654	387	9	2,520	1,429	15	82	...	3,034	2,203	318	23
Scott	121	1,001	.....	171	1,498	3	.....	...	209	1,691	.....	7
Sequatchie	252	78	.....	275	216	7	.....	...	386	241	.....	3
Servier	264	1,805	3	382	2,595	6	.....	...	428	3,376	.....	13
Shelby	4,104	336	33	5,230	2,994	51	39	63	5,734	5,122	96	42
Smith	1,093	417	147	1,940	1,118	80	34	...	2,414	1,064	.....	29
Stewart	982	249	.....	1,577	793	20	2	...	1,620	648	22	9
Sullivan	1,825	971	24	2,451	1,742	55	2	...	2,512	1,914	.....	53
Sumner	2,347	454	3	2,589	778	26	26	4	3,019	1,215	152	11
Tipton	1,526	440	8	1,887	1,308	8	20	...	2,119	1,894	.....	13
Trousdale	514	104	5	675	222	3	27	...	747	313	22	.....
Unicoi	85	388	34	76	822	19	.....	...	89	804	.....	7
Union	281	835	.....	566	1,501	12	.....	...	599	1,862	.....	2
Van Buren	282	94	.....	425	153	1	.....	...	419	140	.....	5
Warren	1,627	393	12	1,932	672	.....	.....	...	2,099	842	2	39
Washington	1,209	1,412	59	1,496	2,492	60	2	...	1,660	2,807	1	43
Wayne	297	442	17	576	1,541	8	1	...	734	1,505	14	10
Weakley	1,541	451	15	3,609	1,990	123	30	...	3,756	2,003	178	99
White	1,540	378	28	1,658	656	24	.....	...	1,752	617	87	16
Williamson	1,279	134	13	2,140	705	50	39	...	2,935	1,281	162	51
Wilson	1,440	309	30	2,674	1,063	67	8	...	3,434	1,568	2	17
Total	98,954	59,002	2,193	144,751	121,194	3,900	1,368	410	163,651	148,773	4,525	3,098
Plurality	39,952	.....	.....	23,557	.....	.....	.....	...	19,403	.....	.....	.....
Total vote	160,149			271,623					321,998			

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

Districts.

I.—Counties of Carter, Claiborne, Cocke, Grainger, Greene, Hancock, Hawkins, Johnson, Sevier, Sullivan, Unicoi, Washington.

W. P. Brownlow, Rep	15,373
Cyrus Lyle, Dem	9,752
Brownlow's plurality	5,621

II.—Counties of Anderson, Blount, Campbell, Hamblen, Jefferson, Knox, Loudon, Roane, Scott, Union.

H. R. Gibson, Rep	11,993
H. H. Hannah, Dem	9,636
Gibson's plurality	2,357

III.—Counties of Bledsoe, Bradley, Franklin, Grundy, Hamilton, James, McMinn, Marion, Meigs, Monroe, Polk, Sequatchie, Van Buren, Warren, White.

J. A. Moon, Dem	14,152
Janeway, Rep.	343
Moon's plurality	13,809

IV.—Counties of Clay, Cumberland, Fentress, Jackson, Macon, Morgan, Overton, Pickett, Putnam, Rhea, Smith, Sumner, Trousdale, Wilson.

M. C. Fitzpatrick, Dem	11,508
West, Rep.	6,208
Fitzpatrick's plurality	5,300

V.—Counties of Bedford, Cannon, Coffee, De Kalb, Lincoln, Marshall, Moore, Rutherford.

J. D. Richardson, Dem	10,314
J. W. Parker, Rep	3,113
Richardson's plurality	7,201

VI.—Counties of Cheatham, Davidson, Montgomery, Robertson, Stewart.

J. W. Gaines, Dem	9,422
A. M. Tillman, Rep	2,025
Gaines's plurality	7,397

VII.—Counties of Dickson, Giles, Hickman, Houston, Humphreys, Lawrence, Lewis, Maury, Wayne, Williamson.

L. P. Padgett, Dem	9,470
E. L. Gregory, Rep	3,106
Padgett's plurality	6,364

VIII.—Counties of Benton, Carroll, Chester, Decatur, Hardin, Henderson, Henry, Madison, McNairy, Perry.

F. W. Sims, Dem	9,293
F. N. Davis, Rep	8,317
Sims's plurality	976

IX.—Counties of Crockett, Dyer, Gibson, Haywood, Lake, Lauderdale, Obion, Weakley.

R. A. Pearce, Dem	7,371
Coller, Rep	1,557
Pearce's plurality	5,814

X.—Counties of Fayette, Hardeman, Shelby, Tipton.

M. R. Patterson, Dem	7,869
Phelan, Rep.	1,500
Patterson's plurality	6,369

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, James B. Frazier; Secretary of State, John W. Morton; Railroad Commissioners, N. W. Baptist, chairman; J. N. McKensie, Thomas L. Will-

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iams; President of the Board of Health, Dr. W. T. McMurray; President of the State Board of Education, James B. Frazier; President of the State Board of Medical Examiners, Dr. W. H. Halbert; Attorney-General, Charles T. Cates.

Judiciary—Supreme Court, Chief Justice, W. D. Beard; Associate Justices, W. K. McAllister, M. M. Neil, John K. Shields, John S. Wilkes; Court of Chancery Appeals, R. M. Barton, John M. Taylor, S. F. Wilson.

Legislature—House, 86 Dem., 13 Rep.; Senate, 27 Dem., 6 Rep.; joint session, 113 Dem., 19 Rep.

TEXAS.

Counties.	Governor, 1902.*		President, 1900.				President, 1896.		
	Lanham, Dem.	Burkett, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Barker, Peo.	Woolley, Pro.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Bryan, Peo.
Anderson	820	330	2,462	1,471	91	18	2,723	1,956	365
Angelina	1,211	396	1,381	456	144	17	1,318	351	559
Aransas	281	109	205	113	9	..	309	160	14
Archer	385	79	465	85	..	..	462	56	40
Armstrong	253	31	197	..	20	24	128	8	62
Atascosa	821	283	836	291	..	..	1,004	96	286
Austin	1,859	1,022	1,864	1,094	..	1	1,545	2,185	118
Bandera	637	172	551	348	41	..	478	149	151
Bastrop	2,101	1,296	2,194	1,828	113	50	1,732	2,016	980
Baylor	518	35	471	88	..	5	398	72	20
Bee	868	216	1,051	301	13	..	1,203	229	116
Bell	3,987	173	4,584	1,211	263	30	5,433	1,741	1,682
Bexar	5,165	2,007	5,272	3,762	28	52	5,870	5,001	297
Blanco	656	143	524	385	64	64	414	243	243
Borden	180	..	130	30	20	..	81	8	19
Bosque	1,534	168	1,729	609	179	11	1,739	875	717
Bowie	1,908	907	..	..	..	..	2,108	1,922	503
Brazoria	825	137	967	165	8	25	1,261	1,564	103
Brazos	1,924	758	1,786	1,616	46	..	1,636	1,999	294
Brewster	251	186	256	..	..	..	219	79	1
Briscoe	247	11	217	31	11	..	93	2	82
Brown	1,450	185	1,685	632	173	11	1,753	328	736
Burleson	1,856	298	1,601	1,351	24	7	1,628	1,605	169
Burnet	1,351	116	1,283	522	146	19	1,210	269	435
Caldwell	1,824	184	2,167	909	129	33	1,928	778	724
Calhoun	468	72	..	..	..	..	275	89	21
Callahan	771	97	820	288	3	..	899	123	409
Cameron	1,715	1,013	1,564	1,562	70	..	1,732	1,374	..
Camp	873	350	591	687	..	..	536	825	2
Carson	109	23	103	22	2	..	97	7	6
Cass	1,397	1,633	1,373	1,714	462	..	1,658	1,742	743
Castro	193	12	116	..	..	..	80	8	..
Chambers	309	180	318	..	..	..	325	201	93
Cherokee	1,095	1,144	1,930	1,528	421	..	1,995	1,611	353
Childress	542	23	380	54	22	..	300	27	35
Clay	1,209	317	1,199	271	71	110	1,145	234	333
Coke	363	114	..	..	..	..	292	33	180
Coleman	896	29	1,433	228	52	14	1,003	159	400
Collin	3,386	356	5,081	1,750	140	120	6,161	1,931	1,436
Collingsworth	265	21	201	..	24	5	143	3	53
Colorado	1,263	453	2,019	1,190	51	..	1,598	2,045	340
Comal	899	477	722	501	..	..	252	1,081	16
Comanche	2,009	222	2,204	586	1,299	31	1,361	158	1,179
Concho	240	38	206	75	24	..	40	17	2
Cooke	3,267	519	3,211	516	13	37	3,502	827	875
Coryell	1,649	170	2,178	10	295	..	2,229	488	1,255
Cottle	147	19	157	29	12	..	104	5	12
Crockett	107	136	170	173	..	..	160	215	..
Crosby	186	2	..	..	..	..	99	4	5
Dallam	34	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dallas	5,355	744	26	..	..	..	36	7	..
Deaf Smith	183	49	8,253	3,405	145	219	9,203	5,655	863
Delta	1,709	475	185	29	..	..	100	3	8
Denton	2,055	381	1,420	613	702	29	961	307	718
DeWitt	1,385	1,073	3,305	956	39	7	3,944	949	489
Dickens	220	..	1,701	1,286	84	19	1,775	1,776	292
Dimmit	217	63	192	6	24	..	83	12	13
Donley	341	35	144	114	19	..	78	64	73
Duval	727	462	325	122	42	47	196	66	84
Eastland	2,275	243	338	481	..	..	421	790	..
Ector	64	21	..	..	..	..	1,593	237	985
Edwards	241	306	..	..	..	..	68	8	..
Ellis	4,832	429	268	257	22	..	545	130	39
El Paso	2,714	177	5,659	1,095	260	68	6,501	1,763	1,989
Erath	2,418	561	2,492	1,007	..	4	2,307	1,246	..
Falls	2,911	1,501	2,880	1,169	544	7	2,460	923	1,805
Fannin	5,386	1,317	2,968	2,541	92	41	3,185	2,734	437
Fayette	3,651	1,870	5,560	1,869	266	2	5,704	2,329	1,494
Fisher	488	80	3,546	2,043	181	30	2,597	3,338	505
Floyd	356	34	431	..	166	15	303	44	151
Foard	300	31	265	50	37	..	198	18	83
Fort Bend	728	132	232	69	45	..	145	42	113
Franklin	859	123	628	967	15	..	847	2,228	45
Freestone	1,119	937	..	..	..	..	973	76	391
Frio	729	209	1,460	1,173	206	12	1,509	1,345	521
Galveston	4,387	1,137	507	235	34	..	620	197	53
Gillespie	595	924	3,401	2,133	1	24	4,406	4,613	187
Glasscock	9	3	434	1,147	..	..	349	1,064	109
Goliad	671	899	16	5	..	..	38	49	5
Gonzales	2,704	1,239	727	685	40	1	566	637	241
Grayson	4,339	891	2,489	..	566	17	2,292	645	1,522
Gregg	906	580	6,440	2,464	75	48	7,743	3,353	1,158
Grimes	1,083	139	737	970	20	..	658	881	193
Guadalupe	1,789	1,722	1,594	82	245	..	1,752	2,017	715
Hale	350	19	1,605	1,844	..	..	1,199	2,229	111
Hall	214	15	280	46	33	..	220	23	55

*Unofficial.

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TEXAS.—Continued.

Counties.	Governor, 1902.*		President, 1900.				President, 1896.		
	Lanham, Dem.	Burkett, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Barker, Peo.	Woolley, Pro.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Bryan, Pop.
Hamilton	1,475	158	324	10	6	2	261	23	7
Hansford	23	16	1,239	532	454	9	1,181	354	7
Hardeman	626	51	22	24	..	..	15	17	
Hardin	596	329	561	95	22	4	480	49	
Harris	5,308	1,790	578	..	3	..	660	245	2
Harrison	2,825	182	5,527	2,524	18	29	6,103	5,765	7
Hartley	112	3	1,234	1,122	23	8	2,076	1,595	5
Haskell	750	72	110	..	..	..	91	19	
Hays	1,253	268	416	72	40	4	275	16	4
Hemphill	163	28	1,397	489	35	39	1,609	692	29
Henderson	1,462	709	150	55	..	6	111	39	
Hidalgo	935	85	1,627	919	273	8	1,665	664	88
Hill	3,986	641	1,397	426	..	..	1,083	151	
Hood	719	116	4,427	1,159	434	75	4,948	1,195	2,17
Hopkins	1,938	272	1,086	366	198	..	973	183	52
Houston	1,799	471	2,516	1,097	310	137	2,424	1,475	51
Howard	1,918	986	1,913	103	94	..	2,419	1,296	86
Hunt	3,669	334	351	1,297	5	..	247	110	9
Irion	182	..	4,691	1,229	282	87	5,328	1,830	98
Jack	992	279	156	..	..	..	157	43	
Jackson	228	233	..	..	..	..	1,004	223	71
Jasper	523	437	440	334	40	..	418	458	15
Jeff Davis	103	139	518	587	43	8	573	367	23
Jefferson	2,011	558	93	155	..	..	48	102	
Johnson	2,243	30	..	..	..	..	1,038	942	12
Jones	742	78	3,586	1,057	431	18	3,736	869	1,62
Karnes	122	347	747	142	263	..	536	44	39
Kaufman	3,666	612	993	203	142	4	840	389	52
Kendall	231	367	..	..	..	..	3,734	1,211	83
Kent	233	17	266	485	17	..	216	506	5
Kerr	563	331	169	9	16	2	217	112	2
Kimble	287	128	558	238	11	..	485	391	10
King	122	3	288	158	..	..	325	96	..
Kinney	267	183	119	6	..	..	88	1	..
Knox	259	41	179	190	..	..	149	467	..
Lamar	3,251	333	413	34	42	3	237	18	3
Lamb	193	..	4,187	1,619	156	19	4,621	2,191	1,35
Lampasas	1,869	168	..	..	..	..	..	..	
La Salle	404	50	848	..	126	48	677	290	47
Lavaca	2,377	802	180	323	..	..	243	261	
Lee	1,326	944	2,868	906	203	3	2,099	1,476	1,2
Leon	1,408	923	1,184	1,125	26	40	960	1,329	28
Liberty	811	482	1,680	..	..	..	1,518	1,012	53
Limestone	1,899	273	956	486	43	..	700	463	15
Lipscomb	132	59	3,143	1,114	229	49	3,153	1,169	1,76
Live Oak	404	48	135	60	..	..	98	30	2
Llano	961	58	406	57	3	..	417	50	8
Loving	..	..	748	362	117	21	858	149	29
Lubbock	176	10	..	..	..	..	50	30	4
Lynn	100	10	165	..	5	..	87	7	6
Madison	1,046	364	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Marion	232	92	953	500	227	..	790	299	6
Martin	164	9	390	789	13	..	611	1,408	2
Mason	609	223	83	11	..	..	97	22	
Matagorda	337	246	602	339	74	..	496	292	
Maverick	436	285	347	259	6	1	449	561	2
McCulloch	546	197	407	416	..	5	517	317	1
McLennan	4,138	393	512	230	44	..	384	182	18
McMullen	136	61	4,868	1,988	57	47	6,511	4,126	57
Medina	239	634	158	64	1	..	141	53	
Menard	419	25	881	535	15	6	792	580	8
Midland	268	69	312	167	17	1	294	124	5
Milam	2,834	479	275	76	..	10	272	45	1
Mills	643	31	3,406	1,479	293	10	3,690	2,190	98
Mitchell	501	66	690	331	273	7	604	180	53
Montague	1,865	90	451	141	..	6	338	147	3
Montgomery	1,367	1,036	3,052	347	88	38	3,552	375	1,9
Moore	55	3	1,380	897	116	..	1,489	933	45
Morris	269	208	27	7	..	..	24	3	1
Motley	259	14	..	..	..	..	784	506	12
Nacogdoches	1,849	774	263	4	..	1	134	7	1
Navarro	4,463	1,112	1,897	1,094	992	..	1,766	830	1,1
Newton	684	387	4,062	1,911	610	77	3,885	2,113	2,1
Nolan	495	85	769	350	39	3	508	345	11
Nueces	1,225	593	395	130	39	11	263	26	9
Ochiltree	21	8	1,140	461	..	..	1,525	554	1
Oldham	75	9	22	22	..	..	28	9	
Orange	846	405	82	21	..	..	69	2	
Palo Pinto	1,520	91	812	393	9	4	795	426	
Panola	1,870	62	1,366	341	252	29	1,156	196	7
Parker	2,700	230	1,764	678	17	..	2,219	291	37
Pecos	183	171	2,571	552	492	..	3,111	637	1,3
Polk	734	232	..	..	..	..	196	60	
Potter	469	58	1,137	888	307	3	1,273	589	6
Presidio	344	231	331	97	3	4	228	52	1
Rains	553	437	258	420	..	..	517	418	
Randall	276	19	548	454	117	..	581	215	24
Red River	2,611	1,463	216	..	4	7	94	1	3
Reeves	315	4	2,602	848	362	8	2,900	1,560	73
Refugio	239	135	559	46	1	..	605	45	1
Roberts	289	73	192	84	..	..	173	147	6
Robertson	3,173	163	213	79	20	..	123	19	1
			1,867	1,247	..	6	2,447	2,660	42

*Unofficial.

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TEXAS.—Continued.

Counties.	Governor, 1902.*		President, 1900.				President, 1896.		
	Lanham, Dem.	Burkett, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Barker, Peo.	Woolley, Pro.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Bryan, Pop.
Rockwall	1,041	124	1,140	121	50	28	1,144	267	139
Runnels	285	53	612	74	3	2	418	109	197
Rusk	913	498	2,243	1,627	180	1	2,181	1,674	473
Sabine	...	...	...	...	...	..	462	83	502
San Augustine	260	40	673	383	296	..	657	265	592
San Jacinto	714	1,005	862	524	23	..	710	770	215
San Patricio	477	87	460	40	...	..	531	71	26
San Saba	1,102	108	1,082	341	111	3	711	118	471
Schleicher	85	15	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Scurry	484	71	376	161	261	..	177	39	156
Shackelford	214	3	250	73	..	3	288	117	107
Shelby	1,170	131	..	..	..	..	2,162	186	882
Sherman	150	...	24	9	..	..	6	8	...
Smith	1,295	515	2,706	2,470	124	39	3,395	2,603	622
Somervell	392	263	380	143	151	..	393	23	312
Starr	1,190	589	1,249	857	..	..	1,035	732	...
Stephens	540	11	735	45	186	7	672	13	290
Sterling	143	42	141	44	56	..	113	22	85
Stonewall	413	12	305	107	..	..	126	17	78
Sutton	212	92	176	158	..	..	175	186	...
Swisher	287	31	148	50	6	1	115	15	78
Tarrant	3,092	989	5,277	..	167	60	6,882	2,293	1,093
Taylor	1,005	48	1,253	440	139	..	868	246	458
Trockmorton	221	28	250	54	36	4	185	52	86
Titus	1,016	387	956	445	214	..	1,129	345	742
Tom Green	475	117	602	235	1	2	740	465	37
Travis	3,843	1,169	4,194	2,601	164	27	3,737	4,138	292
Trinity	1,128	293	1,110	517	44	..	762	443	508
Tyler	876	274	1,215	522	53	53	1,273	480	271
Upshur	960	30	...	...	..	..	1,466	822	452
Uvalde	657	213	558	280	..	3	536	515	2
Val Verde	714	40	571	227	..	..	408	200	...
Van Zandt	2,687	68	2,276	855	586	14	2,330	691	1,230
Victoria	1,233	1,144	...	...	...	..	845	1,338	39
Walker	1,352	1,079	1,299	1,131	95	..	1,205	1,057	256
Waller	739	772	971	760	1	..	1,107	1,495	221
Ward	337	15	...	...	..	..	93	71	9
Washington	2,937	658	1,811	1,371	..	1	1,654	4,198	40
Webb	2,212	863	1,103	1,770	..	..	1,183	2,067	1
Wharton	463	619	778	535	5	1	844	1,166	46
Wheeler	180	...	...	...	...	..	77	21	4
Wichita	917	196	907	215	18	3	720	165	80
Wilbarger	983	71	626	138	14	..	743	137	129
Williamson	4,671	785	3,673	1,812	435	69	3,919	2,151	1,164
Wilson	2,173	601	1,800	477	96	2	1,716	191	586
Wise	2,492	189	2,993	703	319	..	3,581	540	1,447
Wood	1,803	288	1,623	933	153	12	1,750	778	816
Young	933	146	858	158	72	79	809	99	306
Zapata	237	241	102	462	..	..	14	390	...
Zavalla	154	16	126	35	7	..	119	20	18
Total	264,862	76,101	267,433	130,641	20,891	2,644	290,862	167,520	79,572
Plurality	188,761	.....	136,792	.....	.....	.....	198,914	.....	.....
Scattering	...		...		2,008		...		
Total vote	340,963				423,706				544,786

*Unofficial.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

Districts.

I.—Counties of Bowie, Red River, Lamar, Delta, Hopkins, Franklin, Titus, Camp, Morris, Cass, Marion.

M. Sheppard, Dem. 19,214
J. A. Hurley, Rep. 3,875

Sheppard's plurality 15,339

II.—Counties of Jefferson, Orange, Hardin, Tyler, Jasper, Newton, Sabine, San Augustine, Angelina, Cherokee, Nacogdoches, Shelby, Panola, Harrison.

S. B. Cooper, Dem. 15,808
W. McDonald, Rep. 2,510

Cooper's plurality 13,298

III.—Counties of Wood, Upshur, Gregg, Rush, Smith, Henderson, Van Zandt, Kaufman.

J. G. Russell, Dem. 16,628
J. W. Rhodes, Rep. 561

Russell's plurality 16,067

IV.—Counties of Grayson, Collin, Fannin, Hunt, Rains.

C. B. Randall, Dem. 17,464
C. A. Gray, Rep. 3,063

Randall's plurality 14,401

V.—Counties of Dallas, Rockwell, Ellis, Hill, Bosque.

J. A. Beall, Dem. 19,373
G. H. Lumkin, Rep. 1,633

Beall's plurality 17,740

VI.—Counties of Navarro, Freestone, Limestone, Robertson, Brazos, Milam.

S. Field, Dem. 14,776

Districts.

VII.—Counties of Anderson, Houston, Trinity, Polk, San Jacinto, Liberty, Chambers, Galveston.

A. W. Gregg, Dem. 13,162

VIII.—Counties of Harris, Fort Bend, Austin, Waller, Montgomery, Grimes, Walker, Madison, Leon.

F. H. Ball, Dem. 26,057
L. McDaniel, Rep. 5,417

Ball's plurality 20,640

IX.—Counties of Gonzales, Fayette, Colorado, Wharton, Matagorda, Brazoria, Jackson, Lavaca, De Witt, Victoria, Calhoun, Aransas, Refugio, Bee, Goliad, Karnes.

G. F. Burgess, Dem. 18,316
B. B. Burrow, Rep. 11,574

Burgess's plurality 6,742

X.—Counties of Williamson, Travis, Hays, Caldwell, Bastrop, Bee, Burleson, Washington.

A. S. Burleson, Dem. 20,539
C. Schunker, Rep. 2,990

Burleson's plurality 17,549

XI.—Counties of McLennan, Falls, Bell, Coryell, Hamilton.

R. L. Henry, Dem. 14,548
Wurts, Rep. 690

Henry's plurality 13,858

XII.—Counties of Tarrant, Parker, Johnson, Hood, Somervell, Erath, Comanche.

O. W. Gillespie, Dem. 16,220
L. A. Greenwell, Rep. 3,424

Gillespie's plurality 12,796

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Districts.
XIII.—Counties of Cooke, Denton, Wise, Montague, Clay, Jack, Young, Archer, Wichita, Wilbarger, Baylor, Throckmorton, Knox, Foard, Hardeman, Cottle, Motley, Dickens, Floyd, Hale, Lamb, Bailey, Childress, Hall, Briscoe, Swisher, Castro, Parmer, Deaf Smith, Randall, Armstrong, Donley, Collingsworth, Wheeler, Gray, Carson, Potter, Oldham, Hartley, Moore, Hutchinson, Roberts, Hemphill, Lipscomb, Ochiltree, Hansford, Sherman, Dallam.

J. A. Stevens, Dem	21,095
R. O. Ractor, Rep	1,477
Stevens's plurality	19,618

XIV.—Counties of Bexar, Comal, Kendall, Bandera, Kerr, Gillespie, Blanco, Burnet, Llano, Mason, McCulloch, San Saba, Lampasas, Mills, Brown, Coleman.

J. L. Slayton, Dem	14,811
Week, Rep	4,705
Slayton's plurality	10,106

XV.—Counties of Cameron, Hidalgo, Starr, Zapata, Webb, Duval, Nueces, San Patricio, Live Oak, Atascosa, Wilson, Guadalupe, McMullen, La Salle, Dimmit, Maverick, Zavala, Frio, Medina, Uvalde, Kinney, Val Verde.

J. M. Garner, Dem	15,773
J. C. Scott, Rep	9,937
Garner's plurality	5,842

Districts.
XVI.—Counties of El Paso, Jeff Davis, Presidio, Brewster, Pecos, Crockett, Schleicher, Sutton, Edwards, Kimble, Menard, Concho, Tom Green, Irion, Upton, Crane, Ward, Reeves, Loving, Winkler, Ector, Midland, Glasscock, Sterling, Coke, Runnels, Eastland, Callahan, Taylor, Nolan, Mitchell, Howard, Martin, Andrews, Gaines, Dawson, Borden, Scurry, Fisher, Jones, Shackelford, Stephens, Palo Pinto, Haskell, Stonewall, King, Kent, Garza, Crosby, Lubbock, Lynn, Terry, Yoakum, Cochran, Hockley.

W. R. Smith, Dem	15,092
D. G. Hunt, Rep	1,960
Smith's plurality	13,132

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, S. W. Lanham; Lieutenant-Governor, G. D. Neal; Attorney-General, C. K. Bell; Comptroller of Public Accounts, R. M. Love; Treasurer, J. W. Robbins; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Arthur Lafaon; Railroad Commissioner, O. B. Colquitt; Secretary of State, J. R. Curl; Adjutant-General, Thomas Scurry.

Judiciary—Supreme Court, Chief Justice, Reuben R. Gaines; Associate Justices, Thomas J. Brown, F. A. Williams; Clerk, C. L. Morse. All Democrats.

Legislature—Senate, 31 Dem.; House, 129 Dem., 1 Rep., 1 Independent.

UTAH.

Counties.	President, 1900.		President, 1896.			Governor, 1895.		
	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Palmer, G. D.	Caine, Dem	Wells, Rep.	Lawrence, Peo.
Beaver	629	682	1,051	205	..	300	404	2
Boxelder	1,460	1,635	1,879	735	..	663	728	4
Cache	3,082	2,820	4,395	829	..	1,626	1,266	32
Carbon	621	748	663	85	..	155	301	6
Davis	1,330	1,238	1,753	450	..	604	424	56
Emery	798	666	985	231	..	381	315	17
Garfield	395	649	615	249	..	212	256	....
Grand	204	178	246	28	..	31	139	11
Iron	708	628	806	205	..	247	307	....
Juab	1,986	1,532	2,360	439	..	456	703	140
Kane	161	392	230	288	..	84	168	....
Millard	844	938	1,384	166	..	350	536	8
Morgan	303	391	582	138	..	176	213	11
Piute	280	330	555	34	..	135	161	22
Rich	282	387	408	162	..	179	159	1
Salt Lake	12,840	13,496	18,617	2,575	21	4,118	5,228	1,031
San Juan	72	81	167	8	..	58	37	2
Sanpete	2,441	3,575	3,387	1,813	..	1,390	1,559	18
Sevier	1,261	1,581	1,858	497	..	559	679	7
Summit	1,763	1,555	3,402	245	..	835	1,238	181
Tooele	1,114	1,259	1,684	274	..	338	530	16
Uintah	773	639	890	112	..	245	181	137
Utah	5,391	5,698	7,375	2,039	..	2,544	2,541	106
Wasatch	781	723	1,333	51	..	431	364	4
Washington	1,003	409	1,210	170	..	510	225	3
Wayne	282	324	405	78	..	178	123	1
Weber	4,092	4,585	6,343	1,373	..	1,719	2,048	235
Total	45,006	47,139	64,607	31,491	21	18,519	20,833	2,051
Plurality	.....	2,133	33,116	.....	..	.....	2,314	....
Scattering		1,035		96,124			41,403	
Total vote		93,180						

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION. 1902.

District.—I.

Joseph Howell, Rep	43,710
Wm. H. King, Dem	38,196
Matthew Wilson, Soc	2,936
Howell's plurality	5,504

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, Heber M. Wells; Secretary of State, T. J. Hammond; Attorney-General, A. C. Bishop; Auditor, M. Richards, Jr.; Treasurer, James Chapman; Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. R. Parks—all Republicans.

Judiciary.—Supreme Court: Chief Justice, R. N. Baskin; Justices, G. W. Bartsch, W. M. McCarty—all Republicans.

Legislature.—House, 40 Rep., 5 Dem.; Senate, 12 Rep., 6 Dem.; joint session, 52 Rep., 11 Dem.

VERMONT.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

Districts.
I.—Counties of Addison, Bennington, Chittenden, Franklin, Grand Isle, Lamoille, Rutland.

D. J. Foster, Rep	16,007
J. W. Lyons, Dem	4,862
H. N. Seeley, Pro	431
Foster's plurality	11,145

II.—Counties of Caledonia, Essex, Orange, Orleans, Washington, Windham, Windsor.

Kittredge Haskins, Rep	17,532
Harris Miller, Dem	4,672
S. L. Swazey, Pro	621
Haskins's plurality	12,860

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, John G. McCullough; Lieutenant-Governor, Zed S. Stanton; Secretary of State, Frederick G. Fleetwood; Treasurer, John L. Bacon; Auditor, Horace F. Graham—all Republicans.

Judiciary—Supreme Court: Chief Justice, John W. Rowell; Assistant Justices, Loveland Munson, Seneca Haselton, John H. Watson, H. R. Start, James M. Tyler, W. P. Stafford—all Republicans, except Haselton, Democrat.

Legislature—House, 192 Rep., 48 Dem.; Senate, 25 Rep., 5 Dem.; joint session, 217 Rep., 53 Dem.

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VERMONT.

Counties.	Governor, 1902.					President, 1900.				President, 1896.			
	McGettrick, Dem.	McCullough, Rep.	Sherburne, Pro.	Clement, Ind.	Scattering.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Barker, Peo.	Scattering.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Palmer, G. Dem.	Levering, Pro.
Addison	214	2,464	205	1,874	1	467	3,286	25	25	404	4,314	36	81
Bennington	314	2,294	92	2,044	1	871	2,666	30	8	653	3,086	61	36
Caledonia	632	2,733	286	1,354	1	817	2,957	25	52	729	3,474	130	94
Chittenden	649	2,875	133	3,790	..	1,822	3,907	53	27	1,416	4,743	89	54
Essex	235	665	32	311	..	358	758	5	2	277	873	33	13
Franklin	1,066	2,613	212	2,146	..	1,316	2,737	17	57	1,150	3,414	107	72
Grand Isle	124	340	20	294	..	146	356	6	10	158	426	31	2
Lamoille	242	1,430	231	959	..	418	1,742	15	28	440	2,061	23	27
Orange	539	1,914	276	1,137	3	740	2,515	22	62	567	3,067	121	69
Orleans	314	2,687	181	730	..	441	2,749	14	21	442	3,412	56	46
Rutland	673	2,802	154	5,633	..	1,874	5,901	49	80	1,661	6,794	161	89
Washington	1,330	2,926	384	2,894	2	1,622	3,519	65	35	1,396	4,476	177	66
Windham	743	2,804	118	1,977	..	1,014	3,948	23	11	670	4,829	190	50
Windsor	289	3,317	194	3,052	1	943	5,227	19	15	674	6,128	126	34
Total	7,364	31,864	2,498	28,201	8	12,849	42,568	368	431	10,637	51,127	1,331	733
Pluralities	.....	3,663	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,719	.....	.....	.....	40,490	.....	.....
Total vote	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56,216	.....	.....	.....	63,828	.....	.....

VIRGINIA.

Counties.	President, 1900.			Governor, 1897.			President, 1896.				
	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Tyler, Dem.	McCaull, Rep.	Cutler, Pro.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Levering, Pro.	Matchett, S. Lab.	Palmer, G. Dem.
Accomac	3,210	1,460	69	1,405	145	79	3,115	1,675	186	1	28
Albemarle	2,411	1,671	20	1,278	732	24	2,628	1,918	25	2	51
Alexandria City	2,003	935	6	1,198	469	30	1,830	1,281	37	4	32
Alexandria County	413	421	2	249	248	1	322	713	2	.....	2
Alleghany	841	1,451	37	487	644	91	720	1,711	78	.....	13
Amherst	1,516	990	4	1,310	777	56	1,751	1,190	4	6	10
Amelia	608	838	12	486	416	15	663	899	8	1	1
Appomattox	1,082	457	5	766	188	9	946	598	8	.....	5
Augusta	2,869	2,519	185	2,317	1,270	148	3,066	2,823	194	2	34
Bath	422	454	5	375	245	2	508	471	3	.....	6
Bedford	2,585	1,982	84	1,989	949	19	3,085	2,248	32	2	35
Bland	513	465	3	423	295	4	498	398	.....	.....	1
Botetourt	1,383	1,329	25	1,303	948	23	1,494	1,614	19	.....	22
Bristol City	787	281	13	327	187	8	413	384	16	.....	12
Brunswick	1,064	1,177	5	1,030	676	21	1,372	956	3	3	12
Buchanan	587	694	....	581	307	11	509	695	.....	.....	.....
Buckingham	942	922	14	852	534	8	1,247	1,199	8	2	24
Buena Vista City	215	204	5	213	111	18	219	184	.....	.....	3
Campbell	1,339	1,288	7	1,118	697	.....	2,115	1,696	8	2	8
Carroll	1,434	1,759	9	1,237	1,331	20	1,528	1,672	3	.....	3
Caroline	1,077	1,144	14	736	739	39	1,293	1,502	9	1	9
Charles City	Vote thrown out.			165	39	4	272	362	5	.....	7
Charlotte	1,011	323	2	827	115	5	1,458	538	30	5	34
Charlottesville	731	361	11	329	45	6	801	371	7	.....	11
Chesterfield	1,368	884	22	1,097	508	21	1,729	1,273	14	1	22
Clarke	1,055	426	30	756	77	6	1,114	490	18	.....	7
Craig	415	265	38	393	147	41	490	249	18	.....	.....
Culpeper	1,512	847	1	1,113	457	4	1,704	1,113	10	.....	14
Cumberland	537	205	1	455	151	1	618	657	4	.....	5
Danville	1,575	310	87	850	303	60	1,702	1,078	51	.....	41
Dickenson	727	683	....	499	382	23	547	534	1	.....	10
Dinwiddie	990	583	6	943	225	16	1,099	741	1	.....	7
Elizabeth City	1,027	697	8	699	492	10	573	919	20	.....	19
Essex	731	590	1	862	133	5	924	669	1	.....	3
Fairfax	2,136	1,507	14	1,700	1,069	18	2,109	1,877	8	1	22
Fauquier	2,610	1,377	8	1,516	542	5	2,744	1,553	9	2	22
Floyd	648	1,566	4	517	902	7	848	1,525	12	1	2
Fluvanna	790	678	13	675	305	7	919	708	3	1	12
Franklin	1,785	1,702	24	1,491	918	33	2,305	1,711	5	.....	3
Frederick	1,748	671	21	473	97	8	533	388	7	3	9
Fredericksburg	587	353	3	695	12	12	1,848	845	24	.....	11
Giles	1,010	858	36	987	486	92	993	777	51	.....	15
Gloucester	484	354	1	860	193	1	819	549	10	1	7
Goochland	602	876	....	525	587	4	676	877	3	.....	10
Grayson	1,252	1,585	2	1,155	1,066	11	1,328	1,473	2	.....	28
Greene	511	459	....	506	168	.....	533	581	2	.....	.....
Greenville	740	547	4	725	202	10	850	471	3	.....	3
Halifax	2,864	1,632	45	2,112	624	29	3,231	2,050	33	1	20
Hanover	1,203	1,201	14	1,051	580	61	1,499	1,337	26	1	37
Henrico	2,189	1,049	25	1,274	225	23	2,332	1,817	13	5	48
Henry	1,356	1,267	17	1,018	849	36	1,409	1,783	10	.....	4
Highland	512	540	11	312	275	7	553	489	7	1	2
Isle of Wight	1,206	763	....	1,257	294	4	1,264	727	7	7	3
James City	294	255	1	283	128	8	261	291	2	1	1
King George	480	643	2	506	428	3	582	681	3	.....	6
King and Queen	796	614	2	820	163	6	853	655	5	.....	3
King William	462	871	8	316	165	24	592	990	6	.....	5
Lancaster	971	508	7	912	614	19	1,073	599	16	3	4
Lee	1,493	1,392	6	1,196	603	54	1,475	1,470	16	.....	11
Loudoun	2,690	1,684	119	1,922	520	25	2,471	1,991	96	.....	9
Louisa	1,169	1,187	22	1,133	896	86	1,366	1,391	25	.....	10
Lunenburg	634	343	9	467	159	16	1,045	475	6	.....	4
Lynchburg	1,081	660	....	1,148	129	36	1,657	1,647	37	.....	26
Madison	986	664	14	808	221	26	1,089	724	5	.....	.....
Manchester	647	442	34	600	249	10	812	588	9	1	18
Matthews	726	294	40	577	192	12	797	444	30	.....	7
Mecklenburg	1,697	1,855	4	1,988	1,113	12	2,099	2,353	26	.....	6
Middlesex	686	640	56	462	48	9	688	680	5	.....	3

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VIRGINIA.—Continued.

Counties.	President, 1900.			Governor, 1897.			President, 1896.				
	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Tyler, Dem.	McCaull, Rep.	Cutler, Pro.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley Rep.	Levering, Pro.	Matchett, S. Lab	Palmer, G. Dem
Montgomery	1,102	1,391	5	1,123	825	56	1,317	1,594	56	1	12
Nansemond	1,481	992	12	1,257	585	7	1,300	1,060	11	2	8
Nelson	1,530	1,163	4	1,223	645	57	1,492	1,183	20	.....	23
New Kent	282	447	1	174	248	20	369	446	3	.....	5
Norfolk City	3,883	2,301	39	2,543	375	32	3,068	1,995	73	5	93
Norfolk County	2,415	3,024	5	1,710	951	21	2,137	3,475	33	7	29
Newport News	1,896	1,100	15	654	181	7	676	815	5	1	20
Northampton	1,180	896	12	493	265	10	1,086	802	21	.....	11
Northumberland	809	807	7	545	213	25	953	904	13	1	3
Nottoway	1,076	489	13	754	250	20	936	478	16	.....	2
Orange	1,100	929	19	847	445	39	1,324	957	11	.....	13
Page	1,041	1,214	26	691	393	17	1,166	1,454	37	2	13
Patrick	1,026	1,281	8	930	999	5	886	1,140	10	1	3
Petersburg	1,589	668	9	824	259	44	1,682	766	5	2	83
Pittsylvania	3,758	2,328	59	2,064	1,218	114	3,987	3,196	36	.....	25
Portsmouth	1,743	566	14	842	173	8	1,380	769	7	1	48
Powhatan	458	582	1	407	371	2	525	637	.....	.....	4
Prince Edward	843	574	....	717	274	17	991	979	6	.....	22
Prince George	367	301	....	378	2	60	518	394	1	1	5
Prince William	1,351	680	....	653	187	.....	1,341	727	2	.....	7
Princess Anne	743	327	2	566	191	15	790	687	6	.....	2
Pulaski	1,048	1,243	....	1,000	937	8	1,109	1,489	3	1	8
Radford City	257	197	5	364	92	4	372	309	18	.....	10
Rappahannock	813	507	7	933	220	.....	1,076	569	1	.....	8
Richmond City	6,095	2,729	71	3,839	505	4	7,839	1,160	99	5	334
Richmond County	692	574	3	576	330	64	667	667	3	.....	7
Roanoke City	1,761	1,120	53	1,529	702	85	2,005	1,697	56	2	33
Roanoke County	942	1,188	58	726	807	29	1,114	1,484	36	1	12
Rockbridge	1,658	2,223	22	1,430	1,287	14	1,634	2,290	17	.....	130
Rockingham	2,852	2,572	103	2,169	1,557	37	2,998	3,524	100	.....	27
Russell	1,956	1,377	6	1,456	956	15	1,530	1,475	9	1	4
Scott	1,813	1,659	3	1,755	1,226	39	1,793	2,206	4	1	11
Shenandoah	1,965	1,862	40	1,698	846	110	2,052	2,102	51	.....	47
Smyth	1,252	1,794	12	1,134	754	10	1,407	1,546	8	4	7
Southampton	1,708	610	15	1,503	274	7	1,438	439	14	.....	6
Spottsylvania	774	817	5	490	381	3	877	903	4	.....	4
Stafford	648	867	1	591	555	3	629	1,084	3	.....	3
Staunton	612	375	70	627	167	36	713	556	92	1	42
Surry	839	473	22	667	226	3	709	609	5	.....	5
Sussex	733	430	1	685	140	7	769	418	2	.....	4
Tazewell	1,312	2,663	8	1,396	1,270	46	1,582	2,525	8	.....	9
Warren	1,068	462	19	779	145	13	1,172	575	25	.....	20
Warwick	526	336	....	536	80	5	238	577	1	.....	2
Washington	2,291	2,498	10	1,917	1,632	31	2,374	2,669	20	.....	16
Westmoreland	691	597	10	472	237	1	705	827	2	1	8
Williamsburg	161	88	7	112	65	6	113	90	3	.....	1
Winchester	593	423	10	303	75	6	490	447	22	1	27
Wise	1,215	1,725	15	625	527	2	966	1,230	.....	1	6
Wythe	1,607	1,932	6	1,565	1,023	5	1,683	1,882	9	4	71
York	551	631	....	698	145	12	722	223	16	.....	1
Total	146,080	115,865	2,150	109,655	56,840	2,743	154,709	136,368	2,350	108	2,129
Plurality	30,215	.....	.....	52,815	.....	.....	19,341	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scattering					946						
Total vote	264,095			170,184			294,664				

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

Districts.

I.—Counties of Accomac, Carolina, Essex, Gloucester, King and Queen, Lancaster, Matthews, Middlesex, Northampton, Northumberland, Richmond, Spottsylvania, Westmoreland, and the city of Fredericksburg.

W. A. Jones, Dem.	7,331
M. A. Coles, Rep.	2,762
Jones's plurality	4,569

II.—Counties of Charles City, Elisabeth City, Isle of Wight, James City, Nansemond, Norfolk, Princess Anne, Southampton, Surry, Warwick, York, and cities of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Williamsburg and Newport News.

H. L. Maynard, Dem.	9,746
R. M. Hughes, Rep.	2,917
Maynard's plurality	6,829

III.—Counties of Chesterfield, Goochland, Hanover, Henrico, King William, New Kent, and the cities of Richmond and Manchester.

D. J. Lamb, Dem.	5,300
B. W. Edwards, Rep.	963
Lamb's plurality	4,337

IV.—Counties of Amelia, Brunswick, Dinwiddie, Greenesville, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Nottoway, Powhatan, Prince Edward, Prince George, Sussex, and the city of Petersburg.

R. G. Southall, Dem.	4,717
R. T. Vaughan, Rep.	507
Southall's plurality	4,210

V.—Counties of Carroll, Floyd, Franklin, Grayson, Henry, Patrick, Pittsylvania and the city of Danville.

C. A. Swanson, Dem.	10,363
B. A. Davis, Rep.	6,414
Swanson's plurality	3,949

VI.—Counties of Bedford, Campbell, Charlotte, Halifax, Montgomery, Roanoke, and the cities of Lynchburg, Radford and Roanoke.

C. Glass, Dem.	6,313
A. Graham, Pro.	1,412
Glass's plurality	4,901

VII.—Counties of Albemarle, Clarke, Frederick, Greene, Madison, Page, Rappahannock, Rockingham, Shenandoah, Warren and the cities of Charlottesville and Winchester.

James Hay, Dem.	8,461
S. J. Hoffman, Rep.	4,620
Hay's plurality	3,841

VIII.—Counties of Alexandria, Culpeper, Fairfax, Fauquier, King George, Loudoun, Louisa, Orange, Prince William, Stafford and the city of Alexandria.

J. F. Rixey, Dem.	6,618
W. S. Skinner, Rep.	2,311
Rixey's plurality	4,307

IX.—Counties of Bland, Buchanan, Craig, Dickenson, Giles, Lee, Pulaski, Russell, Scott, Smyth, Tazewell, Washington, Wise, Wythe and the city of Bristol.

W. F. Rhea, Dem.	707
C. S. Demp, Rep.	703
Rhea's plurality	4

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X.—Counties of Alleghany, Amherst, Appomattox, Augusta, Bath, Botetourt, Buckingham, Cumberland, Fluvanna, Highland, Nelson, Rockbridge and the cities of Staunton and Buena Vista.

H. D. Flood, Dem.	9,119
J. Lyons, Rep.	4,235
Flood's plurality	4,884

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, A. J. Montague; Lieutenant-Governor, J. E. Willard; Secretary of State, Joseph T. Lawless; First Auditor, Morton Marye; Second Auditor, Josiah Ryland, Jr.; Treasurer, A. W. Harman, Jr.; Superintendent of Free Schools, J. W. Southall; Attorney-General, W. A. Anderson—all Democrats.

Judiciary—Supreme Court of Appeals.—President, James Keith; Justices, S. G. Whittle, John A. Buchanan, George M. Harrison and Richard H. Cardwell; Clerk of the Court, G. K. Taylor—all Democrats.

WASHINGTON.

Counties.	Chief Justice Sup. Court.		President, 1900.					President, 1896				
	Rearis, Dem.	Hadley, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Debs, Soc. D.	Malloney, Soc. Lab.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Levering, Pro.	Bentley, Nat.	Palmer, G. Dem.
Adams	644	699	523	461	30	9	2	363	243	11	....	9
Asotin	267	407	328	393	23	8	8	254	214	3	1	15
Chehalis	796	1,714	1,081	1,850	77	108	32	1,312	1,267	21	3	38
Chelan	459	710	575	577	12	11	5	....	....	....	....	....
Clallam	343	708	407	723	5	51	10	676	559	6	5	41
Clarke	717	1,539	1,025	1,668	79	90	20	1,497	1,497	51	9	50
Columbia	614	821	706	899	27	9	2	847	776	9	4	15
Cowlitz	473	1,123	619	1,171	54	18	9	935	989	23	2	39
Douglas	616	761	615	516	20	9	1	722	334	10	....	11
Ferry	438	399	831	423	8	9	2	....	....	....	....	....
Franklin	185	222	81	52	3	....	3	108	38	2	....	5
Garfield	368	526	437	528	18	17	4	469	378	14	1	13
Island	112	322	123	263	13	14	7	181	206	7	1	10
Jefferson	355	717	395	687	19	4	9	500	704	8	2	36
King	5,424	11,276	7,836	10,218	318	263	229	7,497	6,413	144	15	236
Kitsap	241	118	489	880	75	46	16	702	728	29	4	26
Kittitas	770	1,040	934	1,139	52	20	9	1,096	1,044	23	3	40
Klickitat	394	913	496	906	58	22	4	664	876	11	....	44
Lewis	1,179	1,903	1,382	1,907	94	43	16	1,584	1,594	37	12	70
Lincoln	1,273	1,517	1,585	1,414	66	30	7	1,715	781	31	5	56
Mason	400	544	457	514	11	13	7	650	397	11	2	17
Okanagan	553	565	714	457	10	17	2	912	284	11	5	38
Pacific	181	946	396	887	27	15	7	512	925	19	5	50
Pierce	2,146	5,607	3,702	6,269	204	296	118	5,404	4,651	58	24	166
San Juan	112	431	245	428	10	6	7	283	411	3	....	8
Skagit	1,045	1,945	1,220	1,814	65	115	31	1,573	1,268	28	2	50
Skamania	110	182	203	175	4	4	2	237	122	4	....	15
Snohomish	1,700	3,877	2,480	2,961	179	64	34	2,775	1,871	43	2	83
Spokane	3,375	4,691	5,125	5,515	306	81	38	5,725	2,701	111	11	104
Stevens	1,207	1,273	1,612	1,121	38	27	8	1,880	433	26	10	46
Thurston	731	1,323	978	1,298	36	51	16	1,371	1,052	17	5	44
Wahkiakum	166	355	207	396	10	20	8	376	290	3	....	20
Walla Walla	1,135	1,814	1,480	2,119	61	20	9	1,652	1,599	37	2	64
Watcom	1,227	3,289	1,700	2,952	145	282	135	2,177	1,971	68	4	50
Whitman	1,786	2,205	2,826	2,366	180	166	27	3,578	1,592	77	8	112
Yakima	1,010	1,702	1,066	1,507	46	65	12	1,219	948	12	1	47
Totals	32,544	59,017	44,833	57,456	2,363	2,006	866	51,646	39,153	968	148	1,668
Pluralities	.....	26,473	.....	12,623	....	....	....	12,493	....	....	....	....
Total vote				107,524					93,583			

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

At Large.		At Large.	
F. W. Cushman, Rep.	59,366	H. P. Jorgeneen, Soc. L.	806
W. S. Jones, Rep.	59,095	J. H. C. Schurlock, Soc. L.	4,598
W. E. Humphrey, Rep.	58,323	D. Burgess, Soc.	4,623
Geo. F. Cotterill, Dem.	34,315	G. W. Scott, Soc.	4,664
O. R. Holcomb, Dem.	32,118	A. H. Sherwood, Pro.	1,762
F. B. Cole, Dem.	32,968	W. H. McKean, Pro.	1,774
J. C. Martin, Soc. L.	814	O. L. Fowler, Pro.	1,785
W. McCormic, Soc. L.	823		

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, Henry G. McBride, Rep.; Secretary of State, Sam. H. Nichols, Rep.; Treasurer, C. W. Maynard, Rep.; Auditor, J. D. Atkinson, Rep.; Adjutant-General, E. G. Fox, Dem.; Attorney-General, W. B. Stratton, Rep.; Supt. Education, W. B. Bryan, Rep.; Com. Public Lands, S. A. Calvert, Rep.

Judiciary—Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Hiram E. Hadley, Rep. Associate Justices, W. H. White, Dem.; R. O. Dunbar, M. A. Fullerton, T. J. Anders, Wallace Mount, H. E. Hadley, Reps.; Clerk, C. S. Reinhart.

Legislature—House, 80 Rep., 13 Dem.; Senate, 33 Rep., 9 Dem.; Joint session, 113 Rep., 22 Dem.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Counties.	President, 1900.					President, 1896.			
	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Barker, Peo.	Debs, S. D.	Woolley, Pro.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Palmer, G. D.	Levering, Pro.
Barbour	1,579	1,840	....	....	22	1,645	1,573	1	....
Berkeley	2,288	2,506	....	....	23	2,085	2,497	54	20
Boone	956	767	....	....	....	813	678	2	3
Braxton	2,102	1,894	15	....	16	2,188	1,453	3	28
Brooke	717	1,001	....	3	24	748	935	5	20
Cabell	3,251	3,667	8	....	59	3,076	3,127	22	32
Calhoun	1,268	946	13	....	6	1,186	796	....	....
Clay	716	906	4	....	7	606	661	1	2
Doddridge	1,223	1,893	4	2	22	1,231	1,747	4	17
Fayette	3,227	5,407	4	7	70	2,783	4,544	11	53
Gilmer	1,410	1,117	....	....	14	1,358	1,000	3	8
Grant	366	1,355	....	....	8	372	1,306	3	8
Greenbrier	2,456	1,869	5	....	18	2,414	1,661	21	18

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WEST VIRGINIA.—Continued.

Counties.	President, 1900.					President, 1896.			
	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Barker, Peo.	Debs, S. D.	Wooley, Pro.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Palmer, G. D.	Levering, Pro.
Hampshire	2,025	659	18	1	8	1,909	676	15	2
Hancock	564	869	....	....	51	584	843	4	34
Hardy	1,292	596	....	....	4	1,146	547	45	....
Harrison	2,678	3,916	43	3	79	2,486	3,027	13	26
Jackson	2,194	2,850	6	5	34	2,286	2,527	6	26
Jefferson	2,729	1,207	....	1	31	2,454	1,283	62	27
Kanawha	4,736	7,247	1	62	....	4,824	6,948	28	47
Lewis	1,702	1,972	....	....	....	1,718	1,813	4	68
Lincoln	1,487	1,713	....	....	....	1,335	1,336	6	2
Logan	983	423	....	....	....	992	382	21	1
McDowell	1,218	3,761	....	....	138	3,305	3,421	26	105
Marion	2,610	4,351	6	30	189	2,107	3,560	17	112
Marshall	2,134	3,790	1	9	10	2,494	3,067	11	10
Mason	2,462	3,162	4	6	20	2,123	2,389	6	15
Mercer	2,112	2,700	....	1	42	1,308	1,548	10	40
Mineral	1,240	1,660	....	....	....	1,204	632	3	2
Mingo	1,363	838	....	4	83	1,484	2,685	18	32
Monongalia	1,576	2,989	15	....	9	1,579	1,323	3	9
Monroe	1,532	1,556	....	....	25	433	1,107	23	30
Morgan	586	1,091	....	1	10	988	2,635	4	1
Nicholas	1,263	1,051	....	....	62	1,226	908	5	62
Ohio	5,393	7,092	3	116	105	5,016	6,721	77	69
Pendleton	1,154	932	....	....	9	1,117	784	....	....
Pleasants	1,086	1,202	....	....	....	922	887	4	3
Pocahontas	1,002	794	....	....	....	983	632	7	3
Preston	1,322	3,801	1	9	42	1,332	3,528	7	31
Putnam	1,676	2,118	....	5	9	1,702	1,877	4	3
Raleigh	1,126	1,385	....	....	4	1,103	1,150	4	2
Randolph	2,154	1,771	3	....	....	1,969	1,427	10	14
Ritchie	1,567	2,512	7	5	149	1,601	2,212	2	56
Roane	2,066	2,155	47	....	19	2,126	1,849	5	11
Summers	1,812	1,750	....	....	....	1,738	1,599	3	17
Taylor	1,416	2,093	3	....	11	1,307	1,839	8	21
Tucker	1,199	1,694	1	3	29	1,111	1,261	....	....
Tyler	1,831	2,514	11	2	22	1,799	2,450	7	22
Upshur	866	2,398	6	....	4	949	2,281	18	36
Wayne	2,658	2,258	....	....	....	2,443	2,032	11	3
Webster	1,147	795	....	....	....	972	709	....	....
Wetzel	2,669	2,083	16	4	29	2,525	1,685	9	13
Wirt	1,156	1,236	....	....	....	1,162	1,068	5	9
Wood	3,696	4,805	1	7	60	3,485	4,046	27	31
Wyoming	764	898	....	....	1	613	735	....	....
Totals	98,705	119,842	274	286	1,585	94,480	105,368	675	1,261
Pluralities	....	21,137	....	....	....	....	10,888	....	....
Total vote		218,547					201,739		

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

Districts.

I.—Counties of Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzel, Marion, Harrison, Lewis.

B. B. Dovener, Rep.	19,962
O. S. McKinney, Dem.	16,922
Dovener's plurality	3,040

II.—Counties of Monongalia, Preston, Taylor, Barbour, Tucker, Randolph, Pendleton, Grand, Hardy, Mineral, Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley, Jefferson.

A. G. Dayton, Rep.	20,999
J. T. McGraw, Dem.	19,618
Dayton's plurality	1,381

III.—Counties of Kanawha, Fayette, Summers, Monroe, Greenbrier, Nicholas, Clay, Webster, Pocahontas, Upshur.

J. H. Gaines, Rep.	19,970
J. H. Miller, Dem.	17,205
Gaines's plurality	2,765

IV.—Counties of Tyler, Pleasants, Wood, Jackson, Roane, Braxton, Gilmer, Calhoun, Wirt, Ritchie, Doddridge.

H. C. Woodward, Rep.	19,158
W. H. Chancellor, Dem.	16,968
Woodward's plurality	2,190

V.—Counties of Mason, Putnam, Cabell, Lincoln, Wayne, Boone, Logan, Mingo, Raleigh, Wyoming, McDowell, Mercer.

J. A. Hughes, Rep.	20,164
D. E. Johnson, Dem.	17,726
Hughes's plurality	2,438

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, A. B. White; Secretary of State, W. M. O. Dawson, Treasurer, Peter Silman; Auditor, A. C. Scherr; Attorney-General, B. H. Freer; Superintendent of Schools, T. C. Miller; Adjutant-General, S. B. Baker; Commissioner of Agriculture, J. O. Thompson; Commissioner of Labor, J. V. Barton—all Republicans.

Supreme Court of Appeals—Henry Brandon, Rep.; George W. Poffenburger, Rep.; M. H. Dent, Dem.; N. C. McWhorter, Rep.

Legislature—House, 57 Rep., 29 Dem.; Senate, 25 Rep., 5 Dem.; joint session, 82 Rep., 34 Dem.

WISCONSIN.

Counties.	Governor, 1902.					President, 1900.					President, 1896.			
	David Rose, Dem.	R. M. LaFollette, Rep.	E. W. Drake, Pro.	Emil Seidel, Soc. Dem.	Henry E. D. Puck Soc. Labor.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Wooley, Pro.	Malloney, S. Labor.	Debs, S. Dem.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Levering, Pro.	Palmer, G. Dem.
Adams	338	1,236	44	4	....	410	1,514	29	....	2	391	1,432	27	16
Ashland	1,752	2,280	109	68	5	1,563	3,035	106	7	44	1,743	2,738	60	26
Barron	620	2,174	140	34	11	945	2,949	159	....	4	1,324	2,772	155	27
Bayfield	426	1,892	53	17	6	633	2,428	83	8	9	770	2,244	59	13
Brown	3,283	3,654	126	174	13	3,588	4,938	134	6	29	3,841	5,436	88	69
Buffalo	826	1,267	43	1	2	1,209	2,093	58	....	1	1,302	2,301	61	51

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WISCONSIN.—Continued.

Counties.	Governor, 1902.					President, 1900.					President, 1896.			
	David Rose, Dem.	R. M. La Follette Rep.	E. W. Drake, Pro.	Emil Seidel, Soc. Dem.	Henry E. D. Puck Soc. Labor.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Woolley, Pro.	Malloney, S. Labor.	Debs, S. Dem.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Levering, Pro.	Palmer, G. Dem.
Burnett	90	865	57	18	12	219	1,112	50	7	3	349	880	28	4
Calumet	1,325	1,238	30	123	2	1,910	1,632	57	1	22	1,869	1,547	28	27
Chippewa	1,611	2,967	84	24	....	2,448	4,218	141	2	10	2,929	3,901	84	35
Clark	1,729	2,577	191	15	12	1,157	3,865	125	9	16	1,318	3,328	97	39
Columbia	2,240	3,479	229	43	2	2,185	4,763	284	3	23	2,380	4,845	280	108
Crawford	1,572	1,746	73	8	....	1,357	2,333	46	1	....	1,509	2,323	38	24
Dane	6,463	7,561	449	118	8	6,129	9,397	512	6	46	6,521	9,080	410	159
Dodge	5,343	2,810	186	36	1	5,819	4,785	117	1	9	4,900	5,610	120	236
Door	707	1,888	53	11	2	677	2,363	57	2	2	895	2,402	49	21
Douglas	1,762	2,933	141	109	58	2,194	4,450	181	23	136	2,527	4,274	96	48
Dunn	817	1,736	111	13	7	1,113	3,046	144	....	3	1,418	3,376	131	33
Eau Claire	1,597	2,762	136	68	13	1,970	4,379	184	4	62	2,364	4,522	186	52
Florence	169	267	15	4	1	110	514	17	2	4	129	488	6	2
Fond du Lac	4,903	4,443	227	95	2	5,141	6,258	210	1	20	4,933	6,174	157	128
Forest	272	484	14	6	....	95	378	18	....	1	172	406	15	2
Gates	222	573	29	5	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Grant	2,642	4,411	283	32	8	3,254	5,611	287	3	24	3,683	5,315	188	67
Green	1,602	2,231	172	70	1	1,778	2,997	165	....	42	2,339	3,093	158	53
Green Lake	1,532	1,460	96	37	9	1,523	2,084	82	1	5	1,568	2,103	61	32
Iowa	1,794	2,659	188	9	2	1,749	3,272	204	1	15	2,060	3,115	174	61
Iron	348	1,165	22	6	3	357	1,319	38	1	4	472	1,288	26	....
Jackson	593	1,735	64	13	1	652	2,639	103	....	2	778	2,710	98	39
Jefferson	3,843	2,492	183	20	10	4,134	3,729	203	....	8	3,504	4,344	138	263
Juneau	1,435	2,398	75	24	3	1,586	2,914	98	....	2	1,671	2,852	59	35
Kenosha	1,895	1,959	68	398	8	2,105	3,078	67	3	2	1,732	2,827	40	62
Kewaunee	1,718	1,302	29	19	2	1,732	1,752	31	....	3	1,649	1,835	14	91
La Crosse	3,300	3,800	226	65	16	3,612	5,326	198	1	13	3,058	6,207	161	225
Lafayette	2,144	2,374	78	28	....	2,103	2,855	153	1	2	2,236	2,919	114	59
Langlade	1,242	1,167	57	15	2	1,085	1,596	49	6	6	956	1,457	23	38
Lincoln	1,412	1,992	87	37	3	1,554	2,147	75	2	15	1,802	1,706	44	21
Manitowoc	3,376	3,584	78	420	7	4,167	4,328	67	6	173	3,919	4,430	62	164
Marathon	3,657	3,745	129	86	22	3,770	4,722	139	37	28	3,829	3,958	70	87
Marinette	1,769	2,880	181	22	13	1,542	4,239	177	4	17	1,867	4,277	81	29
Marquette	1,045	1,266	82	6	....	867	1,560	47	....	....	827	1,476	25	10
Milwaukee	22,403	26,787	766	10,881	327	25,596	34,809	751	236	4,874	26,536	35,939	640	520
Monroe	1,912	2,693	169	9	1	2,248	3,713	194	....	1	2,361	3,683	103	35
Oconto	1,619	2,097	92	18	5	1,119	2,754	74	2	3	1,290	2,836	59	35
Oneida	670	1,154	49	21	....	712	1,803	39	3	14	563	1,453	27	14
Outagamie	3,287	3,806	192	116	2	4,012	5,245	225	4	31	4,096	5,433	139	106
Ozaukee	1,677	977	21	44	3	1,965	1,282	41	1	22	1,947	1,535	30	62
Pepin	341	611	20	2	1	471	1,099	39	....	....	436	1,301	37	19
Pierce	765	1,315	152	22	2	1,042	3,433	225	1	7	1,412	3,724	156	38
Polk	215	1,386	60	74	20	695	2,735	73	13	16	891	2,861	61	23
Portage	2,459	2,601	117	23	....	2,637	3,285	92	2	4	2,890	3,537	82	54
Price	773	1,087	96	33	8	529	1,728	57	3	14	550	1,448	37	19
Racine	3,824	4,452	263	249	44	3,857	5,928	237	5	135	3,975	5,849	213	104
Richland	1,419	2,080	296	13	2	1,524	2,594	231	....	10	2,098	2,636	129	16
Rock	3,146	5,078	361	120	10	3,096	8,249	403	8	36	3,655	8,282	237	86
St. Croix	1,886	2,408	159	86	9	2,082	3,371	202	11	53	2,475	3,462	158	38
Sauk	2,085	2,775	248	19	3	2,494	4,329	282	3	12	2,611	4,623	242	97
Sawyer	467	578	15	13	....	307	724	24	....	4	369	514	28	2
Shawano	1,393	2,298	77	18	4	1,506	3,244	68	....	3	1,594	3,035	54	32
Sheboygan	3,731	4,460	142	1,358	32	4,049	5,932	124	48	850	3,327	6,644	90	247
Taylor	1,050	1,026	51	17	4	1,015	1,429	21	1	15	710	1,387	20	27
Trempealeau	519	2,141	116	4	3	1,191	3,364	168	1	1	1,336	3,300	152	24
Vernon	759	3,439	176	23	....	1,271	4,483	155	2	16	1,627	4,393	102	28
Vilas	516	760	25	7	1	489	1,209	37	1	11	443	794	8	9
Walworth	1,488	2,838	272	53	2	1,742	5,106	293	2	7	1,894	5,347	282	57
Washburn	252	644	22	8	3	253	808	30	1	1	250	771	21	8
Washington	2,327	2,140	59	30	3	2,526	2,617	56	2	7	2,404	2,877	31	86
Waukesha	3,091	3,799	230	103	6	3,017	5,129	254	5	20	3,192	5,411	162	108
Waupaca	1,030	3,489	247	40	1	1,384	5,284	258	4	3	1,577	5,472	129	65
Waushara	565	2,107	126	13	5	525	2,990	127	....	3	456	3,210	102	27
Winnebago	4,811	6,191	289	184	15	5,609	7,468	311	9	27	5,089	7,898	211	101
Wood	1,920	2,740	99	68	7	1,890	3,136	76	7	35	1,877	2,839	54	31
Totals	145,818	193,417	9,647	15,970	791	159,285	265,866	10,124	524	7,095	165,523	268,135	7,509	4,584
Pluralities	.....	47,599	....	.....	....	.....	106,581	.....	.....	.....	.....	102,612	.....	.....
Per cent	.....	.....	....	.....	....	35 96	60.63	2.28	.12	1.56	36,99	59.93	1.68	.20
Scattering	33													
Total vote	365,676					442,894					447,411			

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

Districts.

I.—Counties of Racine, Kenosha, Walworth, Rock, Green, Lafayette.

Henry A. Cooper, Rep.	20,439
Louis C. Baker, Dem.	12,122
Thomas W. North, Pro.	1,111
Cooper's plurality	8,317

II.—Counties of Jefferson, Dane, Columbia, Green Lake, Marquette, Adams.

Henry C. Adams, Rep.	17,517
John Wood, Jr., Dem.	14,485
Charles F. Cronk, Pro.	1,182
Adams's plurality	3,032

III.—Counties of Grant, Crawford, Richland, Sauk, Juneau, Vernon, Iowa.

Joseph W. Babcock, Rep.	19,405
Jackson Silvaugh, Dem.	11,155
Edward Oevers, Pro.	1,356
Babcock's plurality	8,250

IV.—County of Milwaukee; the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 23d Wards in the city of Milwaukee; the cities of Wauwatosa and South Milwaukee; the towns of Cudahy, Lake, Oak Creek, Franklin, Greenfield.

Theobald Otjen, Rep.	15,101
Donovan, Dem.	13,567
Bistorius, Soc. Dem.	5,167
Otjen's plurality	1,534

V.—The 1st, 6th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d Wards in the city of Milwaukee; the towns and villages of North Milwaukee,

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Districts.	
Whitefish Bay, East Milwaukee and Granville—all in Milwaukee County; Waukesha County.	
W. H. Stafford, Rep.	14,921
Henry Smith, Dem.	10,971
Victor Berger, Soc. Dem.	6,252
Stafford's plurality	3,950
VI.—Counties of Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Washington, Ozaukee.	Dodge,
Charles H. Weisse, Dem.	17,991
W. H. Froelich, Rep.	14,575
John P. Wilson, Soc. Dem.	1,394
George C. Hill, Pro.	532
Weisse's plurality	3,416
VII.—Counties of Pepin, Buffalo, Trempealeau, Jackson, Eau Claire, Clark, Monroe, La Crosse.	
John J. Esch, Rep.	18,614
W. Cernahan, Dem.	10,316
P. R. Sebenthall, Pro.	942
Esch's plurality	8,298
VIII.—Counties of Portage, Waupaca, Waushara, Winnebago, Calumet, Manitowoc.	
James H. Davidson, Rep.	19,553
Thomas H. Patterson, Dem.	12,651
Charles C. Fraim, Soc. Dem.	880
Districts.	
Joseph Matthews, Pro.	733
Davidson's plurality	6,902
IX.—Counties of Brown, Kewaunee, Door, Outagamie, Oconto, Marinette.	
E. S. Minor, Rep.	15,458
Edward Decker, Dem.	11,579
Charles W. Lomas, Pro.	518
Minor's plurality	3,879
X.—Counties of Iron, Vilas, Oneida, Forest, Florence, Langlade, Lincoln, Shawano, Marathon, Taylor, Price, Ashland, Wood.	
W. E. Brown, Rep.	19,554
Bert Williams, Dem.	14,758
W. D. Badger, Pro.	658
Brown's plurality	4,796
XI.—Counties of Douglas, Sawyer, Pierce, Bayfield, Barron, Dunn, Burnett, Polk, Chippewa, Washburn, St. Croix.	
John J. Jenkins, Rep.	19,329
J. A. Rene, Dem.	8,261
M. Y. Cliff, Pro.	1,077
Jenkins's plurality	11,068

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, Robert M. La Follette; Lieutenant-Governor, James O. Davidson; Secretary of State, Walter L. Houser; Treasurer, John J. Kempf; Attorney-General, L. M. Sturdevant; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Charles P. Cary; Commissioner of Railroads, John W. Thomas; Commissioner of Insurance, Zeno M. Host.—all Republicans.

Judiciary—Supreme Court, Chief Justice, John B. Cassoday, Rep.; Associate Justices, John B. Winslow, Dem.; C. V. Bardeen, Rep.; J. E. Dodge, Dem.; Roujet D. Marshall, Rep.; Clerk, Clarence Kellogg, Rep.

Legislature is overwhelmingly Republican in both branches.

WYOMING.

	Governor, 1902.			President, 1900.		President, 1896.			
	Beck, Dem.	Richards, Rep.	Brinstein, Soc.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Bryan, Peo.	Levering, Pro.
Albany	1,941	1,173	206	1,192	1,540	1,028	1,220	45	26
Big Horn	777	961	8	484	843	518	538	73	15
Carbon	997	1,864	38	1,156	1,759	1,039	1,229	41	11
Converse	429	816	2	408	799	450	585	9	12
Crook	557	730	5	531	698	537	524	32	6
Fremont	622	816	10	548	928	499	535	24	7
Johnson	446	566	12	440	471	441	284	26	1
Laramie	1,512	1,902	85	1,538	2,181	1,590	1,776	38	16
Natrona	334	616	1	272	521	317	392	10	2
Sheridan	839	1,193	55	985	1,026	1,045	877	59	12
Sweetwater	708	1,103	80	748	1,101	916	754	80	16
Uinta	1,579	2,216	47	1,748	2,102	1,700	907	26	6
Weston	276	527	3	340	548	205	451	23	6
Totals	10,017	14,483	552	10,298	14,517	10,369	10,072	286	136
Pluralities	.....	4,446	.....	.....	4,219	583	.....	.....	.....
Per cent	.....	.....	.....	41.49	58.50	49.70	48.29	1.36	.60
Total vote	25,052	.....	.....	24,815	.....	.....	.....	20,863	.....

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1902.

At large.	
Frank W. Mondell, Rep.	15,808
Chas. P. Clemmons, Dem.	8,892
Mondell's plurality	6,916

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governor, De Forest Richards; Secretary of State, Fennimore Chatterton; Auditor, Le Roy Grant; Treasurer, Henry G. Hay; Superintendent of Public Instruction, T. T. Tynan; Attorney-General, J. A. Van Orsdel; Adjutant-General, F. A. Stitzer—all Republicans.

Judiciary—Chief Justice, Samuel T. Corn, Dem.; Associate Justices, Jesse Knight and C. N. Potter, Rep.

Legislature—House, 46 Rep., 4 Dem.; Senate, 20 Rep., 3 Dem.; joint session, 66 Rep., 7 Dem.

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REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

ALABAMA.

Dist.	Name.	Politics.	Address.
1	Taylor, G. W.	Dem.	Demopolis.
2	Wiley, A. A.	Dem.	Montgomery.
3	Clayton, H. D.	Dem.	Opelika.
4	Bowie, S. J.	Dem.	Anniston.
5	Thompson, C. W.	Dem.	Tuskegee.
6	Bankhead, J. H.	Dem.	Fayette.
7	Burnett, J. L.	Dem.	Gadsden.
8	Richardson, William	Dem.	Huntsville.
9	Underwood, O. W.	Dem	Birmingham.

ARKANSAS.

1	Macon, R. B.	Dem.	Helena.
2	Brundidge, Stephen	Dem.	Searcy.
3	Dinsmore, Hugh	Dem.	Fayetteville.
4	Little, J. S.	Dem.	Greenwood.
5	Reid, C. C.	Dem.	Morrillton.
6	Robinson, J. T.	Dem.	Lonoke.
7	Wallace, R. M.	Dem.	Magnolia.

CALIFORNIA.

1	Gillette, J. N.	Rep.	Eureka.
2	Bell, T. A.	Dem.	Napa.
3	Metcalf, V. H.	Rep.	Oakland.
4	Livernash, E. J.	Dem. & U. L.	San Francisco.
5	Wynn, W. J.	Dem. & U. L.	San Francisco.
6	Needham, J. C.	Rep.	Modesto.
7	McLachlan, J. M.	Rep.	Pasadena.
8	Daniels, M. J.	Rep.	Riverside.

COLORADO.

1	Shafroth, J. F.	Dem.	Denver.
2	Hogg, H. S.	Rep.	Telluride.
*	Brooks, F. E.	Rep.	Colorado Springs.

CONNECTICUT.

1	Henry, E. Stevens	Rep.	Rockville.
2	Sperry, Nehemiah	Rep.	New Haven.
3	Brandegee, Frank	Rep.	New London.
4	Hill, Ebenezer J.	Rep.	Norwalk.
*	Lilley, George L.	Rep.	Waterbury.

DELAWARE.

*	Houston, H. A.	Dem.	Millsboro.

FLORIDA.

1	Sparkman, S. M.	Dem.	Tampa.
2	Davis, R. W.	Dem.	Palatka.
3	Lamar, W. B.	Dem.	Monticello.

GEORGIA.

1	Lester, R. E.	Dem.	Savannah.
2	Griggs, J. M.	Dem.	Dawson.
3	Lewis, E. B.	Dem.	Montezuma.
4	Adamson, W. C.	Dem.	Carrollton.
5	Livingston, L. F.	Dem.	Kings.
6	Bartlett, C. L.	Dem.	Macon.
7	Maddox, J. W.	Dem.	Rome.
8	Howard, W. M.	Dem.	Lexington.
9	Tate, F. C.	Dem.	Jasper.
10	Hardwick, T. W.	Dem.	Sandersville.
11	Brantley, W. G.	Dem.	Brunswick.

IDAHO.

*	French, B. L.	Rep.	Moscow.

ILLINOIS.

1	Emerich, Martin	Dem.	Chicago.
2	Mann, James R.	Rep.	Chicago.
3	Wilson, W. W.	Rep.	Chicago.
4	Foster, George P.	Dem.	Chicago.
5	McAndrews, James	Dem.	Chicago.
6	Lorrimer, William	Rep.	Chicago.
7	Knopf, Philip	Rep.	Chicago.
8	Mahony, W. F.	Dem.	Chicago.
9	Boutell, H. S.	Rep.	Chicago.
10	Foss, G. E.	Rep.	Chicago.
11	Snapp, H. M.	Rep.	Joliet.
12	Fuller, C. E.	Rep.	Belvidere.
13	Hitt, R. R.	Rep.	Carroll.
14	Marsh, B. F.	Rep.	Warsaw.
15	Prince, G. W.	Rep.	Galesburg.
16	Graff, J. V.	Rep.	Peoria.
17	Sterling, J. A.	Rep.	Bloomington.
18	Cannon, Joseph G.	Rep.	Danville.
19	Warner, Vespasian	Rep.	Clinton.
20	Rainey, H. T.	Dem.	Carrollton.
21	Caldwell, B. F.	Dem.	Chatham.
22	Rodenberg, W. A.	Rep.	East St. Louis.
23	Crowley, J. B.	Dem.	Robinson.
24	Williams, J. R.	Dem.	Carmi.
25	Smith, G. W.	Rep.	Murphysboro.

INDIANA.

1	Hemenway, Jas. A.	Rep.	Boonville.
2	Miers, Robert W.	Dem.	Bloomington.
3	Zenor, W. T.	Dem.	Corydon.
4	Griffith, Francis M.	Dem.	Vevay.
5	Holliday, E. S.	Rep.	Brazil.
6	Watson, James E.	Rep.	Rushville.
7	Overstreet, Jesse	Rep.	Indianapolis.
8	Cromer, George W.	Rep.	Muncie.
9	Landis, Charles B.	Rep.	Delphi.
10	Crumpacker, E. D.	Rep.	Valparaiso.
11	Landis, Fred'k K.	Rep.	Logansport.
12	Robinson, J. M.	Dem.	Fort Wayne.
13	Brick, A. L.	Rep.	South Bend.

IOWA.

Dist.	Name.	Politics.	Address.
1	Hedge, Thomas	Rep.	Burlington.
2	Wade, M. J.	Dem.	Iowa City.
3	Birdsall, B. P.	Rep.	Clarion.
4	Haughen, G. N.	Rep.	Northwood.
5	Cousins, R. G.	Rep.	Tipton.
6	Lacey, J. F.	Rep.	Oskaloosa.
7	Hull, J. A. T.	Rep.	Des Moines.
8	Hepburn, W. P.	Rep.	Clarinda.
9	Smith, W. I.	Rep.	Council Bluffs.
10	Conner, J. P.	Rep.	Denison.
11	Thomas, Lot	Rep.	Storm Lake.

KANSAS.

1	Curtis, Chas.	Rep.	Topeka.
2	Bowersock, J. D.	Rep.	Lawrence.
3	Campbell, P. P.	Rep.	Pittsburg.
4	Miller, J. M.	Rep.	Council Bluffs.
5	Calderhead, W. A.	Rep.	Marysville.
6	Reeder, W. A.	Rep.	Logan.
7	Long, Chester I.	Rep.	Medicine Lodge.
8	Scott, C. H.	Rep.	Iola.

KENTUCKY.

1	James, O. M.	Dem.	Marion.
2	Stanley, A. O.	Dem.	Henderson.
3	Rhea, John S.	Dem.	Russellville.
4	Smith, D. H.	Dem.	Hodgensville.
5	Sherley, Swagar	Dem.	Louisville.
6	Gooch, D. L.	Dem.	Covington.
7	Trimble, South	Dem.	Frankfort.
8	Gilbert, G. G.	Dem.	Shelbyville.
9	Kehoe, James N.	Dem.	Maysville.
10	Hopkins, F. A.	Dem.	Prestonburg.
11	Boreing, Vincent	Rep.	London.

LOUISIANA.

1	Meyer, Adolph	Dem.	New Orleans.
2	Davey, Robert C.	Dem.	New Orleans.
3	Broussard, Robert F.	Dem.	New Iberia.
4	Breazeale, Phanor	Dem.	Natchitoches.
5	Ransdell Joseph E.	Dem.	Lake Providence.
6	Robertson, Samuel L.	Dem.	Baton Rouge.
7	Pujol, A. P.	Dem.	Lake Charles.

MAINE.

1	Allen, Amos L.	Rep.	Alfred.
2	Littlefield, Chas. E.	Rep.	Rockland.
3	Burleigh, Edwin C.	Rep.	Augusta.
4	Powers, Llewellyn	Rep.	Houlton.

MARYLAND.

1	Jackson, W. H.	Rep.	Saulsbury.
2	Talbot, J. F. C.	Dem.	Baltimore.
3	Wachter, F. C.	Rep.	Baltimore.
4	Denny, J. W.	Dem.	Baltimore.
5	Mudd, S. A.	Rep.	La Plata.
6	Pearrie, G. A.	Rep.	Cumberland.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1	Lawrence, Geo. P.	Rep.	North Adams.
2	Gillette, Fred'k H.	Rep.	Springfield.
3	Thayer, John R.	Dem.	Worcester.
4	Tirrell, Chas. Q.	Rep.	Natick.
5	Ames, Butler	Rep.	Lowell.
6	Gardner, Augustus P.	Rep.	Hamilton.
7	Roberts, Ernest W.	Rep.	Chelsea.
8	McCall, Samuel W.	Rep.	Winchester.
9	Keliher, John A.	Dem.	Boston.
10	McNary, Wm. S.	Dem.	Boston.
11	Sullivan, John A.	Dem.	Boston.
12	Powers, Samuel L.	Rep.	Newton.
13	Greene, William S.	Rep.	Fall River.
14	Lovering, Wm. C.	Rep.	Taunton.

MICHIGAN.

1	Lucking, Alfred	Dem.	Detroit.
2	Townsend, Chas. E.	Rep.	Jackson.
3	Gardner, Washington	Rep.	Albion.
4	Hamilton, Edward L.	Rep.	Niles.
5	Smith, Wm. A.	Rep.	Grand Rapids.
6	Smith, Samuel W.	Rep.	Pontiac.
7	McMorran, Henry	Rep.	Port Huron.
8	Fordney, Joseph W.	Rep.	Saginaw.
9	Bishop, Roswell P.	Rep.	Ludington.
10	Loud, George A.	Rep.	Oscoda.
11	Darragh, A. B.	Rep.	St. Louis.
12	Young, H. O.	Rep.	Ishpeming.

MINNESOTA.

1	Tawney, James	Rep.	Winona.
2	McCleary, James T.	Rep.	Mankato.
3	Davis, Chas. R.	Rep.	St. Peter.
4	Stevens, Fred C.	Rep.	St. Paul.
5	Lind, John	Dem.	Minneapolis.
6	Buckman, C. B.	Rep.	Little Falls.
7	Volstead, A. J.	Rep.	Granite Falls.
8	Bede, J. A.	Rep.	Pine City.
9	Steenerson, Halvor	Rep.	Crookston.

MISSISSIPPI.

1	Chandler, E. S.	Dem.	Corinth.
2	Speight, Thomas	Dem.	Ripley.
3	Humphreys, B. G.	Dem.	Greenville.
4	Hill, W. S.	Dem.	Winona.
5	Byrd, Adam	Dem.	Philadelphia.
6	Bowers, E. J.	Dem.	Bay St. Louis.
7	McLain, F. A.	Dem.	Gloster.
*	Williams, J. S.	Dem.	Williams.

*At-Large.

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REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.—Continued.

MISSOURI.

Dist.	Name.	Politics.	Address.
1	Lloyd, J. T.	Dem.	Shelbina.
2	Rucker, W. W.	Dem.	Keytesville.
3	Daugherty, J. W.	Dem.	Liberty.
4	Cochran, C. F.	Dem.	St. Joseph.
5	Cowherd, W. S.	Dem.	Kansas City.
6	Armond, D. A.	Dem.	Butler.
7	Hamlin, C. W.	Dem.	Springfield.
8	Shackelford, D. W.	Dem.	Jefferson City.
9	Clark, Champ.	Dem.	Bowling Green.
10	Bartholdt, Richard.	Rep.	St. Louis.
11	Hunt, J. T.	Dem.	St. Louis.
12	Butler, J. J.	Dem.	St. Louis.
13	Robb, Edward.	Dem.	Perryville.
14	Vandiver, W. D.	Dem.	Cape Girardeau.
15	Benton, M. E.	Dem.	Neosho.
16	Lamar, Robert.	Dem.	Houston.

MONTANA.

	Dixon, J. M.	Rep.	Missoula.

NEBRASKA.

1	Burkett, E. J.	Rep.	Lincoln.
2	Hitchcock, G. M.	Fus.	Omaha.
3	McCarthy, J. J.	Soc.	Tonca.
4	Hinshaw.	Rep.	Fairbury.
5	Norris, G. W.	Rep.	McCook.
6	Kinkaid, M. P. F.	Rep.	O'Neil.

NEVADA.

	Van Duzer, G. G.	Fus.	Winnemucca.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1	Sulloway, Cyrus A.	Rep.	Manchester.
2	Currier, Frank D.	Rep.	Canaan.

NEW JERSEY.

1	Loudenslager, Henry C.	Rep.	Camden.
2	Gardner, John P.	Rep.	Atlantic City.
3	Howell, Benj. F.	Rep.	New Brunswick.
4	Lanning, W. M.	Rep.	Trenton.
5	Fowler, Charles M.	Rep.	Elizabeth.
6	Hughes, William.	Dem.	Paterson.
7	Parker, Richard Wayn	Rep.	Newark.
8	Wiley, W. H.	Rep.	East Orange.
9	Benny, Allan.	Dem.	Bayonne.
10	McDermott, Allan L.	Dem.	Jersey City.

NEW YORK.

1	Scudder, Townsend.	Dem.	Glen Head.
2	†Lindsay, George H.	Dem.	Brooklyn.
3	Dunwell, Charles T.	Rep.	Brooklyn.
4	†Wilson, Frank E.	Dem.	Brooklyn.
5	Bassett, Edward M.	Dem.	Brooklyn.
6	Baker, Robert.	Dem.	Brooklyn.
7	†Fitzgerald, John J.	Dem.	Brooklyn.
8	Sullivan, Timothy D.	Dem.	New York City.
9	†Goldfogle, Henry M.	Dem.	New York City.
10	†Sulzer, William.	Dem.	New York City.
11	Hearst, William R.	Dem.	New York City.
12	†McClellan, George B.	Dem.	New York City.
13	Harrison, Francis B.	Dem.	New York City.
14	Rider Ira E.	Dem.	New York City.
15	Douglass, William H.	Rep.	New York City.
16	†Ruppert, Jacob, Jr.	Dem.	New York City.
17	Shober, Francis E.	Dem.	New York City.
18	Goulden, Joseph A.	Dem.	New York City.
19	Otis, Norton P.	Rep.	Yonkers.
20	†Bradley, Thomas W.	Rep.	Walden.
21	†Ketcham, John H.	Rep.	Dover Plains.
22	†Draper, Willim H.	Rep.	Troy.
23	†Southwick, George N.	Rep.	Albany.
24	Smith, George J.	Rep.	Kingston.
25	†Littauer, Lucius N.	Rep.	Gloversville.
26	Flack, William H.	Rep.	Malone.
27	†Sherman, James S.	Rep.	Utica.
28	†Knapp, Charles L.	Rep.	Lowville.
29	†Driscoll, Michael E.	Rep.	Syracuse.
30	Dwight, John W.	Rep.	Dryden.
31	†Payne, Sereno E.	Rep.	Auburn.
32	†Perkins, James Breck	Rep.	Rochester.
33	†Gillet, Charles W.	Rep.	Addison.
34	†Wadsworth, James W	Rep.	Geneseo.
35	Ryan, William H.	Dem.	Buffalo.
36	†Alexander, DeAlva S.	Rep.	Buffalo.
37	†Vreeland, Edward B.	Rep.	Salamanca.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1	Small, John H.	Dem.	Washington.
2	Kitchin, Claude.	Dem.	Scotland Neck.
3	Thomas, Charles R.	Dem.	Newbern.
4	Pou, Edward W.	Dem.	Smithfield.
5	Kitchin, William W.	Dem.	Roxboro.
6	Patterson, Gilbert B.	Dem.	Maxton.
7	Page, Robert N.	Dem.	Biscoe.
8	Kluttz, Theodore F.	Dem.	Saulsbury.
9	Webb, Edward Y.	Dem.	Shelby.
10	Gudger, James M., Jr.	Dem.	Asheville.

NORTH DAKOTA.

*	Marshall, T. F.	Rep.	Oakes.
*	Spaulding, B. F.	Rep.	Fargo.

OHIO.

Dist.	Name.	Politics.	Address.
1	Longworth, Nicholas.	Rep.	Cincinnati.
2	Goebel, Herman P.	Rep.	Cincinnati.
3	Nevin, Robert, M.	Rep.	Dayton.
4	Garber, Harvey C.	Dem.	Greenville.
5	Snook, John S.	Dem.	Paulding.
6	Hildebrandt, Chas. Q.	Rep.	Wilmington.
7	Kyle, Thomas B.	Rep.	Troy.
8	Warnock, Wm B.	Rep.	Bellefontaine.
9	Southard, James H.	Rep.	Toledo.
10	Morgan, Stephen.	Rep.	Oak Hill.
11	Grosvenor, Chas. H.	Rep.	Athens.
12	Badger, D. C.	Dem.	Columbus.
13	Jackson, Amos H.	Rep.	Freemont.
14	Skiles, William W.	Rep.	Shelby.
15	Van Voorhis, H. C.	Rep.	Zanesville.
16	Gill, Joseph J.	Rep.	Steubenville.
17	Cassingham, John W.	Dem.	Coshocton.
18	Kennedy, James.	Rep.	Youngstown.
19	Dick, Charles.	Rep.	Akron.
20	Beidler, Jacob A.	Rep.	Willioghby.
21	Burton, Theodore E.	Rep.	Cleveland.

OREGON.

1	Tongue, Thomas H.	Rep.	Hillsboro.
2	Williamson, J. N.	Rep.	Pineville.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1	Bingham, Henry H.	Rep.	Philadelphia.
2	Adams, Robert.	Rep.	Philadelphia.
3	Burk, Henry.	Rep.	Philadelphia.
4	Foederer, Robert H.	Rep.	Philadelphia.
5	Morrell, Edward de V.	Rep.	Philadelphia.
6	McCreary, George D.	Rep.	Philadelphia.
7	Butler, Thomas S.	Rep.	West Chester.
8	Wanger, Irving P.	Rep.	Norristown.
9	Cassel, H. B.	Rep.	Marietta.
10	Howell, George.	Fus.	Scranton.
11	Palmer, Henry W.	Rep.	Wilkesbarre.
12	Patterson, George R.	Rep.	Ashland.
13	Kline, Marcus C. L.	Dem.	Allentown.
14	Wright, Charles F.	Rep.	Susquehanna.
15	Deemer, Elias.	Rep.	Williamsport.
16	Dickerman, Chas. A.	Dem.	Milton.
17	Mahon, T. M.	Rep.	Chambersburg.
18	Olmsted, Martin E.	Rep.	Harrisburg.
19	Evans, Alvin.	Rep.	Ebensburg.
20	Lafean, Daniel F.	Rep.	York.
21	Dresser, Solomon R.	Rep.	Bradford.
22	Huff, George F.	Rep.	Greensburg.
23	Cooper, Allen F.	Rep.	Uniontown.
24	Acheson, Ernest F.	Rep.	Washington.
25	Bates, Arthur L.	Rep.	Meadville.
26	Shull, Joseph H.	Rep.	Stroudsburg.
27	Smith, William O.	Rep.	Punxsutawney.
28	Sibley, Joseph C.	Rep.	Franklin.
29	Shiras, George.	Dem.	Allegany.
30	Dalzel, John.	Rep.	Pittsburg.
31	Porter, H. K.	Dem.	Pittsburg.
32	Brown, H. W.	Dem.	Pittsburg.

RHODE ISLAND.

1	Granger, D. L. D.	Dem.	Providence.
2	Capron, A. B.	Rep.	Smithfield.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1	Legare, Geo. S.	Dem.	Charleston.
2	Croft, G. W.	Dem.	Aiken.
3	Aiken, D. W.	Dem.	Abbeville.
4	Johnson, J. T.	Dem.	Spartansburg.
5	Finley, D. E.	Dem.	Yorkville.
6	Scarborough, R. B.	Dem.	Conway.
7	Lever, A. F.	Dem.	Lexington.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

*	Martin, E. W.	Rep.	Deadwood.
*	Burke, C. E.	Rep.	Pierre.

TENNESSEE.

1	Brownlow, W. P.	Rep.	Jonesboro.
2	Gibson, H. R.	Rep.	Knoxville.
3	Moon, J. A.	Dem.	Chattanooga.
4	Fitzpatrick, M. C.	Dem.	Gallatin.
5	Richardson, J. D.	Dem.	Murfreesboro.
6	Gaines, J. W.	Dem.	Nashville.
7	Padgett, L. P.	Dem.	Columbia.
8	Sims, F. W.	Dem.	Linden.
9	Pearce, R. A.	Dem.	Uvalde.
10	Patterson, M. R.	Dem.	Memphis.

TEXAS.

1	Sheppard, John L.	Dem.	Texarkana.
2	Cooper, S. B.	Dem.	Beaumont.
3	Russell, J. G.	Dem.	Tyler.
4	Rundall, C. B.	Dem.	Sherman.
5	Beall, J. A.	Dem.	Waxahachie.
6	Field, Scott.	Dem.	Calvert.
7	Gregg, A. W.	Dem.	Palestine.
8	Ball, F. H.	Dem.	Huntsville.
9	Burgess, G. F.	Dem.	Gonzales.
10	Burleson, A. S.	Dem.	Austin.
11	Henry, R. L.	Dem.	Waco.
12	Gillespie, O. W.	Dem.	Ft. Worth.
13	Stephens, J. A.	Dem.	Vernon.
14	Slayton, J. L.	Dem.	San Antonio.
15	Garner, J. M.	Dem.	Uvalde.
16	Smith, W. R.	Dem.	Colorado.

* At-Large. † Re-elected.

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REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.—Continued.

UTAH.

Dist.	Name.	Politics.	Address.
1	Howell, Joseph	Rep.	Wellsville.

VERMONT.

1	Foster, D. J.	Rep.	Burlington.
2	Haskins, Kittredge	Rep.	Brattleboro.

VIRGINIA.

1	Jones, W. A.	Dem.	Warsaw.
2	Maynard, H. L.	Dem.	Portsmouth.
3	Lamb, D. J.	Dem.	Richmond.
4	Southall, R. G.	Dem.	Amelia.
5	Swanson, C. A.	Dem.	Chatham.
6	Glass, Carter	Dem.	Lynchburg.

VIRGINIA.

7	Hay, James	Dem.	Madison.
8	Rixey, J. F.	Dem.	Brandy.
9	Rhea, W. F.	Dem.	Bristol.
10	Flood, H. D.	Dem.	Appomattox.

WASHINGTON.

*	Cushman, F. W.	Rep.	Tacoma.
*	Jones, W. L.	Rep.	North Yakima.
*	Humphrey, W. E.	Rep.	Seattle.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Dist.	Name.	Politics.	Address.
1	Dovener, B. B.	Rep.	Wheeling.
2	McGraw, J. T.	Dem.	Grafton.
3	Gaines, J. H. V.	Rep.	Charleston.
4	Woodward, H. C.	Rep.	Spencer.
5	Hughes, J. A.	Rep.	Huntington.

WISCONSIN.

1	Cooper, Henry A.	Rep.	Racine.
2	Adams, Henry C.	Rep.	Madison.
3	Babcock, Joseph W.	Rep.	Necedah.
4	Otjen, Theobald.	Rep.	Milwaukee.
5	Stafford, W. H.	Rep.	Milwaukee.
6	Weisse, Charles H.	Dem.	Sheboygan Falls.
7	Esch, John J.	Rep.	La Crosse.
8	Davidson, James H.	Rep.	Oshkosh.
9	Minor, E. S.	Rep.	Sturgeon Bay.
10	Brown, W. E.	Rep.	Rhinelander.
11	Jenkins, John J.	Rep.	Chippewa Falls.

WYOMING.

*	Mondell, Frank W.	Rep.	Newcastle.

*At-Large.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

ALABAMA.

Name.	Politics.	Expires.	Address.
John T. Morgan	Dem.	1907	Selma.
Edmund Winston Pettus	Dem.	1903	Selma.

ARKANSAS.

James Kimbrough Jones	Dem.	1903	Washington.
*James P. Clarke	Dem.	1909	
James H. Berry	Dem.	1907	Bentonville.

CALIFORNIA.

George C. Perkins	Rep.	1903	Oakland.
Thomas R. Bard	Rep.	1905	Hueneme.

COLORADO.

Henry M. Teller	S. Rep.	1903	Central City.
Thomas M. Patterson	Dem.	1907	Denver.

DELAWARE.

Vacant.

FLORIDA.

Stephen R. Mallory	Dem.	1903	Pensacola.
James P. Taliaferro	Dem.	1905	Jackson.

GEORGIA.

Augustus O. Bacon	Dem.	1907	Macon.
Alexander S. Clay	Dem.	1903	Marietta.

CONNECTICUT.

Orville H. Platt	Rep.	1903	Meriden.
Joseph R. Hawley	Rep.	1905	Hartford.

IDAHO.

Henry Heitfeld	Dem.	1903	Lewiston.
Fred. T. Dubois	Dem.	1907	Blackfoot.

ILLINOIS.

Shelby M. Cullom	Rep.	1907	Springfield.
William E. Mason	Rep.	1903	Chicago.

INDIANA.

Charles W. Fairbanks	Rep.	1903	Indianapolis.
Albert J. Beveridge	Rep.	1905	Indianapolis.

IOWA.

William B. Allison	Rep.	1903	Dubuque.
Jonathan P. Dolliver	Rep.	1907	Fort Dodge.

KENTUCKY.

William J. Deboe	Rep.	1903	Marion.
Joseph C. S. Blackburn	Dem.	1907	Versailles.

LOUISIANA.

Samuel D. McEnery	Dem.	1903	New Orleans.
Murphy J. Foster	Dem.	1907	Franklin.

MAINE.

Eugene Hale	Rep.	1905	Ellsworth.
William P. Frye	Rep.	1907	Lewiston.

MARYLAND.

George L. Wellington	Rep.	1903	Cumberland.
Louis E. McComas	Rep.	1905	Williamsport.
*Arthur P. Gorman	Dem	1909	Laurel.

MASSACHUSETTS.

George F. Hoar	Rep.	1907	Worcester.
Henry C. Lodge	Rep.	1905	Nahant.

MICHIGAN.

Julius C. Burrows	Rep.	1905	Kalamazoo.
†Russell A. Alger	Rep.	....	Detroit.

MINNESOTA.

Knute Nelson	Rep.	1907	Alexandria.
Moses E. Clapp	Rep.	1905	St. Paul.

MISSISSIPPI.

Hernando D. S. Money	Dem.	1905	Carrollton.
Anselm J. McLaurin	Dem.	1907	Brandon.

MISSOURI.

Francis M. Cockrell	Dem.	1905	Warrensburg.
George G. Vest	Dem.	1903	Kansas City.

MONTANA.

Name.	Politics.	Expires.	Address.
William A. Clark	Dem.	1907	Butte.
Paris Gibson	Dem.	1905	Great Falls.

NEBRASKA.

Charles H. Dietrich	Rep.	1905	Hastings.
Joseph H. Millard	Rep.	1907	Omaha.

NEVADA.

John P. Jones	Rep.	1903	Gold Hill.
William M. Stewart	Rep.	1905	Carson City.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Jacob H. Gallinger	Rep.	1903	Concord.
Henry E. Burnham	Rep.	1907	Manchester.

NEW JERSEY.

John Kean	Rep.	1905	Elizabeth.
John F. Dryden	Rep.	1907	Newark.

NEW YORK.

Thomas C. Platt	Rep.	1903	Owego.
Chauncey M. Depew	Rep.	1905	New York.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Jeter C. Pritchard	Rep.	1903	Marshall.
Furnifold McL. Simmons	Dem.	1907	Raleigh.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Henry C. Hansbrough	Rep.	1903	Devil's Lake.
Porter J. McCumber	Rep.	1905	Wahpeton.

OHIO.

James B. Foraker	Rep.	1903	Cincinnati.
Marcus A. Hanna	Rep.	1905	Cleveland.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Boies Penrose	Rep.	1903	Philadelphia.
Matthew S. Quay	Rep.	....	Beaver.

RHODE ISLAND.

Nelson W. Aldrich	Rep.	1905	Providence.
George P. Wetmore	Rep.	1907	Newport.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Benjamin R. Tillman	Dem.	1907	Trenton.
John L. McLaurin	Dem.	1903	Bennettsville.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Robert J. Gamble	Rep.	1907	Yankton.
Alfred B. Kittredge	Rep.	1907	Sioux Falls

TENNESSEE.

William B. Bate	Dem.	1905	Nashville.
Edward W. Carmack	Dem.	1907	Memphis.

TEXAS.

Charles A. Culberson	Dem.	1905	Dallas.
Joseph W. Bailey	Dem.	1907	Gainesville.

UTAH.

Joseph L. Rawlins	Dem.	1903	Salt Lake City.
Thomas Kearns	Rep.	1905	Salt Lake City.

VERMONT.

Redfield Proctor	Rep.	1905	Proctor.
William P. Dillingham	Rep.	1903	Montpelier.

VIRGINIA.

John W. Daniel	Dem.	1905	Lynchburg.
Thomas S. Martin	Dem.	1907	Scottsville.

WASHINGTON.

George Turner	Fus.	1903	Spokane.
Addison G. Foster	Rep.	1905	Tacoma.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Stephen B. Elkins	Rep.	1907	Elkins.
Nathan B. Scott	Rep.	1905	Wheeling.

WISCONSIN.

John C. Spooner	Rep.	1903	Madison.
Joseph V. Quarles	Rep.	1905	Milwaukee.

WYOMING.

Francis E. Warren	Rep.	1907	Cheyenne.
Clarence D. Clark	Rep.	1905	Evanston.

* Terms begin March 4, 1903. † Appointed by Governor at death of Senator McMillan.

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New York State Government.

The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor are each elected for a term of two years. Each must be a citizen of the United States, 30 years of age, and must have been a resident of the State for five years preceding his election. The Supreme Court consists of 76 Justices. The State is divided into eight judicial districts and four judicial departments. The Appellate Division is composed of 22 Justices. The Court of Appeals consists of a Chief Justice and six Associate Justices, elected for a term of fourteen years. State Senators are elected for a term of two years, and members of the Assembly for one year each.

The following is a list of New York State officials:

Position.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.
Governor	Benjamin B. Odell, Jr.	Newburg	$10,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Frank W. Higgins	Olean	5,000
Secretary of State	John F. O'Brien	Plattsburg	5,000
Deputy Secretary of State	J. B. H. Mougin	Waterloo	4,000
Comptroller	Nathan N. Miller	Cortlandt	6,000
Deputy Comptroller	T. P. Gilman	New York	4,500
State Treasurer	John G. Wickser	Buffalo	5,000
Deputy State Treasurer	B. H. Davis	Palmyra	4,000
Attorney-General	John Cunneen	Buffalo	5,000
First Deputy Attorney-General	H. B. Cowan	Morrisville	4,000
Second Deputy Attorney-General			4,000
Superintendent Public Works	Charles S. Boyd	New York	6,000
Deputy Superintendent Public Works	W. M. Meade	Rochester	4,000
State Engineer and Surveyor	Edward A. Bond	Watertown	5,000
Deputy State Engineer and Surveyor	W. Pierson Judson	Oswego	4,000
Superintendent of Banks	F. D. Kilburn	Malone	7,000
Deputy Superintendent of Banks	William J. Youngs	Oyster Bay	4,000
Superintendent of Insurance	Francis Hendricks	Syracuse	7,000
Deputy Superintendent of Insurance	R. H. Hunter	Poughkeepsie	5,000
State Architect	G. L. Heins	New York	7,500
Adjutant-General	Brig-Gen. Nelson H. Henry	New York	4,000
Superintendent Public Buildings	H. H. Bender	Albany	5,000
Deputy Superintendent Public Buildings	R. J. Hill	Newburg	2,500
Tax Commissioner	G. E. Priest	Ithaca	6,000
Tax Commissioner	J. E. Leaycraft	New York	5,000
Tax Commissioner	L. F. Stearns	Dunkirk	5,000
Labor Commissioner	John McMackin	New York	3,500
Deputy Labor Commissioner	Bernard Stark	Albany	2,500
Excise Commissioner	P. W. Cullinan	Oswego	5,000
Deputy Excise Commissioner	M. N. Clement	Canandaigua	4,000
Health Commissioner	Dr. Daniel Lewis	New York	3,500
Railroad Commissioner	Joseph M. Dickey		8,000
Railroad Commissioner	F. M. Baker	Owego	8,000
Railroad Commissioner	G. W. Dunn	Binghamton	8,000
Civil Service Commissioner	W. M. Collier	Auburn	3,000
Civil Service Commissioner	C. W. Pound	Ithaca	3,000
Civil Service Commissioner	J. E. Kraft	Kingston	3,000
State Racing Commissioner	August Belmont	Hempstead	....
State Racing Commissioner	John Sanford	Amsterdam	....
State Racing Commissioner	E. D. Morgan	Westbury	....
Niagara State Reservation Commissioner	A. H. Green	New York	....
Niagara State Reservation Commissioner	T. P. Kingsford	Oswego	....
Niagara State Reservation Commissioner	C. M. Dow	Jamestown	....
Niagara State Reservation Commissioner	A. J. Porter	Niagara Falls	....
Niagara State Reservation Commissioner	George Raines	Rochester	....
Agricultural Commissioner	C. A. Wieting	Cobleskill	4,000
Superintendent of Elections	John McCullagh	New York	5,000
Deputy Superintendent of Elections	C. V. C. Van Deusen	Brooklyn	4,500
Palisades Interstate Park Commissioner	G. W. Perkins	New York	....
Palisades Interstate Park Commissioner	A. S. Hewitt	Ringwood, N. J.	....
Palisades Interstate Park Commissioner	D. McN. Stauffer	Yonkers	....
Palisades Interstate Park Commissioner	E. A. Stevens	Hoboken, N. J.	....
Palisades Interstate Park Commissioner	F. W. Hopkins	Alpine, N. J.	....
Palisades Interstate Park Commissioner	Ralph Trautmann	New York	....
Palisades Interstate Park Commissioner	W. A. Linn	Hackensack, N. J.	....
Palisades Interstate Park Commissioner	N. F. Barrett	New Rochelle	....
Palisades Interstate Park Commissioner	Abram De Ronde	Englewood, N. J.	....

List of Members of the Senate of the State of New York for 1902 and 1903.

Dist.	Name.	Pols.	Residence.
1	Edward Bailey, Jr.	Dem.	Patchogue.
2	Luke Keenan	Dem.	Long Island City.
3	*Thomas H. Cullen	Dem.	Brooklyn, 256 President st.
4	Thomas O. Whitlock	Dem.	Brooklyn, 180 So. 9th st.
5	*James H. McCabe	Dem.	Brooklyn, 125 William st.
6	Walter C. Burton	Dem.	Brooklyn, 691 10th st.
7	*Patrick H. McCarren.	Dem.	Brooklyn, 97 Berry st.
8	*Henry Marshall	Rep.	Brooklyn, 546 Madison st.
9	*Joseph Wagner	Dem.	Brooklyn, 900 Bushwick ave.
10	Daniel J. Riordan	Dem.	New York, 29 Oliver st.
11	John C. Fitzgerald	Dem.	New York, 38 East 4th st.
12	*Samuel J. Foley	Dem.	New York, 439 Grand st.
13	*Bernard F. Martin	Dem.	New York, 119 Waverley pl.
14	*Thomas F. Grady	Dem.	New York, 151 East 30th st.
15	*Nathaniel A. Elsberg.	Rep.	New York, 105 East 57th st.
16	*Patrick F. Trainor	Dem.	New York 327 West 42d st.
17	*Geo. W. Plunkitt	Dem.	New York, 323 est 51st st.
18	*Victor J. Dowling	Dem	New York, 344 East 57th st.
19	John W. Russell	Dem.	New York, 306 West 112th st.
20	James J. Frawley	Dem.	New York, 180 East 95th st.
21	John A. Hawkins	Dem.	New York, 601 East 139th st.
22	Chas. P. McClelland	Dem.	Dobbs Ferry.
23	*Louis F. Goodsell	Rep.	Highland Falls.
24	*Henry S. Ambler	Rep.	Chatham.
25	Frank J. Lefevre	Rep.	New Paltz.
26	Jotham P. Allds	Rep.	Norwich.
27	Spencer K. Warnick	Rep.	Amsterdam.
28	*Edgar T. Brackett	Rep.	Saratoga Springs.
29	*James B. McEwan	Rep.	Albany.
30	*William D. Barnes	Rep.	Brainards.
31	*Spencer G. Prime	Rep.	Upper Jay.
32	*George R. Malby	Rep.	Ogdensburg.
33	Walter L. Brown	Rep.	Oneonta.
34	William Townsend	Dem.	Utica.
35	*Elon R. Brown	Rep.	Watertown.
36	*Horace White	Rep.	Syracuse.
37	Francis H. Gates	Rep.	Chittenango.
38	*George E. Green	Rep.	Binghamton.
39	*Benjamin M. Wilcox.	Rep.	Auburn.
40	*Edwin C. Stewart	Rep.	Ithaca.
41	*Franklin D. Sherwood	Rep.	Hornellsville.
42	*John Raines	Rep.	Canandaigua.
43	*Merton E. Lewis	Rep.	Rochester.
44	*Wm. W. Armstrong.	Rep.	Rochester.
45	Irving L'Hommedieu.	Rep.	Medina.
46	Frederick C. Stevens	Rep.	Attica.
47	*Henry W. Hill	Rep.	Buffalo, White Bldg.
48	*Sam'l J. Ramsperger.	Dem.	Buffalo, 832 Emslie st.
49	*George A. Davis	Rep.	Lancaster.
50	Albert T. Fancher	Rep.	Little Valley.

* Re-elected.

RECAPITULATION.

Republicans	28
Democrats	22
Total	50

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List of Members of the Assembly of the State of New York for 1903

County.	Dist.	Name.	Politics	Post Office Address.
Albany	1	Charles W. Mead	Rep.	Albany.
	2	*Abram S. Coons	Rep.	Preston Hollow.
	3	William V. Cooke	Dem.	Albany.
	4	William J. Grattan	Rep.	Cohoes.
Alleghany	.....	*Jesse S. Phillips	Rep.	Andover.
Broome	1	*James T. Rogers	Rep.	Binghamton.
	2	*Fred E. Allen	Rep.	Whitney Point.
Cattaraugus	1	Theodore Hayden	Rep.	Sandusky.
	2	James C. Sheldon	Rep.	Randolph.
Cayuga	1	*Ernest G. Treat	Rep.	Weedsport.
	2	*Charles J. Hewitt	Rep.	Locke.
Chautauqua	1	*J. Samuel Fowler	Rep.	Jamestown.
	2	*S. Frederick Nixon	Rep.	Westfield.
Chemung	.....	Sherman Moreland	Rep.	Van Etten.
Chenango	.....	Edgar A. Pearsall	Rep.	Oxford.
Clinton	.....	H. Wallace Knapp	Rep.	Mooers.
Columbia	.....	E. Washburn Scoville	Rep.	Hudson.
Cortlandt	.....	*Henry A. Dickinson	Rep.	Cortlandt.
Delaware	.....	*James R. Cowan	Rep.	Hobart.
Dutchess	1	*John T. Smith	Rep.	Fishkill-on-Hudson.
	2	*Francis G. Landon	Rep.	Staatsburg.
Erie	1	*John H. Bradley	Dem.	Buffalo, 414 Perry st.
	2	Robert L. Cox	Rep.	Buffalo, 786 Ellicott Square.
	3	*Anthony J. Burke	Dem.	Buffalo, 343 Abbey st.
	4	Charles V. Lynch	Dem.	Buffalo, 737 Seneca st.
	5	Charles W. Hinson	Dem.	Buffalo, 322 Mooney Building.
	6	*George Ruehl	Rep.	Buffalo, 1049 Main st.
	7	*John K. Patton	Rep.	Tonawanda.
	8	*Elijah Cook	Rep.	Hamburgh.
Essex	.....	*James M. Graeff	Rep.	Westport.
Franklin	.....	*Halbert D. Stevens	Rep.	Malone.
Fulton and Hamilton	.....	*Clarence W. Smith	Rep.	Johnstown.
Genesee	.....	*Samuel P. Hooker	Rep.	Le Roy.
Greene	.....	Charles E. Nichols	Rep.	Catskill.
Herkimer	.....	*Samuel M. Allston	Rep.	Ilion.
Jefferson	1	W. Alton Dennison	Rep.	Ellisburg.
	2	*James A. Outterson	Rep.	Carthage.
Kings	1	*John Hill Morgan	Rep.	Brooklyn, 7 Pierrepont st.
	2	*John McKeown	Dem.	Brooklyn, 306 Jay st.
	3	*James J. McInerney	Dem.	Brooklyn, 219 Carroll st.
	4	John E. Bulwinkle	Dem.	Brooklyn, 320 Lafayette ave.
	5	F. W. Metcalf	Dem.	Brooklyn, 236 South 9th st.
	6	Frank J. Ulrich	Dem	Brooklyn, 49 Sumner st.
	7	William Keegan	Dem.	Brooklyn, 99th st., near 3d ave.
	8	*John C. L. Daly	Dem.	Brooklyn, 379 Union st.
	9	James J. Kehoe	Dem.	Brooklyn, 108 William st.
	10	Frank J. Byrne	Dem.	Brooklyn, 278 Vanderbilt ave.
	11	W. S. Shanahan	Dem.	Brooklyn, 17 Prospect place.
	12	John F. Kearney	Dem.	Brooklyn, 14th st.
	13	Thomas J. Matthews	Dem.	Brooklyn, 139 Noble st.
	14	*James B. Ferre	Dem.	Brooklyn, 137 Java st.
	15	*H. Howard Dale	Dem.	Brooklyn, 327 South 5th st.
	16	*Gustavus C. Weber	Rep.	Brooklyn, 873 Putnam ave.
	17	Edward C. Dowling	Rep.	Brooklyn, 227 Madison st.
	18	*Jacob D. Remsen	Rep.	Brooklyn, 4 Remsen place.
	19	*John Wolf	Dem.	Brooklyn, 98 Morgan st.
	20	Lewis J. Zettler	Dem.	Brooklyn, 62 Covert st.
	21	Edward C. Miller	Dem.	Brooklyn, 490 Elton st.
Lewis	.....	*Lewis H. Stiles	Rep.	Martinsburgh.
Livingston	.....	William Y. Robinson	Rep.	Nunda.
Madison	.....	*Avery M. Hoadley	Rep.	Earlville.
Monroe	1	*Martin Davis	Rep.	Rochester Junction.
	2	*George H. Smith	Rep.	Rochester.
	3	Eugene J. Dwyer	Rep.	Rochester.
	4	John Pallace, Jr.	Dem.	Brockport.
Montgomery	.....	*John W. Candee	Rep.	Hagamans.
New York	1	Andrew J. Doyle	Dem.	New York City, 13 Washington st.
	2	*Joseph P. Bourke	Dem.	New York City, 86 New Chambers st.
	3	D. F. Mullaney	Dem	New York City, 71 Charlton st.
	4	*William H. Burns	Dem.	New York City, 170 Madison st.
	5	*Edward R. Finch	Rep.	New York City, 53 Washington sq.
	6	*Harry E. Oxford	Dem.	New York City, 232 East 6th st.
	7	Peter P. Shetry	Dem.	New York City, 314 West 18th st.
	8	Isidor Cohn	Dem.	New York City, 75 Orchard st.
	9	Richard J. Butler	Dem.	New York City, 290 10th ave.
	10	*J. F. McCullough	Dem.	New York City, 336 6th st.
	11	Hugh Dolan	Dem.	New York City, 416 West 34th st.
	12	Edward Rosenstein	Dem.	New York City, 125 Clinton st.
	13	John C. Hackett	Dem.	New York City, 500 West 41st st.
	14	*Henry W. Doll	Dem.	New York City, 267 West 10th st.
	15	Thomas J. McManus	Dem.	New York City, 452 West 49th st.
	16	*Samuel J. Prince	Dem.	New York City, 289 7th st.
	17	John F. Curry	Dem.	New York City, 12 Amsterdam ave.
	18	*George P. Richter	Dem.	New York City, 440 East 16th st.
	19	Charles F. Bestwick	Rep.	New York City, 271 West 70th st.
	20	*John H. Fitzpatrick	Dem.	New York City, 181 Lexington ave.
	21	Frederick E. Wood	Rep.	New York City, 729 Amsterdam ave.
	22	William H. Hornidge	Dem.	New York City, 306 East 50th st.
	23	Eugene J. McCarthy	Dem.	New York City, 383 West 125th st.
	24	*Leo Ph. Ulmann	Dem.	New York City, 329 East 58th st.
	25	Howard Conkling	Rep.	New York City, 41 East 30th st.
	26	*Myron Sulzberger	Dem.	New York City, 207 East 72d st.
	27	George B. Agnew	Rep.	New York City, 23 West 39th st.
	28	*John T. Dooling	Dem.	New York City, 245 East 81st st.
	29	George B. Clark	Rep	New York City, 718 5th ave.
	30	*G. N. Litthauer	Dem.	New York City, 1377 Lexington ave.
	31	Lewis A. Abrams	Dem.	New York City, 58 West 115th st.
	32	*Matthew F. Neville	Dem.	New York City, 1407 Lexington ave.
	33	James O. Farrell	Dem.	New York City, 224 East 116th st.
	34	William J. Ellis	Dem.	New York City, 2036 Madison ave.
	35	Peter J. Everett	Dem.	New York City, 883 East 165th st.
Niagara	1	Joseph Hoffman	Dem.	Lockport.
	2	*John H. Leggett	Rep.	Niagara Falls.
Oneida	1	Thomas Mortimer	Dem	Utica.

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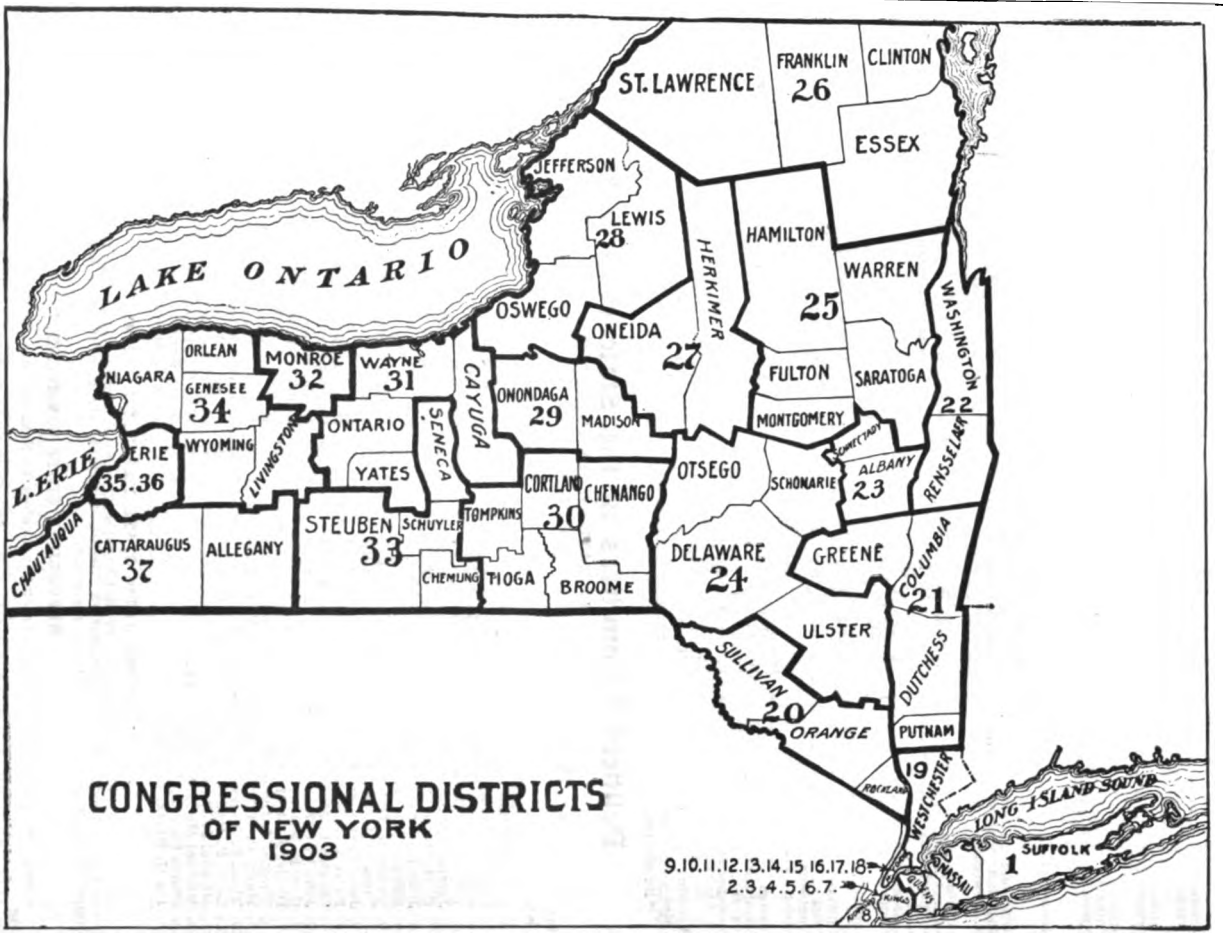

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS
OF NEW YORK
1903

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MEMBERS NEW YORK STATE ASSEMBLY, 1903.—Continued.

County.	Dist.	Name.	Politics	Post Office Address.
Oneida.—Continued	2	*Fred J. Brill	Rep.	Lowell.
	3	John C. Evans	Rep.	Rome.
Onondaga	1	*James F. Williams	Rep.	Baldwinsville.
	2	*Frederick D. Traub	Rep.	Syracuse, 1241 Park st.
	3	*Martin L. Cadin	Rep.	Syracuse, 804 Belden ave.
	4	*Fred W. Hammond	Rep.	Syracuse, Bastable Building.
Ontario		*Jean L. Burnett	Rep.	Canandaigua.
Orange	1	*John Orr	Rep.	Orrs Mills.
	2	*Louis Bedell	Rep.	Goshen.
Orleans		Charles S. Bridgeman	Rep.	Kendall.
Oswego	1	*Thomas D. Lewis	Rep.	Fulton.
	2	*Thomas M. Costello	Rep.	Altmar.
Otsego		*John B. Conkling	Rep.	Cooperstown.
Putnam		*John R. Yale	Rep.	Brewsters.
Queens	1	Joseph Sullivan	Dem.	Corona.
	2	Francis X. Duer	Dem.	College Point.
	3	*George W. Doughty	Rep.	Inwood.
Rensselaer	1	*John M. Chambers	Rep.	Troy.
	2	John J. McCarthy	Dem.	Troy.
	3	*Charles W. Reynolds	Rep.	Petersburgh.
Richmond		Charles J. McCormack	Dem.	New Brighton.
Rockland		Thomas Finegan	Dem.	Haverstraw.
St. Lawrence	1	*Charles S. Plank	Rep.	Waddington.
	2	*Edwin A. Merritt, Jr.	Rep.	Potsdam.
Saratoga		George H. Whitney	Rep.	Mechanicville.
Schenectady		William W. Wemple	Rep.	Schenectady.
Schoharie		*George M. Palmer	Dem.	Cobleskill.
Schuyler		*Olin T. Nye	Rep.	Watkins.
Seneca		*Daniel M. Moran	Rep.	Seneca Falls.
Steuben	1	*Frank C. Platt	Rep.	Painted Post.
	2	*Gordon M. Patchin	Rep.	Wayland.
Suffolk	1	*Willis A. Reeve	Rep.	Patchogue.
	2	Orlando Hubbs	Rep.	Central Islip.
Sullivan		John F. Simpson	Rep.	Hurleyville.
Tioga		*Edwin S. Hanford	Rep.	Waverly.
Tompkins		*George E. Monroe	Rep.	Dryden.
Ulster	1	Charles T. Coutant	Rep.	Kingston.
	2	Solomon P. Thorn	Rep.	Clintondale.
Warren		Loyal L. Davis	Rep.	Glens Falls.
Washington		*William H. Hughes	Rep.	Granville.
Wayne		Addison P. Smith	Rep.	Savannah.
Westchester	1	*John J. Sloane	Dem.	Yonkers.
	2	*J. Mayhew Wainwright	Rep.	Rye.
	3	*James K. Apgar	Rep.	Peekskill.
Wyoming		*Henry J. McNair	Rep.	Arcade.
Yates		Cyrus C. Harvey	Rep.	Penn Yan.

*Re-elected.

Political Committees in the State of New York.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

Frank Campbell, Steuben County, chairman; John N. Carlisle, Jefferson County, secretary; John A. Mason, clerk.

Dist.	
1.	John J. Kenney, New Brighton.
2.	Joseph Cassidy, Long Island City.
3.	Hugh McLaughlin, 163 Remsen st., Brooklyn.
4.	John W. Webber, 31 Belvidere st., Brooklyn.
5.	William A. Doyle, 261 58th st., Brooklyn.
6.	James Shevlin, 69 8th ave., Brooklyn.
7.	P. H. McCarren, 169 Wythe ave., Brooklyn.
8.	John L. Shea, 278 Jefferson ave., Brooklyn.
9.	Edward Glinnen, 64 Herbert st., Brooklyn.
10.	Daniel E. Finn, 569 Broome st., N. Y. City.
11.	Timothy D. Sullivan, 211 Bowery, N. Y. City.
12.	John T. Oakley, 442 East 14th st., N. Y. City.
13.	Patrick H. Keahon, 335 West 15th st., N. Y. City.
14.	Charles F. Murphy, 322 E. 21st st., N. Y. City.
15.	John F. Carroll, 3 East 81st st., N. Y. City.
16.	Geo. F. Scannell, 128 East 31st st., N. Y. City.
17.	Daniel F. McMahon, 356 West 55th st., N. Y. City.
18.	Thomas J. Dunn, 321 East 68th st., N. Y. City.
19.	Harry C. Hart, 437 East 84th st., N. Y. City
20.	Thos. F. McAvoy, 456 West 153d st., N. Y. City.
21.	Louis F. Haffen, 647 Courtland ave., N. Y. City.
22.	Michael J. Walsh, Yonkers.
23.	Michael McCabe, Haverstraw.
24.	James Purcell, Valatie.
25.	Ira M. Black, Kingston.
26.	Elliot Danforth, Bainbridge.
27.	J. H. Brown, Summit, Schoharie County.
28.	James H. Glavin, Waterford.
29.	Patrick E. McCabe, Albany.
30.	David Morey, 573 1st st., Troy.
31.	Jeremiah T. Finch, Glens Falls.
32.	George Hall, Ogdensburg.
33.	Clinton Beckwith, Herkimer.
34.	John H. Flannigan, North Bay.
35.	John N. Carlisle, Watertown.
36.	John Dunfee, Dunfee Building, Syracuse.
37.	Charles N. Bulger, Oswego.
38.	Henry G. Jackson, Binghamton.
39.	Charles F. Rattigan, 29 Clark st., Auburn.
40.	Daniel Sheehan, Elmira.
41.	Frank Campbell, Bath, Steuben County.
42.	Charles A. Lux, Clyde.
43.	W. F. Balkam, Rochester.
44.	Jacob Gerling, Rochester.
45.	Geo. W. Batten, Lockport.
46.	Frank W. Brown, Warsaw.
47.	John J. Kennedy, Buffalo.
48.	Wm. H. Fitzpatrick, 765 Abbott Road, Buffalo.
49.	Henry Burgard, 560 Walden ave., Buffalo.
50.	Thos. H. Dowd, Salamanca.

DEMOCRATIC STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

John N. Carlisle, chairman; Hugh McLaughlin, Charles F. Murphy, John D. Crimmins, Thomas M. Mulry, Lewis Nixon, Frederick Cook, Herbert B. Bissell, Arthur A. McClean, John J. Kennedy, George Hall, Frank Campbell, ex-officio; John A. Mason, secretary.

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

George W. Hunn, Binghamton, chairman; Reuben L. Fox, Oneonta, secretary; Edwin A. McAlpin, treasurer.

Dist.	
1.	William M. McKinney, Northport.
2.	Harry Jaquillard, 289 South 3d st., Brooklyn.
3.	L. M. Swasey, 42 Herkimer st., Brooklyn.
4.	William Watson, 231 Warwick st., Brooklyn.
5.	F. J. H. Kracke, 11 Kenmore place, Brooklyn.
6.	Charles S. Devoy, 137 14th st., Brooklyn.
7.	Michael J. Dady, 40 Court st., Brooklyn.
8.	Cornelius Van Cott, 77 Washington place, N. Y.
9.	Charles H. Murray, 115 Broadway, New York.
10.	Ferdinand Eidman, 51 7th st., New York.
11.	Clarence W. Meade, 348 West 23d st., New York.
12.	Smith Pine, 1164 3d ave., New York.
13.	Robert C. Morris, 135 Broadway, New York.
14.	John H. Gunner, 532 East 82d st., New York.
15.	Lemuel E. Quigg, 100 Broadway, New York.
16.	Frank Raymond, 1900 Lexington ave., New York.

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REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.—Continued.

Dist.	Dist.
17. Samuel Strasbourger, 2152 7th ave., New York.	29. Francis Hendricks, Syracuse.
18. William H. Ten Eyck, 679 East 135th st., N. Y.	30. George W. Dunn, Binghamton.
19. William L. Ward, Port Chester.	31. Anson S. Wood, Wolcott.
20. Louis F. Goodsell, Highland Falls.	32. George W. Aldridge, Rochester.
21. Louis F. Payn, Chatham.	33. J. Sloat Fassett, Elmira.
22. Isaac V. Baker, Jr., Comstock.	34. Timothy E. Ellsworth, Lockport.
23. William Barnes, Jr., Albany.	35. John Grimm, Jr., 443 Michigan st., Buffalo.
24. Reuben L. Fox, Oneonta.	36. William C. Warren, Buffalo.
25. W. W. Worden, Saratoga Springs.	37. George H. Witter, Wellsville.
26. Walter C. Witherbee, Plattsburgh.	Additional Member:
27. Thomas Wheeler, Utica.	Charles W. Anderson, 203 West 100th st., N. Y.
28. John T. Mott, Oswego.	

REPUBLICAN STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

William Barnes, Jr., chairman; Reuben L. Fox, secretary; George W. Dunn, E. A. McAlpin, G. W. Aldridge, W. C. Warren, Francis Hendricks, Cornelius Van Cott, T. E. Ellsworth, R. C. Morris, M. J. Dady, J. Sloat Fassett, Lemuel E. Quigg, John T. Mott, C. W. Meade, Louis F. Payn, I. V. Baker, Jr.; W. H. Ten Eyck, W. W. Worden, Thomas Wheeler, F. J. H. Kracke.

PROHIBITION STATE COMMITTEE.

J. H. Durkee, chairman, 381 Central ave., Rochester; E. C. Long, secretary, Fultonville; J. A. Hartman, treasurer, Albion; Francis E. Baldwin, Elmira; W. T. Wardwell, New York; Dr. M. Downing, Poughkeepsie; Rev. C. C. French, East Greenwich; J. Kline, Keuka College; L. Hoag, West New Brighton.

SOCIALIST LABOR STATE COMMITTEE.

Hugo Vogt, recording and corresponding secretary; Henry Kuhn, financial secretary-treasurer; Max Forker, Patrick Murphy, Alfred C. Kihn, Justus Ebert, Stephen D. Cooper.

The Primary Law of New York State.

The Primary law of the State of New York was finally amended by the Legislature of 1901, and has for its object the granting to every registered voter the right to enroll with any political party with which he wishes to affiliate, for the purpose of taking part in the primaries of that party for the ensuing year. Every person registering as a voter is provided with an envelope and secret ballot by the election inspectors. On this ballot he marks with a cross the party for which he has preference, and seals the ballot in the envelope, which is indorsed by the inspectors. The envelopes are opened one week after election, and the political preference of the voter is marked in the enrollment books opposite his name.

Any voter may enroll with a party after he has registered by filing an affidavit with the custodian of primary records, and any person coming of age after the time set for registration may also enroll his name by affidavit.

The time set for the annual primary day is the seventh Tuesday before the day of a general election, except in the case of Presidential elections, when the time set is the tenth Tuesday. A primary is also held in March of a Presidential year for the election of delegates to a State convention, who in turn elect delegates of a National Convention.

The custodians of primary records consist of the county clerks and the police in New York City. A political party has been defined to be an organization which polled at least 10,000 votes at the last election for Governor. Unofficial primaries may be held at any time at the expense of the political parties, provided that a notice must be published the same as for the official primary and the election.

Safe Deposit Companies of the State of New York.

Name.	Location.	Capital.
Albany Safe Deposit and Storage Company	Albany	$90,000.00
American Safe Deposit Company	New York	200,000.00
Atlantic Safe Deposit Company	New York	100,000.00
Bankers' Safe Deposit Company	New York	100,000.00
Brooklyn City Safe Deposit Company	Brooklyn	100,000.00
Central Park Safe Deposit Company	New York	100,000.00
Colonial Safe Deposit Company	New York	100,000.00
Fifth Avenue Safe Deposit Company	New York	100,000.00
Franklin Safe Deposit Company	Brooklyn	100,000.00
Garfield Safe Deposit Company	New York	150,000.00
Knickerbocker Trust Company	New York	100,000.00
Lincoln Safe Deposit Company	New York	1,000,000.00
Long Island Safe Deposit Company	Brooklyn	100,000.00
Mercantile Safe Deposit Company	New York	300,000.00
Merchants' Safe Deposit Company	New York	100,000.00
Metropolitan Safe Deposit Company	New York	100,000.00
National Safe Deposit of New York	New York	200,000.00
New York Produce Exchange Safe Deposit Company	New York	150,000.00
Queens County Safe Deposit Company	Long Island City	10,000.00
Safe Deposit Company of New York	New York	283,300.00
Security Safe Deposit Company of Buffalo	Buffalo	150,000.00
Total		$3,633,300.00

Pawnbrokers in the State of New York.

Section 5. Every pawnbroker shall, at the time of each loan, deliver to the person pawning or pledging any goods, article or thing, a memorandum or note signed by him, containing the substance of the entry required to be made in his book by the last preceding section, and no charge shall be made or received by any pawnbroker for any such entry, memorandum or note.

Section 7. No pawnbroker shall ask, demand or receive any greater rate of interest than three per cent. per month, or any fraction of a month, for the first six months, and two per cent. per month for each succeeding month, upon any loan not exceeding the sum of one hundred dollars, or than two per cent. per month for the first six months, and one per cent. per month for each succeeding month on any loan exceeding the sum of one hundred dollars.

Section 8. No pawnbroker shall sell any pawn or pledge until the same shall have remained one year in his possession, and all such sales shall be at public auction, and not otherwise, and shall be conducted by licensed auctioneers of the city where the business shall be carried on, or of an adjoining city.

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Officials of New York State from 1623 to 1903.

GOVERNORS, ETC.

COLONIAL.	Elected.
Adrian Joris	 1623
Cornelius Jacobzen Mey	 1624
William Verhulst	 1625
Peter Minuit	May 4, 1626
Wouter Van Twiller	April 1633
William Kieft	Mar. 28, 1638
Petrus Stuyvesant	May 11, 1647
Richard Nicolls	Sept. 8, 1664
Francis Lovelace	Aug. 17, 1668
Cornelis Evertse, Jr., and a council of war	*Aug. 12, 1673
Anthony Colve	Sept. 19, 1673
Edmond Andros	*Nov. 10, 1674
Anthony Brockholles, Com.-in-Chief	Nov. 16, 1677
Sir Edmond Andros, Knt	Aug. 7, 1678
Anthony Brockholles, Com.-in-Chief	*Jan. 13, 1681
Thomas Dongan	Aug. 27, 1683
Sir Edmond Andros	Aug. 11, 1688
Francis Nicholson, Lieut.-Gov	Oct. 9, 1688
Jacob Leisler	June 3, 1689
Henry Sloughter	Mar. 19, 1691
Richard Ingoldesby, Com.-in-Chief	July 26, 1691
Benjamin Fletcher	Aug. 30, 1692
Earl of Bellomont	April 13, 1698
John Nanfan, Lieut.-Gov	May 17, 1699
Earl of Bellomont	July 24, 1700
Col. William Smith	Mar. 5, 1701 to May 19, 1701
Col. Abraham De Peyster	
Col. Peter Schuyler	
John Nanfan, Lieut.-Gov	May 19, 1701
Lord Cornbury	May 3, 1702
Lord Lovelace	Dec. 18, 1708
Peter Schuyler, President	May 6, 1709
Richard Ingoldesby, Lieut.-Gov	May 9, 1709
Peter Schuyler, President	May 25, 1709
Richard Ingoldesby, Lieut.-Gov	June 1, 1709
Gerardus Beekman, President	April 10, 1710
Robert Hunter	June 14, 1710
Peter Schuyler, President	July 21, 1719
William Burnet	Sept. 17, 1720
John Montgomerie	April 15, 1728
Rip Van Dam, President	July 1, 1731
William Cosby	Aug. 1, 1732
George Clarke, President	Mar. 10, 1736
George Clarke, Lieut.-Gov	Oct. 30, 1736
George Clinton	Sept. 2, 1743
Sir Danvers Osborne, Bart	Oct. 10, 1753
James De Lancey, Lieut.-Gov	Oct. 12, 1755
Sir Charles Hardy, Knt	Sept. 3, 1755
James De Lancey, Lieut.-Gov	June 3, 1757
Cadwallader Colden, President	Aug. 4, 1760
Cadwallader Colden, Lieut.-Gov	Aug. 8, 1761
Robert Monckton	Oct. 26, 1761
Cadwallader Colden, Lieut.-Gov	Nov. 18, 1761
Robert Monckton	June 14, 1762
Cadwallader Colden, Lieut.-Gov	June 28, 1763
Sir Henry Moore, Bart	Nov. 13, 1765

	Elected.
Cadwallader Colden, Lieut.-Gov	Sept. 12, 1769
Earl of Dunmore	Oct. 19, 1770
William Tryon	July 9, 1771
Cadwallader Colden, Lieut.-Gov	April 7, 1774
William Tryon	June 28, 1775
James Robertson	Mar. 23, 1780
Andrew Elliott, Lieut.-Gov	April 17, 1783
Peter Van Brugh Livingston	May 23, 1775
Provincial Congress, etc.	
Nathaniel Woodhull, President pro tem	Aug. 28, 1775
Abraham Yates, Jr., President pro tem	Nov. 2, 1775
Nathaniel Woodhull	Dec. 6, 1775
John Harding, President pro tem	Dec. 16, 1775
Abraham Yates, Jr., President pro tem	Aug. 10, 1776
Abraham Yates, Jr.	Aug. 28, 1776
Peter R. Livingston	Sept. 26, 1776
Abraham Ten Broeck	Mar. 6, 1777
Leonard Gansevoort, President pro tem	April 18, 1777
Pierre Van Cortlandt, President Council of Safety	May 14, 1777
STATE.	
George Clinton	July 9, 1777
John Jay	April, 1795
George Clinton	April, 1801
Morgan Lewis	April, 1804
Daniel D. Tompkins	April, 1807
John Tayler	Mar., 1817
De Witt Clinton	1817
Joseph C. Yates	Nov. 6, 1822
De Witt Clinton	Nov. 3, 1824
Nathaniel Pitcher	Feb. 11, 1828
Martin Van Buren	Nov. 5, 1828
Enos T. Throop	Mar. 12, 1829
William L. Marcy	Nov. 7, 1832
William H. Seward	Nov. 7, 1838
William C. Bouck	Nov. 8, 1842
Silas Wright	Nov. 5, 1844
John Young	Nov. 3, 1846
Hamilton Fish	Nov. 7, 1848
Washington Hunt	Nov. 5, 1850
Horatio Seymour	Nov. 2, 1852
Myron H. Clark	Nov. 7, 1854
John A. King	Nov. 4, 1856
Edwin D. Morgan	Nov. 2, 1858
Horatio Seymour	Nov. 4, 1862
Reuben E. Fenton	Nov. 8, 1864
John T. Hoffman	Nov. 3, 1868
John A. Dix	Nov. 5, 1872
Samuel J. Tilden	Nov. 3, 1874
Lucius Robinson	Nov. 7, 1876
Alonzo B. Cornell	Nov. 4, 1879
Grover Cleveland	Nov. 7, 1882
David B. Hill	Jan. 6, 1885
Roswell P. Flower	Nov. 3, 1891
Levi P. Morton	Nov. 6, 1894
Frank S. Black	Nov. 3, 1896
Theodore Roosevelt	Nov. 8, 1898
Benjamin B. Odell, Jr.	Nov. 6, 1900

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

	Elected.
Pierre Van Cortlandt	1777
Stephen Van Rensselaer	1795
Jeremiah Van Rensselaer	1801
John Broome	1804
John Tayler	Jan. 29, 1811
De Witt Clinton	April, 1811
John Tayler	1813
Erastus Root	Nov., 1822
James Tallmadge	Nov., 1824
Nathaniel Pitcher	Nov., 1826
Peter R. Livingston	Feb. 16, 1828
Charles Dayan	Oct. 7, 1828
Enos T. Throop	Nov., 1828
Charles Stebbins	Mar. 12, 1829
William M. Oliver	Jan. 5, 1830
Edward P. Livingston	Nov., 1830
John Tracy	Nov., 1832
Luther Bradish	Nov., 1838
Daniel S. Dickinson	Nov., 1842
Addison Gardiner	Nov., 1844

	Elected.
Hamilton Fish	Nov., 1847
George W. Patterson	Nov., 1848
Sanford E. Church	Nov., 1850
Henry J. Raymond	Nov., 1854
Henry R. Selden	Nov., 1856
Robert Campbell	Nov., 1858
David R. Floyd Jones	Nov., 1862
Thomas G. Alvord	Nov., 1864
Stewart L. Woodford	Nov., 1866
Allen C. Beach	Nov., 1868
John C. Robinson	Nov., 1872
William Dorsheimer	Nov., 1874
George G. Hoskins	Nov., 1879
David B. Hill	Nov., 1882
Dennis McCarthy	Jan. 6, 1885
Edward F. Jones	Nov., 1885
William F. Sheehan	Nov., 1891
Charles T. Saxton	Nov., 1894
Timothy L. Woodruff	Nov., 1896

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

	Appointed.
John Morin Scott	Mar. 13, 1778
Lewis Allaire Scott	Oct. 23, 1789
Daniel Hale	Mar. 24, 1793
Thomas Tillotson	Aug. 10, 1801
Elisha Jenkins	Mar. 16, 1806

	Appointed.
Thomas Tillotson	Feb. 16, 1807
Elisha Jenkins	Feb. 1, 1808
Daniel Hale	Feb. 2, 1810
Elisha Jenkins	Feb. 1, 1811
Jacob Rutsen Van Rensselaer	Feb. 23, 1813

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SECRETARIES OF STATE.—Continued.

	Appointed.			Elected.	
Peter B. Porter	Feb.	16, 1815	David R. Floyd Jones	Nov.	8, 1859
Robert B. Tillotson	Feb.	12, 1816	Horatio Ballard	Nov.	5, 1861
Charles D. Cooper	April	16, 1817	Chauncey M. Depew	Nov.	3, 1863
John Van Ness Yates	April,	1818	Francis C. Barlow	Nov.	7, 1865
Asariah C. Flagg	April	13, 1826	Homer A. Nelson	Nov.	5, 1867
John A. Dix	April	1, 1833	G. Hilton Scribner	Nov.	7, 1871
John C. Spencer	April	4, 1839	Diedrich Willers, Jr	Nov.	4, 1873
Samuel Young	April	7, 1842	John Bigelow	Nov.	2, 1875
Nathaniel S. Benton	April	3, 1845	Allen C. Beach	Nov.	6, 1877
	Elected.		Joseph B. Carr	Nov.	4, 1879
Christopher Morgan	Nov.	2, 1847	Frederick Cook	Nov.	3, 1885
Henry S. Randall	Nov.	4, 1851	Frank Rice	Nov.	5, 1889
Elias W. Leavenworth	Nov.	8, 1853	John Palmer	Nov.	7, 1893
Joel T. Headley	Nov.	7, 1855	John T. McDonough	Nov.	8, 1898
Gideon J. Tucker	Nov.	3, 1857			

COMPTROLLERS.

	Appointed.			Elected.	
Samuel Jones	Mar.	15, 1797	Robert Denniston	Nov.	8, 1859
John V. Henry	Mar.	12, 1800	Lucius Robinson	Nov.	5, 1861
Elisha Jenkins	Aug.	10, 1801	Thomas Hillhouse	Nov.	7, 1865
Archibald McIntyre	Mar.	26, 1806	William F. Allen	Nov.	5, 1867
John Savage	Feb.	12, 1821	Asher P. Nichols	June	14, 1870
William L. Marcy	Feb.	13, 1823	Nelson K. Hopkins	Nov.	7, 1871
Silas Wright, Jr	Jan.	27, 1829	Lucius Robinson	Nov.	2, 1875
Azariah C. Flagg	Jan.	11, 1834	Frederic P. Olcott	Jan.	1, 1877
Bates Cook	Feb.	4, 1839	James W. Wadsworth	Nov.	4, 1879
John A. Collier	Jan.	27, 1841	Ira Davenport	Nov.	8, 1881
Asariah C. Flagg	Feb.	7, 1842	Alfred C. Chapin	Nov.	6, 1883
	Elected.		Edward Wemple	Nov.	8, 1887
Millard Fillmore	Nov.	2, 1847	Frank Campbell	Nov.	3, 1891
Washington Hunt	Feb.	17, 1849	James A. Roberts	Nov.	7, 1893
Philo C. Fuller	Dec.	18, 1850	William J. Morgan	Nov.	8, 1898
John C. Wright	Nov.	4, 1851	Theodore P. Gilman	Sept.	10, 1900
James M. Cook	Nov.	8, 1853	Erastus C. Knight	Nov.	6, 1900
Lorenzo Burrows	Nov.	7, 1855	Nathan L. Miller	Dec.	30, 1901
Sanford E. Church	Nov.	3, 1857			

STATE TREASURERS.

	Appointed.			Elected.	
Peter B. Livingston	Sept.	17, 1776	Alvah Hunt	Nov.	2, 1847
Gerardus Bancker	April	1, 1778	James M. Cook	Nov.	4, 1851
Robert McClallen	Mar.	16, 1798	Benjamin Welch, Jr	Nov.	20, 1852
Abraham G. Lansing	Feb.	8, 1803	Elbridge G. Spaulding	Nov.	8, 1853
David Thomas	Feb.	5, 1808	Stephen Clark	Nov.	7, 1855
Abraham G. Lansing	Feb.	8, 1810	Isaac V. Vanderpool	Nov.	3, 1857
David Thomas	Feb.	18, 1812	Philip Dorsheimer	Nov.	8, 1859
Charles Z. Platt	Feb.	10, 1813	William B. Lewis	Nov.	5, 1861
Gerret L. Dox	Feb.	12, 1817	George W. Schuyler	Nov.	3, 1863
Benjamin Knower	Jan.	29, 1821	Joseph Howland	Nov.	7, 1865
Abraham Keyser, Jr	Nov.	25, 1824	Wheeler H. Bristol	Nov.	5, 1867
Gamaliel H. Barstow	Feb.	16, 1825	Thomas Raines	Nov.	7, 1871
Abraham Keyser	Feb.	14, 1826	Charles N. Ross	Nov.	2, 1875
Gamaliel H. Barstow	Feb.	5, 1838	James Mackin	Nov.	6, 1877
Jacob Haight	Feb.	4, 1839	Nathan D. Wendell	Nov.	6, 1879
Thomas Farrington	Feb.	7, 1842	Robert A. Maxwell	Nov.	8, 1881
Benjamin Enos	Feb.	3, 1845	Lawrence J. Fitzgerald	Nov.	3, 1885
Thomas Farrington	Feb.	2, 1846	Elliot Danforth	Nov.	5, 1889
			Addison B. Colvin	Nov.	7, 1903
			John P. Jaeckel	Nov.	8, 1898

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL.

	Appointed.			Elected.	
Egbert Benson	May	8, 1777	Ambrose L. Jordan	Nov.	2, 1847
Richard Varick	May	14, 1788	Levi S. Chatfield	Nov.	6, 1849
Aaron Burr	Sept.	29, 1789	Gardner Stow	Dec.	8, 1853
Morgan Lewis	Nov.	8, 1791	Ogden Hoffman	Nov.	8, 1853
Nathaniel Lawrence	Dec.	24, 1792	Stephen B. Cushing	Nov.	7, 1855
Josiah Ogden Hoffman	Nov.	13, 1795	Lyman Tremain	Nov.	3, 1857
Ambrose Spencer	Feb.	3, 1802	Charles G. Myers	Nov.	8, 1859
John Woodworth	Feb.	3, 1804	Daniel S. Dickinson	Nov.	5, 1861
Matthias B. Hildreth	Mar.	18, 1808	John Cochrane	Nov.	3, 1863
Abraham Van Vechten	Feb.	2, 1810	John H. Martindale	Nov.	7, 1865
Matthias B. Hildreth	Feb.	1, 1811	Marshall B. Champlain	Nov.	5, 1867
Thos. Addis Emmett	Aug.	12, 1812	Francis C. Barlow	Nov.	7, 1871
Abraham Van Vechten	Feb.	13, 1813	Daniel Pratt	Nov.	4, 1873
Martin Van Buren	Feb.	17, 1815	Charles S. Fairchild	Nov.	2, 1875
Thos. J. Oakley	July	8, 1819	Augustus Schoonmaker, Jr	Nov.	6, 1877
Samuel A. Talcott	Feb.	12, 1821	Hamilton Ward	Nov.	4, 1879
Greene C. Bronson	Feb.	27, 1829	Leslie W. Russell	Nov.	8, 1881
Samuel Beardsley	Jan.	12, 1836	Denis O'Brien	Nov.	6, 1883
Willis Hall	Feb.	4, 1839	Charles F. Tabor	Nov.	8, 1887
George P. Barker	Feb.	7, 1842	Simon W. Rosendale	Nov.	3, 1891
John Van Buren	Feb.	3, 1845	Theodore E. Hancock	Nov.	7, 1893
			John C. Davies	Nov.	8, 1898

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A Review of New York State Legislation During 1902.

Such an unusually large number of important laws were added to the statute books of the State by the last Legislature that the session is regarded as one of the most beneficial that has been held in recent years. The important bills passed were nearly all designed to benefit the public service, and the scarcity of private measures was one of the remarkable features of the session.

ECONOMY IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

One of the year's most notable achievements in the line of public economy was the reduction of the direct State tax from $10,704,153 to $6,824,306, of which sum $6,100,000 was raised by increasing the indirect taxation of trust and insurance companies to that amount from $2,981,286, which left only $748,000 to be raised by public taxation.

The Legislature abolished the boards of managers of the State hospitals for the insane and transferred the administration of the affairs of such institutions to the State Commission in Lunacy. The appropriation for the construction of new buildings and for the maintenance of inmates was reduced from $4,175,000 to $4,050,000, and it was further provided that, in the future, the cost per inmate at the State hospitals shall be limited to $450, which is a reduction of $100 per patient.

Another step in economical administration of State institutions was taken by a law directing the Governor to appoint a fiscal supervisor of the affairs of all the State charitable institutions. This official will revise all estimates for the maintenance of charitable institutions under State control, and his approval will be required before any such institution may obtain either money or supplies.

New York City Claimed considerable attention from the Legislature.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment was empowered to readjust all salaries in the city service. This bill was drawn for the purpose of abolishing sinecures, a number of which have crept into existence by the benevolent operation of the new charter.

Another law that struck at the financial system of the city was one permitting a reduction of expenses in the offices of the Sheriff, Register and County Clerk of Kings County.

A law in the interest of economy authorized borough presidents to reduce salaries of officers in their respective boroughs. This law was passed in response to the public demand for retrenchment in expenses for the administration of the affairs of Greater New York. The salary list was so large that there was an outcry against it, and while it was not shown that there was undue extravagance on the part of the city administration, the city charter made it mandatory on the city officials to employ certain persons at salaries greatly in excess of what they would earn in similar positions in private life. Hence the law authorizing the borough presidents to make such reductions in salaries as seemed reasonable.

MORE JUDGES FOR GREATER NEW YORK.

The congestion of legal business in Kings and New York counties has become so serious as to demand special legislation looking to its relief. It was stated that it has frequently been necessary to summon justices from interior counties of the State to assist in the work of trying cases in those counties, with the result that legal matters in country districts are often blocked in consequence of the absence of justices on business in Greater New York. To give immediate relief to this condition, a law was adopted authorizing the appellate division of any judicial department of the State to make assignments of judges when calls were made for their services in other parts of the State; and, under another act, which was also passed, it was provided that no judicial district shall be left without at least two trial justices by reason of such assignments to special duty, a law which was designed to prevent the possibility of any judicial district being left without a justice.

Furthermore, the Legislature enacted that a commission of seven persons shall be appointed to inquire fully into the condition of affairs in the courts of Kings and New York counties, for the purpose of learning what measures are necessary to expedite legal business in those counties, the commission to report to the Governor. At the same time an amendment to the Constitution was adopted, which will be submitted to the people for ratification, authorizing the Legislature to increase the number of justices in any district, except the first and second, to not more than one justice for each 60,000 of the population, or fraction over 35,000; in the first and second districts the apportionment of justices shall not exceed one in every 80,000, or fraction over 40,000, of the population. Another judicial district is to be formed in the second district, and when the additional justices are elected for the new district there will be a reapportionment of justices in the old district.

GOOD ROADS LEGISLATION.

Appreciation of the value of good roads throughout the State was shown by the Legislature, which passed laws increasing the appropriation for such work from $420,000 to $750,000. In addition to this, a law was passed by which the State's contribution to the building and maintenance of country roads was increased $700,000 annually. As Chapter 156 of the Laws of 1902 also provides that the State shall pay 50 per cent of all sums levied by towns for highway repairs, it is believed that this law will induce many towns to keep their roads in better condition than ever before. The State formerly paid 25 per cent of such expenses, leaving 75 per cent to be borne by the towns.

Another law in the interest of good roads authorizes any county in the State to appoint a county engineer, who shall have supervision of road work, and another law authorizes any county to borrow money for the purchase of all necessary machinery and equipment for the construction of roads. By the provisions of still another law, if any Board of Supervisors shall neglect to keep an improved State highway in proper condition, the highway shall be repaired by the State engineer, and the expense therefor shall be charged against the offending county. This law is calculated to prevent neglect of State highways after they have been put in good condition at public expense.

Among other new acts relating to highways in the State are the following: (1) The commissioners of highways shall inspect highways whenever a board of supervisors may so direct, a law which places upon the board of supervisors the responsibility for the neglect of any highway, and is so calculated to keep them watchful of public interest. (2) When the majority of the electors of a town vote to buy a road roller for the improvement of the town roads the town is not only required to buy the roller, but to keep it in running condition. (3) All persons who throw ashes, sticks or anything calculated to injure a road upon a highway are liable to a fine of $10, and any person who fails to pay a poll tax for highway purposes, when assessed, may be fined $5. (4) Commissioners of highways are required to file vouchers of all moneys expended for road work with the town clerk. (5) Snow must be removed from obstructed highways in the country at public expense, a requirement which will, if carried out, make country travel more easy in Winter than it has ever been. (6) Another law provides for the issue of town bonds for the erection of bridges, to be constructed under the supervision of the county engineer and the commissioners of highway, who are to report all matters affecting the work to the towns which pay the expense for such work. (7) It is also provided that no street railway shall operate on any State highway which has been improved except by consent of the State Engineer, who shall prescribe the regulations for the running of cars over such roads. (8) The conflicting claims of adjoining property owners for land taken by the State for highway purposes led the Legislature to enact a law limiting the amount to be paid for gravel banks to $200, except by approval of the county judge and treasurer, in which case not more than $1,000 may be paid for them. (9) Highway repairs may be made without reference to the town voters to an amount not exceeding $1,999, but when a greater sum is needed for such purpose the question of appropriating the money must be submitted to the voters in special town meeting.

A new law affecting the speed of automobiles was adopted by the Legislature, the speed of such vehicles now being limited to eight miles an hour in cities and incorporated villages, and to twenty miles an hour on roads outside such cities and villages.

PIGEON SHOOTING PROHIBITED.

The inhuman slaughter of pigeons at shooting tournaments was prohibited by an act passed in the interest of true sport, and in obedience to a public sentiment which deprecated the wholesale annihilation of whole flocks of birds. The idea was supported by the American and Journal from its inception, as it

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was shown that at these so-called tournaments many birds were only wounded and were allowed to escape and die after suffering several days from the effects of the shot in their bodies. The sport was shown to be so brutal, and in every respect so demoralizing, that sportsmen throughout the State rejoiced at the passage of the bill.

RAILROADS AND CANALS.

The recent extension of the surface trolley lines throughout the State has made much special legislation on the subject of such roads necessary. By a new law, passed at the last session, no new trolley line in the country districts may parallel a competing line except by special permission of the State Railroad Commission.

Another railroad law allows a railroad to convert its bonds into stock.

The Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel bills which became laws authorize the Board of Aldermen to grant franchises and the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners to supervise the construction of two tunnels under the North River, Manhattan Island and the East River, from Jersey City to Brooklyn, that the railroad may make direct connection with the Long Island Railroad, which it controls.

The New York Central Railroad Company came in for a share of good legislation. The company has been hampered for lack of space at its Forty-second street terminals by reason of inability to secure additional ground for trackage, but by an act of the Legislature it was authorized to make such changes in the Park avenue tunnel as will afford better facilities for handling the immense amount of traffic on its lines at the Grand Central Depot. Another law in the interest of the same company and its patrons was one permitting it to change the motive power of trains running through the tunnel. The change is to be adopted by May 1, 1905, after which date no steam locomotives are to be operated in the tunnel.

The New York & New Jersey Railway Company was allowed an extension of four years in which to complete its tunnel between New Jersey and Manhattan Island, under the North River.

The Dock Department of the city was authorized to condemn water-front property on the North River without consent of property owners, in order that the improvements along the water front, which have long been in abeyance, might be expedited.

The demand of the canal boatmen for a berth on the North River was heeded, and a law was passed authorizing them to secure a harbor for that purpose. They have heretofore been confined to a small haven in the North River.

It was decided by the Legislature that all trolley and other railroad companies crossing State bridges over State canals shall keep such bridges in repair and shall be responsible for damage resulting from their use of such bridges.

The long-mooted project for a canal between Hempstead and Jamaica bays, across Long Island, was discussed by the Legislature and a law was passed appropriating $500 for a survey of the proposed route of the new waterway.

The rapid transit tunnel also received some attention from the Legislature, and the contractor constructing it is authorized to assign the operation of the tunnel to a company already in existence or that may be organized after the tunnel is completed.

A MEMORIAL TO PRESIDENT M'KINLEY.

The State is to remember President McKinley by erecting a monument in Niagara square, Buffalo, at an expense of $100,000.

The assassination of President McKinley induced the Legislature to pass a law branding as felony the preaching of any political doctrine calling for the death of any executive officers of the Government or the overthrow of existing government, either by speech or writing.

A law that will facilitate appeals in murder cases was passed. It provides that in all cases where the judgment is death the convicted prisoner's appeal must be made before the Court of Appeals within six months after the prisoner takes such appeal. The time may, however, be extended by the court which passed sentence.

The extreme penalty for attempting murder was increased from ten years to twenty-five years.

LAWS AFFECTING BUSINESS AND EMPLOYMENT.

Proceedings toward the dissolution of a moneyed corporation may be instituted by the Superintendent of Insurance or of Banks, but the actual proceedings must be taken by the Attorney-General of the State, and the charges of receivers for their services are limited to a certain reasonable sum. The new law was passed to protect creditors of such corporations from the rapacious charges of receivers and appraisers.

All veterans of the civil and Spanish wars employed in the State service are to be allowed leave of absence from their labors on Memorial Day without loss of pay.

A law extending and regulating the liability of employers for damages to employes suffering injury while engaged in active labor was passed.

The civil service laws were amended so that war veterans appointed to positions in the civil service shall not be subject to the probationary period, and veterans of the Spanish-American war are also exempt from dismissal from civil service positions except for incompetency and misconduct. Provisional appointments to the civil service are not to be made for a period longer than two months.

All gas companies are authorized by the Legislature to acquire natural gas wherever it is procurable for sale in addition to their manufactured product.

The Legislature appropriated $50,000 for the promotion of beat culture in the State.

The racing associations throughout the State are now to be required to pay a sum aggregating $98,000 per year, to be applied toward the support of agricultural fairs.

The use of a label without legal authority was made a misdemeanor.

The right of married women to bring action against employers for wages due them was upheld by the Legislature, which passed a law giving them the right to sue in their own name and behalf for such purposes.

The sale of imitation butter was prohibited except under certain restrictions.

Savings banks were formerly prohibited from investing in railroad bonds, but by the terms of a new law such institutions are now allowed to invest their deposits in such securities.

Savings banks in this State are now also allowed to invest in the bonds of Los Angeles, California. This indicates that Los Angeles bonds are now regarded as good securities.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Five proposed amendments to the State Constitution were passed in concurrent resolution, and will be submitted, as required in such cases, to the Legislature of the present year. If approved by both branches they will be submitted to the popular vote. Two of the proposed amendments affect Article VI., relating to the judiciary. One of them is as follows:

Section 24.—At the general election next after the adoption of this amendment, there shall be elected, and thereafter as the offices become vacant through expiration of term or otherwise, by the electors of the Second Judicial District two Justices of the Supreme Court in addition to the Justices of that court now in office in said Judicial District. The Justices so elected shall be invested with their offices on the first day of January next after their election.

Another provides for an increase of the number of Justices, and reads:

The Legislature may from time to time increase the number of Justices in any Judicial District, except that the number of Justices in the first or second district, or in any of the districts into which the second district may be divided, shall not be increased to exceed one Justice for each 80,000 or fraction over 40,000 of the population thereof, as shown by the last State or Federal census or enumeration, and except that the number of Justices in any other district shall not be increased to exceed one Justice for each 60,000 or fraction over 35,000 of the population thereof as shown by the last State or Federal census or enumeration. The Legislature may erect out of the Second Judicial District as now constituted another Judicial District and apportion the Justices in office between the districts, and provide for the election of additional Justices in the new district not exceeding the limit herein provided.

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An amendment of importance to the labor element is proposed in the following provision to be added to Article XII.:

The Legislature may regulate and fix the wages or salaries, the hours of work or labor, and make provision for the protection, welfare and safety of persons employed by the State or by any county, city, town, village, or other civil division of the State, or by any contractor or sub-contractor performing work, labor, or services for the State, or for any county, city, town, village or other civil division thereof.

In relation to the payment of debts of the State it is proposed to amend Article VII. as follows:

Section 11.—The Legislature may appropriate out of any funds in the Treasury moneys to pay the accruing interest and principal of any debt heretofore or hereafter created, or any part thereof and may set apart in each fiscal year, moneys in the State Treasury as a sinking fund to pay the interest as it falls due and to pay and discharge the principal of any debt heretofore or hereafter created under Section 4 of Article VII. of the Constitution until the same shall be wholly paid, and the principal and income of such sinking fund shall be applied to the purpose for which said sinking fund is created and to no other purpose whatever; and, in the event such moneys so set apart in any fiscal year be sufficient to provide such sinking fund, a direct annual tax for such year need not be imposed and collected, as required by the provisions of said Section 4 of Article VII., or of any law enacted in pursuance thereof.

The other pending amendment is to Article VIII., relative to the limitation of indebtedness of counties, cities, and towns by exempting New York from the provisions of Section 10, and after January 1, 1901, "except that debts incurred by the city of New York after that date to provide for the supply of water shall not be included."

OTHER IMPORTANT LEGISLATION.

Trustees of places of scenic and historical interest may, by a law passed by the Legislature, recommend improvements of such places under their charge, the expense of which shall be borne by the municipality or other local government in whose jurisdiction they may be located. This act will prove of great value in preserving such places from vandalism and dilapidation.

The Legislature authorized the appointment of a commission to inquire into the causes of floods and to take measures to prevent them in future. The commission which has been appointed is now investigating that interesting subject.

An important step was taken by the Legislature toward the selection of a site for a new public park. It is purposed to reserve the wild and forest land in Suffolk County, on Long Island, for such a recreation ground, and the appointment of a commission to select such lands as may be needed for that purpose was authorized.

The Forest, Fish and Game Commission of the State was also authorized to make contracts for the purchase of An Sable Chasm and adjoining lands for addition to the Adirondacks Park reserve.

The amount of money awarded to rural schools from the public funds is to be increased under the provisions of a law which increases the Free School Fund from $3,500,000 to $3,750,000, of which sum rural schools will receive $332,500.

New York State will be suitably represented at the exposition to commemorate the centennial of the Louisiana Purchase at St. Louis. An appropriation of $100,000 for a State building was authorized by law, and a commission will be appointed to supervise the State interests in the matter.

The tenement house problem was partially solved by the passage of a law requiring all new tenement houses to be provided with air courts 14x8 feet in size, and the opening of dark rooms in old houses to give better light and ventilation.

Municipalities and school districts are to be allowed to raise moneys for public libraries by special tax.

Other bills that became laws during the last session were:

A law authorizing the selection of a new site for the State Industrial School at Rochester.

Authorizing the State Comptroller to issue short time bonds to $6,000,000, in anticipation of revenues to be collected.

Giving the State Racing Commission supervision over the organization of steeplechase corporations.

Authorizing the Governor to remove Coroners.

Authorizing the condemnation of riparian rights for the running of logs on streams.

Requiring concurrent resolutions for the amendment of the Constitution to be so printed as to indicate clearly the matter and manner of such amendments, for the greater convenience of voters.

The term of imprisonment for abduction was increased from five years to ten years.

An amendment to the primary laws was passed by which provision is made for the enrollment of members of political parties in towns.

And another law provides that when town or village elections are held concurrently with general elections, all electors in such towns or villages must be registered.

Regents' Examinations of the State of New York.

By CHARLES F. WHEELOCK, Head Inspector, Albany, N. Y.

Regents' academic examinations furnish a uniform standard for graduation from the high schools and academies of the State of New York, and Regents' credentials based on these examinations are required for admission to the study of the professions in this State.

The examinations are held in about seven hundred high schools and academies of the State in January, March and June of each year, and in New York, Albany, Syracuse and Buffalo also in September. The questions in sixty-one subjects are prepared by experienced educators in the Regents' Office in Albany and over half a million answer papers are written each year. The answer papers are first read and rated by the teachers of the schools, and those that reach a standing of 75 per cent are forwarded to the Regents' Office, where they are finally passed on, those that are rejected being returned in all cases.

The list of subjects in which examinations are held, and the counts assigned to each, is as follows:

Subjects.	Branches.	Counts.	Subjects.	Branches.	Counts.	Subjects.	Branches.	Counts.
English	12	34	Latin	9	26	History, etc.	11	21
German	3	12	Greek	6	19	Other studies	12	25
French	3	12	Mathematics	7	18			
Spanish	3	12	Science	8	20	Total	74	199

PROGRAMME OF EXAMINATIONS.

The date of the examinations for 1903 are: January 26-30, March 25-27, June 15-19 and September 29 to October 1, inclusive. The daily programmes for the year are as follows:

JANUARY AND JUNE (76, ALL) SUBJECTS.*

Monday. 9:15 a. m.	Tuesday. 9:15 a. m.	Wednesday. 9:15 a. m.	Thursday. 9:15 a. m.	Friday. 9:15 a. m.
German, 2d year	English, 2d year	Greek composition	Sallust's Catiline	Writing
French, 2d year	Rhetoric	Plane geometry	Greek, 1st year	Elem. English
Virgil's Eclogues	Amer. selections	Physics	Arithmetic	Cicero's Orations
Adv. arithmetic	German, 1st year	Chemistry	Trigonometry	Medieval history
Algebra	Latin, 1st year	U. S. history and civics	Adv. U. S. history	Business English
Advanced drawing	Advanced algebra	Commercial law	Stenography	
Latin composition	Greek history		Comm'rcial geog.	
	Adv. bookkeeping		Typewriting	

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REGENTS' EXAMINATIONS.—Continued.

Monday. 1:15 p. m.	Tuesday. 1:15 p. m.	Wednesday. 1:15 p. m.	Thursday. 1:15 p. m.	Friday. 1:15 p. m.
Advanced English	Caesar	English, 3d year	Greek, 3d year	Spelling
English, 1st year	Latin, 2d year	Eng. selections	Homer's Iliad	English reading
German, 3d year	Virgil's Aeneid	Adv. Eng. comp.	Geography	Hist. of literature
French, 1st year	Latin, 3d year	Physiology and hygiene	Phys. geography	Solid geometry
French, 3d year	Xenophon's Ana.	Zoology	Astronomy	Geology
English composition	Greek, 2d year	Economics	English history	Drawing
Roman history	Botany	Bookkeeping	Civics	Business writing
	Spanish, 1st year	Business practice	Spanish, 2d year	
	Spanish, 3d year		History of commerce	
	Business arithmetic			

MARCH (27) SUBJECTS.*

Wednesday. 9:15 a. m.	Thursday. 9:15 a. m.	Friday. 9:15 a. m.
U. S. history	Rhetoric	Writing
Plane geometry	Xenophon's Anab.	Elementary English
Physics	Arithmetic	German, 1st year
	Algebra	Latin, 1st year
	Stenography	Cicero
1:15 p. m.	1:15 p. m.	1:15 p. m.
Advanced English	Geography	Spelling
English composition	Physical geography	Caesar
Physiology and hygiene	English history	Virgil's Aeneid
Bookkeeping	Civics	Economics
		Drawing

SEPTEMBER (25) SUBJECTS.

September examinations are for professional and technical students only.

Tuesday. 9:15 a. m.	Wednesday. 9:15 a. m.	Thursday. 9:15 a. m.
Rhetoric	German, 2d year	Arithmetic
German, 1st year	Plane geometry	Advanced U. S. history
Latin, 1st year	Physics	Stenography
Algebra	U. S. history	Caesar
American selections		
1:15 p. m.	1:15 p. m.	1:15 p. m.
Advanced English	English selections	Physical geography
English composition	Physiology and hygiene	English history
Botany	Economics	Civics
Roman history	Bookkeeping	Drawing

UNIVERSITY CREDENTIALS.

To those who have satisfactorily passed the requisite examinations the University issues the following credentials:

1. **Preliminary (preacademic) certificate.**—Reading, writing, spelling, elementary English, arithmetic, geography.

2. **Medical student certificate.**—1. For matriculates prior to May 9, 1893, for any 20 counts, allowing 10 for the preliminaries, not including reading and writing. 2. For matriculates prior to May 13, 1895, for arithmetic, elementary English, geography, spelling, United States history, English composition and physics; or any 50 counts, allowing 14 for the preliminaries.** 3. For matriculates prior to January 1, 1896, for any 12 academic counts (Regents' examinations only).** 4. For matriculates prior to January 1, 1897, for any 24 academic counts (Regents' examinations only).** But all matriculates after January 1, 1897, must secure 48 academic counts.

3. **Law student certificate.**—Advanced English, English composition, first year Latin, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, English history, U. S. history, civics, economics, or any 36 academic counts.

4. **Dental student certificate.**—Any 36 academic counts or their equivalents (for matriculates before January 1, 1905).

5. **Veterinary student certificate.**—Any 24 academic counts or their equivalents (for matriculates before January 1, 1905).

6. **Academic certificates.**—All preliminaries and the subjects specified for the first year certificate; all preliminaries and any 24, 36, 48, 60, etc., counts, if one-sixth of these counts are in English.† The number of counts that each subject represents is given in the table of groups above. For 24 counts a two-year certificate will be issued, and for 36, 48, etc., counts, a three, four, etc., year certificate will be issued. A new certificate will be given when 12 additional counts, which represent a full year's work, are earned.

First Year Certificate.—No certificate is issued for 12 counts unless it includes the preliminaries and

7. **Academic diploma.**—All preliminaries and any 48 counts, if not less than eight are in English† and not less than six each from the second, third and fourth groups.

Classical Academic Diploma.—This credential will be issued on request to such students as meet the requirements for an academic diploma and have credit for the required classical studies. The required classical studies are as follows: First year Latin, Caesar or second year Latin, Cicero, Virgil, Latin composition, first year Greek, Xenophon or second year Greek, Iliad, Greek composition, Greek history, Roman history.

Advanced Diploma.—This single diploma provides for all academic courses longer than the regular 48 count course covered by the academic diploma above. It is issued only to those who have earned the regular 48 count diploma and 12, 24 or 36, etc., counts in addition. On its face are specified the total counts, its name being determined by the highest multiple of 12.

Honors.—When three-fourths of all the counts for any academic certificate or diploma are won by at least 90 per cent. the credential will be recorded and marked as having been earned "with honor," and the annual report will show how many honor credentials have been issued to each school, with names of recipients.

*The oral examinations in reading may be held any time during examination week at the convenience of the examiner.

**Satisfactory evidence of the completion of four years of high school work after eight years of preacademic work is required as an equivalent, but three years of such work is accepted if it was completed before August 1, 1896.

†Any foreign language may be substituted for English, but the papers of all students who claim this privilege will be revised carefully for English.

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OTHER EXAMINATIONS.

The Regents' examinations for licenses to practise medicine, dentistry and veterinary medicine are required by law of all those who wish to practise these professions in the State. They are held at stated times in New York, Albany, Syracuse and Buffalo from questions prepared by the various State Boards of Examiners. The dates of these examinations for 1903 are as follows: January 27-30, May 19-22, June 23-26, September 29-October 2.

Examinations for certified public accountants under the law of 1896 will be held January 28-29 and June 24-25 in New York, Albany, Syracuse and Buffalo. Examinations in sixteen subjects of library science are held in Albany in connection with the State library school only, while examinations in seven subjects for entrance to this school are held in numerous places throughout the United States.

Those wishing to take these examinations should make application in writing to the Regents' Office, Albany, N. Y.

State Assessments, 1901.

The following table, which was prepared for the American Almanac by the State Board of Equalization, shows the equalized value of real and personal estate in the State of New York for 1901, as well as the State tax by counties and the percentage of State tax paid by each county:

Counties.	Assessed value of real estate, 1901.	Assessed value of personal estate, 1901.	Total assessed value of real and personal property subject to local taxation for all purposes, 1901.	Equalized value of real estate.	State tax levied upon each county.		Percentage of State tax paid by each county	
					1901. Rate. Mills. 1 20-100	1902. Rate. Mills 13-100	1901.	1902.
Albany	$93,297,880	$5,581,950	$98,183,480	$82,425,215	$112,211.13	$11,350.41	1.644	1.517
Alleghany	13,918,814	1,357,535	15,276,349	13,116,589	18,277.07	1,881.63	.267	.252
Broome	32,167,884	2,112,240	34,280,124	30,723,386	40,291.41	4,268.63	.590	.571
Cattaraugus	23,019,620	2,385,649	25,405,269	20,858,441	27,698.83	3,021.73	.405	.404
Cayuga	31,209,947	2,542,868	33,752,815	29,808,465	39,184.27	4,205.67	.574	.562
Chautauqua	36,116,182	3,143,186	39,259,368	28,302,050	37,213.95	4,095.68	.546	.548
Chemung	24,116,461	756,490	24,872,951	24,349,713	30,689.95	3,263.81	.450	.436
Chenango	14,748,952	1,356,585	16,105,537	14,279,618	19,599.23	2,032.71	.288	.272
Clinton	6,159,201	514,762	6,673,963	8,706,281	11,329.36	1,198.74	.167	.160
Columbia	22,420,948	3,187,974	25,608,922	20,315,975	27,683.17	3,055.51	.406	.409
Cortland	12,654,619	852,765	13,507,384	10,907,206	14,782.61	1,528.80	.217	.204
Delaware	13,125,444	1,890,372	15,015,816	12,368,899	16,850.23	1,853.71	.248	.248
Dutchess	40,802,757	3,341,339	44,144,096	40,053,024	55,401.49	5,641.27	.812	.754
Erie	277,307,745	9,981,128	286,658,873	292,526,691	362,328.19	39,244.12	5.310	5.246
Essex	10,145,257	965,295	11,110,552	8,852,304	11,600.57	1,276.29	.170	.171
Franklin	10,291,899	840,533	11,132,432	9,829,741	12,679.90	1,387.14	.186	.186
Fulton	12,748,933	2,081,247	14,784,180	12,343,243	16,569.70	1,869.20	.243	.250
Genesee	20,268,160	2,867,421	23,135,581	20,175,960	27,475.42	2,995.64	.403	.400
Greene	11,839,273	1,012,090	12,851,363	11,621,731	15,771.60	1,642.40	.232	.220
Hamilton	3,576,112	27,205	3,603,317	2,872,147	3,508.63	376.92	.052	.050
Herkimer	24,159,281	1,771,948	25,931,229	18,763,805	25,510.52	2,669.65	.373	.357
Jefferson	34,144,377	3,426,723	37,340,100	29,074,978	38,468.78	4,195.19	.563	.561
Kings	658,962,119	89,241,624	732,626,843	684,904,217	860,906.45	98,613.96	12.615	13.182
Lewis	9,072,028	1,270,288	10,342,316	8,116,253	10,994.71	1,220.25	.161	.163
Livingston	23,438,277	2,501,828	25,940,105	23,007,609	31,753.34	3,316.23	.465	.443
Madison	17,825,011	1,480,030	19,305,041	18,526,748	24,683.98	2,600.88	.361	.348
Monroe	142,745,862	10,929,842	152,994,204	126,110,673	162,246.74	17,726.67	2.377	2.370
Montgomery	23,705,688	1,585,236	25,218,924	23,274,033	31,153.25	3,222.34	.456	.431
Nassau	23,366,457	1,933,970	25,300,427	25,407,259	31,364.26	3,554.35	.459	.475
New York	2,428,997,016	440,468,558	2,775,449,180	2,562,302,982	3,432,311.65	378,138.17	50.296	50.548
Niagara	43,271,239	1,628,287	44,899,526	37,756,577	46,746.45	5,120.03	.684	.684
Oneida	54,897,667	8,758,654	63,656,321	47,317,124	72,381.86	7,289.85	1.061	.974
Onondaga	115,209,992	8,366,088	123,172,580	95,796,474	129,560.72	13,488.68	1.898	1.803
Ontario	27,053,769	3,252,288	30,306,057	25,494,401	33,975.17	3,737.07	.497	.500
Orange	37,184,496	2,577,440	39,713,936	39,225,221	51,585.51	5,428.11	.756	.726
Orleans	14,754,665	1,354,639	16,109,304	13,543,064	18,157.10	1,936.70	.266	.259
Oswego	24,297,210	2,797,142	27,094,352	23,524,037	32,065.29	3,421.75	.469	.457
Otsego	19,264,007	2,012,324	21,276,331	18,650,997	25,899.18	2,686.23	.379	.350
Putnam	6,864,407	849,940	7,714,347	6,300,781	8,948.80	920.59	.122	.124
Queens	107,179,620	10,826,810	115,474,580	94,689,218	116,419.15	13,387.94	1.706	1.790
Rensselaer	72,357,516	5,051,068	77,243,584	65,564,288	87,901.92	9,158.55	1.289	1.224
Richmond	42,039,506	9,655,620	52,010,026	43,051,910	61,270.10	6,814.92	.898	.911
Rockland	15,697,912	793,247	16,481,159	13,697,306	18,068.40	1,882.47	.265	.252
St. Lawrence	35,406,322	3,372,900	38,504,222	29,440,161	39,418.55	4,241.65	.578	.567
Saratoga	23,640,804	1,115,147	24,755,951	24,215,389	31,094.51	3,292.97	.456	.440
Schenectady	18,492,357	2,032,404	20,524,761	18,671,212	22,987.52	2,691.47	.337	.360
Schoharie	10,894,572	1,129,515	12,024,087	9,624,950	13,281.83	1,398.08	.195	.187
Schuyler	6,181,240	620,088	6,801,328	6,067,662	7,986.47	869.41	.117	.116
Seneca	13,969,907	1,717,798	15,687,705	12,991,468	17,637.38	1,912.20	.258	.256
Steuben	82,542,644	2,279,332	84,821,976	28,750,210	37,639.84	4,033.84	.551	.539
Suffolk	46,821,576	3,212,210	50,033,780	40,356,214	51,912.67	5,663.90	.766	.757
Sullivan	5,880,073	194,303	6,074,376	5,616,028	6,799.08	755.34	.099	.101
Tioga	12,374,859	1,608,124	13,982,983	11,358,679	15,600.14	1,685.68	.228	.225
Tompkins	15,748,106	1,475,045	17,223,151	14,269,607	19,842.88	2,046.50	.290	.274
Ulster	26,191,736	1,043,600	27,140,336	24,682,055	32,706.66	3,331.99	.479	.445
Warren	7,668,621	1,510,495	8,379,116	6,774,942	9,240.54	973.11	.135	.130
Washington	16,983,302	1,840,790	18,824,092	16,004,891	22,061.80	2,319.87	.323	.310
Wayne	22,503,533	2,297,279	24,800,812	23,050,476	30,169.83	3,295.21	.442	.440
Westchester	173,339,132	14,623,588	187,962,720	136,123,282	181,679.02	19,597.09	2.662	2.620
Wyoming	13,597,934	1,475,410	15,073,344	12,987,319	17,930.41	1,880.15	.262	.251
Yates	10,047,148	695,650	10,732,798	9,727,432	12,787.78	1,353.70	.187	.181
Total	$5,169,308,070	$701,565,906	$5,754,400,382	$5,169,308,070	$6,824,306.01	$748,072.05	100.000	100.000

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New York State Militia.

In his annual report Adjutant-General Nelson H. Henry for the year 1901 presents the following summary regarding the condition of the State Militia of New York:

The Military Code of the State prescribes that all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, who are residents of this State, shall constitute the militia, subject to certain exemptions.

The census of the year 1900 gives the population of the State as 7,268,012 persons, of whom 3,614,780 are reported males; of these 953,785 are reported to be foreigners, leaving 2,660,995 males who, at least, are unquestionably citizens and residents of this State. It further shows that of the 3,614,780 males, 2,184,965 are between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years; that of the 953,785 foreigners, there are 838,136 between the foregoing ages, giving as liable to service in the militia, 1,346,829 citzen residents of the State between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years.

Based upon the results obtained at the time of drafts in this State during the War of the Rebellion (of the Spanish-American War no information on this subject is as yet available) the exemptions for mental and physical disabilities, including also those exempted by the provisions of United States laws and the Military Code of the State, can be placed in round numbers at 300 of each 1,000 subject to military service.

Taking into consideratelon that a large number of the young men of foreign birth have, no doubt, become citizens, the State of New York can, therefore, be supposed to have in its population, say 1,000,000 men subject to, and fit for military service. Of these it may be estimated that possibly 250,000 have had, at some time during the last twenty years, military instruction and training.

The National Guard is a portion of the militia, but armed, equipped and ready for service at all times. It numbers 14,410 officers and enlisted men. The Naval Militia is also a portion of the militia of the State, and, like the National Guard, is armed and ready for service at a moment's notice. It numbers 651 officers and enlisted men.

The National Guard is composed as follows:

(Corrected by Adj.-Gen. Nelson H. Henry.)

Organizations.	Brigades.	Regiments.	Battalions.	Signal Corps, troops, batteries and companies.	Commissioned officers.			Enlisted men.						Aggregate.
					General and general staff officers.	Regim'ntal, battalion & company officers.	Total.	Non-commissioned staff officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Hospital corps.	Field music.	Cooks, artificers and privates.	Totals.	
Headquarters National Guard	...	1	1	24	16	103	119	21	307	42	58	1,393	1,821	1,940
First Brigade	1	7	...	69	15	268	281	78	740	100	197	3,771	4,886	5,167
Second Brigade	1	3	...	31	11	126	137	30	349	17	99	1,616	2,111	2,248
Third Brigade	1	2	2	34	13	161	174	32	417	62	86	2,118	2,715	2,889
Fourth Brigade	1	2	3	29	9	139	148	33	334	43	84	1,524	2,018	2,166
Total	4	15	6	187	62	797	859	194	2,147	264	524	10,422	13,551	14,410

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The officers of the National Guard and their commands are:

Commander, Major-General Charles F. Roe. Assistant Adjutant-Generals, Col. S. H. Olin and Lieut.-Col. Frederick Phisterer. Inspectors, Col. W. H. Chapin and Lieut.-Col. James Wray Cleveland. Judge Advocate, Lieut-Col. W. W. Ladd, Jr. Ordnance Officers and Inspectors of Small Arms Practice, Lieut-Col. N. B. Thurston and Major W. M. Kirby. Quartermaster, vacancy at present. Commissary of Subsistence, Lieut.-Col. Gilford Hurry. Surgeon, Col. George R. Fowler. Engineer, Lieut.-Col. John Bogart. Signal Officer, Major F. T. Leigh. Aides-de-Camp, Majors L. M. Greer, J. B. Holland and R. K. Prentice.

TROOPS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Organizations.	Troops.	Batteries.	Companies.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Corporals.	Artificers.	Hospital corps.	Field musicians.	Cooks.	Privates.	Total.
Signal corps—First	....	....	....	2	11	....	....	2	....	1	34	50
Signal corps—Second	....	....	....	2	13	....	....	2	....	..	31	48
Signal corps—Third*	....	....	....	2	12	....	....	....	....	..	34	48
Signal corps—Fourth†	....	....	....	3	6	....	....	2	....	..	17	28
Cavalry—Squadron "A"	3	....	....	17	30	23	11	9	5	..	153	248
Cavalry—Troop "C"	1	....	....	5	9	6	4	2	2	2	77	107
Artillery—First Light Battery	....	1	....	6	8	7	2	2	2	..	78	105
Artillery—Second Light Battery	....	1	....	6	8	7	3	1	2	..	64	91
Artillery—Third Light Battery	....	1	....	6	11	11	4	2	2	..	79	115
Artillery—Sixth Light Battery	....	1	....	5	7	8	2	2	....	..	60	84
Artillery—Thirteenth Regiment	....	12	....	49	82	69	....	18	45	..	737	1,000
Infantry—First Regiment	....	....	12	58	80	85	....	24	21	..	690	964
Infantry—Second Regiment	....	....	12	59	79	72	....	22	43	1	842	1,118
Infantry—Seventh Regiment	....	....	10	44	72	77	....	2	20	..	754	969
Infantry—Eighth Regiment	....	....	10	41	64	33	....	22	38	..	440	638
Infantry—Ninth Regiment	....	....	10	38	60	41	....	25	35	..	552	751
Infantry—Twelfth Regiment	....	....	10	34	68	57	....	19	26	..	639	843
Infantry—Fourteenth Regiment	....	....	12	45	73	65	....	12	30	2	552	779
Infantry—Twenty-second Regiment	....	....	10	41	60	46	....	10	24	..	404	585
Infantry—Twenty-third Regiment	....	....	10	43	68	66	....	....	37	..	536	750
Infantry—Forty-seventh Regiment	....	....	8	33	55	39	....	3	30	..	460	620

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TROOPS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.—Continued.

Organizations.	Troops.	Batteries.	Companies.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Corporals.	Artificers.	Hospital corps.	Field musicians.	Cooks.	Privates.	Total.
Infantry—Sixty-fifth Regiment	....	....	8	36	56	42	....	11	32	2	318	497
Infantry—Sixty-ninth Regiment	....	....	9	34	61	61	....	11	24	..	499	690
Infantry—Seventy-first Regiment	....	....	10	36	66	52	....	11	30	..	483	678
Infantry—Seventy-fourth Regiment	....	....	8	39	53	46	....	14	32	..	421	605
Infantry—First Battalion	....	....	5	24	34	32	....	6	10	..	290	396
Infantry—Second Battalion	....	....	4	20	26	24	....	5	5	..	252	332
Infantry—Third Battalion	....	....	4	20	26	28	....	7	5	..	241	327
Infantry—Fourth Battalion	....	....	6	25	37	36	....	9	10	..	339	456
Infantry—Tenth Battalion	....	....	4	19	31	29	....	7	12	..	240	338
Infantry—Seventeen separate companies	....	....	1	5	6	7	....	2	2	..	66	88
Grand total	4	16	163	797	1,272	1,069	28	264	524	8	10,388	14,348

*Now Troop B.
†Disbanded.

REGIMENTS.

Regiment.	Commanding officer.	Headquarters or station.	Brigade.
First	Col. Robert T. Emmet	Mt. Vernon	Third.
Second	Col. James H. Lloyd	Troy	Third.
Seventh	Col. Daniel Appleton	New York City	Fifth.
Eighth	Col. James M. Jarvis	New York City	Fifth.
Ninth	Col. William F. Morris	New York City	First.
Twelfth	Col. George R. Dyer	New York City	First.
Thirteenth	Col. David E. Austen	Brooklyn	Second.
Fourteenth	Col. Ardolph L. Kline	Brooklyn	Second.
Twenty-second	Col. Franklin Bartlett	New York City	First.
Twenty-third	Col. Alfred C. Barnes	Brooklyn	Second.
Forty-seventh	Col. John G. Eddy	Brooklyn	Second.
Sixty-fifth	Col. Samuel M. Welch, Jr.	Buffalo	Fourth.
Sixty-ninth	Col. Edward Duffy	New York City	Fifth.
Seventy-first	Col. William G. Bates	New York City	Fifth.
Seventy-fourth	Col. George C. Fox	Buffalo	Fourth.

BATTALIONS.

First Battalion	Major Mighells B. Butler	Niagara Falls	Fourth.
Second Battalion	Major William Wilson	Geneva	Fourth.
Third Battalion	Major Albert M. Hall	Oswego	Fourth.
Fourth Battalion	Major James S. Boyer	Watertown	Third.
Tenth Battalion	Major James L. Hyatt	Albany	Third.

SEPARATE COMPANIES OF INFANTRY.

First Separate Company	Capt. Frank G. Smith	Rochester	Fourth.
Second Separate Company	Capt. Clarence J. Barber	Auburn	Fourth.
Third Separate Company	Capt. Ursil A. Ferguson	Oneonta	Third.
Fourth Separate Company	Capt. Charles F. Nugent	Yonkers	Third.
Fifth Separate Company	Capt. James F. Sheehan	Newburgh	Third.
Sixth Separate Company	Capt. Edward F. Roy	Troy	Third.
Seventh Separate Company	Capt. Thomas C. Collin	Cohoes	Third.
Eighth Separate Company	Capt. Charles A. Simmons	Rochester	Fourth.
Ninth Separate Company	Capt. Otis A. Dennis	Whitehall	Third.
Tenth Separate Company	Capt. William G. Hunter	Newburgh	Third.
Eleventh Separate Company	First Lieut. Ralph M. Glover	Mount Vernon	Third.
Twelfth Separate Company	Capt. William Baker	Troy	Third.
Thirteenth Separate Company	Capt. Louis A. Fenton	Jamestown	Fourth.
Fourteenth Separate Company	Capt. Benj J. Hornbeck	Kingston	Third.
Fifteenth Separate Company	Capt. Wilbur Vosler	Poughkeepsie	Third.
Sixteenth Separate Company	First Lieut. Albert Saulpaugh, Jr.	Catskill	Third.
Seventeenth Separate Company	Capt. John F. Klein	Flushing	Second.
Eighteenth Separate Company	Capt. Seldon W. Mott	Glens Falls	Third.
Nineteenth Separate Company	Capt. Asa B. Peake	Gloversville	Third.
Twentieth Separate Company	Capt. Harry P. Worthing	Binghamton	Third.
Twenty-first Separate Company	Capt. William J. Galbraith	Troy	Third.
Twenty-second Separate Company	Capt. John K. Walbridge	Saratoga Springs	Third.
Twenty-third Separate Company	Capt. Richard C. Payne	Hudson	Third.
Twenty-fourth Separate Company	Capt. Ames E. McIntyre	Middletown	Third.
Twenty-fifth Separate Company	Capt. Charles B. Lentz	Tonawanda	Fourth.
Twenty-seventh Separate Company	Capt. Albert J. Miller	Malone	Third.
Twenty-eighth Separate Company	Capt. Charles S. Horsburgh	Utica	Third.
Twenty-ninth Separate Company	Capt. Sanderson A. Ross	Medina	Fourth.
Thirtieth Separate Company	Capt. John T. Sadler	Elmira	Fourth.
Thirty-first Separate Company	Capt. Wilbur Eddy	Mohawk	Third.
Thirty-second Separate Company	Capt. Walter A. Wood, Jr.	Hoosick Falls	Third.
Thirty-third Separate Company	Capt. Arthur E. Oothoudt	Walton	Third.
Thirty-fourth Separate Company	Capt. James G. Stacey	Geneva	Fourth.
Thirty-sixth Separate Company	Capt. William M. Purman	Schenectady	Third.
Thirty-seventh Separate Company	Capt. Frank Bauder	Schenectady	Third.
Thirty-ninth Separate Company	Second Lieut. Clarence T. Wright	Watertown	Third.
Fortieth Separate Company	Capt. Joseph C. Howland	Ogdensburg	Third.
Forty-first Separate Company	Capt. William Verbeck	Syracuse	Fourth.
Forty-second Separate Company	Capt. George G. Shepard	Niagara Falls	Fourth.
Forty-third Separate Company	Capt. Richard H. Franchot	Olean	Fourth.
Forty-fourth Separate Company	Capt. Henry J. Cookingham, Jr.	Utica	Third.
Forty-sixth Separate Company	Capt Darwin E. Vunk	Amsterdam	Third.
Forty-seventh Separate Company	Capt. William S. Charles	Hornellsville	Fourth.
Forty-eighth Separate Company	Capt. William J. Dunn	Oswego	Fourth.

ARTILLERY.

First Battery	Capt. Louis Wendel	New York	First.
Second Battery	Capt. David Wilson	New York	First.
Third Battery	Capt. Henry S. Rasquin	Brooklyn	Second.
Sixth Battery	First Lieut. John N. Underwood	Binghamton	Third.

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CAVALRY.

	Commanding officer	Headquarters or Station.	Brigade.
Squadron A	Major Oliver B. Bridgman	New York	First.
Troop C	Capt. Charles I. De Bevoise	Brooklyn	Second.

SIGNAL CORPS.

First Signal Corps	Capt. Oscar Erlandsen	New York
Second Signal Corps	Capt. Charles B. Baldwin	Brooklyn
Third Signal Corps*	Capt. Edward J. Wheeler	Albany
Fourth Signal Corps†	Capt Charles Plumb	Buffalo

*Now Troop B. †Disbanded.

NATIONAL GUARD HEADQUARTERS.

The headquarters of the National Guard is located on the second floor of the Capitol, Albany, N. Y.

THE NAVAL MILITIA.

The Naval Militia of the State of New York consists of 651 men, 59 of whom are officers. The militia is under the command of Captain Jacob W. Miller, and its headquarters are located in the U. S. S. New Hampshire, at the foot of East Twenty-fourth street, New York City.

Designation.	Commanding officer.	Location.	Officers.	Men.
Headquarters	Capt. Jacob W. Miller	U. S. S. New Hampshire, New York City	6	
First Battalion	Commander W. B. Franklin	U. S. S. New Hampshire, New York City	25	300
Second Battalion	Commander R. P. Forshew	Foot of Fifty-fifth street, Brooklyn	22	207
Second Separate Division	Lieut. E N. Walbridge	Rochester, N. Y	6	85
Total			59	592

Banks of Deposit and Discount in New York State.*

Name of Bank.	Location.	Capital.
Albany County	Albany	$250,000
Alliance	Rochester	275,000
Amityville	Amityville	25,000
Amsden Brothers	Rochester	100,000
Andover State	Andover	25,000
Angelica	Angelica	25,000
Attica	Attica	25,000
Baldwin's Bank of Pen Yan	Penn Yan	50,000
Baldwinsville	Baldwinsville	60,000
Bank of Avoca	Avoca	25,000
Bank of North Hempstead	Port Washington	25,000
Batavia	Batavia	150,000
Buffalo	Buffalo	500,000
Buffalo Commercial	Buffalo	250,000
Cape Vincent	Cape Vincent	25,000
Cattaraugus	Cattaraugus	33,000
Cattaraugus County	Little Valley	25,000
Central Bank of Rochester	Rochester	200,000
Central Bank of Westchester County	White Plains	100,000
Chateaugay	Chateaugay	25,000
Chemung Canal	Elmira	300,000
Cincinnatus	Cincinnatus	25,000
Citizens' Bank of Arcade	Arcade	30,000
Citizens' Bank of Buffalo	Buffalo	100,000
Citizens' Bank of Dansville	Dansville	50,000
Citizens' Bank of Le Roy	Le Roy	50,000
Citizens' Bank of Locke, N. Y	Locke	25,000
Citizens' Bank of Penn Yan	Penn Yan	50,000
Citizens' Bank of Perry, N. Y	Perry	50,000
Citizens' Bank	Waverly	50,000
City Bank of New Rochelle	New Rochelle	50,000
Commercial	Rochester	200,000
Commercial	Syracuse	250,000
Cornwall	Cornwall	25,000
Dobbs Ferry	Dobbs Ferry	50,000
Dundee State	Dundee	50,000
East Aurora	East Aurora	30,000
Electric City	Niagara Falls	75,000
Ellicottville	Ellicottville	25,000
Farmers and Mechanics'	Fort Plain	100,000
Farmers and Mechanics'	Jamestown	50,000
Farmers and Merchants'	Cobleskill	50,000
Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Spencer	Spencer	25,000
Farmers and Merchants' State	Oneida	50,000
First State	Canisteo	25,000
Freeport	Freeport	30,000
Genesee	Batavia	75,000
German-American Bank of Buffalo	Buffalo	200,000
German-American Bank of Rochester	Rochester	200,000
German-American Bank of Tonawanda	Tonawanda	100,000
German	Buffalo	100,000
Glen Cove	Glen Cove	30,000
Gouverneur	Gouverneur	100,000
Gowanda	Gowanda	30,000
Hamburgh	Hamburg	50,000
Hammondsport	Hammondsport	50,000
Hempstead	Hempstead	30,000
Holland	Holland	25,000
Huntington	Huntington	30,000
De Ruyter Banking Co.	De Ruyter	10,000
Jamaica	Jamaica	50,000
Johnstown	Johnstown	100,000
Juliand	Greene	25,000
Lancaster	Lancaster	30,000
Le Roy	Le Roy	$100,000
McKechnie	Canandaigua	100,000
Madrid	Madrid	25,000
Manufacturers'	Cohoes	100,000
Manufacturers & Merchants'	Gloversville	100,000
Manufacturers and Traders'	Buffalo	900,000
Marine Bank of Buffalo	Buffalo	200,000
Mather, A. D. & Co	Utica	200,000
Mechanics'	Groton	50,000
Mechanics and Farmers'	Albany	250,000
Merchants'	Buffalo	300,000
Merchants'	Rochester	100,000
Milbrook	Milbrook	50,000
Mount Vernon	Mount Vernon	25,000
Nassau County	Mineola	25,000
New York State Banking Co.	Syracuse	100,000
Niagara	Niagara Falls	50,000
North Collins	North Collins	25,000
Northport	Northport	25,000
Northville	Northville	30,000
Ogdensburg	Ogdensburg	100,000
Oyster Bay	Oyster Bay	25,000
Park	Albany	100,000
Patchogue	Patchogue	75,000
Peconic	Sag Harbor	25,000
People's	Binghamton	100,000
People's	Buffalo	300,000
People's	Hamburgh	50,000
People's	Haverstraw	50,000
People's	Johnstown	125,000
People's Bank of Troy	Lansingburgh	50,000
People's Bank	Potsdam	50,000
People's State	East Randolph	25,000
Philadelphia	Philadelphia	25,000
Phoenix	Phoenix	35,000
Port Jefferson	Port Jefferson	25,000
Power City	Niagara Falls	100,000
Richmondville	Richmondville	25,000
Riverhead	Riverhead	30,000
Rockville Centre	Rockville Centre	25,000
St. Lawrence County	Canton	200,000
Saugerties	Saugerties	125,000
Schenectady	Schenectady	100,000
Schoharie County	Schoharie	25,000
Southampton	Southampton	25,000
South Side	Bay Shore	25,000
State	Avon	30,000
State	Belmont	35,000
State	Bolivar	50,000
State	Brocton	30,000
State	Canastota	40,000
State	Chatham	50,000
State	Fillmore	25,000
State	Forestville	25,000
State	Mayville	25,000
State	Norwood	25,000
State	Pike	25,000
State	Randolph	30,000
State	Sherman	25,000
State	Silver Creek	25,000
State	Syracuse	100,000
State	Tonawanda	100,000
State Exchange	Holley	25,000
Staten Island	Stapleton	25,000
Suspension Bridge	Niagara Falls	25,000
Union	Buffalo	200,000
Union	Medina	50,000
University	Alfred	25,000
Wayne of Lyons, N. Y	Wayne	50,000
White Plains	White Plains	50,000
Woodhaven	Woodhaven	25,000
Worcester	Worcester	30,000

*As Greater New York banks are published separately, they do not appear in the above list.

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County Officials of New York State.

The following is a list of the most important officials in the various counties of the State of New York:

COUNTY CLERKS AND COUNTY SEATS.
(Term, Three Years.)

County.	Name.	County seat.	When elected
Albany	John Franey	Albany	1901
Allegany	Clarence Ricker	Belmont	1900
Broome	Allyn K. Marean	Binghamton	1900
Cattaraugus	Elmer E. Kelly	Little Valley	1900
Cayuga	George W. Benham	Auburn	1900
Chautauqua	James D. Gallup	Mayville	1902
Chemung	Fred Schornsteimer	Elmira	1902
Chenango	Jay G. Holmes	Norwich	1900
Clinton	Josse W. H. Holcombe	Plattsburg	1900
Columbia	Patrick Canavan	Hudson	1900
Cortland	Otis D. Patrick	Cortland	1900
Delaware	William T. Black	Delhi	1900
Dutchess	Frederick Bostwick	Poughkeepsie	1900
Erie	John H. Price	Buffalo	1900
Essex	Victor W. Prime	Elizabethtown	1902
Franklin	William H. Flack	Malone	1900
Fulton	Chauncey Heagle	Johnstown	1901
Genesee	Carlos A. Hull	Batavia	1900
Greene	Cyrus E. Bloodgood	Catskill	1900
Hamilton	Carl L. Fry	Lake Pleasant	1901
Herkimer	Duane M. Richardson	Herkimer	1900
Jefferson	Eugene A. Chapman	Watertown	1900
Kings	Charles T. Hartzheim	Brooklyn	1901
Lewis	Milton W. Holt	Lowville	1900
Livingston	Henry B. Curtis	Geneseo	1901
Madison	Paul S. Maine	Morrisville	1900
Monroe	Charles L. Hunt	Rochester	1900
Montgomery	Jacob Saltsman	Fonda	1900
Nassau	Thomas S. Cheshire	Mineola	1901
New York	Thomas L. Hamilton	New York	1901
Niagara	Hector M. Stocum	Lockport	1901
Oneida	Hermon Clarke	Utica	1902
Onondaga	James E. Hubbell	Syracuse	1900
Ontario	Porter F. Leech	Canandaigua	1900
Orange	William G. Taggart	Goshen	1900
Orleans	George H. Rolfie	Albion	1901
Oswego	Frank M. Breed	Oswego	1900
Otsego	Samuel J. W. Reynolds	Cooperstown	1902
Putnam	Edward C. Weeks	Carmel	1902
Queens	James Ingram	Jamaica	1900
Rensselaer	Allen R. Thompson	Troy	1901
Richmond	C. Livingston Bostwick	Richmond	1902
Rockland	Cyrus M. Crum	New City	1901
St. Lawrence	J. Fred Hammond	Canton	1900
Saratoga	George H. West	Ballston Spa	1902
Schenectady	James B. Alexander	Schenectady	1900
Schoharie	Martin A. Akley	Schoharie	1900
Schuyler	Charles R. Watkins	Watkins	1902
Seneca	Patrick Savage	Ovid	1901
Steuben	John D. Wheeler	Bath	1901
Suffolk	Solomon Ketcham	Riverhead	1900
Sullivan	Gabriel F. Currey	Monticello	1902
Tioga	Fred W. Richardson	Owego	1900
Tompkins	Leroy H. Van Kirk	Ithaca	1900
Ulster	John P. Fratsher	Kingston	1900
Warren	Archibald R. Noble	Lake George	1900
Washington	Ezra M. Snyder	Argyle	1900
Wayne	Ledyard S. Cuyler	Lyons	1902
Westchester	Leslie Sutherland	White Plains	1901
Wyoming	Edward M. Jennings	Warsaw	1900
Yates	Henry T. Reed	Penn Yan	1900

SHERIFFS.
(Term, Three Years.)

Name.	Residence.	When elected
Edward McCreary	Cohoes	1900
David M. Hancock	Centerville	1900
Henry P. Worthing	Binghamton	1902
Nathan R. Williams	Franklinville	1900
Loren A. Colton	Auburn	1901
Henry H. Cooper	Jamestown	1900
Frank W. Weeks		1900
James J. Flanagan	Smithville Flats.	1900
Alonson T. Dominy	Beekmantown	1901
William J. Alvord	Stockport	1902
Aaron R. Overton	Virgil	1900
Leroy Smith	Sidney	1900
Allan H. Hoffman	Rhinebeck	1900
Harry M. Kaiser	Buffalo	1902
Altus B. Adkins	Ticonderoga	1900
Frank S. Steenberge	Bangor	1902
William H. Rupert	Gloversville	1901
David Clark	Corfu	1902
Henry Van Bergen	Coxsackie	1900
James N. Locke	Indian Lake	1901
Daniel F. Strobel	Cold Brook	1900
Edwin J. Tallman	Lafargeville	1902
William E. Mclody	Brooklyn	1902
John L. Beach	Watson	1902
William H. Gray	Groveland	1900
Albert L. Cameron	Peterboro	1902
Charles H. Bailey	Henrietta	1902
Jay Hare	Fonda	1900
Jerome B. Johnson	Oyster Bay	1901
William J. O'Brien	New York	1901
John D. Reardon	Niagara Falls	1902
Lincoln E. Brownell	Utica	1900
Charles W. Marvin	Syracuse	1900
William C. Edmonston	Phelps	1900
Jacob Herman	Newburg	1900
Fred L. Rice	Barre	1901
Elden H. Cook	Bernhards Bay	1902
Elias C. Mather	Garrattsville	1902
Jeremiah W. Hazen	Carmel	1900
Joseph H. Debragga	Elmhurst	1900
Matthew A. Heeran	Rensselaer	1900
Franklin C. Vitt	Stapleton	1900
Fred S. Weint	Haverstraw	1900
J. Frank Harder	Gouverneur	1900
Franklin Carpenter	Gansevoort	1900
Merritt Hammond	Schenectady	1902
Adee V. Baldwin	Blenheim	1902
William J. Tucker	Monterey	1901
Hugh McGhan	Ovid Centre	1900
Merritt F. Smith	Hornellsville	1900
Henry H. Preston	Shelter Isl. H'ts.	1902
John Dycker	Callicoon Depot.	1901
Irving J. Delavan	Owego	1901
Grant Curry	Enfield Centre	1902
Josiah Hasbrouck	Kingston	1900
Dudley Gill	Caldwell	1900
Bert Austin	Salem	1900
George R. Miles	Lyons	1900
Samuel W. Miller	White Plains	1900
William H. Richardson	Warsaw	1902
Edmund Crosby	Barrington	1900

SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.
(Term, Three Years.)

County.	Name.	Residence.	When elected
Albany	*William H. Storrs	Albany	
Allegany	Daniel C. Grunder	Angelica	1900
Broome	Jasper Smith	Binghamton	1900
Cattaraugus	William J. Van Dewater	Machias	1901
Cayuga	Leland Hewett	Genoa	1902
Chautauqua	Charles E. Dodge	Frewsburg	1902
Chemung	William Van Duzer	Breesport	1901
Chenango	Richard C. Quinn	Preston	1902
Clinton	William D. Savage	E. Beekmant'n.	1902
Columbia	John H. Rivenburgh	Ghent	1900
Cortland	Edwin J. Beckes	Homer	1900
Delaware	George B. Smith	Delhi	1902
Dutchess	Isaac P. Carman	Pine Plains	1900
Erie	Lafayette L. Long	Buffalo	1900
Essex	Albert D. Smith	Essex	1902
Franklin	Alfred C. Morse	Burke	1901
Fulton	Joseph Sherman	Caroga	1901
Genesee	George H. Craft	Oakfield	1902
	John A. Bennington	Bethany	1900
	Cortland Crossman	Alexander	1901
Greene	John Roe	Greenville	1900
Hamilton	Herbert Snell	Benson	1901
	Charles V. Hoffmeister	Moorehouseville	1902
	John G. Hosley	Wells	1900
Herkimer	John T. Davis	Newport	1900
Jefferson(x)	John R. Washburn	Watertown	1883
*Kings			
Lewis	Lyman W. Brown	Greig	1902
Livingston	Hyde D. Marvin	Springwater	1900
Madison	S. Allen Curtis	Eaton	1900

COUNTY TREASURERS.
(Term, Three Years.)

Name.	Residence.	When elected
John A. Howe, Jr.	Albany	1902
Charles Ricker	Fillmore	1902
David B. King	Castle Creek	1902
Elbert E. Alderman	Olean	1902
G. V. Loughborough	Auburn	1900
Emmons J. Swift	Mayville	1902
James D. McCann	Elmira	1900
William E. Edgerton	Greene	1902
Andrew Williams	Plattsburg	1902
George H. Macy	Hudson	1900
William H. Foster	Homer	1902
Hugh Adair	Delhi	1902
William Haubennestel	Poughkeepsie	1900
John H. Price	Buffalo	1900
Charles C. Whitney	Schroon Lake	1902
Thomas Adams	Malone	1900
Charles O. Cross	Johnstown	1902
Lewis F. McLean	Batavia	1900
Judson A. Betts	Catskill	1901
Peter Harris	Hope	1902
Frederick G. Teall	Little Falls	1902
Franklin M. Parker	Watertown	1902
George Sherwood	Lowville	1901
Foster W. Walker	Caledonia	1900
Joel J. Parker	Morrisville	1902

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COUNTY OFFICIALS OF NEW YORK STATE.—Continued.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.—Continued.

County.	Name.	Residence.	When elected
Monroe	Clarence V. Lodge	Rochester	1900
Montgomery	William B. Smeallie	Sprakers	1901
Nassau	George D. Smith	Freeport	1901
‡New York			
Niagara	Albert H. Lee	Newfane	1901
Oneida	DeWitt C. Smith	Rome	1900
Onondaga	Smith Rice	Syracuse	1902
Ontario	Levi A. Page	Seneca Castle	1900
Orange	Andrew Bertholf	Walkill	1900
	Alex C. Sutherland	Turners	1901
	Philip Hasbrouck	Orange Farm	1899
Orleans	Varnum D. Luddington	Albion	1902
Oswego	Archibald S. Guthrie	Hannibal	1902
Otsego	Alson W. Weber	Phoenix Mills	1900
Putnam	(No superintendent)		
†Queens			
Rensselaer	Levi E. Worden	Hoosick Falls	1902
	George H. Wadsworth	Valley Falls	1900
	Chauncey A. Matteson	Grafton	1901
‖Richmond			
Rockland	James H. Morrisey	Haverstraw	1901
St. Lawrence	Myron T. Stocking	Canton	1901
Saratoga	Samuel W. Pearse	Round Lake	1900
Schenectady	Orrin R. Westover	Schenectady	1902
Schoharie	Ervin Spickerman	Middleburgh	1901
Schuyler	Frank W. Severne	Watkins	1902
Seneca	Nelson Duntz	Waterloo	1902
Steuben	William C. Acker	Hartsville	1901
Suffolk	John J. Kirkpatrick	Patchogue	1902
Sullivan	Calvin Millen	Bethel	1902
Tioga	Calvin B. Dean	Owego	1900
	George D. Miller	Waverly	1902
	Daniel C. Brooks	Spencer	1901
Tompkins	David Bower	Waterbury	1900
Ulster	Abram Sammons	New Paltz	1900
Warren	Arthur L. Soper	Warrensburg	1902
Washington	Milo S. Graham	Hartford	1900
Wayne	John F. Doty	Huron	1901
Westchester	Edward B. Long	White Plains	1901
Wyoming	William H. Ewell	Wyoming	1902
	James W. Ives	Java Village	1900
	G. Frank Wing	Bliss	1901
Yates	William Henry Townsend	Penn Yan	1901

COUNTY TREASURERS.—Continued.

Name.	Residence.	When elected
John B. Hamilton	Rush	1902
Howard Vosburgh	Canajoharie	1901
Charles F. Lewis	Port Wash'ton	1901
††Elgin R. L. Gould	New York	1902
S. Curtis Lewis	Lockport	1902
Henry W. Roberts	Clinton	1902
Alfred E. Stacey	Elbridge	1902
George N. Parmale	Canandaigua	1900
James E. Sanford	Middletown	1901
George A. Newell	Medina	1902
Thomas Moore	Oswego	1901
Marcus C. Hemstreet	Oneonta	1902
Frank Wells	Brewster	1900
‡‡		
Elias P. Mann	Troy	1902
§		
William J. Randolph	Nyack	1902
Michael H. Flaherty	Massena	1902
Bartlett B. Grippin	Saratoga Sp'g	1900
James W. Yelverton	Schenectady	1900
Olin A. Snyder	Schoharie	1901
George C. Wait	Watkins	1900
Fred G. Smith	Waterloo	1902
Frank Hedges	Bath	1900
Henry S. Brush	Huntington	1902
John Sherry	Sag Harbor	1899
Jehial W. Decker	Monticello	1901
Edward O. Eldredge	Owego	1902
Charles M. Benjamin	Ithaca	1900
Archibald McLaughlin	Rosendale	1901
Frank S. Packard	Warrensburg	1900
Henry Welch	North Hebron	1902
James D. Bashford	Lyons	1902
Joseph B. See	Valhalla	1902
Ed. T. Montgomery	Warsaw	1901
James M. Lown	Penn Yan	1900

*Appointed by the Mayor. (x) Appointed by the Board of Supervisors. †Commissioner of Public Charities for boroughs of Kings and Queens, appointed by Mayor of New York city. ‡Commissioner of Public Charities for boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx, appointed by Mayor of New York city. ‖Commissioner of Public Charities for borough of Richmond, appointed by Mayor of New York city. ††City Chamberlain. ‡‡Office abolished by chapter 433, Laws of 1899. §Office abolished by chapter 378, Laws of 1897. **Abolished by chapter 466, Laws of 1901.

Trans-Manhattan Railroad Tunnel.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company proposes to construct, at an estimated cost of $40,000,000, a tunnel connecting its terminal in New Jersey with the lines of the Long Island Railroad, which it now owns. This tunnel will pass under the Hudson River, Manhattan Island and the East River, terminating in Queens Borough, and one of the advantages New York City will derive from it will be the erection of a great passenger station to occupy the four blocks bounded by Seventh and Ninth avenues and Thirty-first and Thirty-third streets. A bill authorizing the city to grant the necessary franchise was passed by the State Legislature in March, 1902; received the approval of Mayor Low in April, after a public hearing had been given upon it, and was thereupon signed by Governor Odell. The company on May 27 accepted the proposition of Comptroller Grout that it should pay the city $932,400 for the use of the franchise for twenty-five years; and on June 11 agreed to a proposition increasing this rental to $2,500,000. The Rapid Transit Commission approved the project on June 17, 1902. In the Board of Aldermen the first franchise was defeated on July 22, and a second franchise was under discussion from that time until December 16, when it was approved by the Board, which, at the same meeting, adopted a resolution favoring a franchise sought for the New York and New Jersey Railroad tunnel. The tunnel last named is intended for a trolley line, and it is proposed that it shall strike Manhattan at the foot of Morton street, running thence up to Greenwich street. The company contemplates the continuation and completion of the partly constructed tunnel under the North River, work on which is being prosecuted on the New Jersey side.

The franchise which was granted to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had been modified in a number of particulars before receiving approval, among the changes being several of much importance. The city was given additional powers not contemplated in the first draft, these including the right of the presidents of boroughs to control all street openings; the delegation of authority to the Health Department to supervise the sanitary arrangements of the tunnel; and the acceptance of terms imposed in regard to the closing of streets and the compensation of persons affected thereby.

The actual work of driving the tunnel will not begin, it is thought, until some time in September, 1903, as the sinking of the shafts to the bottom level of the tunnel will occupy about nine months, and this work must be completed before the driving of the big tubes can be inaugurated. Work upon the shafts will begin simultaneously in New Jersey, Manhattan and Long Island. It is not expected that the tunnel will be completed in every particular in less than three or four years, but prominent officials of the railroad company anticipate that trains will be running through it long before the work is entirely finished. The tunnel will be built to be absolutely safe. It is proposed to run the heaviest trains through it; and the construction will be so strong that such trains may be run from Jersey City through to Long Island continuously at the rate of forty-five miles an hour. The tunnel will be small in order to facilitate its ventilation, and the running of the trains will be one of the means relied upon to clear the tubes of foul air. It is intended to make the roadway the best that can be built, in accordance with the latest developments of railroad science, and the liability to accident will be reduced to a minimum, especially if electricity should be adopted as the motive power. Such accidents as the breaking of an axle, which cannot be provided against, will cause only limited danger, as the tunnel will be so constructed as to make it practically incapable of being wrecked, either from without or within.

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Courts of New York.

The Court of Appeals was first organized under the Constitution of 1846. It was then composed of eight Judges, four elected by the electors of the State, and four chosen from the class of Supreme Court Justices having the shortest term to serve. It was formed to succeed the Court for Trial of Impeachments and the Correction of Errors. By an amendment to the Constitution in 1899 the Governor was empowered to designate not more than four Justices of the Supreme Court to act as Associate Justices of the Court of Appeals. The regular Court of Appeals is now composed of a Chief Judge and six Associate Judges.

The State is divided into eight judicial districts. There are twenty-two Justices in the First District, twelve in the Second, six each in the Third, Fourth and Sixth Districts; seven each in the Fifth and Seventh Districts and ten in the eighth, making seventy-six in all.

There is an Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in each Judicial Department, consisting of seven Justices in the first department and of five Justices in each of the other departments. The Governor appoints the presiding Justice. The Appellate Court is located as follows: The first department in New York City, the second department in Brooklyn, the third department in Albany and the fourth department in Rochester; but terms may be held elsewhere in such departments as public interests may require.

THE CHILDREN'S COURT OF NEW YORK CITY.

On September 2, 1902, the first term of the Children's Court was held in New York. It is a court established to hear the small sins of children and to decide the best method of stopping at the beginning any tendency toward crime. The existence of such a court saves children from being taken into the dock with older criminals, and prevents the effects such association might have upon them. When children are arrested they are taken directly to the court, without the intervening period in a station house. In special cases, where there is a certainty that the child will be bailed at once by its parents, the offender is taken to the police station, and in case an arrest is made after the court is closed the prisoner is left in the care of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children until next day.

Officially, the Children's Court is known as the "Court of Special Sessions, First Division of the City of New York, Children's Part." It is, as its name implies, but another court of the Court of Special Sessions. The act of Legislature which created it provided for another Justice, in addition to the five that already made up this court, and arranged that but one Judge at a time should occupy the Children's Bench, instead of the three that sit at the regular special session.

For the purpose of the court, all under sixteen years of age are considered children. Any crime, save a capital offence, or any offence committed in company with an adult, comes within its jurisdiction. Actual punishment, in most cases, is the last resort. As often as possible the result of examinations held at the Children's Court is suspended sentence and probation. The "Gerry" Society acts as "probation officer," and the young offenders must report each week to this society to give account of themselves.

Destitute and needy children, as well as offenders, are brought to the attention of the Judge, who in turn gives them into the care of the "Gerry" Society, which sees that thier needs are satisfied.

The building in which the court is located is at No. 66 Third avenue, New York City. It contains, besides the court room and general offices, detention rooms for children of both sexes, made comfortable and with as little as possible of the prison atmosphere. Those especially responsible for the new court were Edward T. Devine, of the Charity Organization Society; Elbridge T. Gerry and Charity Commissioner Homer Folks.

JUDGES OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Judges.	Residence.	Counties.	Pols.	Terms Expire.
Alton B. Parker, Chief Judge	Kingston	Ulster	Dem.	Dec. 31, 1911
Albert Haight, Associate Judge	Buffalo	Erie	Rep.	" 31, 1908
John Clinton Gray, "	New York	New York	Dem.	" 31, 1914
Irving G. Vann, "	Syracuse	Onondaga	Rep.	" 31, 1910
Edward T. Bartlett, "	New York	New York	Rep.	" 31, 1907
Denis O'Brien, "	Watertown	Jefferson	Dem.	" 31, 1903
Celora E. Martin, "	Binghamton	Broome	Rep.	" 31, 1904
Edgar M. Cullen,* "	Brooklyn	Kings	Dem.	" 31, 1908
William E. Werner,* "	Rochester	Monroe	Rep.	" 31, 1908

*Supreme Court Judges, sitting in the Court of Appeals by designation of the Governor.

JUDGES OF THE APPELLATE DIVISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

County of New York.

Justices.	Residences.	Pols.	Terms Expire
Charles H. Van Brunt	New York	Dem.	Dec. 31, 1911
Edward Patterson	"	Dem.	" 31, 1914
Morgan J. O'Brien	"	Dem.	" 31, 1915
George L. Ingraham	"	Dem.	" 31, 1905
Chester B. McLaughlin	Port Henry	Rep.	" 31, 1909
Frank C. Laughlin	Buffalo	Rep.	" 31, 1909
Edward W. Hatch	Buffalo	Rep.	" 31, 1909

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

The counties of Kings, Queens, Nassau, Richmond, Suffolk, Rockland, Westchester, Putnam, Orange, Dutchess.

Justices.	Residences.	Pols.	Terms Expire
Wm. W. Goodrich	Brooklyn	Rep.	Dec. 31, 1910
Willard Bartlett	Brooklyn	Dem.	" 31, 1911
John Woodward	Jamestown	Rep.	" 31, 1910
Michael H. Hirschberg	Newburg	Rep.	" 31, 1910
Almet F. Jenks	Brooklyn	Dem.	" 31, 1912

THIRD DEPARTMENT.

The counties of Sullivan, Ulster, Greene, Columbia, Schoharie, Albany, Rensselaer, Fulton, Schenectady, Montgomery, Saratoga, Washington, Warren, Hamilton, Essex, Clinton, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Delaware, Otsego, Broome, Chenango, Madison, Cortland, Tioga, Tompkins, Schuyler, Chemung.

Justices.	Residences.	Pols.	Terms Expire.
Charles E. Parker	Oswego	Rep.	Dec. 31, 1915
Milton H. Merwin	Utica	Rep.	" 31, 1902
Walter Lloyd Smith	Elmira	Rep.	" 31, 1902
S. Alonzo Kellogg	Plattsburg	Rep.	" 31, 1904
Edgar L. Fursman	Troy	Dem.	" 31, 1903

FOURTH DEPARTMENT.

The counties of Herkimer, Oneida, Lewis, Jefferson, Oswego, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Wayne, Ontario, Yates, Steuben, Livingston, Monroe, Allegany, Wyoming Genesee, Orleans, Niagara, Erie, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua.

Justices.	Residences.	Pols.	Terms Expire.
William H. Adams	Canandaigua	Rep.	Dec. 31, 1915
Peter B. McLennan	Syracuse	Rep.	" 31, 1908
Alfred Spring	Franklinville	Rep.	" 31, 1909
Pardon C. Williams	Watertown	Rep.	" 31, 1911
Frank H. Hiscock	Syracuse	Rep.	" 31, 1910

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Supreme Court Justices of New York State.

Justices of the Supreme Court are elected for a term of fourteen years. In case of a vacancy occurring the Governor is empowered to make an appointment. Justices of the First and Second Districts receive an annual salary of $17,500; and those of the remaining districts, $7,200. Non-resident Justices, sitting in the Appellate Divisions of the First and Second Departments receive the same salaries as the Justices in those departments. If assigned to duty in the First and Second Districts, other than in the Appellate Division, they receive an additional compensation of $10 a day.

FIRST DISTRICT.

The City and County of New York.

Justices.	Residences.	Pols.	Terms Expire	Justices.	Residences.	Pols.	Terms Expire
George C. Barrett...	New York....	Dem.	Dec. 31, 1913	Philip H. Dugro.....	New York....	Dem.	Dec. 31, 1914
Edward Patterson...	"	Dem.	" 31, 1914	John J. Freedman..	"	Dem.	" 31, 1904
Samuel Greenbaum..	"	Dem.	" 31, 1915	Edward E. McCall..	"	Dem.	" 31, 1916
Morgan J. O'Brien...	"	Dem.	" 31, 1915	H. A. Gildersleeve..	"	Dem.	" 31, 1905
George L. Ingraham..	"	Dem.	" 31, 1905	James Fitzgerald....	"	Dem.	" 31, 1912
Francis M. Scott....	"	Dem.	" 31, 1911	James A. O'Gorman..	"	Dem.	" 31, 1913
Chas. H. Van Brunt..	"	Dem.	" 31, 1911	Henry Bischoff, Jr..	"	Dem.	" 31, 1903
Charles H. Truax....	"	Dem.	" 31, 1909	David Leventritt....	"	Dem.	" 31, 1912
James A. Blanchard.	"	Rep..	" 31, 1915	Leonard A. Giegerich.	"	Dem.	" 31, 1906
Charles F. MacLean.	"	Dem.	" 31, 1909	Vernon M. Davis....	"	Dem.	" 31, 1916
Edward B. Amend...	"	Dem.	" 31, 1916	John Proctor Clarke.	"	Rep..	" 31, 1915

SECOND DISTRICT.

Counties of Kings, Queens, Nassau, Richmond, Suffolk, Rockland, Westchester, Putnam, Orange and Dutchess.

Justices.	Residence.	Pols.	Terms Expire	Justices.	Residence.	Pols.	Terms Expire
William J. Gaynor....	Brooklyn....	Dem.	Dec. 31, 1907	Almet F. Jenks.....	Brooklyn....	Dem.	Dec. 31, 1912
Willard Bartlett.....	"	Dem.	" 31, 1911	Garret J. Garretson...	Flushing....	Rep..	" 31, 1910
Martin J. Keogh.....	New Rochelle.	Dem.	" 31, 1909	William W. Goodrich..	Brooklyn....	Rep..	" 31, 1910
William D. Dickey....	Brooklyn....	Rep..	" 31, 1909	Michael H. Hirschberg.	Newburg....	Rep..	" 31, 1910
Wilmot M. Smith.....	Patchogue...	Rep..	" 31, 1909	Samuel T. Maddox....	Brooklyn....	Rep..	" 31, 1910
Josiah T. Marean.....	Brooklyn....	Dem.	" 31, 1912				

THIRD DISTRICT.

Counties of Columbia, Rensselaer, Sullivan, Ulster, Albany, Greene and Schoharie.

Justices.	Residences.	Pols.	Terms Expire	Justices.	Residences.	Pols.	Terms Expire
Aaron V. S. Cochrane.	Hudson.....	Rep..	Dec. 31, 1915	Alden Chester.....	Albany.....	Rep..	Dec. 31, 1909
Wesley O. Howard....	Troy.....	.....	" 31, 1916	Emory A. Chase.....	Catskill.....	Rep..	" 31, 1910
D. Cady Herrick.....	Albany.....	Dem.	" 31, 1905	James A. Betts.....	Kingston....	Dem.	" 31, 1912

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Counties of Warren, Saratoga, St. Lawrence, Washington, Essex, Franklin, Clinton, Montgomery, Hamilton, Fulton and Schenectady.

Justices.	Residences.	Pols.	Terms Expire	Justices.	Residences.	Pols.	Terms Expire
Edgar A. Spencer.....	Gloversville..	Rep..	Dec. 31, 1915	Martin L. Stover.....	Amsterdam..	Rep..	Dec. 31, 1905
S. Alonzo Kellogg....	Plattsburg...	Rep..	" 31, 1904	Chester P. McLaughlin.	Port Henry..	Rep..	" 31, 1909
Leslie W. Russell.....	Canton.....	Rep..	" 31, 1905	James W. Houghton...	Saratoga Spgs	Rep..	" 31, 1914

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Counties of Onondaga, Jefferson, Oneida, Oswego, Herkimer and Lewis.

Justices.	Residences.	Pols.	Terms Expire	Justices.	Residences.	Pols.	Terms Expire
Watson M. Rogers....	Watertown...	Rep..	Dec. 31, 1916	Frank H. Hiscock.....	Syracuse.....	Rep..	Dec. 31, 1910
Maurice L. Wright....	Oswego.....	Rep..	" 31, 1905	Pardon C. Williams...	Watertown...	Rep..	" 31, 1911
Peter B. McLennan....	Syracuse.....	Rep..	" 31, 1906	William S. Andrews...	Syracuse.....	Rep..	" 31, 1913
William E. Scripture..	Rome.....	Rep..	" 31, 1909				

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Counties of Otsego, Delaware, Madison, Chenango, Tompkins, Broome, Chemung, Schuyler, Tioga and Cortland.

Justices.	Residences.	Pols.	Terms Expire	Justices.	Residences.	Pols.	Terms Expire
Charles E. Parker.....	Owego.....	Rep..	Dec. 31, 1908	George F. Lyon.....	Binghamton..	Rep..	Dec. 31, 1909
Gerrit A. Forbes.....	Canastota....	Rep..	" 31, 1906	Burr Mattice.....	Oneonta.....	Rep..	" 31, 1910
Walter Lloyd Smith...	Elmira.....	Rep..	" 31, 1916	Albert H. Sewell.....	Walton.....	Rep..	" 31, 1913

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Counties of Livingston, Ontario, Wayne, Yates, Steuben, Seneca, Cayuga and Monroe.

Justices.	Residences.	Pols.	Terms Expire	Justices.	Residences.	Pols.	Terms Expire
William H. Adams....	Canandaigua.	Rep..	Dec. 31, 1911	John F. Parkhurst....	Bath.....	Rep..	Dec. 31, 1916
John M. Davy.....	Rochester....	Rep..	" 31, 1916	William E. Werner...	Rochester....	Rep..	" 31, 1908
James W. Dunwell....	Lyons.....	Rep..	" 31, 1909	Adelbert P. Rich.....	Auburn.....	Rep..	" 31, 1914
Edwin A. Nash.....	Avon.....	Rep..	" 31, 1906				

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Counties of Erie, Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Orleans, Niagara, Genesee, Allegany and Wyoming.

Justices.	Residences.	Pols.	Terms Expire	Justices.	Residences.	Pols.	Terms Expire
Henry A. Childs.....	Medina.....	Rep..	Dec. 31, 1906	Warren B. Hooker....	Fredonia....	Rep..	Dec. 31, 1913
John S. Lambert.....	Fredonia....	Rep..	" 31, 1903	Daniel J. Kenefick....	Buffalo.....	Rep..	" 31, 1913
Edward W. Hatch.....	Buffalo.....	Rep..	" 31, 1909	Truman C. White.....	Buffalo.....	Rep..	" 31, 1910
Frank C. Laughlin....	Mayville.....	Rep..	" 31, 1909	John Woodward.....	Jamestown...	Rep..	" 31, 1910
Alfred Spring.....	Franklinville.	Rep..	" 31, 1909	Frederick W. Kruse...	Olean.....	Rep..	" 31, 1914

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Cities and Villages in the State of New York.

Cities and Villages.	County.	Popula'n 1900.	Railroad.
Adams	Jefferson	1,292	R,W&O.
Addison	Steuben	2,080	Erie.
Afton	Chenango	722	D&H-SD.
Akron	Erie	1,585	NYC; WS-M&WD.
Albany	Albany	94,151	NYC; WS; HRB.
Albion	Orleans	4,477	NYC.
Alden	Erie	607	Erie; D,L&W-BD.
Alexander	Genesee	230	D,L&W-BD; Erie; NYC.
Alexandria Bay	Jefferson	1,511	R,W&O.
Alfred	Allegany	756	Erie.
Altamont	Albany	689	D&H-SD.
Altmar	Oswego	416	R,W&O.
Amityville	Suffolk	2,038	LIRR.
Amsterdam	Montgomery	20,929	NYC; WS-M&WD.
Andover	Allegany	954	Erie.
Angelica	Allegany	978	.....
Angola	Erie	712	.....
Antwerp	Jefferson	929	R,W&O.
Arcade	Wyoming	887	.....
Ardsley	Westchester	404	NYC-PD.
Athens	Greene	2,171	HRB.
Attica	Wyoming	1,785	Erie; NYC.
Auburn	Cayuga	30,345	NYC; LV-A&IB.
Avoca	Steuben	1,006	Erie; NYC.
Avon	Livingston	1,601	Erie.
Babylon	Suffolk	2,157	LI.
Bainbridge	Chenango	1,092	D&H-SD.
Baldwinsville	Onondaga	3,992	D,L&W-B,S&O.
Ballston Spa	Saratoga	3,923	D&H-S&CD.
Batavia	Genesee	9,180	NYC; Erie; LV-BD.
Bath	Steuben	4,994	D,L&W; Erie.
Bath-on-Hudson	Rensselaer	2,504	.....
Belmont	Allegany	1,190	Erie.
Bergen	Genesee	624	NYC; WS-M&WD.
Binghamton	Broome	39,647	Erie; D,L&W-SD.
Black River	Jefferson	949	R,W&O.
Blasdell	Erie	415	Erie.
Bolivar	Allegany	1,208	.....
Boonville	Oneida	1,745	R,W&O.
Brewster	Putnam	1,192	NYC-HD; NYC-PD.
Bridgewater	Oneida	264	D,L&W-WD.
Brighton	Monroe	888	NYC.
Brockport	Monroe	3,398	NYC.
Brocton	Chautauqua	900	.....
Bronxville	Westchester	579	NYC-HD.
Brookfield	Madison	485	.....
Brownville	Jefferson	767	R,W&O.
Buffalo	Erie	352,387	Erie; NYC; WS; D,L&W; LV.
Burdett	Schuyler	409	LV-BD.
Caledonia	Livingston	1,073	Erie; NYC; LV-BD.
Cambridge	Washington	1,578	D&H-S&CD.
Camden	Oneida	2,370	R,W&O; LV-E&CB.
Camillus	Onondaga	567	NYC.
Canajoharie	Montgomery	2,101	WS-M&WD.
Canandaigua	Ontario	6,151	NYC; NC.
Canaseraga	Allegany	685	Erie.
Canastota	Madison	3,030	WS-M&WD; NYC.
Canisteo	Steuben	2,077	Erie.
Canton	St. Lawrence	2,757	R,W&O.
Cape Vincent	Jefferson	1,310	R,W&O.
Carthage	Jefferson	2,895	R,W&O.
Castile	Wyoming	1,088	Erie.
Castleton	Rensselaer	1,214	NYC.
Cato	Cayuga	350	LV.
Catskill	Greene	5,484	WS; HRB.
Cattaraugus	Cattaraugus	1,382	Erie.
Cayuga	Cayuga	390	NYC; LV-A&IB.
Cazenovia	Madison	1,819	LV-E&CB; WS-CB.
Celeron	Chautauqua	506	.....
Central Square	Oswego	364	NY,O&W; R,W&O.
Champlain	Clinton	1,311	Rut-OD.
Charlotte	Monroe	1,400	TL from Rochester.
Chateaugay	Franklin	973	Rut-OD.
Chatham	Columbia	2,018	NYC-HD; B&A.
Chaumont	Jefferson	738	R,W&O.
Cherry Creek	Chautauqua	701	Erie.
Cherry Valley	Otsego	772	D&H-SD.
Chester	Orange	1,250	Erie.
Chittenango	Madison	787	NYC; WS-M&WD.
Churchville	Monroe	505	WS-M&WD; NYC.
Clayton	Jefferson	1,913	R,W&O.
Clayville	Oneida	568	D,L&W-UD.
Cleveland	Oswego	689	NY,O&W.
Clifton Springs	Ontario	1,617	NYC; LV.
Clinton	Oneida	1,340	NY,O&W.
Clyde	Wayne	2,507	NYC; WS-M&W.
Cobleskill	Schoharie	2,327	D&H-SD.
Cohocton	Steuben	879	Erie; D,L&W.
Cohoes	Albany	23,910	D&H-S&CD; NYC.
Cold Spring	Putnam	2,067	NYC; HRB.
Constable	Lewis	450	.....
Cooperstown	Otsego	2,368	D&H-SD.
Copenhagen	Lewis	587	.....
Corfu	Genesee	401	NYC; LV.
Corinth	Saratoga	2,039	D&H-AD.
Corning	Steuben	11,061	D,L&W; Erie; NYC-PD.
Cornwall	Orange	1,966	WS; HRB.
Cortland	Cortland	9,014	D,L&W-B,S&OD; LV-E&CD.
Coxsackie	Greene	2,735	WS; HRB.
Croton-on-Hudson	Westchester	1,533	.....
Cuba	Allegany	1,502	Erie.
Dannemora	Clinton	600	Chat.
Dansville	Livingston	3,633	D,L&W.
Delhi	Delaware	2,078	NY,O&W.
Depew	Erie	3,379	NYC; LV; Erie; D,L&W.
Deposit	Broome & Delaware	2,051	Erie.
De Ruyter	Madison	623	LV-E&CB.
Dexter	Jefferson	945	.....
Dobbs Ferry	Westchester	2,888	NYC; HRB.
Dolgeville	Herkimer & Fulton	1,915	.....
Dresden	Yates	306	NYC-PD.
Dryden	Tompkins	699	LV.
Dundee	Yates	1,291	NYC-PD.
Dunkirk	Chautauqua	11,616	Erie.

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Earlville	Madison	711	NY,O&W; D&H-AD.
East Aurora	Erie	2,366	
East Randolph	Cattaraugus	644	
East Rockaway	Nassau	739	LI.
East Syracuse	Onondaga	2,509	
Eastwood	Onondaga	341	
Edwards	St. Lawrence	373	R,W&O.
Elba	Genesee	395	WS-M&WD.
Elbridge	Onondaga	549	
Elizabethtown	Essex	491	
Ellenville	Ulster	2,879	NY,O&W.
Ellicottville	Cattaraugus	886	
Ellisburg	Jefferson	292	
Elmira	Chemung	35,692	Erie; D,L&W.
Elmira Heights	Chemung	1,763	LV-E&CD.
Esperance	Schoharie	290	D&H-SD.
Fabius	Onondaga	387	
Fairhaven	Cayuga	610	LV.
Fairport	Monroe	2,489	NYC; WS-M&WD.
Falconer	Chautauqua	1,136	Erie.
Farnham	Erie	262	
Fayetteville	Onondaga	1,304	WS-CB.
Fishkill	Dutchess	589	N,D&C; NY,NH&H-HD.
Fishkill Landing	Dutchess	3,673	NYC; HRB.
Fonda	Montgomery	1,145	NYC.
Forestville	Chautauqua	623	Erie.
Fort Ann	Washington	431	D&H-S&CD.
Fort Covington	Franklin	822	
Fort Edward	Washington	3,521	D&H-S&CD.
Fort Plain	Montgomery	2,444	NYC; WS-M&WD.
Frankfort	Herkimer	2,664	NYC; WS-M&WD.
Franklin	Delaware	473	NY,O&W.
Franklinville	Cattaraugus	1,360	
Fredonia	Chautauqua	4,127	
Freeport	Nassau	2,612	LI.
Freeville	Tompkins	440	LV.
Friendship	Allegany	1,214	Erie.
Fulton	Oswego	5,281	B,S&O; R,W&O.
Fultonville	Montgomery	977	WS-M&WD.
Galway	Saratoga	177	
Geneseo	Livingston	2,400	Erie.
Geneva	Ontario	10,433	NYC; LV.
Gilbertsville	Otsego	476	
Glen Park	Jefferson	494	
Glens Falls	Warren	12,613	D&H-S&CD.
Gloversville	Fulton	18,349	F,J&G.
Goshen	Orange	2,828	Erie.
Gouverneur	St. Lawrence	3,689	R,W&O.
Gowanda	Cattaraugus & Erie	2,143	Erie.
Granville	Washington	2,700	D&H-S&CD.
Greene	Chenango	1,236	D,L&W-WD.
Green Island	Albany	4,770	D&H-S&CD; NYC.
Greenport	Suffolk	2,366	LI; MSC.
Greenwich	Washington	1,869	
Groton	Tompkins	1,344	LV.
Hagaman	Montgomery	646	
Hamburg	Erie	1,683	Erie.
Hamilton	Madison	1,627	NY,O&W.
Hammond	St. Lawrence	339	R,W&O.
Hammondsport	Steuben	1,169	
Hancock	Delaware	1,283	Erie; NY,O&W-SD.
Hannibal	Oswego	410	R,W&O.
Harrisville	Lewis	639	R,W&O.
Hastings-on-Hudson	Westchester	2,002	NYC.
Haverstraw	Rockland	5,925	NJ&NY; WS; HRB.
Hempstead	Nassau	3,582	LI.
Henderson	Jefferson	374	
Herkimer	Herkimer	5,555	NYC.
Hermon	St. Lawrence	503	
Hilburn	Rockland	824	Erie.
Hilton	Monroe	486	R,W&O.
Hobart	Delaware	550	U&D.
Holland Patent	Oneida	352	R,W&O.
Holley	Orleans	1,380	NYC.
Homer	Cortland	2,381	B,S&O.
Honeoye Falls	Monroe	1,175	NYC; LV.
Hoosick	Rensselaer	5,671	B&M.
Hornellsville	Steuben	11,918	Erie.
Horseheads	Chemung	1,901	Erie; D,L&W; LV-E&CD.
Hudson	Columbia	9,528	HRB; NYC.
Hunter	Greene	431	U&D.
Ilion	Herkimer	5,138	NYC; WS-M&WD.
Irvington	Westchester	2,231	NYC; HRB.
Ithaca	Tompkins	13,136	D,L&W; LV.
Jamestown	Chautauqua	22,892	Erie.
Johnstown	Fulton	10,130	F,J&G.
Jordon	Onondaga	1,118	NYC; WS-M&WD.
Keeseville	Clinton & Essex	2,110	
Kinderhook	Columbia	913	A&H.
Kingston	Ulster	24,535	WS.
Lacona	Oswego	388	R,W&O.
Lake Placid	Essex (1898)	764	Chat.
Lakewood	Chautauqua	574	Erie.
Lancaster	Erie	3,750	D,L&W; Erie.
Larchmont	Westchester	945	NY,NH&H.
La Salle	Niagara	661	Erie; NYC.
Laurens	Otsego	233	
Lawrence	Nassau	558	LI.
Leroy	Genesee	3,144	NYC; Erie.
Lestershire	Broome	3,111	D,L&W; Erie.
Lewiston	Niagara	697	NYC.
Liberty	Sullivan	1,760	NY,O&W.
Lima	Livingston	949	LV.
Limestone	Cattaraugus	732	Erie.
Lisle	Broome	892	B,S&O.
Little Falls	Herkimer	10,381	NYC; WS-M&WD.
Little Valley	Cattaraugus	1,085	Erie.
Liverpool	Onondaga	1,132	R,W&O.
Livonia	Livingston	865	Erie; LV.
Lockport	Niagara	16,581	NYC; Erie.
Lowville	Lewis	2,352	R,W&O.
Lyons	Wayne	4,300	NYC; WS-M&WD.
Lyons Falls	Lewis	470	R,W&O.
McGrawville	Cortland	750	
Macedon	Wayne	592	NYC; WS-M&WD.
Madison	Madison	321	Rut.
Malone	Franklin	5,935	NYC; AD; Rut.
Mamaroneck	Westchester	4,722	NY,NH&H.
Manchester	Ontario	711	LV.
Manlius	Onondaga	1,219	WS-CB.
Mannsville	Jefferson	352	R,W&O.
Marathon	Cortland	1,092	B,S&O.
Marcellus	Onondaga	539	NYC.
Margaretville	Delaware	640	

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Rockville Centre	Nassau	1,884	LI.
Rome	Oneida	15,343	NYC; NY,O&W.
Rosendale	Ulster	1,840	WV.
Rouses Point	Clinton	1,675	D&H-S&CD; CV; Rut.
Roxbury	Delaware	418	U&D.
Rushville	Yates	416	LV.
Sacketts Harbor	Jefferson	1,266	R,W&O.
Sag Harbor	Suffolk	1,969	MSC.
St. Johnsville	Montgomery	1,873	NYC; WS-M&WD.
St. Regis Falls	Franklin	879	NY&O.
Salamanca	Cattaraugus	4,251	Erie.
Salem	Washington	1,391	D&H-S&CD.
Sandy Creek	Oswego	692	.....
Sandy Hill	Washington	4,473	D&H-S&CD.
Saranac Lake	Franklin	2,594	NYC-AD; Chat.
Saratoga Springs	Saratoga	12,409	D&H-S&CD.
Saugerties	Ulster	3,697	WS; HRB.
Savannah	Wayne	573	NYC; WS-M&WD.
Savona	Steuben	611	D,L&W; Erie.
Schaghticoke	Rensselaer	1,001	B&M.
Schenectady	Schenectady	31,682	NYC.
Schenevus	Otsego	613	D&H-SD.
Schoharie	Schoharie	1,006	D&H-SD.
Schuylerville	Saratoga	1,601	B&M.
Sea Cliff	Nassau	1,558	LI.
Seneca Falls	Seneca	6,515	LV; NYC.
Sharon Springs	Schoharie	567	D&H-SD.
Sherburne	Chenango	899	D,L&W-UD.
Sherman	Chautauqua	760	NY&O.
Shortsville	Ontario	922	NYC.
Sidney	Delaware	2,331	NY,O&W; D&H-SD.
Silver Creek	Chautauqua	1,944	.....
Silver Springs	Wyoming	667	.....
Sinclairville	Chautauqua	577	.....
Skaneateles	Onondaga	1,495	NYC.
Sloan	Erie	873	.....
Smyrna	Chenango	300	NY,O&W.
Solvay	Onondaga	3,493	NYC.
Southampton	Suffolk	2,289	LI.
South Glens Falls	Saratoga	2,025	.....
South Nyack	Rockland	1,601	NNJ.
Spencer	Tioga	385	LV.
Spencerport	Monroe	715	NYC.
Springville	Erie	1,992	.....
Stamford	Delaware	901	U&D.
Stillwater	Saratoga	1,007	B&M.
Suffern	Rockland	1,619	Erie.
Syracuse	Onondaga	108,374	B,S&O; NYC; WS-M&WD.
Tannersville	Greene	593	U&D; C,M&C.
Tarrytown	Westchester	4,770	NYC; HRB.
Theresa	Jefferson	917	R,W&O.
Ticonderoga	Essex	1,911	D&H-S&CD; Rut.
Tivoli	Dutchess	1,153	NYC; HRB.
Tonawanda	Erie	7,421	Erie; NYC.
Trenton	Oneida	298	R,W&O.
Trumansburg	Tompkins	1,225	LV.
Troy	Rensselaer	73,246	NYC; HRB.
Tully	Onondaga	574	B,S&O.
Unadilla	Otsego	1,172	D&H-SD.
Union	Broome	982	Erie.
Union Springs	Cayuga	994	LV-A&IB.
Unionville	Orange	454	NY,S&W.
Upper Nyack	Rockland	516	.....
Utica	Oneida	56,383	NYC; WS; D,L&W; NY,O&W.
Valatie	Columbia	1,300	A&H.
Van Etten	Chemung	474	LV-E&CB.
Vernon	Oneida	380	WS-M&WD.
Victor	Ontario	649	NYC; LV.
Victory Mills	Saratoga	795	B&M.
Voorheesville	Albany	554	D&H-SD; WS-M&WD.
Waddington	St. Lawrence (1898)	768	.....
Walden	Orange	3,147	WV.
Walton	Delaware	2,811	NY,O&W.
Wappingers Falls	Dutchess	3,504	.....
Warsaw	Wyoming	3,048	Erie.
Warwick	Orange	1,735	L&HR.
Washingtonville	Orange	667	Erie.
Waterford	Saratoga	3,146	D&H-S&CD.
Waterloo	Seneca	4,256	NYC; LV.
Watertown	Jefferson	21,696	R,W&O.
Waterville	Oneida	1,571	D,L&W-UD.
Watervliet	Albany	14,321	D&H-S&CD.
Watkins	Schuyler	2,943	NC.
Waverly	Tioga	4,465	D,L&W; Erie; LV.
Wayland	Steuben	1,307	D,L&W; Erie.
Weedsport	Cayuga	1,525	NYC; LV; WS-M&WD.
Wellsburg	Chemung	536	Erie.
Wellsville	Allegany	3,556	Erie.
West Carthage	Jefferson	1,135	.....
Westfield	Chautauqua	2,430	.....
West Haverstraw	Rockland	2,079	WS; NJ&NY.
West Salamanca	Cattaraugus	483	Erie.
West Winfield	Herkimer	771	D,L&W-UD.
Whitehall	Washington	4,377	D&H-S&CD.
White Plains	Westchester	7,899	NYC-HD.
Whitesboro	Oneida	1,958	NYC.
Whitney Point	Broome	807	B,S&O.
Williamsville	Erie	905	LV.
Wilson	Niagara	612	R,W&O.
Windsor	Broome	739	D&H-PD.
Wolcott	Wayne	1,279	R,W&O.
Wurtsboro	Sullivan	450	NY,O&W; PJ,M&NY.
Yonkers	Westchester	47,931	NYC; NYC-PD; HRB.

Abbreviations—A&H, Albany & Hudson; B&A, Boston & Albany; B&M, Boston & Maine; CM&C, Catskill Mountain & Cairo; CNE, Central New England; CNJ, Central of New Jersey; CV, Central Vermont; Chat, Chateaugay; D,L&W, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western; B,S&O, Binghamton, Syracuse & Oswego; D&H, Delaware & Hudson; D&H-AD-S&CD-PD-SD, Delaware & Hudson-Adirondack Division-Saratoga & Champlain Division-Pennsylvania Division-Susquehanna Division; DV, Delaware Valley; F,J&G, Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville; HRB, Hudson River Boats; L&HR, Lehigh & Hudson River; LV-E&CB-A&IB, Lehigh Valley-Elmira & Cortland Branch-Auburn & Ithaca Branch; LI, Long Island Railroad; MSC, Montauk Steamship Co.; N.D&C, Newburg, Dutchess & Connecticut; NJ&NY, New Jersey & New York; NP&P, New Paltz & Poughkeepsie; NY&O, New York & Ottawa; NYC-AD-HD-PD, New York Central & Hudson River-Adirondack Division-Harlem Division-Putnam Division; NY,NH&H, New York, New Haven & Hartford; NY,O&W, New York, Ontario & Western; NY,S&W, New York, Susquehanna & Western; NNJ, Northern of New Jersey; NSC, Northport Steamship Company; PJ,M&NY, Port Jervis, Monticello & New York; P&E, Poughkeepsie & Eastern; R,W&O, Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg; Rut, Rutland; U&D, Ulster & Delaware; WV, Wallkill Valley; WS-CB-M&WD, West Shore-Chenango Branch-Mohawk & Western Division.

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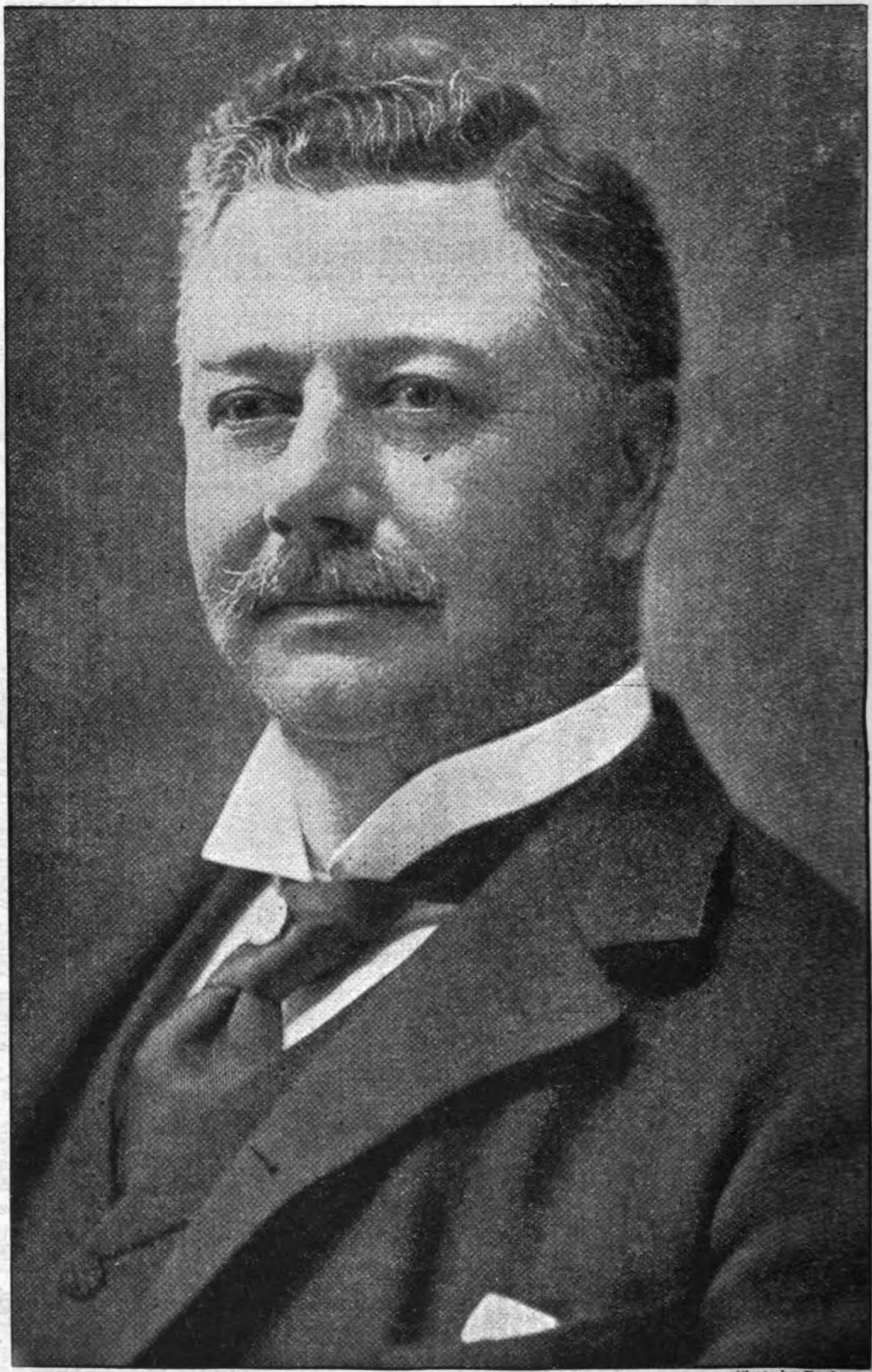

Seth Low. Photo by Pach.

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Government of Greater New York.

THE MAYOR.

The chief executive power of the city of New York is vested in the Mayor, who serves for a term of two years, beginning on the first day of January following his election. He is eligible for re-election. He has power to appoint the heads of departments and members of commissions, except the head of the Department of Finance and the heads of certain departments, which are placed under the jurisdiction of the Borough Presidents. The Mayor may, should he deem it necessary to the best interests of the public, remove any officer appointed by him, except members of the Board of Education, the Aqueduct Commissioners, trustees of the College of the City of New York, the trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals and those judicial officers for whose removal other provision has been made.

It is the duty of the Mayor to make a report to the Board of Aldermen, at least once each year, giving a general statement of the finances, government and improvements of the city; to oversee the workings of all city departments, and to be vigilant in enforcing all city ordinances and laws of the State.

The Mayor has the power of veto over all ordinances and resolutions of the Board of Aldermen. However, such ordinances and resolutions may be passed over the Mayor's veto by a vote of two-thirds of all the members of the Board, except in the case of the expenditure of money, the creation of a debt or the laying of an assessment, a vote of three-fourths of all members being required to pass it over the Mayor's veto. In the case of a grant of a franchise the Mayor's veto is final.

In the absence or sickness of the Mayor the President of the Board of Aldermen becomes Acting Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Position.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.
Mayor	Seth Low	30 East 64th st	$15,000
Secretary to the Mayor	James B. Reynolds	184 Eldridge st	5,000
Chief Clerk and Ass't Secretary	William J. Moran	78 Riverside Drive	3,200
Bond and Warrant Clerk	John Gruenberg	111 Eldridge st	2,000
Executive Clerk	John E. Smalley	230 Saratoga ave., Brooklyn	1,800
Executive Clerk	George L. Archer	115 West 46th st	1,050
Executive Clerk	Matthew J. Dobbins	108 Madison st	1,500
Confidential Stenographer	James C. Marriott	New Dorp, Staten Island	1,500
Confidential Stenographer	John J. Corkill	2121 8th ave	1,500
Executive Stenographer	Thomas W. Parker	167 West 80th st	1,500
Stenographer	Francis X. McCauley	430 East 57th st	1,500
Messenger	Edward Hetherton	1610 Lexington ave	1,950

BUREAU OF LICENSES.

Position.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.
Chief of Bureau	George W. Brown, Jr.	210 West 85th st., Manhattan	$2,800
Deputy Chief for Manhattan	James D. Merriam		2,000
Deputy Chief for Brooklyn	Joseph McGuinness	970 Gates ave., Brooklyn	2,000
Deputy Chief for Queens	Peter Flanagan	542 Lockwood st	1,500
Deputy Chief for Richmond	William H. McCabe	West Brighton	1,500

BOARD OF CITY RECORD.

The Mayor, Corporation Counsel and Comptroller constitute the Board of City Record. The Board appoints a Supervisor and assistants, whose duty it is to prepare and publish daily, except Sundays and holidays, a record of all official matters.

Position.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.
Supervisor	Philip Cowen	485 Central Park West, Manhattan	$5,000
Deputy Supervisor	Henry McMillen	18 West 103d st., Manhattan	2,500
Deputy Supervisor and Accountant	Thomas C. Cowell	65 West 117th st., Manhattan	1,800
Advertising Expert	Henry J. Brierton	634 47th st., Brooklyn	1,800
Private Secretary	Carolyn McKemie	161 West 106th st., Manhattan	1,800

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE.

The City Clerk is appointed by the Board of Aldermen for a term of six years. His duties are to act as clerk of the Board of Aldermen, to take charge of all city documents not otherwise provided for, to sign all grants and leases of city property. The term of the present incumbent expires January 1, 1904.

Position.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.
City Clerk	P. J. Scully	4 Columbia st., Manhattan	$7,000
First Deputy	N. J. Hayes	154 East 111th st., Manhattan	5,000
Cashier	Thomas B. Jones	132 East 56th st., Manhattan	1,500
Chief Custodian	David J. Connell	14 South William st., Manhattan	1,950
Clerk	Charles B. Morton	829 Monroe st., Brooklyn	2,250
Clerk	James H. Cross	16 East 7th st., Brooklyn	2,250
Clerk—Brooklyn	Joseph V. Scully	481 2d st., Brooklyn	2,500
Clerk—Bronx	Thomas J. McCabe	655 East 155th st., Bronx	1,500
Clerk—Queens	William R. Zimmerman	81 Crescent st., Long Island City	2,000
Clerk—Richmond	Michael J. Collins	Stapleton, S. I.	1,500

OFFICE OF BOROUGH PRESIDENT.

The Presidents of the boroughs are the head executive officers of their respective boroughs, and, in addition, members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and of the Board of Aldermen. They are elected by the electors qualified to vote for the Mayor in their respective boroughs, and their terms are coterminous with that of the Mayor.

The Borough Presidents have control of all matters relating to streets, sewers and public buildings, except as otherwise provided for, within their boroughs; of the construction and maintenance of bridges; of the opening of streets; of the laying of surface railroad tracks in any public street or road, and of the removal of incumbrances. They are empowered to prepare all contracts relating to their boroughs. They are the chairmen of and have a vote in all local boards.

Position.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.
Manhattan—			
President	Jacob A. Cantor	9 West 70th st., Manhattan	$7,500
Secretary	George W. Blake	109 West 84th st., Manhattan	4,000
Auditor	Robert V. Davis, Jr.	107 West 110th st., Manhattan	3,000
Clerk to President	Agil Hanan	107 West 126th st., Manhattan	2,400
Consulting Architect	William M. Aiken	39 West 27th st., Manhattan	5,000
The Bronx—			
President	Louis F. Haffen	647 Courtlandt ave., Bronx	7,500
Secretary	Henry A. Gumbleton	176th st., and Lillian place, Bronx	3,500
General Bookkeeper	John Osborn	2071 Bathgate ave., Bronx	3,000
Contract Clerk	William Kearney	132d st. and St. Ann's ave., Bronx	3,000
Brooklyn—			
President	J. Edward Swanstrom	77 Halsey st., Brooklyn	7,500
Secretary	Justin McCarthy, Jr.	156 Prospect Park, West, Brooklyn	3,500
Private Secretary	Jocelyn Johnstone	30 Garden place., Brooklyn	2,5[illegible]

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OFFICE OF BOROUGH PRESIDENT.—Continued.

Position.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.
Queens—			
President	Joseph Cassidy	99 Hulst st., Long Island City	$5,000
Secretary to President	George S. Jervis	Grand st., Maspeth	3,000
Clerk to President	Thomas J. McGraw	136 12th st., Long Island City	2,100
Richmond—			
President	George Cromwell	Dongan Hills, Staten Island	5,000
Secretary to President	Maybury Fleming	New Brighton, Staten Island	2,500

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

The Department of Finance has control of all fiscal concerns of the corporation. The Comptroller is the head of the department, his term being coterminous with that of the Mayor. The most important duties of the Comptroller and of his subordinates are as follows: To inspect and revise the accounts of all other departments; to prescribe the mode of paying creditors, officers and employes of the city; to make all payments by or on behalf of the city; to adjust all claims and settle all accounts in which the city is concerned; to give assent to the acquisition by purchase of any real estate on the part of the city; to certify upon all contracts entered upon by any department that there are sufficient funds applicable for the payment of such contracts; to collect all taxes and assessments; to prescribe the form of and to advertise for proposals for the purchase of bonds and stocks of the city; to issue all bonds authorized by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment; to have sole charge of the Wallabout Market lands in Brooklyn; to publish within two months after the close of each year a detailed statement of receipts, expenditures and surplus during the preceding year.

The Comptroller is a member, ex-officio, of the Sinking Fund Commission, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, the Rapid Transit Commission, the Bank Commission, the Board of the City Record, the Aqueduct Commission and the Board of Revision and Assessments.

The Chamberlain is appointed by the Mayor, and must give a bond for $300,000. It is his duty to receive all moneys paid into the City Treasury and to deposit such in their proper places, to pay all warrants drawn on the treasury by the Comptroller and countersigned by the Mayor, and to exhibit his accounts before the Comptroller each month.

Position.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.
Comptroller	Edward M. Grout	860 Carroll st., Brooklyn	$15,000
Deputy Comptroller	N. Taylor Phillips	250 West 75th st., Manhattan	7,000
do	James W. Stevenson	847 Greene ave., Brooklyn	6,000
Assistant Deputy Comptroller	Hubert L. Smith	1710 Beverly road, Brooklyn	4,500
Private Secretary to Comptroller	Oliver E. Stanton	527 Greene ave., Brooklyn	3,000
Security Deposit Clerk	Edgar E. Schiff	436 Jefferson ave., Brooklyn	2,100
Chief Clerk	Henry J. Storrs	36 East 30th st., Manhattan	3,150
Law Clerk	Reeves E. Selmes	76 Rutland road, Brooklyn	3,100
Contract Clerk	E. Grant Marsh	473 West 145th st., Manhattan	2,800
do	John H. Andrews	502 West 142d st., Manhattan	2,400
General Clerk	E. O'H. Jervois	170 Lexington ave., Manhattan	2,100
Clerk	John Korb, Jr.	1951 3d ave., Manhattan	2,100
Keeper of Records	Michael J. McCoy	Maple st., Brooklyn	1,500
Chief Bookkeeper	Joseph Haag	454 West 153d st., Manhattan	5,000
First Assistant Bookkeeper	George B. Williams	514 Washington ave., Brooklyn	3,000
Assistant to Expert Accountant	Warren R. Bostwick	14 West 45th st., Manhattan	3,000
General Bookkeeper	Isaac S. Barrett	327 Hancock st., Brooklyn	2,400
Second Assistant Bookkeeper	Joseph R. Kenny	756 East 138th st., Manhattan	2,250
Third Assistant Bookkeeper	Edgar M. Folsom	93 West 103d st., Manhattan	2,100
Examiner of Awards	Franklin T. Gross	24 East 120th st., Manhattan	2,250
Chief Stock and Bond Clerk	James J. Sullivan	1271 Broadway, Manhattan	4,500
Auditors of Accounts	William McKinny	860 St. Mark's ave., Brooklyn	5,000
do	John F. Gouldsbury	9 East 38th st., Manhattan	4,000
do	F. L. W. Schaffner	101 West 73d st., Manhattan	3,000
do	Francis R. Clair	College Point	3,000
do	Daniel B. Phillips	285 Adelphi st., Brooklyn	3,000
do	F. J. Brettman	73 Barrow st., Manhattan	3,000
do	Cornelius A. Hart	New Brighton, Staten Island	3,000
do	Robert Baker	544 Carlton ave., Brooklyn	3,000
do	Edward J. Connell	Bedford Park	3,000
Adjustment Division Auditors	William J. Lyon	519 West 162d st., Manhattan	5,000
do	James F. McKinney	289 Lewis ave., Manhattan	2,500
do	Jeremiah T. Mahoney	62 East 94th st., Manhattan	2,500
Investigations Division—			
Expert Accountants	Charles S. Hervey	92 South Oxford st., Brooklyn	4,000
do	John S. Crosby	180 West 77th st., Manhattan	3,000
Chief Examiner Accounts of Institutions	Daniel C. Potter	220 East 11th st., Manhattan	3,000
City Paymaster	John H. Timmerman	305 East 53d st., Manhattan	5,000
Deputy Paymasters	D. J. Van Winkle	137 West 125th st., Manhattan	2,500
do	John A. Hamilton	758 Willoughby ave., Brooklyn	2,500
do	Adam J. Strittmatter	771 Forest ave., Bronx	2,000
do	John H. Ratjen	195 Steinway ave., L. I. City	2,000
do	John J. Burnett	122 West 123d st., Manhattan	2,000
do	John Hennessy	301 Hamilton ave., Brooklyn	2,000
do	Alex. Bremer	1767 Sedgwick ave., Bronx	2,000
Engineer	Eugene B. McLean	353 West 57th st., Manhattan	4,000
Engineer on Pavements	Merritt H. Smith	16 Locust ave., Yonkers	2,700
Principal Assistant Engineer	Chandler Withington	6 West 91st st., Manhattan	2,700
Principal Assistant Engineer	R. W. Crenzbaur	38 Central Park West, Manhattan	2,700
Assistant Engineer	Harry P. Nichols	5 East 41st st., Manhattan	2,550
do	Andrew J. Provost	401 Washington ave., Brooklyn	2,100
do	William E. Roach	12 Kingston ave., Brooklyn	2,100
Appraiser of Real Estate	Vacant		2,400
Bureau for the Collection of Taxes—			
Receiver of Taxes	David E. Austen	126 West 95th st., Manhattan	5,000
Deputy Receiver	John J. McDonough	11½ East 87th st., Manhattan	3,750
Second Deputy Receiver	William H. Loughran	231 East 52d st., Manhattan	2,500
First Cashier	Ira B. Betts	97 East 116th st., Manhattan	2,500
Deputy Receiver for Bronx	John B. Underhill	1046 Trinity ave., Bronx	2,500
Deputy Receiver for Brooklyn	Jacob S. Van Wyck	20 East 35th st., Manhattan	10,000
Second Deputy receiver for B'klyn	Charles Rushmore	109 Cambridge pl., Brooklyn	3,500
Deputy Receiver for Queens	F. W. Bleckwenn	202 Lockwood st., L. I. City	2,500
Deputy Receiver for Richmond	John De Morgan	New Brighton, Staten Island	2,500
Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears—			
Collector of Assm'ts and Arrears	William E. McFadden	139 West 61st st., Manhattan	4,000
Deputy Collector	Edward A. Slattery	53 East 87th st., Manhattan	3,500
Deputy Collector for Bronx	James J. Donovan, Jr.	751 East 141st st., Bronx	2,000
Deputy Collector for Brooklyn	Henry Newman	319 South 5th st., Brooklyn	3,500

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DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.—Continued.

Position.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.
Deputy Collector for Queens	Patrick E. Leahy	Long Island City	$2,000
Deputy Collector for Richmond	George Brand	30 Wright st., Stapleton	2,000
Bureau for the Collection of City Revenue and Markets—			
Collector and Supt. of Markets	W. T. Goundie	773 Hancock st., Brooklyn	4,000
Assistant Supt. of Markets	David O'Brien	146 West 88th st., Manhattan	3,000
do	James H. Baldwin	1128 Fulton st., Brooklyn	2,100
Chief Clerk and Cashier	Edward H. McGurk	203 East 13th st., Manhattan	2,400
Clerk of Markets	Alex. Meakim	54 East 21st st., Manhattan	2,100
Bureau of Municipal Accounts and Statistics—			
Supervising Accountant and Statistician	John R. Sparrow	315 Decatur st., Brooklyn	7,500
Expert Accountants	Charles R. Phipps	Hotel St. George, Brooklyn	4,000
do	Richard M. Chapman	150 Nassau st., Manhattan	3,500
do	Duncan McInnes	467 Lexington ave., Brooklyn	3,500
do	Edward J. O'Flyn	385 Clinton ave., Brooklyn	3,500
Chamberlain's Office—			
Chamberlain	Elgin R. L. Gould	304 West 78th st., Manhattan	12,000
Deputy Chamberlain	John H. Campbell	43 West 32d st., Manhattan	7,500
Chief Bookkeeper	James Brice	172 West 105th st., Manhattan	3,000
Bookkeeper	Frank W. Smith	112 East 10th st., Manhattan	2,850
do	Elwood T. Baker	781 Prospect pl., Brooklyn	2,850
do	Andrew J. Galligan	342 East 17th st., Manhattan	2,000

DEPARTMENT OF LAW.

The Corporation Counsel is the head of the Law Department, his term being coterminous with that of the Mayor. It is his duty to act as attorney and counsel for the city of New York, the Mayor, the Board of Aldermen and all other officers, boards and departments of the city. He is empowered to appoint as many assistants as he leems necessary to discharge the duties of the Law Department.

Position.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.
Corporation Counsel	George L. Rives	14 West 38th st., Manhattan	$15,000
Assistant	Theodore Connoly	20 East 35th st., Manhattan	10,000
do	Charles Blandy	143 West 121st st., Manhattan	8,000
do	Charles D. Olendorf	29 West 12th st., Manhattan	7,500
do	George Hill	114 Madison ave., Manhattan	7,500
do	George L. Sterling	113 Madison ave., Manhattan	7,500
do	Edward J. McGuire	104 Madison ave., Manhattan	7,000
do	James M. Ward	120 West 113th st., Manhattan	6,000
do	Henry Steinert	141 East 57th st., Manhattan	6,000
do	George S. Coleman	571 Park ave., Manhattan	6,000
do	Charles M. Harris	74 East 54th st., Manhattan	6,000
do	John C. Clark	182 West 75th st., Manhattan	6,000
do	Charles S. Whitman	52 West 68th st., Manhattan	6,000
do	Arthur C. Butts	1004 Trinity ave., Bronx	5,000
do	Chase Mellen	Buckingham Hotel	5,000
Assistant Assigned to the Borough of Brooklyn	James McKeen	136 Henry st., Brooklyn	10,000
do	R. B. Greenwood, Jr.	356 Putnam ave., Brooklyn	6,000
do	R. Percy Chittenden	1170 85th st., Brooklyn	6,000
do	Walter S. Brewster	198 Joralemon st., Brooklyn	6,000
do	Daniel D. Whitney, Jr.	10 Cambridge pl., Brooklyn	5,000
do	Patrick E. Callahan	461 Lafayette ave., Brooklyn	5,000
do	Jerome W. Coombs	115 Montague st., Brooklyn	3,500
do	James W. Covert	135 First pl., Brooklyn	3,000
do	Martin Flanagan	225 Conover st., Brooklyn	2,500
Assistant Assigned to Borough of Bronx	Douglas Mathewson	1826 Washington ave., Bronx	4,000
Assistant Assigned to Borough of Richmond	Albert F. Hadlock	New Brighton, Staten Island	4,000
Assistant Assigned to Borough of Queens	George E. Blackwell	83 Remsen st., Brooklyn	6,000
Assistant Assigned to the Bureau for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes	Martin Saxe	54 West 71st st., Manhattan	4,500
Assistant Assigned to the Bureau for the Recovery of Penalties.	Arthur F. Cosby	137 East 33d st., Manhattan	5,000
do	Adrian T. Kiernan	44 East 51st st., Manhattan	5,000
do	Herman Stiefel	325 East 4th st., Manhattan	2,500
do	Frederick W. Stelle	593 Lexington ave., Manhattan	2,500
Assistant Assigned to the Bureau of Street Openings	John P. Dunn	Fordham	6,000
do	Charles S. Tiber	189 Montague st., Brooklyn	4,000
do	Thomas C. Blake	588 West 152d st., Manhattan	4,000
do	R. A. Breckenridge	Richmond Hill, Long Island	3,000
do	John Cassan Wait	42 East 149th st., Manhattan	5,000
do	Edwin J. Freedman	200 West 111th st., Manhattan	5,000
do	John W. Hutchinson	4 East 135th st., Manhattan	5,000
do	Oliver C. Semple	24 Charles st., Manhattan	5,000
do	Terence Farley	1334 Lexington ave., Manhattan	4,500
do	James T. Malone	867 East 137th st., Bronx	4,000
do	Charles A. O'Neil	159 West 132d st., Manhattan	3,000
do	George Landon	234 West 129th st., Manhattan	3,000
do	Arthur Sweeny	41 East 68th st., Manhattan	3,000
do	Harold S. Rankine	44 West 44th st., Manhattan	3,000
do	David Rumsey	200 West 56th st., Manhattan	3,000
do	John L. O'Brien	145 East 127th st., Manhattan	3,000
do	Andrew T. Campbell	34 East 24th st., Manhattan	2,500
do	William B. Crowell	1044 5th ave., Manhattan	2,500
do	E. C. Kindleberger	149 East 54th st., Manhattan	2,500
do	Montgomery Hare	20 East 75th st., Manhattan	2,500
Chief Clerk	Andrew T. Campbell	251 West 34th st., Manhattan	5,000
Assistant Chief Clerk	John H. Greener	106 West 90th st., Manhattan	3,000
Assistant Assigned to Bureau of Building and Tenement House Department	Charles W. Ridgway	4 West 95th st., Manhattan	5,000
do	Matthew C. Fleming	441 Park ave., Manhattan	5,000

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BUREAU OF BUILDINGS.

Position.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.
Manhattan—			
Superintendent	Perez M. Stewart	2025 Broadway, Manhattan	$5,000
Assistant Superintendent	John L. Jordan	434 West 20th st., Manhattan	4,000
Chief Inspector of Building	Thomas O. McGill	134 West 70th st., Manhattan	3,000
Chief Clerk	William H. Cass	2040 7th ave., Manhattan	3,000
Brooklyn—			
Superintendent	William H. Calder	551 1st st., Brooklyn	5,000
Assistant Superintendent	Thomas H. Bennett	431 50th st., Brooklyn	4,000
The Bronx—			
Superintendent	Michael J. Garvin	837 Cauldwell ave., Bronx	5,000
Assistant Superintendent	Michael Hecht	631 East 155th st., Bronx	4,000
Queens—			
Superintendent	Joseph P. Powers	Pier ave., Rockaway Beach	3,000
Richmond—			
Superintendent	John Seaton	54 Westervelt ave., New Brighton	2,500

BUREAU OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND OFFICES.

Position.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.
Manhattan—			
Superintendent	William H. Walker	6 St. Luke's pl., Manhattan	$5,000
Consulting Architect	Louis Korn	784 Park ave., Manhattan	
Supt. Public Baths and Comfort Stations	W. W. Weekes	Rockville Centre, L. I.	2,550
The Bronx—			
Superintendent	Thomas J. Byrne	928 East 137th st., Bronx	4,000
Brooklyn—			
Superintendent	Frank J. Helmle	115 Hewes st., Brooklyn	5,000
Assistant Engineer	E. S. White	387 McDonough st., Brooklyn	2,850
Secretary	William W. Richards	1242 Bedford ave., Brooklyn	2,250
Queens—			
Superintendent	Philip T. Cronin	Central ave., Far Rockaway	3,000
Chief Clerk	William E. Everett	North Wortland ave., Queens	1,800
Richmond—			
Superintendent	John Timlin, Jr.	32 New York ave., Rosebank	2,000

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.

The Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity is appointed by the Mayor. The main office Fund Commission, of all wharf property belonging to the city, of the water adjacent thereto, and of all ferries and ferry property belonging to the city.

Position.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.
Commissioner	McDougall Hawkes	42 East 28th st., Manhattan	$6,000
Deputy Commissioner	Jackson Wallace	332 Clinton st., Brooklyn	4,500
Secretary	Russell Bleecker	New Brighton, Staten Island	4,000
Engineer-in-Chief	J. A. Bensel	31 West 36th st., Manhattan	6,000
Surveyor	Charles W. Staniford	30 Berkeley pl., Brooklyn	4,000
Chief Clerk and Auditor	John M. Phelan	451 East 149th st., Manhattan	4,000

DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY, GAS AND ELECTRICITY.

The Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity is appointed by the Mayor. The main office is in Manhattan Borough. The Commissioner has charge of all structures and property connected with the supply and distribution of water for public use; of the maintenance of the required quantity and the quality of the supply, of enforcing all regulations concerning the use of water; of recommending ordinances relating to his department, and of executing contracts for furnishing the city with light.

Position.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.
Commissioner	Robert G. Monroe	Democratic Club	$7,500
Deputy Commissioner	William A. De Long	897 West End ave., Manhattan	6,000
Chief Engineer	N. S. Hill, Jr.	56 West 28th st., Manhattan	10,000
Secretary	Edward Berrian, Jr.	42 Clinton pl., Brooklyn	3,000
Chief Clerk	John M. Quinn	324 West 33d st., Manhattan	2,700
General Bookkeeper	Edward Beardsley	640 West 142d st., Manhattan	3,000
Corresponding Clerk	Alfred S. Wyllie	242 East 86th st., Manhattan	3,000
Assistant Engineer	Charles H. Bull	502 Madison ave., Manhattan	4,400
Croton Water System—			
First Assistant Engineer	John F. McKay	424 West 147th st., Manhattan	4,500
Assistant Engineer	Thurston C. Coyler	Peekskill, N. Y.	1,800
Water Main Purifier—			
Assistant Engineer	Mario Lorini	88 Highland ave., Yonkers	2,400
do	John W. McKay	New Rochelle, N. Y.	2,400
Water Purification—			
Principal Assistant Engineer	John Meehan	Brewsters, N. Y.	3,000
Assistant Engineer	Frank K. Betts	Sodus, N. Y.	2,400
do	Matthew Betts	2426 Matthew ave., Manhattan	3,000
Water Register	Robert A. Kelly	2264 Lexington ave., Manhattan	4,000
Supt. of Gauges and Gas	Stephen McCormack		3,000
Chief Inspector for Electrical Bureau	Frank E. Brown		3,000
The Bronx—			
Deputy Commissioner	John Quinn	339 West 51st st., Manhattan	3,500
Water Register	Adrian S. Gear	9 3d ave., Manhattan	2,500
Brooklyn—			
Deputy Commissioner	Robert Van Buren	451 Washington ave., Brooklyn	4,500
Chief Clerk	George J. Kingsley	362 Decatur st., Brooklyn	2,400
Superintendent of Repairs	Hugh Hawkes	362 Decatur st., Brooklyn	3,000
Inspector of Electricity & Gas	Edward S. Working	1374 Bedford st., Brooklyn	2,250
Water Register	Augustus C. Tate	44 Hicks st., Brooklyn	4,000
Chief Engineer	Isaac Vanderpool	150 East 42d st., Manhattan	4,500
Principal Assistant Engineer	Robert Van Buren	451 Washington ave., Brooklyn	4,500
Queens—			
Deputy Commissioner	Gustave A. Rodiek	Flushing, Long Island	3,000
Engineer in Charge	Leonard L. C. Smith	30 Winsor st., L. I. City	2,400
Richmond—			
Deputy Commissioner	George S. Sanford	Rosebank, Staten Island	2,500

BUREAU OF SEWERS.

Each Borough President has in his own Borough full charge of all matters relating to public sewerage.

Position.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.
Manhattan—			
Supt. of Sewers	William H. Michaels	49 Barrow st.	$5,000
Chief Engineer	[illegible]	Mount Vernon, N. Y.	6,000
Principal Assistant Engineer	Martin J. Brown	154 East 73d st., Manhattan	3,500
Assistant Engineer	Joseph W. Christopher	54 West 84th st., Manhattan	2,250
General Inspector	William Klein	945 West 179th st., Manhattan	2,500

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BUREAU OF SEWERS.—Continued.

Position.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.
The Bronx—			
Chief Engineer	Charles H. Graham	201st st. and Hull ave., Bronx	5,000
Supt. of Sewers	Peter Gecks	624 East 145th st., Bronx	4,000
Principal Assistant Engineer	Josiah H. Fitch	1187 Boston rd., Bronx	3,300
Brooklyn—			
Supt. of Sewers	John Thatcher	674 10th st., Brooklyn	5,000
Secretary	John J. Dillon	209 North Henry st., Brooklyn	1,800
Chief Engineer	Henry R. Asserson	961 Bergen st., Brooklyn	4,500
Assistant Engineer	David Brower	199 Keap st., Brooklyn	5,000
Queens—			
Superintendent	Matthew J. Goldner	153 11th st., L. I. City	3,000
Private Secretary	John W. Davren	31 Ely ave., L. I. City	1,800
Chief Engineer	James H. Johnson	41 Jackson ave., L. I. City	3,000
Assistant Engineer	Harold Talt	134 3d st., L. I. City	2,100
Richmond—			
Assistant Engineer	L. W. Freeman	Mercereau ave., Mariners' Harbor	3,000

TENEMENT HOUSE DEPARTMENT.

The Tenement House Commissioner is the head of the Tenement House Department. He is appointed by the Mayor, and has power to appoint and to remove two deputies. The department is divided into the New Building Bureau, the Inspection Bureau and the Bureau of Records. The New Building Bureau examines plans for light and ventilation of tenement houses; the Inspection Bureau inspects completed tenement houses, and the Bureau of Records keeps a record of all tenement houses in the city.

Position.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.
Commissioner	Robert W. de Forest	7 Washington sq., Manhattan	$7,500
First Deputy Commissioner	Lawrence Veiller	1048 5th ave., Manhattan	4,000
Second Deputy Commissioner	Wesley C. Bush	488 1st st., Brooklyn	4,000
Secretary to Commissioner	William McBrien	142 East 60th st., Manhattan	1,500
Registrar of Records	William R. Patterson	210 West 85th st., Manhattan	3,000
Assistant Registrar of Records	Max West	Greenwood and Orchard aves., Richmond Hill	3,000
Chief Inspector of Tenements	Charles B. Ball	40 Morningside ave., Manhattan	3,000
do	Harry G. Darwin	703 Vanderbilt ave., Brooklyn	2,550

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS.

The Park Board consists of three Commissioners of Parks, who are appointed by the Mayor. One of the three is designated by the Mayor to act as President of the Board. One has jurisdiction in the boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond, one in Brooklyn and Queens and one in the Borough of The Bronx.

Position.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.
President	William R. Willcox	1 East 39th st., Manhattan	$5,000
Commissioner	John E. Eustis	Morris Heights	5,000
do	Richard Young	87 Lincoln rd., Brooklyn	5,000
Secretary	George S. Terry	1 East 39th st., Manhattan	4,800
Landscape Architect	Samuel Parsons, Jr.	Hotel San Remo, Manhattan	4,000
Assistant Secretary	Clinton H. Smith	121 West 127th st., Manhattan	3,500
Clerk	John J. Odell	133 West 128th st., Manhattan	2,800
Supt. Supplies and Repairs	Charles H. Woodman	478 West 159th st., Manhattan	3,000
Meteorologist	Daniel Draper	271 Madison ave., Manhattan	2,500
Chief Engineer	Edward A. Miller	329 East 68th st., Manhattan	4,000
Landscape Gardener	N. J. Rose	173 West 107th st., Manhattan	3,500
Assistant Superintendent	Thomas F. Murphy	535 Lexington ave., Manhattan	2,500
do	William E. Weeks	2064 7th ave., Manhattan	2,500
Principal Assistant Engineer	William F. Richards	1244 Madison ave., Manhattan	2,500
General Foreman	Patrick W. St. John	149 East 84th st., Manhattan	3,000
Brooklyn and Queens—			
Commissioner	Richard Young	87 Lincoln rd., Brooklyn	5,000
	John De Wolf	190 Lincoln pl., Brooklyn	3,000
Private Secretary	George A. Logan	716 Putnam ave., Brooklyn	2,500
Chief Engineer	Rodman M. Price	420 7th st., Brooklyn	2,400
Assistant Engineer	William J. Zartman	Ocean ave. and Avenue K	2,250
The Bronx—			
Commissioner	John E. Eustis	Morris Heights	5,000
Private Secretary	F. W. Rutty	216 West 108th st., Manhattan	2,100
Chief Clerk	G. K. Ackerman	2374 Morris ave	2,100
Chief Engineer	Martin Schenck	587 East 140th st., Bronx	4,000
Superintendent	William Peters	Van Nest	3,000

COMMISSIONERS OF ACCOUNTS.

The Mayor appoints two Commissioners of Accounts, one of which must be a public accountant. It is their duty to examine, once in three months, the accounts of the Comptroller and Chamberlain and report to the Mayor the financial condition of the city as shown by such examinations.

Position.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.
Commissioner	William Hepburn Russell	145 97th st., Manhattan	$5,000
do	Edward Owen	320 Manhattan ave.	5,000
Chief Accountant	John K. Hayward	67 West 104th st., Manhattan	3,000
Chief Examiner of Accounts	John L. M. Allen	200 West 113th st., Manhattan	3,000
Chief Clerk	John N. Outwater	556 West 150th st., Manhattan	2,000
Chief Examiner of Accounts	Wood D. Loudoun	1748 Broadway, Manhattan	3,500
do	Frank P. White	344 Willis ave., Bronx	3,000
do	John W. Booth	29 Linden ave., Brooklyn	3,000
do	Rudolph Holde	129 East 76th st., Manhattan	2,100
do	Edward F. Boyle	322 East 51st st., Manhattan	2,100

SINKING FUND COMMISSION.

The Sinking Fund Commissioners consist of the Mayor, the Comptroller, the Chamberlain, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen.

BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment consists of the Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Borough Presidents. The Mayor, the Comptroller and the President of the Board of Aldermen are entitled to three votes each, the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn two votes each, and the Presidents of the Boroughs of The Bronx, Queens and Richmond one vote each. It is the duty of the Board to prepare and to submit to the Board of Aldermen each year a budget of the amount estimated to be required to pay the expenses of the city government during the ensuing year. The Board of Aldermen may decrease, but may not increase, certain items of expense. However, such decrease is subject to the veto of the Mayor, and, unless passed over his veto, the original amount stands as part of the budget.

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DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

The five commissioners constituting the Board of Taxes and Assessments are appointed by the Mayor, one of whom is designated by him as President of the Board.

Position.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.
President	James L. Wells	267 Alexander ave., Bronx	$8,000
Commissioner	William S. Cogswell	31 Clinton ave., Brooklyn	7,000
do	George L. Gillespie	335 East 50th st., Manhattan	7,000
do	Samuel Strasbougher	2152 7th ave., Manhattan	7,000
do	Rufus L. Scott	430 Greene ave.	7,000
Chief Clerk	Richard N. Arnow	Westchester, N. Y.	3,000
Assistant Secretary	Charles H. Woodhull	2051 5th ave., Manhattan	2,700
Assistant to Commissioner	Alonzo Bell	83 East 116th st., Manhattan	3,500
do	Frank W. Bartley	109 West 115th st., Manhattan	2,500
do	James P. McInerney	224 Keap st.	2,500
do	Robert B. Lawrence	Flushing, Long Island	2,500
do	T. A. McCarthy	108 East 56th st., Manhattan	2,500
Manhattan—			
Chief Department R. E.	Frank J. Bell	41 East 21st st., Manhattan	5,000
Chief Department P. E.	Edward T. Taggard	244 East 86th st., Manhattan	4,000
Bronx—			
Deputy-in-Charge	Peter J. Kelly	811 Eagle ave., Bronx	3,000
Chief Clerk	Henry B. Hall	990 Trinity ave., Bronx	2,550
Brooklyn—			
Deputy-in-Charge	James McLeer	473 Halsey st., Brooklyn	3,500
Deputy-in-Charge P. E.	Robert E. L. Howe	140 Pacific st., Brooklyn	3,000
Chief Clerk	Dominick Roche	42 2d pl., Brooklyn	3,000
Queens—			
Deputy-in-Charge	Richard A. Homeyer	Middle Village	2,700
Chief Clerk	C. R. Tyng	313 West 104th st.	3,000
Richmond—			
Deputy-in-Charge	Clarence J. Ramsey	107 West 10th st.	2,700

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

The Board of Health consists of a Commissioner of Health, the Police Commissioner and the Health Officer of the Port, the former being appointed by the Mayor. The Commissioner of Health is the executive officer of the department and president of the Board. It is the duty of the department to enforce all laws applicable to the preservation of life, or to the care, promotion or protection of health within the city and within the quarantine limits of the bay.

Position.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.
Commissioner	Ernst J. Lederle	471 West 143d st., Manhattan	$7,500
Secretary to President	R. C. W. Wadsworth	238 East 13th st., Manhattan	3,000
Secretary	Caspar Golderman	Hampden st., and Sedgwick av., Bronx	5,000
Chief Clerk	Eugene W. Scheffer	38 Bellaire rd., Rosebank S. I.	3,000
Sanitary Superintendent	Charles F. Roberts, M. D.	250 West 57th st., Manhattan	5,000
Registrar	William H. Guilfoy, M. D.	152 West 84th st., Manhattan	4,000
Assistant Sanitary Superintendent	F. H. Dillingham, M. D.	76 West 85th st., Manhattan	3,500
Medical Inspector	Alonzo Blauvelt, M. D.	338 West 12th st., Manhattan	3,000
General Medical Officer	Hermann M. Biggs, M. D.	5 West 58th st., Manhattan	5,000
Assistant Registrar of Records	Thomas C. Taylor, M. D.	261 West 73d st., Manhattan	3,000
Bronx—			
Assistant Sanitary Supt.	Edward F. Hurd, M. D.	Anthony ave. and 176th st., Bronx	3,500
Assistant Registrar of Records	Arthur J. O'Leary, M. D.	1119 Washington ave., Bronx	3,000
Brooklyn—			
Assistant Sanitary Supt.	Joseph H. Raymond, M. D.	145 Willow st., Brooklyn	3,500
Clerk	John A. Jennings	109 Schermerhorn st., Brooklyn	2,550
Sanitary Inspector	Henry V. Walker	586 St. Mark's pl., Brooklyn	2,550
Medical Inspector	F. A. Jewett, M. D.	282 Hancock st., Brooklyn	2,550
Assistant Registrar of Records	Sylvester J. Byrne, M. D.	333 State st., Brooklyn	3,000
Queens—			
Assistant Sanitary Supt.	Samuel Hendrickson, M. D.	46 Bergen ave., Jamaica	3,500
Assistant Registrar of Records	Frank Wickham, M. D.	Park st., Corona	3,000
Richmond—			
Assistant Sanitary Supt.	John T. Sprague, M. D.	Vanderbilt ave., Clifton	3,500
Assistant Registrar of Records	J. Walter Wood	Port Richmond, Staten Island	2,550

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION.

The Commissioner of Correction is the head of the Department of Correction, being appointed by the Mayor for a term coterminous with his. He has charge of all the institutions for the care and custody of criminals and misdemeanants which belong to the city of New York, except such as have been placed under the control of some other department, board or officer.

Position.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.
Commissioner	Thomas W. Hynes	1332 Pacific st., Brooklyn	$7,500
Deputy Commissioner	A. C. MacNulty	400 West 57th st., Manhattan	4,000
Secretary	Arthur Phillips	169 West 72d st., Manhattan	2,500
Auditor	Charles Benn	327 East 66th st., Manhattan	3,000
Private Secretary	A. J. McKinny	93 Ryerson st., Brooklyn	1,500
Warden of City Prison	J. E. Van De Carr	17 East 21st st., Manhattan	2,500
Warden of New York Penitentiary	John J. Fallon	Blackwell's Island	3,000
Warden of Workhouse	Frank W. Fox	Blackwell's Island	2,500
Warden of Kings Co. Penitentiary	Patrick Hayes	166 South 6th st., Brooklyn	3,500

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

The Commissioner of Charities is appointed by the Mayor for a term coterminous with his. He has charge of the hospitals, asylums, almshouses of the city, and is the overseer of and has all authority concerning the care, custody and disposition of insane, feeble-minded, sick, infirm and destitute persons. The main office is in Manhattan, and branch offices may be established in the other boroughs.

Position.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.
Commissioner	Homer Folks	19 East 88th st., Manhattan	$7,500
First Deputy Commissioner	James E. Dougherty	1131 Crotona Park, North	5,000
Secretary to Department	J. McKee Borden	1748 Broadway, Manhattan	3,500
Clerk	Bernard Lamb	948 Manhattan ave., Brooklyn	2,250
Private Secretary	Millard H. Ellison	74 West 90th st., Manhattan	2,036
Auditor	Cyrus V. Kean	467 5th st., Brooklyn	3,000
Supt. of Outdoor Poor Dept.	Edwin F. Merwin	463 Canal st., Manhattan	2,400
General Storekeeper	A. J. Dickerson	8 East 85th st., Manhattan	2,100
Chemist	Wolfram E. Dreyfus	557 West 124th st., Manhattan	2,550
Supt. of Bureau of Dependent Children	Frederick E. Bauer	2 East 116th st., Manhattan	2,400

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.—Continued.

Position.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.
Supt. of Alms House Division	Robert Roberts	Alms House, Blackwells Island	$1,950
Supt. of Infants' Hospital	Mary C. Dunphy	Randall's Island	....
Supt. of Asylums and School, Randalls Island	Mary C. Dunphy	Randalls Island	2,400
Supt. of Metropolitan Hospital	William B. O'Rourke	Blackwells Island	1,950
Supt. of City Hospital	Joseph Schilling	City Hospital	1,950
Second Deputy Commissioner	Charles E. Teale	82d st. and 19th ave., Brooklyn	5,000
General Medical Superintendent of Kings County Hospital	Jesse T. Duryea, M. D.	Kings County Hospital	4,000
Supt. of Bellevue Hospital	G. T. Stewart	210 West 57th st., Manhattan	4,000

DEPARTMENT OF BRIDGES.

The Commissioner of Bridges is the head of the Department of Bridges, being appointed by the Mayor for a term coterminous with his. He has control of the management of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge; of the construction, repair, maintenance and management of all other bridges controlled by the city of New York, except such as are under the jurisdiction of the Department of Parks or of the Borough Presidents, and of the construction, repair, management and maintenance of all tunnels which may be hereafter built by the city.

Position.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.
Commissioner	Gustav Lindenthal	529 West 148th st., Manhattan	$7,500
Deputy Commissioner	Nelson L. Robinson	46 East 21st st., Manhattan	4,500
Secretary to Commissioner	James C. Marriott	New Dorp, Staten Island	2,250
Auditor	Arthur C. Reilly	6 Lewis st., Manhattan	2,400
Chief Clerk	Daniel M. Simpson	355 West 21st st., Manhattan	2,400
Williamsburg Bridge—			
Consulting Engineer	Leffert L. Buck	46 East 21st st., Manhattan	7,500
Prin. Assistant Engineer	O. F. Nichols	42 Gates ave., Brooklyn	6,000
Assistant Engineer	H. D. Robinson	357 West 121st st., Manhattan	3,500
do	K. L. Martin	194 Berkeley pl., Brooklyn	3,500
Lenox Avenue Bridge—			
Assistant Engineer	Judd A. Lockwood	1960 7th ave., Manhattan	3,000
Manhattan Bridge—			
Assistant Engineer	Henry A. La Chicotte	1199 Dean st., Brooklyn	3,500
do	Frank M. Sylvester	479 West 152d st., Manhattan	3,000
do	Robert R. Crowell	73 Herrimer st., Jamaica	2,700
Blackwells Island Bridge—			
Assistant Engineer	Oscar Erlandsen	99 East 81st st., Manhattan	3,300
do	Robert C. Strachan	342 Halsey st., Brooklyn	2,100
do	Leon S. Moisseiff	149 Chrystie st., Manhattan	2,250
Brooklyn Bridge—			
Consulting Engineer	C. C. Martin	194 Berkeley pl., Brooklyn	6,000
Assistant Engineer	S. B. Probasco	107 Montague st., Brooklyn	5,000
do	Archibald McLean	158 Cleveland st., Brooklyn	3,000
Auditor	J. A. Kingsley	176 Washington Park, Brooklyn	2,700
Chief Clerk	Herman Prager	216 Haight st., Brooklyn	2,400

DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING.

The Commissioner of Street Cleaning has charge of the sweeping and cleaning of the streets of the boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx and Brooklyn, of the removal of garbage detrimental to public health, and of the removal of snow and ice. He also has charge of the framing of regulations concerning garbage and other refuse, which regulations, when approved by the Board of Aldermen, are published as city ordinances. The powers conferred upon the Commissioner of Street Cleaning are, in the boroughs of Queens and Richmond, vested in the respective Presidents of those boroughs.

Position.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.
Commissioner	John McGaw Woodbury	120 5th ave., Manhattan	$7,500
General Superintendent	William Robbins	52 East 129th st., Manhattan	3,000
Assistant Superintendent	John C. Wallace	253 East 51st st., Manhattan	2,500
Deputy Commissioner	Francis M. Gibson	233 5th ave., Manhattan	5,000
Deputy Commissioner for Brooklyn	Patrick H. Quinn	84 Hoyt st., Brooklyn	5,000
Private Secretary to Commissioner	Jerome F. Reilly	2056 Madison ave., Manhattan	3,000
Property Clerk	Christian Schieck	246 East 19th st., Manhattan	2,000
Clerk-in-Charge of Brooklyn Dept.	John J. Dempsey	116 Powers st., Brooklyn	2,000

BOARD OF ELECTIONS.

Position.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.
Commissioner	John K. Voorhis	786 Greenwich st., Manhattan	$5,000
do	Charles B. Page	334 West 56th st., Manhattan	5,000
do	John Maguire	114 Van Siclen ave., Brooklyn	5,000
do	Michael J. Dady	218 Schermerhorn st., Brooklyn	5,000
Chief Clerk	Aaron C. Allen	159 West 80th st., Manhattan	3,000
do	William C. Baxter	200 West 15th st., Manhattan	2,500
do	George Russell	40 Willoughby st., Brooklyn	2,500
do	Cornelius A. Bunner	292 Alexander ave., Bronx	2,000
do	Carl Voegel	Queens, Long Island	1,700
do	Alexander M. Ross	West Brighton, Staten Island	1,200
Deputy Chief Clerk	William Plimley	101 West 81st st., Manhattan	2,500
do	Thomas H. Nelson	149 East 39th st., Manhattan	2,500
do	Jacob A. Livingston	2264 Pitkins ave., Brooklyn	2,500

BUREAU OF HIGHWAYS.

All powers and duties relating to the regulating, grading, regrading, curbing, flagging and guttering of streets, the laying of cross-walks, the constructing and repairing of public roads, paving, repaving and repairing of all streets, the relaying of all pavements removed for any cause, and the filling of sunken lots are vested in the Borough Presidents. In all the boroughs the above powers are transferred to the officers of the Bureau of Highways.

Position.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.
Manhattan—			
Supt. of Highways	James G. Collins	209 East 116th st., Manhattan	$5,000
General Inspector	Nicholas R. O'Connor	142 East 27th st., Manhattan	3,000
Chief Engineer	George R. Olney	49 West 44th st., Manhattan	5,000
Assistant Engineer	Wisner Martin	112 East 64th st., Manhattan	2,550
Engineer of Street Openings	Joseph O. B. Webster	2484 Valentine ave.	4,000
General Inspector of Streets and Roads	John J. O'Brien	432 West 43d st., Manhattan	2,550

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BUREAU OF HIGHWAYS.—Continued.

Position.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.
The Bronx—			
Supt. of Highways	Martin Geisler	856 Eagle ave., Bronx	$4,000
Supt. of Sanitation Construction	Thomas H. O'Neil	Westchester	3,000
Principal Assistant Engineer	Samuel C. Thompson	360 East 149th st., Bronx	3,500
Brooklyn—			
Chief Engineer	N. P. Lewis	1311 Albemarle rd., Brooklyn	5,000
do	George W. Tillson	96 Lenox rd., Brooklyn	5,000
do	George J. Bishop	1067 2d ave., Manhattan	2,700
Queens—			
Supt. of Highways	Samuel Greeson	132 Webster ave., L. I. City	3,000
Assistant Engineer	Frederick Sacco	411 Lockwood st., L. I. City	3,000
Richmond—			
Supt. of Highways	Horace E. Boel	Port Richmond	2,500

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS.

A Commissioner of Public Works is appointed in each borough by the Borough President, and he assumes the duties of the latter in case of absence. The administrative powers of the Borough President relating to streets, sewers, public buildings and supplies are delegated to the Commissioner of Public Works.

Position.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.
Manhattan—			
Commissioner	George Livingston	336 West 23d st., Manhattan	$6,000
Assistant Commissioner	Frank Gilchrist	[illegible] East 84th st., Manhattan	5,000
Asst. & Chief Clerk	H. H. Lloyd	103 West 78th st.	2,400
The Bronx—			
Commissioner	Henry Bruckner	670 East 161st st., Bronx	5,000
Secretary	James P. Donnelly	Crane pl. and 174th st., Bronx	2,500
Brooklyn—			
Commissioner	William C. Redfield	3 Tennis ct., Brooklyn	6,000
Assistant Commissioner	Otto Kempner	32 Linden st., Brooklyn	5,000
Secretary to Commissioner	Alfred J. Autrey	741 Marcy ave., Brooklyn	2,500
Queens—			
Commissioner	Joseph Bermel	Middle Village, Long Island	4,000
Assistant Commissioner	D. L. Van Nostrand	Little Neck, Long Island	3,000
Richmond—			
Commissioner	Louis L. Tribus	Townsend ave., Clifton	5,000
Assistant Commissioner	William B. Hoyer	Mercy ave., West New Brighton	3,000

Directory of Municipal Offices in Greater New York.

Department.	Location of Offices.
Aqueduct, Commissioner of	Stewart Building.
Appeals Relative to Changing Grades in the 23d and 24th Wards, Commissioner of	96 Broadway.
Arrears of Personal Taxes, Bureau for Collection of	Stewart Building.
Assessments and Arrears, Board for the Correction of, Brooklyn	Municipal Building.
Assessments and Arrears, Bureau for the Collection of, Queens	Hackett Building, Long Island City.
Assessments and Arrears, Bureau for the Collection of, Richmond	Richmond Building, New Brighton.
Assessors, Board of	320 Broadway.
Borough President, Manhattan	Room 16, City Hall.
Borough President, The Bronx	3rd st. and 3d ave.
Borough President, Brooklyn	Borough Hall.
Borough President, Queens	Borough Hall, Jackson ave. and 5th st.
Borough President, Richmond	First National Bank Building, St. George.
Bridges, Department of, Manhattan	31 Park row.
Bridges, Department of, The Bronx	3rd st. and 3d ave.
Bridges, Department of, Brooklyn	Cor. Washington and Nassau sts.
Bridges, Department of, Queens	Hackett Building, Long Island City.
Bridges, Department of, Richmond	Richmond Building, New Brighton.
Brooklyn Industrial School for Boys	52nd ave. and 56th st.
Buildings, Bureau of, Manhattan	220 4th ave.
Buildings, Bureau of, The Bronx	
Buildings, Bureau of, Brooklyn	Borough Hall.
Buildings, Bureau of, Queens	
Buildings, Bureau of, Richmond	Richmond Building, New Brighton.
Commissioners	Stewart Building.
Claims & Grade Damage Commission	96 Broadway.
City Clerk	Room 16 and 17, City Hall.
City Paymaster, Manhattan	31 Chambers st.
City Paymaster, The Bronx	3rd st. and 3d ave.
City Paymaster, Brooklyn	Borough Hall.
City Paymaster, Queens	Hackett Building, Long Island City.
City Paymaster, Richmond	Richmond Building, New Brighton.
City Record, Board of	31 Park row.
City Service Commission, Municipal	299 Broadway.
Coroners, Manhattan	Criminal Court Building.
Coroners, The Bronx	161 East 176th st.
Coroners, Brooklyn	Borough Hall.
Coroners, Queens	Town Hall, Jamaica.
Coroners, Richmond	Stapleton.
Correction, Department of	148 East 20th st.
Docks and Ferries, Department of	Battery Place.
Education, Department, Board of	Northwest cor. 55th st. and 6th ave.
Estimate and Apportionment, Board of	277 Broadway.
Finance, Department of	Stewart Building.
Fire Department of Manhattan and The Bronx	Fifty-fifth st. and 6th ave.
Fire Department of Brooklyn and Queens	157 Adams st., Brooklyn.
Fire Department, Central Office	Fourth Avenue Building.
Gerard B. Hallock and the Commissioners in the Matter of	49 West Broadway.
Health, Department of, Manhattan	Northwest cor. 50th st. and 6th ave.
Health, Department of, The Bronx	Public Parks ave.
Health, Department of, Brooklyn	35 Clark st.
Health, Department of, Queens	Fulton st. and Parsons av., Jamaica.
Health, Department of, Richmond	Richmond Building, New Brighton.
Highways, Bureau of, Manhattan	31 Park row.
Highways, Bureau of, The Bronx	3rd st. and 3d ave.
Highways, Bureau of, Brooklyn	Municipal Building.

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DIRECTORY OF MUNICIPAL OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK.—Continued.

Departments.	Location of Offices.
Highways, Bureau of, Queens	Hackett Building, Long Island City.
Highways, Bureau of, Richmond	Richmond Building, New Brighton.
Jurors, Commissioner of	Stewart Building.
Law Department	Staats-Zeitung Building.
Licenses, Bureau of, Manhattan and The Bronx	1 City Hall.
Licenses, Bureau of, Brooklyn	Borough Hall.
Licenses, Bureau of, Queens	Hackett Building, Long Island City.
Licenses, Bureau of, Richmond	Richmond Building, New Brighton.
Mayor	5 City Hall.
Parks, Department of, Manhattan and Richmond	64th st. and 5th ave.
Parks, Deparment of, The Bronx	Claremont Park.
Parks, Department of, Brooklyn and Queens	Litchfield Mansion, Prospect Park.
Penalties, Bureau for Recovery of	119-121 Nassau st.
Plumbers, Examining Board of	149-151 Church st.
Police Department, Manhattan and The Bronx	300 Mulberry st.
Police Department, Brooklyn	16 Smith st
Police Department, Queens	157 East ave., Long Island City.
Police Department, Richmond	Beach st., Stapleton.
Public Buildings and Offices, Bureau of, Manhattan	21 Park row.
Public Buildings and Offices, Bureau of, The Bronx	177th st. and 3d ave.
Public Buildings and Offices, Bureau of, Brooklyn	Municipal Building.
Public Buildings and Offices, Bureau of, Queens	Town Hall, Jamaica.
Public Buildings and Offices, Bureau of, Richmond	Richmond Building, New Brighton.
Public Charities, Department of, Manhattan and The Bronx	Foot of East 26th st.
Public Charities, Department of, Brooklyn and Queens	126-128 Livingston st., Brooklyn.
Public Works, Commissioners of, Manhattan	21 Park row.
Public Works, Commissioners of, The Bronx	177th st. and 3d ave.
Public Works, Commissioners of, Brooklyn	Borough Hall
Public Works, Commissioners of, Queens	Hackett Building, Long Island City.
Public Works, Commissioners of, Richmond	
Rapid Transit Railroad Commission, Board of	320 Broadway.
Receivers of Taxes, Brooklyn	Municipal Building.
Sewers, Bureau of, Manhattan	177th st. and 3d ave.
Sewers, Bureau of, The Bronx	21 Park row.
Sewers, Bureau of, Brooklyn	Municipal Building.
Street Cleaning, Department of, Manhattan	21 Park row.
Street Cleaning, Department of, Bronx	534 Willis ave.
Street Cleaning, Department of, Brooklyn	Municipal Building.
Street Opening, Bureau of	90-92 West Broadway.
Taxes and Assessments, Department of, Manhattan	Stewart Building.
Taxes and Assessments, Department of, The Bronx	177th st. and 3d ave.
Taxes and Assessments, Department of, Brooklyn	Municipal Building.
Taxes and Assessments, Department of, Queens	Borough Hall, Long Island City.
Taxes and Assessments, Department of, Richmond	
Tenement House Department, Manhattan	18th st. and Irving place.
Tenement House Department, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond	44 Court st
Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, Department of, Manhattan	21 Park row.
Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, Department of, Brooklyn	Municipal Building.
Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, Department of Queens	Hackett Building, Long Island City.
Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, Department of Richmond	Richmond Building, New Brighton.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The legislative power of the city is vested in the Board of Aldermen, which consists of seventy-three members, the President of the Board and the five Borough Presidents. The President of the Board is elected in the city-at-large and the other members in the aldermanic districts, each for a term of two years. Each head of a department of the city is entitled to a seat, being required to answer all questions concerning his department and having the right to partake in discussion, but without right to vote. Meetings must be held at least once each month. The Mayor may call a meeting at any time, or upon the signed requisition of fifteen members he must call a meeting.

It is within the power of the Board of Aldermen to pass all laws, rules, regulations and by-laws applicable throughout the city or to specified portions thereof, as may seem meet for the good rule and government of the city, and to carry out the purposes and provisions of the charter, or of other laws relating to the city, and may provide for the enforcement of the same by such fines, penalties, forfeitures and imprisonment as may by ordinance or by law be prescribed.

A majority of all the members of the Board of Aldermen is required to pass an ordinance. All ordinances must be signed by the Mayor, or, if he veto it, it must pass by a two-thirds majority to take effect; except in the case of expenditure of money, the creation of a debt or the laying of an assessment, a three-fourths vote is required to pass it over the veto; and except if it involves the grant of a franchise, the Mayor's veto is final.

Position.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.
President	Charles V. Fornes	539 West End ave., Manhattan	$5,000
Vice-Chairman	James H. McInnes	1387 Pacific st., Brooklyn	1,000

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Salary of Aldermen, $1,000 a year each; term of office, two years.

District.	Name and Politics.	Residence.
1	Michael Kennedy, D.	576 Broome st., Man.
2	Thomas F. Foley, D.	112 Centre st., Man.
3	Patrick Higgins, D.	103 Leroy st., Man.
4	Isaac Marks, D.	235 Madison st., Man.
5	Charles P. Howland, R.	14 W. 9th st., Man.
6	Timothy P. Sullivan, D.	33 7th st., Man.
7	Charles W. Culkin, D.	21 Bethune st., Man.
8	Max J. Porges, D.	36 Rivington st., Man.
9	Frank L. Dowling, P.	257 9th ave., Man.
10	Leopold W. Harburger, D.	66 2d ave., Man.
11	Reginald S. Doull, D.	345 W. 31st st., Man.
12	James J. Devlin, D.	2 Mangin st., Man.
13	Charles Metzger, D.	353 W. 42d st., Man.
14	John J. Haggerty, D.	649 E. 11th st., Man.
15	Frederick Richter, D.	460 W. 50th st., Man.
16	John H. Donohue, D.	308 E 10th st., Man.
17	John J. Twomey, D.	425 E. 50th st., Man.
18	James E. Gaffney, D.	337 2d ave., Man.
19	David M. Holmes, R.	101 W. 81st st., Man.
20	William Whitaker, R.	312 E. 37th st., Man.
21	Armitage Mathews, R.	335 Central Park W., M.
22	Samuel H. Jones, R.	68 W. 106th st., Man.
23	Thomas F. Baldwin, D.	847 2d ave., Man
24	John L. Florence, F.	380 W. 125th st., Man.
25	John C. Klett, R.	560 W. 170th st., Man.
26	John V. Coggey, D.	225 E. 57th st., Man.
27	Herbert Parsons, R.	112 E. 35th st., Man.
28	Patrick Chambers, D.	1394 Ave. A, Man.
29	Joseph Oatman, F.	714 7th ave., Man.
30	John T. McCall, D.	155 E. 78th st., Man.
31	F. B. Ware, R.	1285 Madison ave., Man.
32	John A. Schappert, D.	524 E. 89th st , Man.
33	Elias Goodman, R.	201 E. 120th st., Man.
34	James Cowden Meyers, R.	257 E. 129th st., Man.
35	John J. Dietz, D.	150 E. 97th st., Man.
36	Thomas F. McCaul, D.	106 E. 116th st., Man.
37	James Owens, D.	227 E. 124th st., Man.
38	John L. Goldwater, F.	2671 3d ave., Bronx
39	Philip Harnischfeger, D.	1358 Washington ave., Bx.
40	Jacob Leitner, F.	678 Union ave., Bronx.
41	William D. Peck, R.	1822d st., and Sedgwick ave., Bronx.

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BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—Continued.

District.	Name and Politics.	Residence.
42	Frederick W. Longfellow, F.	Delaford Lane, Riverdale, The Bronx.
43	Frank Gass, D.	Ave. B, Unionport.
44	Jos. H. Behrmann, F.	62 Park ave., Unionport.
45	Robert F. Downing, R.	201 Dean st., Bklyn.
46	John J. Bridges, D.	283 Front st., Bklyn.
47	Moses J. Wafer, D.	319 Clinton st., Bklyn.
48	David S. Stewart, R.	407 Lafayette ave., Bklyn.
49	Peter Holler, R.	150 Broadway, Bklyn.
50	John Diemer, R.	36 Hopkins st., Bklyn.
51	Patrick H. Malone, F.	209 26th st., Bklyn.
52	Frederick Lundy, F.	Voorhies ave., Bklyn.
53	Francis P. Kearney, D.	402 Union st., Bklyn.
54	Andrew M. Gillen, D.	599 Clinton st., Bklyn.
55	Webster R. Walkley, R.	578 Washington ave., Bk.
56	Noah Tebbetts, R.	157 So. Elliot pl., Bklyn.
57	Ernest A. Stedeck, Jr., R.	266 7th st., Bklyn.
58	William Beckerson, R.	265 Graham ave., Bklyn.
59	Patrick S. Keely, D.	70 Berry st., Bklyn.
60	Frederick Brenner, D.	96 Cook st., Bklyn.
61	William Wertz, R.	174 Bainbridge st., Bklyn.
62	John Wirth, R.	47 Bainbridge st., Bklyn.
63	James H. McInnes.	1287 Pacific st., Bklyn.
64	Joseph A. Bill, F.	45 Orient ave., Bklyn.
65	Frank Bennet, R.	1368 Bushwick ave., Bkn.
66	Charles Alt, R.	282 Wyona st., Bklyn.
67	Nicholas Nehrbauer, D.	712 9th ave., Long Island City, Queens.
68	John E. McCarthy, D.	Laurel Hill, Queens.
69	William T. James, R.	Flushing, Queens.
70	Henry Willett, R.	Richmond Hill, Queens.
71	Joseph Maloy, F.	New Brighton, Richmond.
72	John D. Gillies, D.	New Dorp, Richmond.
73	Cornelius A. Shea, F.	Pleasant Plains, Rich.

Explanation of abbreviations—D, Democrat, 35; R, Republican, 26; F, Fusion, 12.

The Police and Fire Departments of Greater New York.

On the 30th of September, 1902, the police force of Greater New York comprised 7,722 men. The election of Mayor Low in 1901 was believed to be largely due to the disapproval by the people of the way in which police matters had been managed by preceding administrations. A general shake-up was the result and the force has been in a state of unrest most of the time since. There have been various complaints and many efforts have been made to straighten out matters, but without remarkable success. The criticisms were not directed against the patrolmen, who are mostly brave, honest and hard-working men, but against the higher officials, who are believed to have used their power to blackmail lawbreakers and sell them protection. In August last the Mayor appointed a commission, consisting of General Avery C. Andrews, Police Commissioner in the Roosevelt Board, and former District-Attorney Eugene A. Philbin, to cooperate with Police Commissioner Partridge to perfect a plan for reorganization of the police force and report the necessary changes in the law.

An unusual happening was the action of the patrolmen in the Spring of 1902 in shutting up the saloons on Sunday. While they were generally understood to be "protected," the patrolmen decided to close up all those that were running illegally. The consequence was that at midnight of April 5 every place in the Tenderloin and the Bowery districts, with the exception of those having hotel licenses, was closed tight. Such scenes were never before witnessed in the Tenderloin. The streets were filled with people suddenly ordered out of well-known resorts. Crowds gathered at the corners, discussing the strange turn of events in the war between the patrolmen and the captains of the police force. The closing was not a blind. Proprietors stood outside the resorts with the keys of the doors in their pockets. Blinds were drawn up and interiors were seen to be absolutely unoccupied. The Liquor Dealers' Association instructed its members in every precinct of the city to search out any and all violators of the Blue Laws other than excise, and to cause all places of business to be closed, or to prefer charges against policemen who disregarded notice thereof.

Immediately after this occurrence the Aldermen, by a vote of 65 to 13, passed a resolution calling upon Commissioner Partridge to restore the three platoon system. The American made a strong fight for this reform. It showed that under the two platoon system patrolmen were required to be on duty ten hours a day, the average hours of reserve being about five and one-half, and the average hours off duty nine. The two platoon system has failed to provide sufficient men on occasions when they were needed. The women interested held a mammoth mass meeting in October, in which they appealed strongly for the three platoon system, and declared that they would fight for it until they won. It was participated in by wives of policemen, letter carriers, firemen and employes of other departments. This resolution, with its preambles, was adopted:

"Whereas, The patrolmen of the city of New York, the imperial city of the Western World, are kept at their work and away from their homes for an unreasonable and inhuman time, and,

"Whereas, In this, the time of bettering the condition of the working classes, the patrolman is compelled to work from fourteen to sixteen hours a day and is deprived of the comforts of his home on some occasions for days at a time, and,

"Whereas, The mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of these men are forced to sacrifice the society and influences of the patrolman and father through the two platoon system, and,

"Whereas, The Board of Aldermen has passed resolutions indorsing the three platoon system, after a long and thorough investigation, and,

"Whereas, The united clergy has denounced the iniquitous two platoon system, and, sacrificing important church duties, travelled to Albany in personal appeal to the Legislature for the restoration of the three platoon system, and,

"Whereas, Thousands of citizens representing all walks of life have petitioned for the three platoon system, and,

"Whereas, The three platoon system has already been tested and proved a success, meeting all requirements not only from the patrolman's standpoint, but also to the best interests of the taxpayer; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the wives, mothers, daughters and sisters of the patrolmen, letter carriers, firemen and other civic employes, in mass meeteng assembled, this day, Thursday, October 23, 1902, in Cooper Union, do respectfully petition the Hon. Seth Low, Mayor of New York City, to bring about the restoration of the three platoon system."

A resolution was also adopted thanking William Randolph Hearst for the efforts of the American in behalf of the patrolmen. This demand was reinforced later by a plea from the City Club for a three platoon system, and a change from the present plan will undoubtedly be effected sooner or later.

On October 16 Captain A. R. Piper, formerly in the Street Cleaning Department, was appointed Second Deputy Commissioner of Police. He was an army officer, and immediately introduced army methods into the service. He has inforced discipline in the ranks and has made endeavor to bring about a more strict observance of the rules in all cases. He expects to improve the force in many respects.

During the first nine months of 1902 93,658 men were arrested and 21,467 women, of which 8,511 were for principal felonies. Of these, 2,723 were discharged without trial, 1,086 were acquitted, 1,378 were convicted and 33 died while awaiting trial. The remainder were either sent to other authorities or their cases are pending. There were 1,953 lost children taken in charge, of whom 1,644 were returned to their parents, and the rest were disposed of in other ways.

Of the valor and expertness of the 3,000 men who compose the Fire Department of Greater New York nothing need be said. It is too well known to require comment. The chief matter of interest in this department during the past year has been the attack by Commissioner Sturgis on Chief Croker. Acting as prosecuting attorney and judge, Mr. Sturgis decided that his charges against Mr. Croker were sustained, and dismissed him from office. Mr. Croker then appealed to the courts, which decided that his removal was illegal and reinstated him in office, which position he still retains, awaiting further action by the Commissioner. That he has the confidence of the public is shown by the fact that responsible business men petitioned Mayor Low to overrule Commissioner Sturgis and retain Mr. Croker in office, while the International Association of Fire Engineers elected him president during his trial.

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Police Force of Greater New York.

The executive authority of the Police Department is vested in a Police Commissioner, who is appointed by the Mayor for a term of five years, unless sooner removed by either the Governor or the Mayor. The Commissioner appoints two deputies, known as the First Deputy Police Commissioner and the Second Deputy Police Commissioner.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Position.	Name.	Salary.
Police Commissioner	John M. Partridge	$7,500
First Deputy Police Commissioner	Frederick H. E. Ebstein	4,000
Second Deputy Police Commissioner	Alexander R. Piper	4,000

POLICE STATIONS.

No. of Precinct.	Location.	No. Captains.	No. Sergeants.	No. Roundsmen.	No. Patrolmen.	No. Doormen.	No. Matrons.
1	Old Slip	1	4	3	85	2	..
2	Liberty and Church streets	1	4	4	99	2	2
3	City Hall, Manhattan	1	3	3	65	2	..
4	Washington and Nassau streets, Brooklyn	1	4	3	111	2	..
5	No. 9 Oak streeet	1	4	3	95	2	..
6	No. 17 Elizabeth street	1	4	4	77	2	2
7	Madison street	1	4	3	64	2	..
8	No. 17 Leonard street	1	4	4	83	2	..
9	No. 135 Charles street	1	4	4	94	3	2
10	No. 24 Macdougal street	1	4	4	126	2	1
11	No. 205 Mulberry street	1	4	4	65	2	..
12	No. 105 Eldridge streeet	1	3	4	85	3	2
13	Attorney and Delancey streets	1	4	2	51	2	..
14	Union Market, East Houston and Sheriff streets	1	4	3	64	2	2
15	First avenue and Fifth street	..	4	4	81	2	2
16	No. 253 Mercer street	1	4	4	99	2	2
17	No. 230 West Twentieth street	1	3	3	75	2	..
18	No. 327 East Twenty-second street	..	4	4	89	3	..
19	West Thirtieth street	1	3	6	179	2	2
20	No. 434 West Thirty-seventh street	1	4	4	98	2	2
21	No. 160 East Thirty-fifth street	1	4	4	88	2	..
22	No. 345 West Forty-seventh street	1	4	4	117	3	2
23	Grand Central Station	1	4	2	31	3	..
24	No. 163 East Fifty-third street	1	4	3	112	2	2
25	No. 153 East Sixty-seventh street	1	4	4	128	2	2
26	No. 150 West Sixty-eighth street	1	4	5	105	2	2
27	The Arsenal, Central Park	1	8	9	150	5	..
28	No. 432 East Eighty-eighth street	1	4	4	101	2	..
29	East One Hundred and Fourth street	1	4	4	108	2	..
30	No. 134 West One Hundredth street	1	4	4	90	2	..
31	No. 438 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street	1	3	4	155	2	2
32	No. 148 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street	1	4	4	132	2	2
33	152d street and Amsterdam avenue	1	4	4	124	2	..
34	High Bridge	1	4	4	59	2	..
35	Alexander avenue and 138th street	1	4	2	104	2	..
36	160th street and Third avenue	1	4	3	121	2	2
37	177th street and Bathgate avenue	1	4	5	59	2	..
38	Main street, Westchester	1	6	8	65	2	..
39	Wakefield	1	3	4	37	2	..
40	Kingsbridge	1	3	3	53	2	..
41	Bronx Park	1	3	4	53	2	..
42	Pier "A," North River	1	4	8	48	2	..
	BROOKLYN.						
43	Fourth avenue and Forty-third street	1	4	3	54	2	..
44	Fifth avenue and Sixteenth street	..	5	3	51	2	..
45	Richards avenue and Rapelyea street	1	3	3	62	2	..
46	Sixth avenue and Bergen street	1	3	3	58	2	..
47	No. 17 Butler street	1	3	3	39	2	2
48	Emmit and Amity streets	1	4	3	33	2	..
49	No. 318 Adams street	1	4	3	78	2	2
50	No. 49 Fulton street	1	4	3	37	2	..
51	Grand avenue and Park place	1	3	3	36	2	..
52	Atlantic and Schenectady avenues	..	4	3	40	2	..
53	Miller and Liberty avenues	1	4	3	49	2	..
54	Ralph avenue and Quincy street	1	4	3	61	2	2
55	Gates and Throop avenues	1	4	4	82	2	..
56	De Kalb and Classon avenues	1	4	3	55	2	..
57	Clermont and Flushing avenues	1	3	3	35	1	2
58	Tompkins and Vernon avenues	1	3	3	31	3	..
59	Lee avenue and Clymer street	1	4	3	58	2	2
60	Bedford avenue and North First street	1	4	3	71	2	..
61	Manhattan and Greenpoint avenues	1	4	3	53	2	..
62	Humboldt and Herbert streets	1	4	3	38	2	2
63	Stagg street and Bushwick avenue	..	4	2	57	2	..
64	De Kalb and Hamburg avenues	1	4	3	59	2	..
65	Eastern Parkway, near Osborne street	..	4	3	31	2	..
66	Canarsie Village	1	3	2	24	2	..
67	Grand street and Flatbush avenue	1	3	3	41	2	2
68	Voorhies avenue and Shore road, Sheepshead Bay	1	3	3	26	2	..
69	West Eighth street and Surf avenue	1	3	3	41	2	2
70	19th avenue, between Bath and Benson avenues	1	3	3	21	2	..
71	Eighty-sixth street and Fort Hamilton avenue	..	4	2	27	2	..
72	Coney Island avenue, near Foster avenue	1	3	3	27	2	..
73	Prospect Park	1	4	4	58	..	..
74	Crescent and Grand avenues	1	4	1	35	2	..
75	Fourth street and Vernon avenue	1	5	5	43	2	1
76	Linden avenue and Broadway	1	3	6	46	2	2
77	Grand and Court streets	1	3	4	43	3	..
78	Flushing avenue and Fulton street	1	2	5	46	2	..
79	Mott and Central avenues	1	5	2	35	3	2
80	Three stations in Staten Island: 1, West Brighton; 2, Tottenville, and 3, Rockland avenue and Port Richmond road, near New Springville	..	6	6	54	2	2
81	Covering docks, piers, ferry slips, etc	1	3	5	111	1	..
82	Borough Hall, Brooklyn	..	4	3	55	1	..
Totals		73	314	318	5733	170	56

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SPECIAL SQUADS AND BUREAUS.

Squads and Bureaus.	Captains.	Sergeants.	Detective Sergeants.	Roundsmen.	Patrolman.	Doormen.
Central Office Squad	1	14	..	9	97	5
Detective Bureau, Manhattan	1	5	153	..	..	3
Detective Bureau, Brooklyn	1	2	58	1	..	1
Detective Bureau, Queens	..	..	5	..	..	..
Headquarters Squad, Manhattan	..	..	..	2	69	..
Headquarters Squad, Brooklyn	1	4	..	5	24	..
Criminal Court Squad	..	1	..	2	44	..
Second Court Squad	..	1	..	1	14	..
Third Court Squad	..	1	..	1	8	..
Fourth Court Squad	..	1	..	1	14	..
Fifth Court Squad	..	1	..	1	9	..
Sixth Court Squad	..	1	..	1	7	..
Seventh Court Squad	..	1	..	1	11	..
Health Squad	..	1	..	5	86	..
Sanitary Corps	..	1	..	1	31	..
Bicycle Squad	..	4	..	4	70	2
House of Detention Squad	..	1	..	2	5	2
Telegraph Bureau, Manhattan	..	9	..	..	..	..
Telegraph Bureau, Brooklyn	..	7	..	..	..	..
Totals	4	369	55	37	489	13
Grand Totals*	77	369	216	335	6222	183

* And 56 matrons.

RULES GOVERNING APPOINTMENT TO THE POLICE FORCE.

Appointments to the Police Force are made in accordance with the following rules:

No person will be appointed Patrolman of the Police Force unless—1st. He is able to read and write the English language understandingly. 2d. He is a citizen of the United States, and has been so for one year next prior to his application for appointment. 3d. He has been a resident of this State during a term of one year next prior to his application for appointment. 4th. He has never been convicted of felony. 5th. He is at least five feet seven and one-half inches in height, measured in his bare feet, and weighs not less than one hundred and thirty-eight pounds, avoirdupois, without clothing, and his chest measurement shall be at least 34 1-2 inches. 6th. He is less than thirty years of age. 7th. He is of good health, and sound in body and mind. 8th. He is of good moral character and habits.

Candidates for appointment as Doormen shall be between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-five years, and their physical qualifications shall be the same as required for Patrolmen. Their height shall not be less than five feet seven inches. Captains are required to give their personal attention and supervision to the orders for investigations into the character, habits and associates of applicants for appointment on the Police Force referred to them for report. They shall satisfy themselves, affirmatively, as to the character, habits and associates of the applicant, and shall make no favorable report in relation to the applicant until they are reasonably assured that his character, habits and associates are good. Applicants for appointment as Police Surgeon shall be between twenty-seven and forty-five years of age, and they shall be physically sound in all respects.

Fire Department of Greater New York.

The head of the Fire Department is the Fire Commissioner, appointed by the Mayor. The Commissioner in turn appoints a deputy, whose office is in Brooklyn. The Department is directly under the authority of a Chief, who is responsible to the Commissioner for its routine excellence.

Executive Department.

Position.	Name.	Salary.
Fire Commissioner	Thomas Sturgis	$7,500
Deputy Fire Commissioner	R. H. Laimbeer, Jr.	5,000
Chief of Department	Vacant	6,000

BOROUGHS OF MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

Company.*	Location.	Company.*	Location.
Headquarters—Office of Commissioner, Chief of Department, Inspector of Combustibles, Fire Marshal, Buildings Superintendent, Fire Alarm Telegraph, Medical Officers and School of Instruction	157 and 159 E. 67th st.	" " 9	55 E. Broadway.
		" " 10	8 Stone st.
		" " 11	437 E. Houston st.
		" " 12	261 William st.
		" " 13	99 Wooster st.
		" " 14	14 E. 18th st.
		" " 15	269 Henry st.
		" " 16	223 E. 25th st.
		" " 17	01 Ludlow st.
Repair Shops	130 and 132 W. 3d st.	" " 18	132 W. 10th st. (Fuel Depot No. 8).
Hospital-Training Stables	133 and 135 W. 99th st.		
Bell Tower and Lookout	Mount Morris Square.	" " 19	355 W. 25th st. (Fuel Depot No. 11).
Bell Tower and Lookout	Fulton ave., bet. 167th & 168th sts., rear quarters Engine Co. No. 42.	" " 20	47 Marion st.
		" " 21	216 E. 40th st.
Lookout	S. W. cor. 10th st. and 6th ave., Jefferson Market Court House.	" " 22	159 E. 85th st. (Fuel Depot No. 16).
Engine Co. No. 1	165 W. 29th st.	" " 23	235 W. 58th st. (Fuel Depot No. 15).
" " 2	530 W. 43d st. (Fuel Depot No. 18).	" " 24	78 Morton st. (Fuel Depot No. 7).
" " 3	417 W. 17th st. (Fuel Depot No. 10).	" " 25	342 5th st.
		" " 26	220 W. 37th st.
" " 4	119 Maiden lane.	" " 27	173 Franklin st.
" " 5	340 E. 14th st.	" " 28	604 E. 11th st.
" " 6	100 Cedar st.	" " 29	160 Chambers st.
" " 7	22 Chambers st.	" " 30	253 Spring st. (Fuel Depot No. 6).
" " 8	165 E. 51st st.		

*In engine companies (excepting double companies) the equipment consists of a steam fire engine and hose wagon, with an average crew of eight men, two engineers of steamer and two officers. In double companies there are two steam fire engines, 2 hose wagons, 14 men, 4 engineers and 3 officers. In hook and ladder companies the equipment consists of a hook and ladder truck, 10 men and 2 officers; in double truck companies, 2 hook and ladder trucks, 18 men and 3 officers.

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BOROUGHS OF MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.—Continued.

Company.*	Location.
Engine Co. No. 31	White and Elm sts.
" " 32	108 John st.
" " 33	42 and 44 Gt. Jones st.
" " 34	440 W. 33d st.
" " 35	223 E. 119th st.
" " 36	1849 Park ave.
" " 37	83 Lawrence st.
" " 38	1907 Amsterdam ave.
" " 39	157 E. 67th st.
" " 40	153 W. 68th st.
" " 41	2801 N. 3d ave.
" " 42	1192 Fulton ave.
" " 43	(Floating Engine) foot of E. 96th st.
" " 44	221 E. 75th st.
" " 45	1187 Tremont ave.
" " 46	715-717 E. 176th st.
" " 47	113th st., nr. Amsterdam.
" " 48	2504 Webster ave.
" " 49	Blackwells Island.
" " 50	749 E. 166th st. (Fuel Depot No. 22).
" " 51	(Floating Engine) foot of W. 13th st.
" " 52	Riverdale ave., near junct. of Westchester ave.
" " 53	175 E. 104th st. (Fuel Depot No. 18).
" " 54	304 W. 47th st.
" " 55	363 Broome st.
" " 56	120 W. 83d st.
" " 57	(Floating Engine) Pier 1, N. R.
" " 58	81 W. 115th st.
" " 59	180 W. 137th st.
" " 60	606 E. 137th st.
" " 61	Main st., Westchester vll.
" " 62	61 White Plains ave.
" " 63	Wakefield.
" " 64	Unionport.
" " 65	33 W. 43d st.
" " 66	(Floating Engine) foot of Grand st., E. R.
" " 67	170th st., 95 ft. east of Audubon ave.
" " 68	1116 Ogden ave.
" " 69	233d st., w. of Katonah av.
" " 70	Scofield ave., City Island.
" " 71	Park ave., 159th st.
" " 72	22 E. 12th st.
" " 73	Prospect ave., 152d st.
" " 74	207 W. 77th st.
" " 75	Jerome ave., 183d st.
Hook & Ladder Co. No. 1	26 Chambers st.
" " 2	126 E. 50th st. (Fuel Depot No. 14).
" " 3	108 E. 13th st.
" " 4	788 8th ave.
" " 5	96 Charles st.
Hook & Ladder Co. No. 6	77 Canal st.
" " 7	217 E. 28th st.
" " 8	7 North Moore st.
" " 9	209 Elizabeth st.
" " 10	191 Fulton st.
" " 11	742 5th st.
" " 12	243 W. 20th st.
" " 13	159 E. 87th st.
" " 14	120 E. 125th st.
" " 15	Old slip, bet. Water and Front sts.
" " 16	159 E. 67th st.
" " 17	589 E. 143d st. (Fuel Depot No. 21).
" " 18	84 Attorney st.
" " 19	866 Forest ave.
" " 20	157 Mercer st. (Fuel Depot No. 23).
" " 21	432 West 36th st.
" " 22	766 Amsterdam ave. (Fuel Depot No. 17).
" " 23	504 West 140th st.
" " 24	113-115 W. 33d st.
" " 25	205 W. 77th st.
Fuel Depot No. 1	28 Beaver st.
" " " 2	Elm and White sts.
" " " 4	180 Clinton st.
" " " 5	199 Chrystie st.
" " " 6	253 Spring st.
" " " 7	78 Morton st.
" " " 8	132 W. 10th st.
" " " 9	706 E. 13th st.
" " " 10	417 W. 17th st.
" " " 11	355 W. 25th st.
" " " 12	160 E. 33d st.
" " " 13	530 W. 43d st.
" " " 14	126 E. 50th st.
" " " 15	235 W. 58th st.
" " " 16	159 E. 85th st.
" " " 17	766 Amsterdam ave.
" " " 18	175 E. 104th st.
" " " 19	209 E. 122d st.
" " " 20	58 Lawrence st.
" " " 21	589 E. 143d st.
" " " 22	749 E. 166th st.
" " " 23	155 Mercer st.
" " " 24	
" " " 25	
Storehouse	20 Eldridge st.
"	180 Clinton st. (Fuel Depot No. 4).
"	199 Chrystie st. (Fuel Depot No. 5).
"	1922 Lillian st.
"	160 E. 33d st. (Fuel Depot No. 12).
"	North side of 3d st., Williamsbridge.
"	173 Elm st.

*In engine companies (excepting double companies) the equipment consists of a steam fire engine and hose wagon, with an average crew of eight men, two engineers of steamer and two officers. In double companies there are two steam fire engines, 2 hose wagons, 14 men, 4 engineers and 3 officers. In hook and ladder companies the equipment consists of a hook and ladder truck, 10 men and 2 officers; in double truck companies, 2 hook and ladder trucks, 18 men and 3 officers.

BOROUGHS OF BROOKLYN AND QUEENS.

Company.*	Location.
Headquarters—Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Deputy Chief of Department, Fire Marshal, Assistant Inspector of Combustibles, Fire Alarm Telegraph—Central Office, Medical Officers	365 and 367 Jay st.
Engine Co. No. 101	1238 4th ave.
" " 102	201 Van Brunt st.
" " 103	533 Hicks st.
" " 104	299 Degraw st.
" " 105	160 Pierrepont st.
" " 106	189 Pearl st.
" " 107	247 Pearl st.
" " 108	227 Front st.
" " 109	159 Graham st.
" " 110	160 Carlton ave.
" " 111	166 Clymer st.
" " 112	136 Wythe ave.
Engine Co. No. 113	137 Powers st.
" " 114	231 Herkimer st.
" " 115	88 India st.
" " 116	11 Scholes st.
" " 117	940 DeKalb ave.
" " 118	650 Hart st.
" " 119	735 Dean st.
" " 120	532 11th st.
" " 121	163 S. 2d st.
" " 122	836 Quincy st.
" " 123	Foot Main st. (dock).
" " 124	153 and 155 Furman st.
" " 125	657 Liberty ave.
" " 126	409 State st.
" " 127	979 Herkimer st.
" " 128	178 39th st.
" " 129	246 Frost st.
" " 130	59 Ellery st.
" " 131	1772 Eastern Parkway.
" " 132	Dock ft. of N. 8th st.

*In engine companies (excepting double companies) the equipment consists of a steam fire engine and hose wagon, with an average crew of eight men, two engineers of steamer and two officers. In double companies there are two steam fire engines, 2 hose wagons, 14 men, 4 engineers and 3 officers. In hook and ladder companies the equipment consists of a hook and ladder truck, 10 men and 2 officers; in double truck companies, 2 hook and ladder trucks, 18 men and 3 officers.

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BOROUGHS OF BROOKLYN AND QUEENS.—Continued.

Company.*	Location.	Company.*	Location.
Engine Co. No. 133	243 Hull st.	Engine Co. No. 162	78-80 Main st., L. I. City.
" " 134	1472 Bergen st.	" " 163	354 Flushing ave., L.I.City.*
" " 135	206 Monroe st.	Hook & Ladder Co. No. 51	199 Van Brunt st.
" " 136	Liberty ave., nr. Market st	" " 52	394 Bedford ave.
" " 137	55 Morgan ave.	" " 53	183 Concord st.
" " 138	176 Norman ave.	" " 54	181 S. 3d st.
" " 139	395 4th ave.	" " 55	648 Pacific st.
" " 140	Prospect, nr.Greenwood av.	" " 56	124 Greenpoint ave.
" " 141	Bay Ridge, nr. 2d ave.	" " 57	40 New Jersey ave.
" " 142	5th ave., near 92d st.	" " 58	112 Seigel st.
" " 143	18th ave., nr. 86th st.	" " 59	633 4th ave.
" " 144	W. 15th st. and Surf ave.	" " 60	264 State st.
" " 145	W. 8th st. and Surf ave.*	" " 61	399 Halsey st.
" " 146	E. 23d st. & Voorhies av.*	" " 62	1171 Madison st.
" " 147	60th st. & New Utrecht av.	" " 63	Rogers av., nr. Midwood st.
" " 148	Church, nr. Bedford ave.	" " 64	5th av., near 52d st.
" " 149	Rogers ave. & Midwood st.	" " 65	178 7th st., L. I. City.
" " 150	Lawrence, near 2d ave.*	" " 66	443 Buckley st., L. I. City.
" " 151	Wallabout Market.	" " 67	356 Flushing av., L. I.City.
" " 152	621 Central ave.	" " 68	365 Jay st.
" " 153	86th st., nr. 24th ave.	Chemical Engine Co. No. 1	712 Driggs ave.
" " 154	Town Hall, Gravesend.	Water Tower No. 1	124 DeKalb ave.
" " 155	Rogers ave., nr. Ave. F.	Repair Shops	St. Edward & Bolivar sts.
" " 157	Rockaway ave. near Flatlands ave.*	Training Stables, etc	St. Edward & Bolivar sts.
		Coal Depot	274 Hicks st.
" " 158	105 Jackson av., L. I.City.*	"	127 N. 1st st.
" " 159	71 Gale st., L. I. City.	Bell Tower	(Rear lot) North 1st st. and Bedford ave.
" " 160	687 Vernon ave., L.I.City.*		
" " 161	231 Radde st., L. I. City.*	Lot adjoining Repair Shops	St. Edward, nr. Bolivar st.

*In engine companies (excepting double companies) the equipment consists of a steam fire engine and hose wagon, with an average crew of eight men, two engineers of steamer and two officers. In double companies there are two steam fire engines, 2 hose wagons, 14 men, 4 engineers and 3 officers. In hook and ladder companies the equipment consists of a hook and ladder truck, 10 men and 2 officers; in double truck companies, 2 hook and ladder trucks, 18 men and 3 officers.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

Company.	Location	Company.	Location.
Washington Engine Co. No. 1	Port Richmond.	Rescue Engine Co. No. 9	Stapleton.
Cataract Engine Co. No. 2.	Care of C. W. Hunt, West Brighton.	Niagara Engine Co. No. 5	Tompkinsville.
Port Richmond Engine Co. No. 3	Port Richmond.	Neptune Hose Co. No. 1	Tompkinsville.
New Brighton Engine Co. No 4	New Brighton.	Robinson Hose Co No. 9	Stapleton.
Monroe Engine Co. No. 5	New Brighton.	Columbia Hook & Ladder Co. No. 5	Rosebank.
Oceanic Hook & Ladder Co. No. 1	Linoleumville.	Wadsworth Hose Co. No. 4.	Rosebank.
Aquehonga Hook & Ladder Co. No. 1	Marmer's Harbor.	Scott Hose Co. No. 7	Stapleton.
Granite Hook & Ladder Co No. 2	Port Richmond.	Grasmere & Concord Hose Co. No. 10	Stapleton.
Medora Hook & Ladder Co. No. 3	West Brighton.	Clifton Engine Co. No. 8.	Rosebank.
Richmond Hook & Ladder Co. No. 4	New Brighton.	Tiernan Hook & Ladder Co. No. 6	Tompkinsville.
Wyandotte Hook & Ladder Co. No. 5	West Brighton.	P. Wiederer Hose Co. No 11	Stapleton.
Alert Hose Co. No. 1	New Brighton.	Union Hose Co. No. 8.	West Brighton.
Steady Stream Hose Co. No. 2	Mariner's Harbor.	South Beach Co. No. 12	Edgewater.
Lafayette Hose Co. No 3.	New Brighton.	Protection Hook & Ladder Co. No. 1	Tottenville.
Zephyr Hose Co. No. 4	West Brighton.	Washington Hook & Ladder Co. No. 1	Kreischerville.
Starin Hose Co. No. 5	West Brighton.	New Dorp Hook & Ladder Co. No. 1	New Dorp.
Tompkins Hose Co. No. 6.	New Brighton.	Amicita Hook & Ladder Co. No. 1	Pleasant Plains.
Active Hose Co. No. 7	Mariner's Harbor.	Constitution Hook & Ladder Co. No. 1	Richmond Valley.
Castleton Fire Patrol No. 15	West Brighton.	Defenders Hook & Ladder Co. No 7	Castleton Corners.
Enterprise Hook & Ladder Co. No. 1	Stapleton.	Great Kills Hook & Ladder Co. No. 1	Great Kills.
Neptune Engine Co. No. 6.	Tompkinsville.	Eureka Engine Co. No. 2.	Tottenville.
Protection Engine Co. No 7	Stapleton.	Hugenot Engine Co. No. 2.	Hugenot.
Excelsior Hose Co. No. 1.	Stapleton.	Citizens' Fire Engine Co. No. 2	Pleasant Plains.
Relief Hose Co. No. 2.	Stapleton.		
Benjamin Brown Hose Co. No. 3	Stapleton.		

Water Rates for Greater New York.

The following scale of water rents has been established by the Board of Aldermen:

Residences occupied by only one family, 16 feet and under frontage, one story, $4.00; 16 to 18 feet frontage, $5.00; 18 to 20 feet frontage, $6.00; 18 to 22½ feet frontage, $7.00; 22½ to 25 feet frontage, $8.00; 25 to 30 feet frontage, $10.00; 30 to 37½ feet frontage, $12.00, and 37½ to 50 feet frontage, $14.00. For each additional story, $1.00 is charged. One bath and a water closet is included in the above rate.

Where more than one family occupy a house an additional charge of $1.00 is made for each. The charges for baths are $3.00 each, and water closets $2.00 each.

Water meters are placed at the discretion of the Commissioner of Water Supply. The charges are fixed at 10 cents per 100 cubic feet, measured by meter.

For building purposes the rates are ten cents per 1,000 brick and forty cents per 100 square yards of plastering.

The rates for commercial and other businesses vary, and in a great many instances are fixed by the Commissioner.

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Board of Education of the City of New York.

(Corrected to date by the Board of Education.)

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HIGH SCHOOLS.

School.	Location.	Principal.	No. of Pupils.
De Witt Clinton	140 West One Hundred and Second st., Manhattan	John T. Buchanan	2,605
Annex	30 West Thirteenth st.		
Annex	120 West Forty-sixth st.		
Annex	225 East Twenty-third st.		
Wadleigh	114th and 115th sts., bet. 7th and Lenox aves., Manhattan	John G. Wright	2,635
High School of Commerce (temp.)	244 East Fifty-second st.	James J. Sheppard	
Girls' Technical	36 East Twelfth st., Manhattan	William McAndrew	....
Annex	146 Grand st.		
Morris	One Hundred and Fifty-seventh st. and Third ave., Bronx	Edward J. Goodwin	1,709
Annex	Third ave. and One Hundred and Seventy-third st.		
Annex	Mott ave. and One Hundred and Forty-fourth st.		
Girls' High	Nostrand ave., cor. Halsey st., Brooklyn	William L. Felter	2,297
Boys' High	Marcy ave., cor. Madison st., Brooklyn	John Mickleborough	967
Manual Training High	Court, cor. Livingston st., Brooklyn	Charles D. Larkins	808
Erasmus Hall High	Flatbush, near Church ave., Brooklyn	Walter B. Gunnison	1,703
Commercial High	Bedford, cor. Jefferson ave., Brooklyn	Frank R. Moore	461
Eastern District High	South Third st., cor. Driggs ave., Brooklyn	William T. Vlymen	461

The Schools in Greater New York.

MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX BOROUGHS—GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

No. of School.	Location.	No. of Class rooms.	Principal.	No. of Pupils
1	Henry, Catherine and Oliver sts.	54	William L. Ettinger, Mary R. Davis	2,870
2	116 Henry st.	51	Oscar Birnbaum, Kate F. Bell (Mrs.)	2,747
3	488 Hudson st.	31	Henry E. Jenkins	1,755
4	203 Rivington st.; annex 71 Pitt st.	41	Kate J. Doepp (Mrs.) Lizzie E. Rector, Henry Cassidy	1,924
5	141st st. and Edgecombe ave.	63	Ella F. Whalen	2,784
6	Madison ave. and 85th st.	44	Wilbur F. Hudson, Katherine D. Blake	1,986
7	Chrystie and Hester sts.	51	J. Frank Wright, Catherine V. Davis	2,777
8	29 King st.	28	Michael E. Devlin	1,354
9	82d st and West End ave.	44	Teresa E. Bernholz	1,112
10	117th st. and St. Nicholas ave.	55	Ernest R. Birkins, Hester A. Roberts	2,891
11	314 West 17th st.	31	John H. Groteclose	1,341
12	371 Madison st.	28	Ellen Murray	1,601
13	239 East Houston st.	52	Helen A. Stein, Sarah A. Robinson	2,524
14	225 East 27th st.	49	John L. Fruauf, Kate A. Reid	2,381
15	728 5th st.	38	Nathan P. Beers, Margaret Knox	1,855
16	208 West 13th st.	27	Josiah H. Zabriskie	1,097
17	335 West 47th st.	48	Jennie Bermingham, Anna C. Flynn	2,362
18	121 East 51st st.	45	Burtis C. Magie, Anna E. Masterson	1,964
19	344 East 14th st.	58	Wm. B. Friedberg, Annie L. Whyte, Sarah E. Buckbee	2,915
20	Rivington, Forsyth and Eldridge sts.	60	H. Wm. Smith, Mary Maclay	3,352
21	55 Marion st.	28	John Doty	1,065
22	Stanton and Sheriff sts.	43	John F. Townley, Carrie E. Krowe	2,399
23	Mulberry and Bayard sts.	33	Joseph H. Wade, Rose M. O'Neill	1,809
25	330 5th st.	60	Charles C. Roberts, Hannah A. Sill	3,190
26	124 West 30th st.	28	Hugh Carlisle	1,110
27	206 East 42d st.	29	P. H. Gruenenthal	1,173
28	257 West 40th st.	40	Jennie MacKenzie, Kate A. Walsh	1,758
29	Albany, Washington and Carlisle sts.	17	James G. Smith	633
30	224 East 88th st.	44	William C. Hess	2,049
31	200 Monroe st.	27	Marg't F. O'Connell	1,667
32	357 West 35th st.	37	Samuel Ayers, Eliz. C. O'Rourke	1,944
33	418 West 28th st.	48	Alida S. Williams, Eliza Hoffman	2,401
34	108 Broome st.	48	Mary White, Edward Mandel	2,624
35	160 Chrystie st.; annex 186 Chrystie st.	31	Agnes M. Hayes, Wm. G. Goldey	1,590
36	710 East 9th st.	34	Eliza M. Jackman, Marg't C. Cornell	2,203
37	113 East 87th st.	44	Margaret M. Daly, Ida B. Lindheimer	1,917
38	8 Clarke st.	29	Mary A. Rogers (Mrs.)	1,502

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MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX BOROUGHS—GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.—Continued.

No. of School.	Location.	No. of Class-rooms.	Principal.	No. of Pupils.
39	235 East 125th st.; annex, 230 East 125th st..	39	Theo. B. Barringer, Marrietta A. Clark..	1,787
40	320 East 20th st..	30	Albert Shiels.....	1,156
41	36 Greenwich ave.	29	Katherine Bevier....	1,260
42	Hester, Orchard and Ludlow sts.	49	Harriet V. K. Field, Rufina A. Cregin....	2,496
43	Amsterdam ave. and 129th st....	41	W. H. J. Sieberg, Mary C. Meehan....	2,102
44	Hubert and Collister sts.....	29	William Baylan..... Mary E. Tate,	1,066
45	225 West 24th st..	25	Sarah E. Cooley.....	1,036
46	156th st. and St. Nicholas ave.; annex, 155th st. and St. Nicholas ave.....	61	Abner B. Holley, Mary W. Swartz, Mary I. Norcott.....	2,941
48	124 West 28th st.	25	Sadie E. Baird.....	1,054
49	237 East 37th st.	42	James R. Pettigrew, Sarah F. Buckelew...	1,943
50	211 East 20th st.	25	Caroline Emanuel....	1,072
51	523 West 44th st.	42	Martin H. Ray, Katharine McCann...	2,030
52	206th st., Inwood.	8	Chas. Curtis, acting.	154
53	207 East 79th st..	44	Marg't M. Slattery, Wilh'a M. Bonesteel..	2,032
54	104th st. and Amsterdam ave.....	47	Margaretta Uihlein, Laura Charlton....	1,958
55	140 West 20th st.	26	Edgar Vanderbilt....	1,031
56	351 West 18th st.	26	Cath. Blauvelt (Mrs.), Alice V. Parle.....	1,329
57	176 East 115th st.; annex, 116th st., near Lexington ave.; annex, 171 East 114th st.....	54	Carrie S. Monfort, Elizabeth A. Duggan.	2,489
58	317 West 52d st..	40	Wm. F. O'Callaghan, Emma A. Egbert....	1,617
59	226 East 57th st.	42	Mary C. McGuire...	2,007
60	College ave. and 145th st.....	21	Elijah D. Clark.....	1,007
61	3d ave. and 169th st.; annex, Fulton ave. and 169th st.....	62	William T. Traud, Kate Van Wagenen..	2,646
62	157th st. and Courtlandt ave.; annex, Courtland ave.....	60	Wm. B. Silber, Josephine Hammer...	2,795
63	Fulton and 173d st	50	W. P. McCarthy.....	2,067
64	2436 Webster ave.	24	Wm. J. Kennard....	827
65	East 177th st. and Bryant ave.....	18	James Buckhout.....	929
66	Church st., Kingsbridge	17	Isaac B. Sprague....	644
67	114 West 46th st.	38	W. P. O'Flaherty...	939
68	116 West 128th st.	43	Ida Ikelheimer, Juliet Pearson.....	1,913
69	125 West 54th st.	49	And. J. Whiteside, Julia M. Elliott.....	1,846
70	207 East 75th st.	46	George White, Kate P. Macdona....	1,962
71	168 7th st.....	35	Urania D. Secord....	1,881
72	Lexington ave., bet. 105th and 106th sts.....	40	Helen M. Fanning, Sarah Smith.....	2,010
73	209 East 46th st.	31	Mary J. Farmer....	1,514
74	220 East 63d st..	45	John Walsh, Joanna J. Hill (Mrs.)	2,126
75	25 Norfolk st....	38	Thos. J. Boyle, Josephine E. Rogers.	1,903
76	Lexington ave. and 68th st.....	38	Kate G. Broderick, Mary E. Perley.....	1,688
77	1st ave., bet. 85th and 86th sts..	60	Edward A. Page, Julia Richman.....	2,953
78	Pleasant ave and 119th st.....	37	Kate M. Falvey, Kate Callahan (Mrs.).	1,692
79	38 1st st.....	35	Joseph A. Fripp, L. F. Spafford (Mrs.)	1,877
80	225 West 41st st.	11	William L. Bulkley..	435
81	Mosholu Parkway, Bedford Park..	21	John W. Davis.....	696
82	70th st. and 1st ave.; annex, 446 East 72d st.....	36	Henry J. Heidenis, Anne J. Farley.....	2,084
83	216 East 110th st.; annex, 225 East 110th st...	45	Joseph J. Casey, C. Augusta Sanger...	2,036
84	430 West 50th st.	34	Susan M. Mack, Helena A. Hulskamp.	1,673
85	735 East 138th st.	49	Jonathan D. Hyatt, Sarah A. Cooper.....	2,803
86	96th st. and Lexington ave.....	44	John J. O'Reilly, Ada A. Brennan....	1,869
87	77th st. and Amsterdam ave.....	43	Edward H. Boyer, Ellen C. Phillips....	1,767
88	300 Rivington st.	38	Mary F. McAleer, Matilda B. Lemlein..	2,283
89	134th st. and Lenox ave.; annex, 60-68 West 135th st.; annex in P. S. 119...	49	Edward W. Stitt, Teresa L. Atkinson...	2,205
90	163d st. and Eagle ave.	47	Evander Childs, Sara M. Reins (Mrs.)	3,048
91	Ogden ave., High Bridge; annex High Bridge....	16	John T. Maguire....	658
92	Broome and Ridge sts.	26	Mary A. Tremper, Annie E. Boyne.....	1,550
93	93d st. and Amsterdam ave.....	50	Emma S. Landrine, Isabella A. McCabe.	1,735
94	68th st. and Amsterdam ave....	37	John D. Robinson, Cordelia S. Kilmer..	2,061
95	13-17 East 125th st	13	Eliza S. Pell (Mrs).	484
96	81st st. and Avenue A.....	51	Mary C. O'Brien....	2,820
97	2nd st., Westchester; annex, 14th st. and Ave. C, Westchester	22	John F. Condon...	....
98	Park ave. and 2nd st., Williamsbridge	23	William H. H. Dunn	...
99	Eastern Boulevard, Throggs Neck	9	Philip O'Ryan.....	....
100	Westchester ave., near Classon; annex, Van Nest	15	William H. Story....	....
101	Matilda st., Wakefield; annex, 5th ave. and Kingsbridge rd., Eastchester	18	Morgan Washburn...	....
102	Fordham ave., City Island	8	.....	....
103	119th st. and Madison ave....	50	James M. Kieran, Sarah J. Burke, Margaret F. Branagan,	....

MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX BOROUGHS—PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

104	413 East 16th st.	18	Margaret P. Duggan.	808
105	269 East 4th st..	18	Carrie W. Keans....	1,130
106	222 Mott st.....	16	———	793
107	274 West 10th st.	18	Annie Byrdsall.....	758
108	62 Mott st.....	12	Honora R. Sweeny...	642
109	99th and 100th sts., bet. 2d and 3d aves.....	54	Frank J. Coleman, Mary E. Dunican....	2,108
110	28 Cannon st.....	14	Adeline E. Simpson..	1,134
111	31 Vestry st.....	8	Mary O'Connor, act'g	291
112	83 Roosevelt st....	8	Kate Devine (Mrs) acting	494
113	7 Downing st....	14	Matilda B. Lewelieus	677
114	78 Oliver st.....	15	Isabella S. Winslow..	938
115	501 Courtlandt ave	21	Elizabeth M. Ball...	1,110
116	215 East 32d st..	16	Sara J. J. McCaffery.	609
117	170 East 77th st.	24	Mary S. Cunningham.	1,059
118	Clinton ave., Woodlawn	6	Marian Clarey.....	135
119	133d and 134th sts., near 8th ave.	58	Emma C. Schoonmaker, A. C. Wilson (Mrs.).	2,207
120	187 Broome st....	15	Ella Conway.....	606
121	227 East 102d st.	30	Teresa C. Burke.....	1,330
122	9th st. and 1st ave.	32	Margaret B. Milton..	1,697
124	29 Horatio st....	12	Addie L. McKee....	621
125	180 Wooster st...	18	Bernard Cronson....	990
126	536 East 12th st.	18	H. Louise Clark.....	1,067
127	515 West 37th st.	18	Clara American.....	977
128	179 East 124th st	12	Nora C. Lenihen (Mrs.), acting.....	644
129	433 East 19th st..	8	Mary L. Mitchell, acting	374
130	143 Baxter st....	11	Ellen T. Ahearn.....	689

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MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX BOROUGHS—PRIMARY SCHOOLS.—Continued.

No. of School.	Location.	No. of Class rooms	Principal.	No. of Pupils
131	273 East 2d st...	16	Mary A. J. McManus.	1,171
132	182d st and Wadsworth ave.....	4	Jane G. Hill.....	160
133	Fox, Simpson and 167th sts.....	32	Mary A. Curtis.....	1,031
134	293 Pearl st.....	5	Hannah A. Hays, acting	135
135	51st st and 1st ave	27	E. H. Alling (Mrs.).	1,333
136	70 Monroe st....	18	Hannah W. DeMilt..	866
137	Grand and Essex sts.	31	Kate M. Stephens...	1,549
138	11th st. and White Plains ave., Williamsbridge	11	Eliza A. Gaterson....	419
140	116 Norfolk st...	21	.....	1,223
141	462 West 58th st.	32	Mary E. O'Keefe....	1,528
143	599 East 140th st	8	Elizabeth C. Kelly, acting	314
144	30 Allen st.....	39	Elizabeth S. Harris..	1,864
145	165th st. and Union ave.; annex, 165th st. and Prospect ave	23	Mary A. Conlon....	794
146	Spuyten Duyvil..	10	Kate A. Norton, acting	168
147	Henry and Gouverneur sts....	49	E. F. J. Gutgsell...	2,329
150	306-308, 316-318 East 96th st..	30	Alice Jackson.....	1,284
151	91st st and 1st ave.	32	Agnes O'Brien (Mrs.)	1,589
152	Union ave. and 149th st.; annex, Burnet pl., Springhurst ...	20	Emily R. Caughlan..	1,052
153	Andrews and Burnside aves..	13	Caroline E. Hoefling, acting	260
154	St. Ann's ave. and 147th st...	61	Thomas J. Meighan.	3,577
155	Tremont and Anthony aves., Mt. Hope; annex, 1787 Weeks ave	30	Wallace F. Lyons...	1,286
156	Trinity ave. and 136th st.....	21	Emilie J. Lichtenstein	1,187
157	St. Nicholas ave. and 127th st..	48	Olivia J. Hall, Adelaide Haight....	2,025
158	Ave. A, bet. 77th and 78th sts...	51	Bayard W. Purcell..	2,489
159	119th and 120th sts., bet. 2d and 3d aves...	50	Emma A. Johnson...	1,606
160	Rivington and Suffolk sts....	46	Chas. F. Hartman, Lottie A. Norcott...	2,532
161	105 Ludlow st...	28	Cynthia H. Murdock.	1,642
162	.....	....	.....	....
163	509 East 120th st	20	Mary H. Donohue...	904
164	141st st., near Brook ave.....	33	Mary J. Archer.....	1,145
165	108th and 109th sts., bet. Amsterdam ave. and Broadway	48	David E. Gaddis, Agnes M. Dunne....	1,768
166	89th st., bet. Columbus and Amsterdam aves....	37	Thomas Moore, Mary A. Magovern..	1,398
167	Mott and Walton aves., 145th and 146th sts.....	32	Susie Bussing.....	651
168	104th and 105th sts., bet. 1st and 2d aves...	50	Cecelia A. Francis, Millicent Baum.....	2,026
169	Audubon ave., bet. 168th and 169th sts.....	29	Mary Shires.....	963
170	111th and 112th sts., bet. 5th and Lenox aves	51	Isabella Sullivan, Eloise K. Fisher(Mrs.)	2,828
171	103d and 104th sts., bet. 5th and Madison aves	48	W. J. O'Shea.....	1,532
172	108th and 109th sts., east of 2d ave.	25	Frances A. Smith (Mrs.)	1,444
173	183d st., Beaumont and Cambreling ave.....	30	Gustav A. Carls.....	1,064
174	Attorney st., bet. Rivington and Stanton sts....	28	Elizabeth J. Hofer..	1,556
175	Jerome and Walton aves., north of 184th st....	26	Hugo Newman.....	....
176	*Amethyst ave. and Victor st., Van Nest Park	16	.....	....
177	Market and Monroe sts.; annex, 187-182 Cherry st.	51	Ellen T. O'Brien, Mary L. Brady.....	....
178	163d st., bet. Grant and Morris aves.....	24	Ellen C. Gilbert.....	....
179	101st and 102d sts., bet. Columbus and Amsterdam aves.....	54	John P. Conroy.....	....
180	30 Vandewater st.	17	.....	....
181	*66th st. bet. Broadway and Amsterdam ave.	18	.....	....
182	Ave. C, bet. 8th and 9th sts., Unionport	24	.....	....
183	*66th and 67th sts., east of 1st ave.	48	.....	....
184	116th and 117th sts., east of Lenox ave.....	48	Cecil A. Kidd.....	....
185	*129th st., bet. 5th and Lenox aves.	....	.....	....
186	†145th and 146th sts. and Amsterdam ave.....	48	.....	....
188	†Manhattan, East Houston, Lewis and East 3d sts	87	.....	....
192	138th st. and Amsterdam ave..	....	Joseph D. Reardon..	....

*Not yet started. †Under construction.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

1	Adams, cor. Concord st.....	27	Cornelius D. Fleming	1,161
2	46th st., near 3d ave.	36	Charles S. Haskell...	2,304
3	Hancock st., near Bedford ave...	44	La Salle H. White..	2,314
4	Berkeley pl., near 5th ave.....	25	Thomas F. Downey..	1,140
5	Duffield, cor. Johnson st....	32	Wm. J. O'Leary....	1,231
6	Warren, near Smith st.....	22	Frederic W. Mar...	927
7	York, near Bridge st.	24	Edith Horton.....	989
8	Middagh st., near Henry; annex, 61 Poplar st..	13	Minnie Q. Ledwith (Mrs.)	587
9	Sterling pl., cor. Vanderbilt ave.	25	Frank L. Greene....	1,071
10	7th ave., near 17th st.....	47	Homer C. Bristol....	2,694
11	Washington, near Greene ave....	32	Leroy F. Lewis.....	1,446
12	Adelphi st., near Myrtle ave.....	2	James Cruikshank...	1,444
13	Degraw, near Hicks st.....	30	Lyman A. Best.....	1,405
14	Navy, cor. Concord st.....	23	Ellen F. Quinn.....	960
15	3d ave., cor. State	42	Andrew I. Sherman.	1,780
16	Wilson st., near Bedford ave....	45	James Jenkins.....	2,091
17	Driggs ave., cor. North 5th st..	36	James Cusack.....	1,703
18	Maujer, near Leonard st.....	29	Edward Bush.....	1,122
19	South 2d st., cor. Keap st.....	33	John W. Rafferty...	1,676
20	Union, near Metropolitan ave..	17	Wallace S. S. Newton	838
21	McKibbin st., near Manhattan ave.	18	Kate E. McWilliams.	1,800

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BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.—Continued.

No. of School.	Location.	No. of Class rooms.	Principal.	No. of Pupils.
22	Java st., near Manhattan ave.	22	Laura Black.....	909
23	Conselyea st., near Humboldt	50	Everett Barnes.....	2.886
24	Arion pl., cor. Beaver st.....	30	Augusta D. Moore...	1,874
25	Lafayette ave., near Sumner....	32	Charles E. Tuthill...	1.408
26	Gates ave., near Ralph	53	Frank K. Perkins...	2.419
27	Nelson and Hicks sts.	32	Elmer Poulson.....	1.819
28	Herkimer st., near Ralph ave.....	21	John J. Wells.....	1.555
29	Columbia and Amity sts.....	18	Mary J. Merritt.....	820
30	Wolcott st., near Van Brunt....	32	Thomas D. Murphy.	1,597
31	Dupont st., near Manhattan ave.	42	Marc F. Vallette....	1,917
32	Hoyt and President sts.....	33	Samuel M. Sprole...	1.539
33	Heyward st., near Broadway	36	Grace C. Wilson....	1,725
34	Norman ave., near Eckford st.....	28	Bryan J. Reilly....	1.213
35	Decatur st. and Lewis ave.....	49	Alfred E. Ives.....	2.634
36	Stagg st., near Brunswick ave..	33	Edward P. Crowell..	1.473
37	South 4th st., near Berry st..	32	George L. A. Martin.	1.440
38	North 7th st., near Berry st..	16	Dora M. Coughlan..	744
39	6th ave., cor 8th st.	27	Cora A. Sloan.....	1.357
40	15th st., near 4th ave.....	36	Alec. G. McAllister.	1,703
41	Dean st. and New York ave.....	18	Floyd R. Smith.....	925
42	St. Mark's, near Classon ave....	14	Jennie M. Mackay..	879
43	Boerum st., near Manhattan ave.	56	Charles D. Raine....	3.635
44	Throop, cor. Putnam ave.....	47	Henry W. Prentis...	2.343
45	Lafayette, near Classon ave....	32	Purvis J. Behan.....	1.583
46	Union, near Henry st.....	26	M. Louise Rockwood.	1.432
47	Schermerhorn st., near 3d ave....	16	Libbie J. Eginton...	1.080
48	North 1st st., near Bedford ave....	5	Catherine L. Barberie	259
49	Manger st., near Graham ave....	20	Augusta L. Cassidy.	987
50	South 4th, near Havemeyer st..	16	Emma L. Fortune...	741
51	Meeker ave. and Humboldt st....	20	Frances Higbee.....	1.274
52	Ellery st., cor. Broadway	14	Emily J. Black.....	983
53	Starr st., near Central ave.....	38	Alice E. Field.....	1.874
54	Walworth st., near Myrtle ave.....	21	Emily Henderson....	1.326
55	Floyd st., near Tompkins ave..	38	Alice A. Douglas....	2.112
56	Bushwick ave., cor Madison st....	20	Winifred T. Cullen.	923
57	Reid ave., cor Van Buren st..	16	Elenor E. Elliott....	834
58	Decatur, near Smith st.....	16	Annie E. Hull.....	730
59	Leonard st., near Nassau ave....	14	Mary C. V. Connolly.	650
60	4th ave., cor. 20th st.	16	Frances M. Driscoll	912
61	Fulton st. and New Jersey ave.	8	Anna L. McDevitt..	390
62	Bradford st., near Liberty ave.....	12	Ida L. Merrison.....	558
63	Hinsdale st., near Livonia av....	19	Honor E. Quinn.....	886
64	Bergen st., near Buffalo av.....	28	Frank A. Willard....	1.401
65	Rockwell pl., near Bridgewood ave.....	20	Harriet L. Bogue...	939
66	Osborn st., near Sutter ave.....	8	George W. French ..	471
67	North Elliott pl., near Park ave.	10	Emily C. Powers....	313
68	Bushwick ave., cor. Kosciusko st.	24	Fannie M Irvine....	1,247
69	Union ave., near Stagg st.....	4	.....	46
70	Patchen ave., cor. Mason st.....	32	George W. Edwards.	1,776
71	Heywood st., near Lee ave.....	20	Martha S. McLaughlin	1,002
72	New Lots rd., cor. Schenck st.....	35	W. T. B. S. Imlay..	1,420
73	McDougal st., cor. Rockaway ave.,	39	C. Warren Hamilton.	2,078
74	Kosciusko st., near Broadway.	28	Almon G. Merwin...	1,066
75	Evergreen ave., cor. Ralph st..	32	William S. Mills....	1,494
76	Wyona, near Fulton st.....	24	Alonzo A. Ashmun..	1,034
77	2d st., near 6th ave.....	44	Channing Stebbins..	2,164
78	Pacific, near Court st.....	24	Henry E. Hard.....	1,058
79	Kosciusko st., near Sumner av.	84	Eliza C. Rogers.....	1,482
80	New York ave., and Herkimer st.	9	Marg't J. McCosey..	584
81	Harway, near 25th ave.	4	May J. Ranney, acting	116
82	4th ave., near 36th st.....	24	Mary Stuart (Mrs.)..	1,551
83	Bergen st., cor. Schenectady ave	24	Frank F. Harding...	1,593
84	Glenmore cor. Stone ave.....	40	Marcus A. Weed....	2,112
85	Evergreen ave., cor. Covert st..	31	Arthur C. Perry, Jr.	1,940
86	Irving ave., cor. Hurman st.....	30	Anna B. Moriarty (Mrs.)	1,697
87	Herkimer st., cor. Bible pl.....	24	Ella Kelly.....	1,598
88	Vanderbilt ave., cor. Thames st.	24	Augusta Beck.....	1,371
89	Newkirk ave., cor. East 31st st...	16	Mary A. Ward.....	857
90	East Broadway, cor. Locust st..	19	Wm. L. Sprague....	823
91	East New York ave., near Albany	4	Georgiana E. Brown.	376
92	Rogers ave., near Ridgewood st...	12	Louise Castle.....	456
94	Prospect ave., cp. Reeve pl.....	12	Geo. B. Germann...	1,047
95	Van Sicklen st., near Nostrand av.	18	John F. Harris.....	214
96	Ocean ave., near Nostrand av.	6	Charlotte A. Cox, acting	134
97	Berrien, cor. 25th ave.....	6	Andrew E. Eichmann, acting	106
98	Ave. Z, cor. East 28th st.....	16	Geo. O. Tappen.....	434
99	Coney Island rd., cor. Elm ave...	5	Maude R. Boulton, acting	175
100	West 3d st., bet. Park pl. and Sheepshead ave.	14	Chas. Perrine.....	795
101	86th st., near 18th ave.....	17	Mary E. Lynch.....	490
102	71st st., cor. 2d ave.	20	Wesley W. Smith...	734
103	14th ave., bet. 53d and 54th sts.	12	Annie A. L. Egan..	572
104	92d st., cor. 5th ave.....	8	Moses Yeaton.....	346
105	Ft. Hamilton ave., bet. 58th and 59th sts.....	12	Helena M. Curran..	491
106	Putnam, cor. Hamburg ave..	51	Oswald Schlockow...	2,465
107	8th ave., cor. 13th st.....	25	Sarah B. Van Brunt.	1,146
108	Lorraine st., cor. Arlington ave..	43	Frank B. Stevens...	1,765
109	Dumont ave., bet. Powell and Sackman st..	28	Henry E. Hard.....	1,378

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BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN—Continued.

No. of School.	Location.	No. of Class rooms.	Principal.	No. of Pupils.
110	Monitor st., cor. Driggs ave.	28	Josephine E. Hodgdon	1,256
111	Sterling pl., cor. Vanderbilt ave.	26	Emily G. Bridgham.	1,140
112	67th st. and 18th ave.	10	Mary E. Catton	321
113	Evergreen ave., cor. Moffat st.	26	Katherine R. Brady.	1,315
114	Remsen, cor. Ave. F	11	Mary J. McHench (Mrs.)	458
115	Ave. M, near East 94th st.	4	....	184
116	Knickerbocker ave., cor. Grove st.	28	Agnes E. DeMonde.	1,578
117	Stagg st., cor. Bushwick ave.	23	Amanda C. Allen	1,139
118	59th st., cor. 4th ave.	29	George G. Ryan	2,250
119	Flatbush ave. and Alton st.; annex, 1895 Flatbush ave.	8	Moses Becker, Jr.	251
120	Barren Island	6	H. R. Dailey, M. D.	164
121	East 55th st. and Ave. C	1	Kate B. Fyfe (Mrs.), acting.	29
122	Harrison ave., bet. Heyward and Rutledge sts.	36	James Priddy	1,658
123	Irving ave., bet. Willoughby ave. and Suydam sts	28	James G. Furey	1,465
124	4th ave., bet. 13th and 14th sts.	24	Margaret Davidson.	1,202
125	Blake ave., bet. Rockaway and Thatford aves.	20	Mary E. Quinn	1,126
126	Meserole ave., bet. Lorimer and Guernsey sts.	36	Frederic L. Luqueer.	1,576
127	7th ave., bet. 78th and 79th sts.	20	John J. Malarkey	500
128	21st ave., bet. 83d and 84th sts.	20	Thomas O. Baker	668
129	*Gates ave., near Stuyvesant ave.	35	.....	....
130	†Ocean Parkway, Fort Hamilton ave. and East 5th st.	26	.....	....
131	Fort Hamilton ave., bet. 43d and 44th sts.	20	De Forest A Preston.	938
132	*Manhattan ave., bet. Metropolitan ave. and Conselyea st.	20	Jennie V. McClean.	....
133	Butler st., bet. 4th and 5th aves.	24	Henry Ludwig, Jr.	1,278
134	18th ave. and Ocean Parkway.	20	James S. Morey	468
136	*4th ave., bet. 40th and 41st sts.	26	Charles O. Dewey	....
137	*Saratoga ave., bet. Chauncey and Bainbridge sts.	26	Ruth E. Granger	....
138	*Prospect pl., west of Nostrand ave.	48	.....	....
139	*Ave. C, bet. 13th and 14th sts.	32	Emma L. Johnson	....
140	*60th st., west of 4th ave.	32	.....	....
141	*Leonard st., bet. McKibbin and Boerum sts.	48	.....	....

*In process of erection. †Not yet started.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

1	9th st. and Van Alst ave., L. I. City; annex, 6th st., near Vernon ave., L. I. City.	43	John F. Quigley	1,887
2	Hulst st. and Nott ave., L. I. City.	11	Kate McWilliams	561
3	Hill st., and Skillman ave., L. I. City	4	Margaret Scott	161
4	Prospect st. and Beebe ave., L. I. City; annex, Wilbur ave. and Prospect st.; annex, Payntar st. and Radde st.	29	Robert L. Conant	1,340
5	Academy st., near Grand ave., L. I. City; annex, The Crescent and Temple st.	31	Matthew D. Quinn	941
6	Steinway ave., bet. Broadway and Jamaica ave., L. I. City; annex, adjoining school	31	Thos. H. Sweeney	1,244
7	Van Alst and Flushing aves., L. I. City	20	Martin Joyce	920
8	Steinway ave. and Ditmars st., L. I. City; annex, Potter and Steinway aves.; annex, Steinway and Vandeventer aves.	27	John Melville	1,033
9	High School, Fulton, bet. Monson and Halsey sts., L. I. City.	8	Peter E. Demarest	273
10	Jackson ave., Bowery Bay	1	John J. Jenkins	....
11	Woodside ave., 2d and 3d sts., Woodside	25	Theophilus Johnson	803
12	Prospect st., bet. Grove and Fiske aves., Winfield; annex, Grove and Chestnut sts., Winfield	11	Fred H. Mead	....
13	Irving pl., bet. Grove and Main sts., Elmhurst	8	James D. Dillingham.	....
14	Chicago ave., bet. Grove st., Elmhurst	22	James D. Dillingham.	....
15	Junction ave., bet. Park and Prometcha, Corona.	8	John J. Jenkins	....
16	Sycamore ave. and Lake st., Corona	10	Arthur C. Mitchell	....
17	Myrtle ave., near Smith st. Corona	4	Arthur C. Mitchell	....
18	Corona and Sycamore aves., Corona	4	Arthur C. Mitchell	....
19	Evergreen ave. and Forrest st., Corona.	8	Arthur C. Mitchell	....
20	Sanford ave. and Union st., Flushing	32	John H. Clark	....
21	Washington and Union sts., Flushing	5	John H. Clark.	....
22	Sanford ave. and Murray lane, Flushing	5	John J. Clark	....
23	Whitestone ave., and State st., Flushing	4	John H. Clark.	....
24	Queens and Robinson aves., Flushing	3	John H. Clark	....
25	Jamaica ave., (Head of Vleigh), Flushing	2	John H. Clark	....
26	Fresh Meadow rd., Flushing	2	John A. Loope	....

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BOROUGH OF QUEENS.—Continued.

No. of School	Location.	No. of Class rooms.	Principal.	No. of Pupils.
27	13th st. and 1st ave., College Point	18	Henry Delamain	....
28	Annex, 6th st., bet. 1st and 2d aves., College Point	7	Henry Delamain	....
29	16th st. and 6th ave., College Point	8	Henry Delamain	....
30	19th st. and 11th ave., Whitestone	9	William H. Carr	....
31	Bell ave., near Broadway, Bayside	12	Frank K. Montfort	300
32	Lakeville rd., near Floral Park rd., Little Neck	6	Anna Brett	157
33	Madison ave., bet. Pine and Cedar sts., Creedmoor	4	John A. Loope	....
34	Springfield rd., near Hollis ave., Queens	4	John A. Loope	....
35	Palatine ave., bet. Prospect and Fulton sts., Hollis	6	John A. Loope	....
36	Everett st., near Central ave., St. Albans	2	John A. Loope	....
37	Higbee's rd., near Springfield rd., Springfield	7	Jacob M. Whitenach	....
38	Foster's Meadow rd., near Merrick rd., Rosedale	3	Jacob M. Whitenach	....
39	State st. and Roanoke ave., Far Rockaway	13	Sanford J. Ellsworth	547
42	(New) Boulevard, Vernam and Clarence aves., Rockaway Beach	4	.....	....
43	(New) Washington Beach and Eastern aves., Rockaway Beach	8	.....	....
44	Boulevard and Academy ave., Rockaway Beach	14	William Gilmore	523
45	Three-Mile rd. and Rockaway rd., Jamaica	6	Ida Ward	107
46	Old South rd., near Hawtree Creek rd., Aqueduct	8	Mary E. McQuirk	113
47	Hillside, Union and Hardenbrook aves., Jamaica	24	Chas. J. Jennings	....
48	South st., bet. Sutphin pl. and Church st., Jamaica	4	Chas. J. Jennings	....
49	Brenton ave., near Jamaica ave., Jamaica	6	Chas. J. Jennings	....
50	Wyckoff st., cor. Humboldt ave., Jamaica	6	Chas. J. Jennings	....
51	Johnson ave., bet. Stuart and Jamaica aves., Richmond Hill	6	Isaac N. Failor	....
52	Elm st., Lexington and Stuart aves., Richmond Hill	18	Isaac N. Failor	....
53	Elm st., bet. Atlantic and Chichester aves., Richmond Hill	4	Isaac N. Failor	....
54	Hillside and Sherman aves., Richmond Hill	4	Isaac N. Failor	....
55	Maure ave., and Beaufort st., Richmond Hill	4	Isaac N. Failor	....
56	Orchard ave. and Elm st., Richmond Hill	4	Isaac N. Failor	206
57	Curtis ave., bet. Broadway and Belmont ave., Morris Park	6	James A. Dugan	....
58	Walker ave., bet. Grafton ave. and Broadway, Woodhaven	22	Cyrus E. Smith	....
59	University pl., Rockaway rd., and 2d st., Woodhaven	13	Edwin H. Chase	....
60	(Vacant) 2d st. (Union Course), Woodhaven	4	.....	....
61	Elm st., Wyckoff st. and Union pl., Woodhaven	4	Cyrus E. Smith	....
62	Washington ave., bet. Broadway and Union st., Woodhaven	10	Cyrus E. Smith	....
63	Old South rd., South Woodhaven	4	Edwin H. Chase	....
64	Broadway, bet. Spruce and Lutheran lane, Woodhaven	8	Edwin H. Chase	....
65	Snediker ave., bet. 1st and 2d sts., Woodhaven	8	Edwin H. Chase	....
66	Union ave., bet. Walnut and Tulip sts., Woodhaven	8	.....	....
67	Webster and Central aves., Glendale	12	J. Wesley Drumm	....
68	Bergen and Rathjen aves., Evergreen	12	Wm. H. Drummond	....
69	Trotting Course lane, Newtown	3	James D. Dillingham	....
70	Juniper ave., near Metropolitan ave., Middle Village	4	J. Wesley Drumm	....
71	Forrest ave., bet. Prospect pl. and Metropolitan ave., E. Williamsburg	14	Maurice I. Jewell	....
72	Maspeth ave., near Fresh Pond rd., Maspeth	16	Robert Eadie	....
73	Jefferson ave., Maspeth	4	Robert Eadie	....
74	Star st. and Woodward ave., Metropolitan	8	Maurice I. Jewell	....
75	Bleecker st. and Covert ave., Metropolitan	10	Wm. H. Drummond	....
76	Montgomery and Congress aves., Laurel Hill	7	Kate R. Hickey	274
77	Webster ave. and Hancock st., L. I. City; annex, 799 Vernon ave., L. I. City	10	Monica Ryan	442
78	Maurice ave., bet. Carroll pl. and Columbia ave., Winfield	9	Fred H. Mead	....
79	7th ave., bet. 14th and 15th sts., Whitestone	20	William H. Carr	....
80	*Greenpoint ave. and Pearsall st., L. I. City	14	.....	....

*Not completed.

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BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

No. of School.	Location.	No. of Class rooms.	Principal.	No. of Pupils.
1	Academy pl., Tottenville	12	Nathan J. Lowe	515
2	Weiner st., Richmond Valley	2	Elizabeth E. Tuttle.	54
3	School st., Pleasant Plains	6	Gould J. Jennings	207
4	Fresh Kill rd., Kreicherville	4	Henry F. Albro	169
5	Amboy rd., Huguenot	4	Annie E. Cole	131
6	Rossville ave., Rossville	4	Hazen Chatfield	81
7	Fresh Kill rd., Green Ridge	1	Laura K. Cropsey	44
8	Linwood ave., Giffords	4	Esle F. Randolph	157
9	Knight ave., New Dorp; annex, Grant City	5	George Hogan	97
10	Richmond rd., Egbertville	2	George Hogan	28
11	Jefferson st., Garretson	5	George Hogan	141
12	Steuben st., Concord	9	Thos. C. Harty	374
13	Pennsylvania ave., Rosebank	12	Sheldon J. Pardee	538
14	Broad st., Stapleton	34	A. Hall Burdick	1,487
15	Grant st., Tompkinsville	12	John W. Barris	333
16	Madison ave., New Brighton	12	John J. Driscoll	424
17	Prospect ave., New Brighton	24	Samuel McK. Smith.	911
18	Broadway, West Brighton	21	Timothy F. Donovan.	886
19	Greenleaf ave., West Brighton	7	Charles F. Simons	266
20	Herberton ave., Port Richmond	27	Eugene G. Putnam	1,381
21	Sherman ave., Port Richmond	8	William B. Rafferty.	
22	Richmond ave., Graniteville	4	Edgar W. Robinson, acting	303 121
23	Andros ave., Mariner's Harbor	13	David J. Keator	543
24	Washington ave., Summerville	3	Sarah E. Eldridge	93
25	Chelsea rd., Bloomfield	2	William P. Hastings.	56
26	Melvin ave., Linoleumville; annex, Linoleumville	6	Lewis H. Denton	264
27	Richmond ave., New Springville	2	Elijah C. Wheeler	77
28	Fresh Kill rd., Richmond	2	George Hogan	52
29	Manor rd., Castleton Corners	5	George Hogan	150
30	Fisk ave., Westerleigh	3	George Hogan	73
31	Guyon lane, Bogardus Corners.	1	Ellen N. Ford	50
32	*Osgood ave., Stapleton	8		
33	Grant City	....	Rosetta B. Gildersleeve, acting	24

*New.

TRAINING SCHOOLS.

School.	Location.	Principal.	Pupils.
No. 159	119th st., bet. 2d and 3d aves., Manhattan	Augustus S. Downing.	261
Training School, Theory Dept	Ryerson st., near Myrtle ave., Brooklyn	John Gallagher	353
Training School, Practice Dept	Ryerson st., near Myrtle ave., Brooklyn	John Gallagher	504

TRUANT SCHOOLS.

School	Location.	Principal.	Pupils.
Truant	215 East 21st st., Manhattan	Alfred T. V. Brennan.	55
Truant	Jamaica ave., opposite Enfield st., Brooklyn	Henry Spurdle	44

BOROUGHS OF MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX—CORPORATE SCHOOLS.

	Enrollment.
Protestant Half Orphan Asylum, Manhattan ave. and 104th st	238
New York House of Refuge, Randall's Island, N. Y.	1,213
Leake and Watts Orphan House, New York City, near Mount St. Vincent	196
Colored Orphan Asylum, West 143d st. and Amsterdam ave	313
American Female Guardian Society—	
Home school, 29 East 29th st	184
No. 1—303 East 109th st	184
No. 2—418 West 41st st	806
No. 3—304 West 26th st	236
No. 4—4 Willet st	450
No. 5—368 East 8th st	738
No. 6—15 and 17 East 3d st	591
No. 7—225 and 227 East 18th st	728
No. 8—414 West 54th st	279
No. 9—East 60th st. and Boulevard	513
No. 10—125 Lewis st	347
No. 11—243 East 103d st	805
No. 12—2247 2d ave	1,265
Five Points Mission, 63 Park st	1,045
Five Points House of Industry, 155 Worth st	398
New York Juvenile Asylum, 176th st. and Amsterdam ave	1,631
R. C. Orphan Asylum, Female Dept., 50th st. and Madison ave	545
R. C. Orphan Asylum, Male Dept., 50th st. and Madison ave	353
Children's Aid Society—	Enrollment.
Avenue B School, 537 East 16th st	655
Duane Street School, 9 Duane st	356
East Side School, 287 East Broadway	1,294
East River School, 247 East 44th st	605
Fifty-third Street School, 552 West 53d st	773
German School, 272 2d st	303
Henrietta School, 224 West 63d st	983
Italian School, 156 Leonard st	904
Jones Memorial School, 407 East 73d st	679
Lord Memorial School, 173 Rivington st	714
Mott Street School, 256 Mott st	1,056
Phelps School, 314 East 35th st	674
Pike Street School, 28 Pike st	521
Rhinelander School, 350 East 88th st	586
Sixth Street School, 630 6th st	746
Sullivan Street School, 219 Sullivan st	772
Tompkins Square School, 295 8th st	696
West Side School, 201 West 32d st	514
West Side Italian School, 24 Sullivan st	429
Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled, 42d st. and Lexington ave	621
Nursery and Child's Hospital, Lexington ave. and 51st st	278
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Amsterdam ave. and 138th st	549
House of the Holy Family, 134-136 2d ave	70
New York Institute for the Blind, 34th st. and 9th ave	99
New York Infant Asylum, North Columbus ave., Mount Vernon	461

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Orphan Asylum Society of the City of Brooklyn, 1425-1435 Atlantic ave	388
R. C. Orphan Asylum Society, boys, Albany and St. Mark's ave	1,462
R. C. Orphan Asylum Society, girls, Willoughby, corner Sumner ave	609
Church Charity Foundation of L. I., Albany ave. and Herkimer st	55
Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Dean st., corner Troy ave	176
Industrial School Association, Brooklyn, E. D., 141-153 South 3d st	420
Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children, Sterling pl., near Flatbush ave	431
German Orphan Home, Graham, cor. Montrose ave.	675
Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, 273 Willoughby avenue	586
Sheltering Arms Nursery, 157 Dean st	31
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Ralph ave., near Pacific st	88

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Political Committees in Greater New York.

DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE OF NEW YORK COUNTY.

G. M. Van Hoesen, chairman General Committee; John McQuade, treasurer; Thomas F. Smith, P. A. Whitney, J. F. Delaney, J. F. McLaughlin, Jr.; Jacob Marks, secretaries; J. V. McCloskey, sergeant-at-arms.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Composed of one representative from each Assembly District:

Dist.	Dist.	Dist.	Dist.
1. Daniel E. Finn.	11. William Dalton.	20. Thomas Murphy.	29. John F. Carroll.
2. T. F. Foley.	12. P. J. Scully.	21. M. F. Donahue.	30. H. C. Hart.
3. P. J. Ryder.	13. P. J. Dooling.	22. F. J. Lantry.	31. I. A. Hopper.
4. J. F. Ahearn.	14. J. T. Oakley.	23. T. F. McAvoy.	32. J. J. Frawley.
5. B. F. Martin.	15. G. W. Plunkitt.	24. V. J. Dowling.	33. N. J. Hayes.
6. T. P. Sullivan.	16. Patrick Keenan.	25. J. J. Scannell.	34 (North). E. J. McGuire.
7. P. H. Keahon.	17. D. F. McMahon.	26. T. J. Dunn.	34 (South). J. G. Haveron.
8. F. J. Sullivan.	18. C. F. Murphy.	27. J. J. Martin.	35. Louis F. Haffen.
9. W. S. Devery.	19. J. B. Sexton.	28. Maurice Featherstone.	Annex. T. H. O'Neill.
10. Julius Harburger.			

REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE—NEW YORK COUNTY.

Robert C. Morris, president; Edward H. Healy, first vice-president; William Halpin, second vice-president; George R. Manchester, No. 1 Madison ave., secretary; George B. Sheldon, treasurer; Edmund Bodine, sergeant-at-arms.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Composed of one representative from each Assembly District:
W. H. Ten Eyck, chairman.

Dist.	Dist.	Dist.	Dist.
1. M. H. Healy.	10. Ferdinand Eidman.	19. W. A. Crombie.	28. J. H. Gunner.
2. Michael Hines.	11. J. P. Windolph.	20. F. M. Goddard.	29. A. T. Mason.
3. Frederick Haldy.	12. John Stiebling.	21. Abraham Gruber.	30. A. O. Neal.
4. Joseph Levenson.	13. Herman Joveshof.	22. C. K. Lexow.	31. S. Strasbourger.
5. Cornelius Van Cott.	14. J. F. Pegram.	23. M. M. McKee.	32. I. Newman.
6. J. E. March.	15. G. W. Wanamaker.	24. Smith Pine.	33. Frank Raymond.
7. J. J. Hannon.	16. George Hilliard.	25. McDougal Hawkes.	34. W. H. Ten Eyck.
8. C. A. Murray.	17. C. B. Page.	26. J. Alexander.	35. E. H. Healy.
9. F. S. Gibbs.	18. W. Henkel.	27. J. W. Perry.	Annex. A. W. Cooly.

CITIZENS' UNION.—Headquarters, No. 34 Union Square, East, Manhattan.

OFFICERS.—R. Fulton Cutting, chairman, Manhattan; vice-chairman, Ludwig Nissen, Brooklyn; Fielding L. Marshall, Bronx; John W. Weed, Queens; Arthur Hollick, Richmond; E. R. L. Gould, treasurer; Thomas A. Fulton, secretary.

CITY COMMITTEE.—C. H. Abbott, John Anderson, T. J. Backus, Matthew Beattie, Louis Beer, A. J. Boulton, James Bull, J. R. Burnet, Christian Braunecke, J. C. Cassidy, A. F. Cosby, J. A. Cooney, J. E. Connell, R. F. Cutting, John Davis, Thomas Fitzpatrick, M. J. Flaherty, Homer Folks, Reuben Freeman, J. J. Gallagher, W. J. Goggins, S. Frankenkranz, E. R. L. Gould, H. A. Goulden, Franklin Grady, A. S. Haight, A. M. Harris, R. L. Halle, Philip Hamburger, J. T. Hand, Marcus Helfand, Henry Hentz, A. E. Hinrichs, F. W. Hinrichs, Arthur Hollick, W. H. Huber, F. C. Huntington, R. V. Ingersoll, J. J. Kappes, E. S. Kassing, F. S. Lamb, Joseph Larocque, J. B. Leavitt, William Liebermann, W. M. McCarthy, Samuel McCready, Wallace Macfarlane, John Mackie, Joseph McGuinness, F. L. Marshall, C. B. Meyer, C. C. Nadal, Ludwig Nissen, R. C. Ogden, S. H. Olin, Adolph Openhym, A. E. Orr, J. K. Paulding, Daniel Quigley, J. B. Reynolds, W. S. Reynolds, A. H. Riedel, A. B. Rodrigues, E. H. Rosenblatt, Rudolph Rubens, J. A. Ills, G. H. Schwab, Sam. Seabury, A. P. W. Seaman, DeW. J. Seligman, I. N. Seligman, Jas. Speyer, A. H. Stebbins, C. H. Strong, J. E. Swanstrom, Wm. Telford, G. W. Thompson, Calvin Tomkins, J. DeW. Warner, J. W. Weed, Adolph Wieber, E. P. Wheeler, W. F. Wyckoff, W. H. Ziegler.

BROOKLYN.—Headquarters, Nos. 38-44 Court st.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, BROOKLYN BOROUGH COMMITTEE.—A. S. Haight, chairman; Joseph McGuinness, F. H. Field, Peter Aitken, R. C. Utess, Ludwig Nissen, M. J. Flaherty, W. L. Ogden, J. H. McLean; Robert Baker, secretary.

SOCIALIST LABOR EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF NEW YORK COUNTY.

L. Abelson, city organizer; Alfred C. Kihn, recording secretary; Patrick Murphy, treasurer; Stephen D. Cooper, Joseph Scheurer, M. T. Cooper, A. Moren, A. Ulrich, John Kelly, John J. Kinneally, H. Mittleberg.

KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE.

OFFICERS.—John L. Shea, chairman; James D. Bell, first vice-chairman; James Lennon, second vice-chairman; Frank E. O'Reilly, secretary; Michael J. Cummings, corresponding secretary; Arthur C. Salmon, treasurer; Frederick Rommell, sergeant-at-arms; M. H. Keely, J. N. Young, clerks.

KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.

OFFICERS.—Alexander Robb, president; Adolph Kiendl, vice-president; J. L. Wieman, secretary; F. J. Gardner, assistant secretary; John Drescher, Jr., treasurer.

QUEENS COUNTY DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Joseph Cassidy, chairman; Philip T. Cronin, Patrick J. Mara, George Wallace, Sr.; John H. Sutphin, Frederick Biehle, W. Krake, A. Vaughn, M. J. Goldner, Thomas Creen, J. McCarthy, Joseph Meyerose, Samuel Grennon, Patrick Bannon, Martin Mayer, Jr.; L. E. Wise, George Creed, John H. Eldert, John W. Moore, Philip Frank.

QUEENS COUNTY REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

William H. Prall, chairman; S. W. Shafter, vice-chairman; G. J. Shafer, secretary; John W. Bennett, treasurer.

RICHMOND COUNTY DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Edward M. Muller, chairman; Thomas W. Fitzgerald, John J. Bennett, Joseph Johnson, Jr., vice-chairmen; Franklin C. Vitt, F. Wilsey Owen, J. Harry Tiernan, secretaries; James R. Halliday, treasurer; Thomas McCormack, sergeant-at-arms.

REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE, RICHMOND COUNTY.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.—George Cromwell, chairman; T. A. Braniff, vice-chairman; John Tunlin, Jr., secretary; H. A. Guyon, treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—H. E. Buel, chairman; J. G. Timolat, John Tunlin, Jr.; W. R. Woelfle, E. H. Seehusen, Sherman Decker, W. N. Grant.

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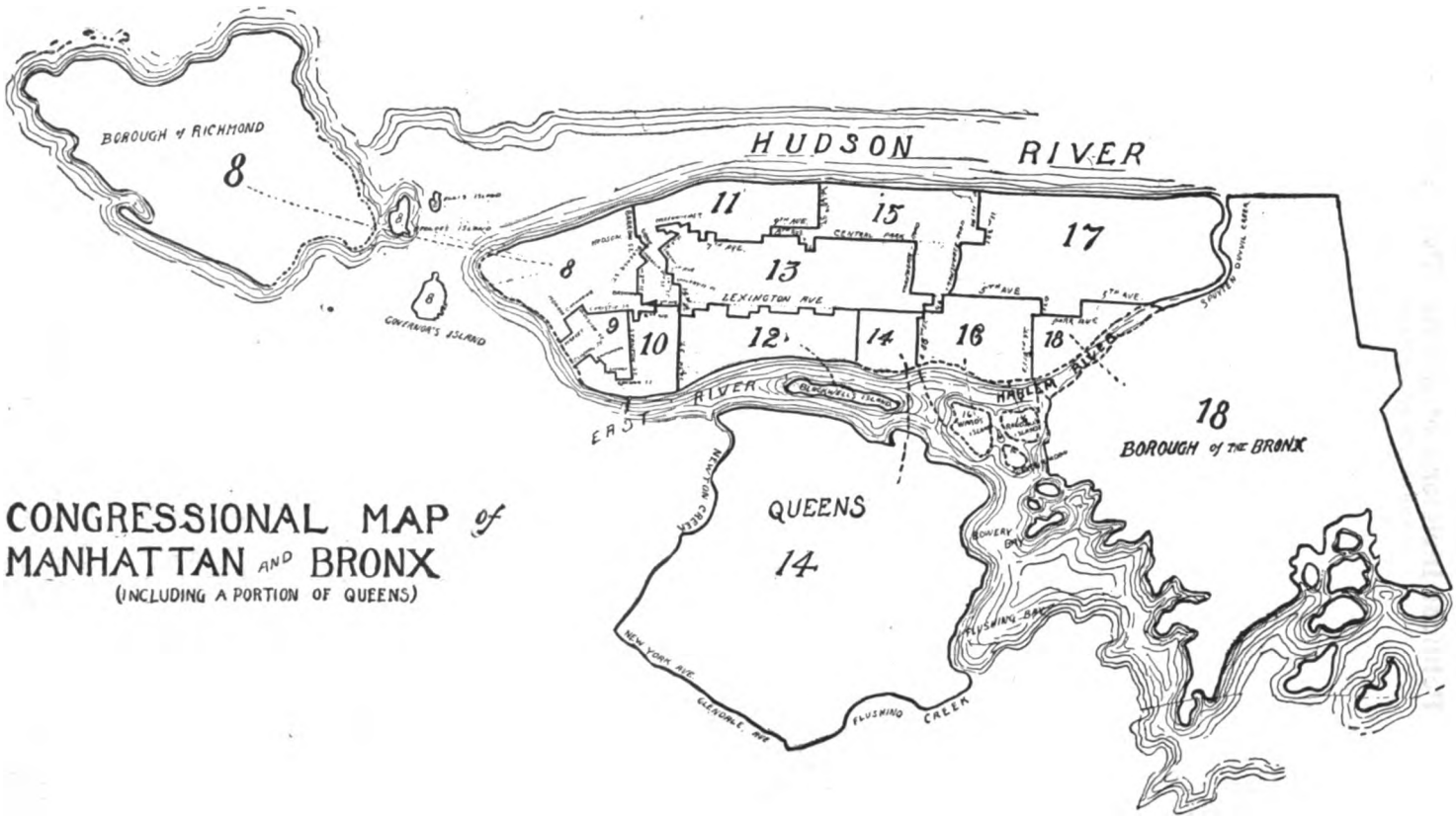

CONGRESSIONAL MAP of MANHATTAN AND BRONX

(INCLUDING A PORTION OF QUEENS)

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Political Divisions of Greater New York.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

WARDS.

1st—Bounded by Battery, East River, Maiden lane and Liberty st. and West st.
2d—Maiden lane and Liberty st., B'way, Park row, Spruce and Ferry sts. and Peck slip, E. R.
3d—Liberty st., West st., Reade st., B'way.
4th—Spruce, Ferry sts. and Peck slip, South st., Catharine st., Park row.
5th—Reade, West, Canal sts. and B'way.
6th—Park row, Bowery, Walker and Canal sts., B'way.
7th—Catharine, Division and Grand sts., East River, South st.
8th—Canal, West, West Houston sts. and B'way.
9th—W. Houston, Cottage pl., Bleecker, Carmine sts. and 6th ave., W. 14th st., North River.
10th—Bowery, Rivington, Norfolk, Division sts.
11th—Ave. B and Clinton st., Rivington st., East River, E. 14th st.
12th—E. and W. 86th st., North River, East River (including Ward's and Randall's Islands), Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek.
13th—Division and Grand sts., Norfolk, Rivington, East River.
14th—Walker and Canal sts., B'way, E. Houston, Bowery.
15th—W. and E. Houston st., Cottage pl., Bleecker and Carmine sts. and 6th ave., E. and W. 14th st., Bowery and 4th ave.
16th—W. 14th st., North River, W. 26th st., 6th ave.
17th—Rivington, Clinton sts. and Ave. B, E. 14th st., Bowery and 4th ave.
18th—E. and W. 14th st., East River, E. and W. 26th st., 6th ave.
19th—E. and W. 86th st., East River, E. and W. 40th st., 6th ave.
20th—W. 40th st., 6th ave., W. 26th st., North River.
21st—E. and W. 40th st., East River, E. and W. 26th st., 6th ave.
22d—W. 86th st., 6th ave., 40th st., North River.
23d—That portion of the city between the Harlem, Bronx and East Rivers, L. I. Sound and 24th Ward.
24th—Yonkers and Mount Vernon, L. I. Sound, East River and 23d Ward, Bronx and Hudson Rivers.

ASSEMBLY AND ALDERMANIC DISTRICTS.

The Assembly and Aldermanic Districts from the 1st to the 20th, inclusive, have the same boundaries.
1st—Canal, Hudson, Dominick, Varick, Broome, Sullivan, Spring, B'way, Fulton, William, Wall, B'way, Whitehall st., Hudson River, also Governor's, Bedloe's and Ellis Islands. 15 dists.
2d—Canal, Bowery, Division, Market, Monroe, Catharine, East River, Whitehall, B'way, Wall, William, Fulton, B'way. 20 dists.
3d—Barrow, Hudson, Grove, Bleecker, Cornelia, 6th ave., W. 3d, B'way, Spring, Sullivan, Broome, Varick, Dominick, Hudson, Canal sts., Hudson River. 21 dists.
4th—Jackson st., East River, Catharine, Monroe, Market, Division, Grand sts. 19 dists.
5th—W. 13th st., 7th ave., W. 15th st., 6th ave., 14th st., 3d ave., W. 4th, B'way, W. 3d st., 6th ave., Cornelia, Bleecker, Grove sts., Hudson st., Horatio st. 23 dists.
6th—E. 4th st., 3d ave., St. Mark's pl., 2d ave., 2d st., 1st ave., Houston, Eldridge, Stanton, Chrystie, Division sts., Bowery, Canal st., B'way. 24 dists.
7th—W. 20th st., 8th ave., 19th st., 7th ave., W. 13th st., 8th ave., Hudson, Barrow, West, W. 11th, North River. 23 dists.
8th—Stanton, Eldridge, E. Houston, Ludlow, Broome, Norfolk, Division, Chrystie sts. 15 dists.
9th—W. 30th st., 7th ave., W. 19th st., 8th ave., W. 20th st., Hudson River. 25 dists.
10th—St. Mark's pl., Ave. A, 7th st., Ave. B, Clinton, Rivington, Norfolk, Broome, Ludlow, E. Houston st., 1st ave., 2d st., 2d ave. 22 dists.
11th—W. 36th st., 10th ave., W. 38th st., 8th ave., W. 37th st., 7th ave., W. 30th st., Hudson River. 21 dists.
12th—Rivington, Cannon, Stanton sts., East River, Jackson, Grand, Division, Norfolk sts. 16 dists.
13th—W. 46th st., 10th ave., W. 43d st., 8th ave., W. 40th st., 7th ave., W. 37th st., 8th ave., W. 38th st., 10th ave., W. 36th st., Hudson River. 18 dists.
14th—E. 14th st., East River, E. 11th st., Ave. C, W. 7th st., Ave. A, St. Marks pl., 3d ave. 23 dists.
15th—W. 49th st., 10th ave., W. 50th st., 9th ave., W. 53d st., 8th ave., W. 43d st., 10th ave., W. 46th st., Hudson River. 22 dists.
16th—7th st., Ave. C, E. 11th st., East River, Stanton, Cannon, Rivington, Clinton sts., Ave. B. 19 dists.
17th—W. 60th st., 9th ave., W. 61st st., 8th ave., W. 53d st., 9th ave., W. 50th st., 10th ave., W. 49th st., Hudson River. 20 dists.
18th—E. 19th st., 3d ave., E. 23d st., 2d ave., E. 25th st., 1st ave., E. 26th st., East River, E. 14th st., Irving pl. 23 dists.
19th—W. 89th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 86th st., Columbus ave., W. 81st st., 8th ave., W. 61st st., Columbus ave., W. 60th st., North River. 32 dists.
20th—E. 39th st., 3d ave., E. 37th st., 2d ave., E. 38th st., East River, E. 26th st., 1st ave., E. 25th st., 2d ave., E. 23d st., Lexington ave. 23 dists.
21st Assem.—W. 119th st., B'way, W. 120th st., 7th ave., W. 110th st., the transverse road across Central Park at 97th st. to 8th ave., W. 81st st., Columbus ave., W. 86th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 89th st., Hudson River. 43 dists.
21st Ald.—Comprises that portion of the 21st Assem. Dist. lying south of a line from Hudson River through W. 101st st., Amsterdam ave., W. 102d st., Central Park W., W. 97th st., across Central Park to 5th ave.
22d Ald.—Comprises all that portion of the 21st Assem. Dist. lying north of the 21st Ald. Dist.
22d Assem., 23d Ald.—E. 53d st., 3d ave., E. 52d st., East River, E. 38th st., 2d ave., E. 37th st., 3d ave., E. 39th st., Lexington ave. 23 dists.
23d Assem.—Harlem River, 5th ave., W. 134th st., 8th ave., W. 120th st., Boulevard (11th ave.), W. 119th st., Hudson River. 37 dists.
24th Ald.—Comprises that portion of 23d Assem. Dist. south of a line drawn from the Hudson River through W. 143d st. to 7th ave., to Harlem River, to 5th ave.
25th Ald.—Comprises that portion of 23d Assem. Dist. lying north of the 24th Ald. Dist.
24th Assem., 26th Ald.—E. 64th st., 3d ave., E. 65th st., East River, E. 52d st., 3d ave., E. 53d st., Lexington ave.; includes Blackwell's Island. 22 dists.
25th Assem., 27th Ald.—E. 36th st., Lexington ave., E 23d st., 3d ave., E. 19th st., Irving pl., W. 14th st., 6th ave., W. 15th st., 7th ave. 25 dists.
26th Assem., 28th Ald.—E. 75th st., 3d ave., E. 76th st., East River, E. 65th st., 3d ave., E. 64th st., Lexington ave. 19 dists.
27th Assem., 29th Ald.—W. 52d st., 5th ave., E. 54th st., Lexington ave., W. 36th st., 7th ave., W. 40th st., 8th ave. 23 dists.
28th Assem., 30th Ald.—E. 84th st., 2d ave., E. 83d st., East River, E. 76th st., 3d ave., E. 75th st., Lexington ave. 22 dists.
29th Assem., 31st Ald.—W. 97th st., 5th ave., E. 96th st., Lexington ave., E. 54th st., 5th ave., W. 53d st., 8th ave. 29 dists.
30th Assem., 32d Ald.—E. 92d st., 3d ave., E. 94th st., East River, E. 83d st., 2d ave., E. 84th st., Lexington ave. 26 dists.
31st Assem.—W. 134th st., 5th ave., W. 129th st., Park ave., W. 110th st., 7th ave., W. 120th st., 8th ave. 42 dists.

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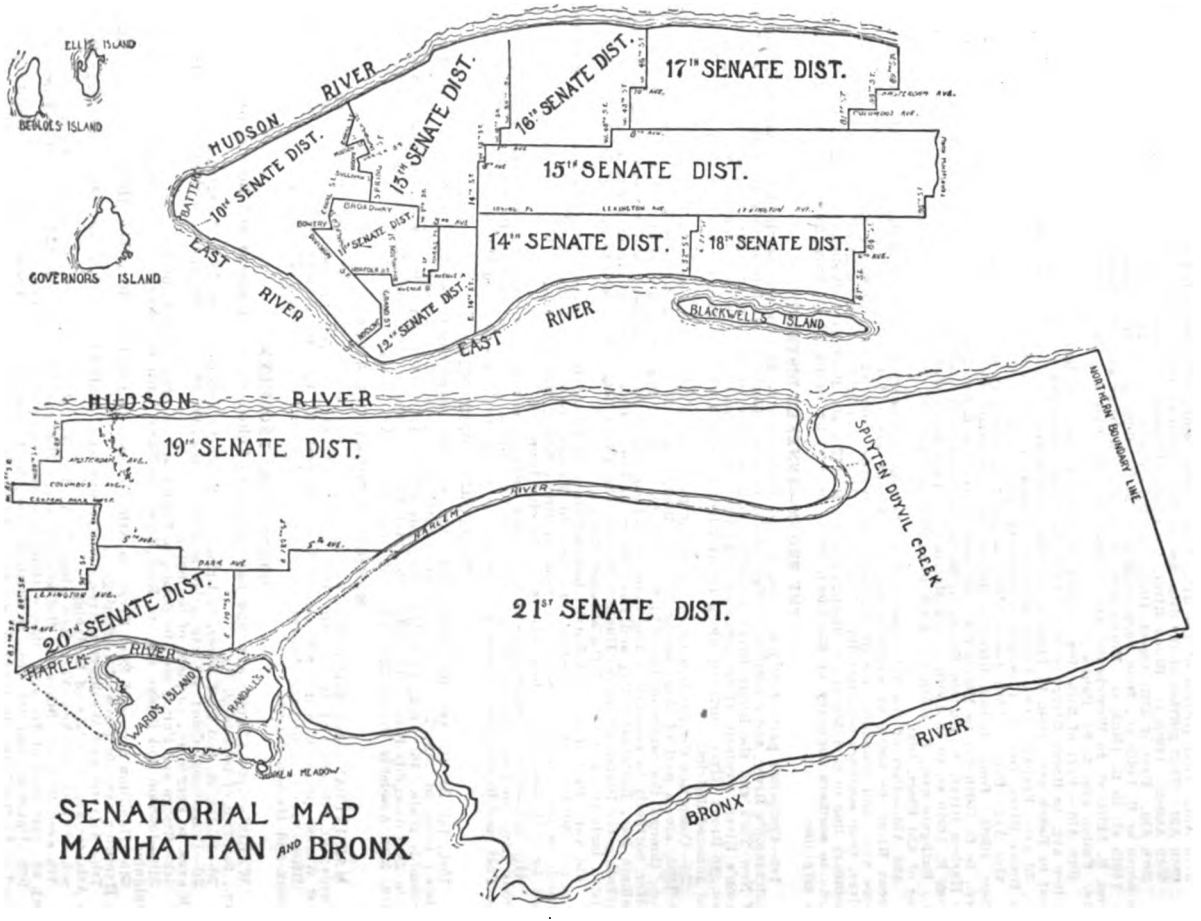

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32d Assem., 35th Ald.— E. 110th st., Madison ave., E. 108th st., East River, E. 94th st., 3d ave., E. 92d st., Lexington ave., E. 96th st., 5th ave. and Wards Island. 27 dists.

33d Ald.—That part of the 31st Assem. Dist. lying south of a line drawn from 8th ave. and W. 122d st. to Lenox ave., W. 126th st., E. 120th st., to Park ave.

34th Ald.—That part of the 31st Assem. Dist. lying north of the 33d Ald. Dist.

33d Assem., 36th Ald.—E. 119th st., Harlem River, E. 108th st., Madison ave., E. 110th st., Park ave., Randall's Island. 22 dists.

34th Assem.—Harlem River, E. 119th st., Park ave., E. 129th st., 5th ave., and block generally north of Harlem River and south of 149th st. 43 dists.

37th Ald.—That portion of the 34th Assem. Dist. south of Harlem River.

38th Ald.—That portion of the 34th Assem. Dist. north of Harlem River, including North Brother Island.

35th Assem.—149th st., Bronx River, the city's old northern boundary line, Hudson River, 57 dists.

39th Ald.—Part of 35th Assem. Dist., bounded on north by St. Paul's pl., from Webster to Fulton ave., on south by E. 146th st., from Park to 3d ave., to E. 149th st., to Beach ave.; on west by Park ave., from E. 146th st. to E. 150th st., Morris ave., Park ave., Webster ave., St. Paul's pl.; on east by Beach ave., from E. 149th st. to Westchester ave., Union ave., E. 161st st., Eagle ave., E. 163d st., 3d ave., Franklin ave., Fulton ave. to St. Paul's pl.

40th Ald.—Part of 35th Assem. Dist. bounded on north by boundary line of 23d and 24th Wards, from Fulton ave. to Bronx River; on south by E. 149th st., from Beach ave., to L. I. Sound, to Bronx River; on west by Beach ave., from E. 149th st. to Westchester ave., to Union ave., E. 161st st., Eagle ave., E. 163d st., 3d ave., Franklin ave., Fulton ave., St. Paul's pl., or boundary line of 23d and 24th Wards; on east by Bronx River, from L. I. Sound to boundary line of 23d and 24th Wards.

41st Ald.—Part of 35th Assem. Dist. bounded on north by southern boundary line of the 42d and 43d Elect. Dists., from Hudson River to Jerome ave.; on south by E. 149th st., from Harlem River to Park ave., to E. 150th st., to Morris ave.; on west by Harlem River, from E. 149th st. to Spuyten Duyvil Creek, to Harlem River, to Hudson River, to southern boundary line of 42d Elect. Dist.; on east by Park ave., from E. 149th st. to E. 150th st., to Morris ave., Park ave., Webster ave., St. Paul's pl., 3d ave., E. 175th st., Bathgate ave., E. 175th st., Park ave., Webster ave., E. 200th st., Jerome ave., to southern boundary line of 43d Elect. Dist.

42d Ald.—Part of the 35th Assem. Dist. bounded on north by N. Y. city line, from Hudson River to Bronx River, on south by southern boundary line of 42d and 43d Elect. Dists. from Hudson River to Jerome ave., and boundary line of 23d and 24th Wards, from 3d ave. to Bronx River; on west by Hudson River, from southern boundary line of 42d Elect. Dist., to city line, and by 3d ave., from 23d to 24th Ward boundary line to E. 175th st., to Bathgate ave., E. 177th st., Park ave., Webster ave., E. 200th st., Jerome ave., to southern boundary of 43d Elect. Dist.; on east by Bronx River, from line of 23d and 24th Wards to city line.

THE BRONX—ANNEXED DISTRICT.

1st—Comprises part of city annexed in 1895 from town of Eastchester, north of 15th ave. and west of Hutchinson's River, and a portion of Westchester County. Beginning at intersection of northern line of City of New York and the Bronx River, easterly along said line to Hutchinson's River, southerly along Hutchinson's River, westerly along Givan's Creek, Black Dog Creek, through centre of Schieffelin estate to 15th ave., to Bronx River, northerly along Bronx River to New York City line, the 9th and 10th Elect. Dists. of the annexed district.

2d—Comprises the portions of the towns of Pelham and Westchester annexed to the City of New York in 1895, also a part of Westchester County. Beginning at 15th ave. and Bronx River, easterly along 15th ave., through the centre of the Schieffelin estate, to Black Dog Creek and Givan's Creek, to Hutchinson's River, northerly to annexation line, easterly to Long Island Sound, southerly and westerly along L. I. Sound, Pelham Bay, Eastchester Bay and East River, to Bronx River, northerly along Bronx River to 15th ave., including the islands of Goose, Hunters, Peal's, The Twins, High, Hart and City. The 1st to the 8th Elec. Dists., inclusive, and 14th of the annexed district.

43d Ald.—Part of annexed district bounded on north by old Boston Post road, from Bronx River to Fordham and Pelham aves., to Westchester Creek, to Givan's Creek, to Hutchinson's River, to city line, to L. I. Sound; on south by L. I. Sound; on west by Bronx River, from old Boston Post road to L. I. Sound; on east by L. I. Sound, including islands within city boundary.

44th Ald.—Part of annexed district, bounded north by city line, on south by old Boston Post road, from Bronx River to Fordham and Pelham aves., to Westchester Creek; on west by Bronx River, from old Boston Post road to city line; on east by Westchester Creek, Givan's Creek and Hutchinson's River to city line.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

10th, 1st, 2d, 4th Assembly Dists.; 11th, 6th, 8th, 10th Assembly Dists.; 12th, 12th, 14th, 16th Assembly Dists.; 13th, 3d, 5th, 7th Assembly Dists.; 14th, 18th, 20th, 22d Assembly Dists.; 15th, 25th, 27th, 29th Assembly Dists.; 16th, 9th, 11th, 13th Assembly Dists.; 17th, 15th, 17th, 19th Assembly Dists.; 18th, 24th, 26th, 28th Assembly Dists.; 19th, 21st, 23d, 31st Assembly Dists.; 20th, 30th, 32d, 33d Assembly Dists.; 21st, 34th, 35th Assembly Dists.; 22d, Annexed District and Westchester County.

MUNICIPAL COURT DISTRICTS.

MANHATTAN.—1st, half of the 1st, 3d, 5th and 8th Wards; 2d, half of the 1st, 2d, 4th, 6th, 14th Wards; 3d, 9th and 15th Wards; 4th, 10th and 17th Wards; 5th, 7th, 11th and 13th Wards; 6th, 18th and 21st Wards; 7th, 19th Ward; 8th, 16th and 20th Wards; 9th, 12th Ward; 10th, 22d Ward; 11th, 12th Ward.

BRONX.—1st, that part of borough east of Bronx River; 2d, that part of the borough lying between the Bronx and Harlem Rivers.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

WARDS.—1st—Atlantic ave. and East River, to Fulton st., Court square and Boerum place, Atlantic ave., to place of beginning.

2d—Fulton st. and East River, to Bridge st., Sands to Fulton st., to place of beginning.

3d—Bergen and Court sts., to Atlantic ave., to Boerum place, Court square, Fulton st., Flatbush and 4th aves. to Bergen st., to place of beginning.

4th—Bridge and Fulton sts., to Sands, to Bridge st., to place of beginning.

5th—Johnson and Bridge sts., to East River, to Navy Yard and Navy st., to Johnson st., to place of beginning.

6th—Hamilton ave. and East River, to Atlantic ave., to Court st., 4th place, Henry st. and Coles st., to Hamilton ave., to place of beginning.

7th—Atlantic and Washington aves., to Flushing ave., Bedford ave., Brevoort place and Franklin ave. to Atlantic ave., to place of beginning.

8th—60th st. and New York Bay, along N. Y. Bay and Gowanus Bay to Prospect ave., to 6th ave., 23d st., 7th ave., 20th st., 9th ave., 21st st., 9th ave., 20th st., 10th ave. and 22d st., thence line drawn to 60th st., just west of 7th ave., thence through 60th st. to place of beginning.

9th—Union st. and 4th ave., to Flatbush ave., to Atlantic ave., to Franklin ave., to boundary of 29th Ward to Flatbush ave. to Plaza, Union st., to place of beginning.

10th—4th place, Court st., to Bergen st., 4th ave. to 1st st., to Gowanus Canal, to 5th st., to 4th place, to place of beginning.

11th—Fulton and Bridge sts., to Johnson st., Navy st., Flushing and N. Portland aves., through Washington Park to S. Portland ave., to Atlantic and Flatbush aves., to Fulton st., to place of beginning.

12th—Hamilton ave. and Buttermilk channel, to Coles st., to 4th place, 5th st., Gowanus Canal, Gowanus Bay, N. Y. Bay and Buttermilk Channel to place of beginning.

13th—Division ave. and East River, to Grand st., to Rodney, to Division ave., to place of beginning.

14th—Grand st. and East River, to N. 13th st., to Kent ave., N. 14th st., Driggs ave., Union ave., N. 2d st., to Rodney st., to Grand st., to place of beginning.

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15th—S. 2d and Rodney sts., to N. 2d st., to Union ave., Driggs, Van Pelt, Leonard st., Richardson, Humboldt, N. 2d sts., Bushwick ave., Ten Eyck st. to S. 2d st., to place of beginning.

16th—Broadway and Rodney st., to S. 2d, to Union ave., Ten Eyck st., Bushwick ave., Bushwick place, Bushwick and Flushing aves., to Broadway, to place of beginning.

17th—N. 13th st. and East River, to Newtown Creek to Meeker ave., to Richardson st., Leonard st., Van Pelt ave., Driggs ave., N. 14th st. and Kent ave., to N. 13th st., to place of beginning.

18th—Flushing and Bushwick aves., to Bushwick place, to Bushwick ave., N. 2d st., Humboldt st., Richardson st., to Ewen st. and Meeker ave., along Meeker ave. to Newtown Creek, a portion of line of Queens County to Flushing ave., to place of beginning.

19th—Flushing and Washington aves., to Wallabout Canal, to Division ave., Rodney st., S. 9th st. and Broadway to Flushing ave., to place of beginning.

20th—Atlantic and S. Portland aves., through Washington Park to N. Portland ave., U. S. Navy Yard, to Wallabout Canal and Washington ave., to Atlantic ave., to place of beginning.

21st—Lafayette and Bedford aves., to Flushing ave., to Broadway, to Lafayette ave., to place of beginning.

22d—23d st. and 6th ave., to Prospect ave., to Gowanus Bay, Gowanus Canal, 2d ave., 1st st., 4th ave., Union st. and Prospect Park, to boundary line of 29th Ward, to 22d st., 10th ave., 20th st., 9th ave. and 21st st., through the block to 20th st., 7th ave., 23d st., to place of beginning.

23d—Atlantic and Franklin aves. to Brevoort place, to Bedford ave., Lafayette ave., Reid ave., Fulton st., Utica ave. to Atlantic ave., to place of beginning.

24th—29th Ward boundary line and Franklin ave., to Atlantic ave., to boundary line of 26th Ward, along boundary lines of 26th and 29th Wards to place of beginning.

25th—Atlantic and Utica aves. to Fulton st., to Reid ave., Lafayette ave., Broadway to boundary line of 26th Ward, Atlantic ave., to place of beginning.

26th—Fresh Creek and Jamaica Bay, along Fresh Creek to boundary line of 32d Ward, boundary line of 29th Ward, and boundary line of city to boundary line of Newtown, and boundary line of Jamaica to Jamaica Bay, to place of beginning.

27th—Broadway and Flushing ave., to boundary line of Queens County, to Stockholm st., Bushwick ave., Kosciusko st., to Broadway, to place of beginning.

28th—Broadway and Kosciusko st., to Bushwick ave., to Stockholm st., boundary line Queens County and 26th Ward to Broadway, to place of beginning.

29th—Foster and Gravesend aves., to Franklin ave., to 45th st., 17th ave., 44th st., 16th ave., 43d st., 15th ave., 42d st., 14th ave., 41st st., 13th ave., 40th st., 12th ave.. 39th st., 10th ave., 37th st., Fort Hamilton ave., Gravesend ave., boundary line of 22d Ward, Coney Island ave., Ocean Parkway, Ocean ave., Flatbush ave., boundary line of 9th, 24th, 26th, 32d and 30th Wards, to Foster ave., to place of beginning.

30th—23d ave. and Gravesend Bay, along Gravesend and N. Y. Bays to 60th st., to boundary line of 8th Ward, 9th ave., 37th st., 10th ave., 39th st., 12th ave., 40th st., 13th ave., 41st st., 14th ave., 42d st., 15th ave., 43d st., 16th ave., 44th st., 17th ave., 45th st., Franklin ave., Gravesend ave., Foster ave. and boundary line from E. 7th st. to E. 14th st. and Avenue G, Coney Island ave., Avenue H, Ocean Parkway, Avenue J, Gravesend ave., Avenue K, 22d ave., 78th st., 23d ave., to place of beginning.

31st—23d ave. and Gravesend Bay, to 78th st., to 22d ave.. Avenue K, Gravesend ave., Avenue J, Ocean Parkway, Avenue H, Coney Island avenue, Avenue G, boundary line from E. 14th st. to E. 17th st. and Foster ave., along 32d Ward boundary line to Mill Creek, Gerritsen's Creek, Atlantic Ocean to Gravesend Bay, to place of beginning.

32d—Gerritsen's Creek and Atlantic Ocean, along Gerritsen's Creek, to Mill Creek, to boundary line of 31st Ward to Fresh creek, to Jamaica bay, to Atlantic ocean, to place of beginning.

Brooklyn is bounded on the north by the East River, Newtown Creek and boundary line of Newtown, on the west by East River and New York Bay, on the south by Gravesend Bay and Atlantic Ocean, on the east by Jamaica Bay and the boundary line of the town of Jamaica.

ASSEMBLY AND ALDERMANIC DISTRICTS.

1st Assem., 45th Ald.—Beginning at boundary line of Kings County and Atlantic ave., Henry st., Amity st., Court st., Bergen st., 4th ave., Flatbush ave., Fulton st., Hicks st., Poplar st., Willow st., Middagh st., Columbia Heights, Doughty st., Furman st., Fulton st., river, to point of beginning. 22 dists.

2d Assem., 46th Ald.—Beginning at East River and Fulton st., to Furman st., Doughty st., Columbia Heights, Middagh st., Willow st., Poplar st., Hicks st., Fulton st., Bridge st., Johnson st., Navy st., Navy Yard, East River, to place of beginning. 22 dists.

3d Assem., 47th Ald.—East River and Atlantic ave., to Henry st., Amity st., Court st., 4th place, Coles st., Hamilton ave., East River, to place of beginning. 18 dists.

4th Assem., 48th Ald.—East River and Division ave., to Lee ave., Rodney st., Bedford ave., Flushing ave., Sandford st., Park ave., Nostrand ave., Myrtle ave., Bedford ave., Brevoort place, Franklin ave., Atlantic ave., Washington ave., Wallabout Canal, river to place of beginning. 20 dists.

5th Assem., 49th Ald.—East River and Grand st., to Rodney st., Broadway, Flushing ave., Bedford ave., Rodney st., Lee ave., Division ave., East River, to place of beginning. 25 dists.

6th Assem., 50th Ald.—Lafayette ave. and Broadway, to Flushing ave., Sanford st., Park ave., Nostrand ave., Myrtle ave., Bedford ave., Lafayette ave., to place of beginning. 25 dists.

7th Assem.—Gowanus Canal and 19th st., to 3d ave., 20th st., 6th ave., 23d st., 7th ave.. 20th st., to a point distant 100 feet northwesterly from corner of 20th st. and 9th ave.; thence southwesterly on a line parallel with and distant 100 feet from the westerly side of 9th ave. to 21st st., 9th ave., 20th st., 10th ave., 22d st., boundary line of 29th Ward, to boundary line of 30th Ward; thence along the boundary line separating the 31st and 32d Wards, continuing along the southerly boundary line of Kings County to the place of beginning. 35 dists.

51st Ald.—That portion of 8th Ward in the 7th Assem. Dist., N. Y., and Gowanus Bay, 19th st., 3d ave., 20th st., 6th ave. around Greenwood Cemetery to 9th ave.; thence line drawn to 60th st., between 6th and 7th aves., along 60th st. to N. Y. Bay.

8th Assem., 53d Ald.—Court st. and 1st pl., to Smith st., 2d st., Bond st., 1st st., Gowanus Canal, 1st st., 4th ave., Bergen st., Court st., to place of beginning. 16 dists.

52d Ald.—Comprises the 30th and 31st Wards. (See Ward Boundaries.)

9th Assem., 54th Ald.—Court st. and 1st pl., to Smith st., 2d st., Bond st., 1st st., 2d ave., Gowanus Canal to Prospect ave., 6th ave., 20th st., 3d ave., 19th st., Gowanus Canal, Gowanus Bay, East River, Hamilton ave., Coles st., Henry st., 4th place, Court st., to place of beginning. 18 dists.

10th Assem., 55th Ald.—East River and Washington ave., to Atlantic ave., S. Portland ave., Fulton st., Fort Greene place, De Kalb ave., Rockwell place, Flatbush ave., Fulton st., Bridge st., Johnson st., Navy st., Navy Yard, East River, to place of beginning. 25 dists.

11th Assem., 56th Ald.—Franklin and Atlantic aves., to S. Portland ave., Fulton st., Fort Greene place, DeKalb ave., Rockwell place, Flatbush ave., 4th ave., Garfield place, 7th ave., Carroll st., 9th ave., Flatbush ave., boundary line of 29th Ward, Franklin ave., to place of beginning. 26 dists.

12th Assem., 57th Ald.—Gowanus Canal and Prospect ave., to 6th ave., 23d st., 7th ave., 20th st., to a point 100 feet northwesterly from corner 20th st. and 9th ave., thence southwesterly on a line parallel with and distant one hundred feet from the westerly side of 9th ave. to 22d st., to 9th ave., 20th st., 10th ave., 22d st., boundary line of 29th Ward, Flatbush ave., to a point on Plaza opp. 9th ave., Carroll st., 7th ave., Garfield place, 4th ave., 1st st., 2d ave., Gowanus Canal, to place of beginning. 28 dists.

13th Assem., 58th Ald.—Ten Eyck st. and Bushwick ave. to N. 2d st., Humboldt st., Richardson st., Meeker ave., Kings County boundary line, Vail st., Calyer st., Oakland st., Greenpoint ave., Manhattan ave., Kent st., Franklin st., Noble st., Manhattan ave., Norman ave., Wythe ave. and N. 14th st., thence southeasterly to Union ave., Grand st., Hooper st., easterly along S. 1st and Maujer sts. to Leonard st., Ten Eyck st., to place of beginning. 27 dists.

14th Assem., 59th Ald.—East River and Grand st., to Havemeyer st., N. 2d st., Marcy ave., Amalie st., Rodney st., Metropolitan ave., Union ave., Driggs ave., N. 14th st., Wythe ave. and Norman ave., to

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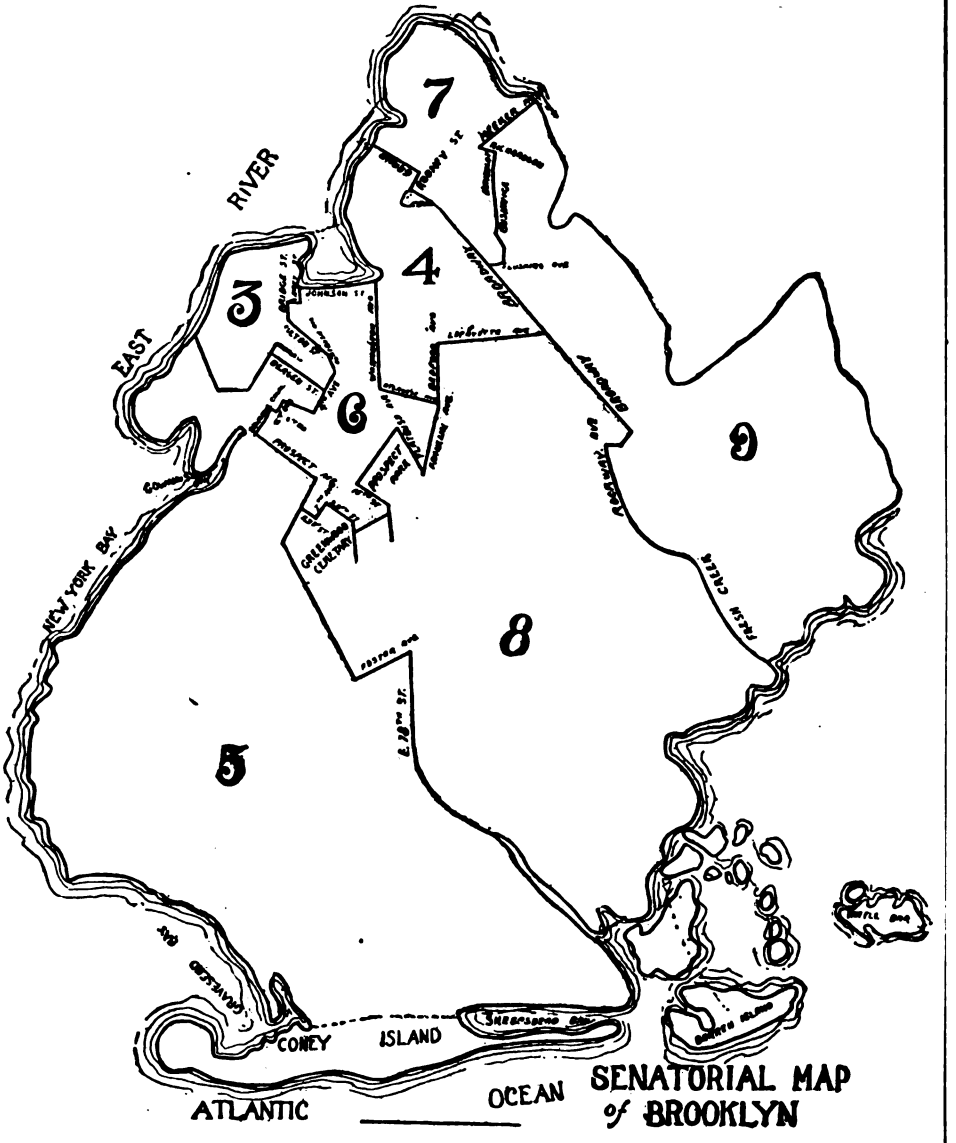

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Manhattan ave., Noble st., Franklin st., Kent st., Manhattan ave., Greenpoint ave., Oakland st., Calyer st., Vail st., Kings County boundary line, East River to place beginning. 22 dists.

15th Assem., 60th Ald.—Broadway, Flushing ave., Bushwick ave., Ten Eyck st., Leonard st., Manjer st., Hooper st., Grand st., Union ave., Metropolitan ave., Rodney st., Ainslie st., Marcy ave., Metropolitan ave., Havemeyer st., Grand st., Rodney st., to Broadway, to place beginning. 20 dists.

16th Assem., 61st Ald.—Lafayette ave. to Broadway, boundary line of 26th Ward, Atlantic ave., Schenectady ave., Fulton st., Stuyvesant ave. to Lafayette ave., the place of beginning. 26 dists.

17th Assem., 62d Ald.—Lafayette and Stuyvesant aves. to Bainbridge st., Sumner ave., McDonough st., Tompkins ave., Fulton st., New York ave., Atlantic ave., Franklin ave., Brevoort place, Bedford ave., Lafayette ave., to place of beginning. 25 dists.

18th Assem., 63d Ald.—Atlantic ave., from Franklin ave., to New York ave., Fulton st., Tompkins ave., McDonough st., Sumner ave., Bainbridge st., Stuyvesant ave., Fulton st., Schenectady ave., Atlantic ave., boundary line 26th Ward, boundary line of 29th Ward, boundary line of 32d Ward, along boundary line of said 32d Ward separating the 26th and 32d Wards, continuing the said line in all directions along boundary line of Kings County formed by or on the waters of Jamaica Bay and Atlantic Ocean, to boundary line separating 29th and 31st Wards; thence along said boundary line to boundary line separating 29th and 30th Wards; thence along boundary line of 29th Ward to Franklin ave., to place of beginning. 33 dists.

19th Assem., 64th Ald.—Meeker ave., from Richardson st., to Kings County boundary line to Jefferson st., Evergreen ave., Troutman st., Central ave., Cedar st., Beaver st., Lafayette ave., Broadway, Flushing ave., Bushwick ave., Metropolitan ave., Humboldt st., Richardson st., to place of beginning. 21 dists.

20th Assem., 65th Ald.—Broadway and Cooper ave., to Evergreen ave., Hancock st., Central ave., Linden st., Knickerbocker ave., Putnam ave., to boundary line of Queens County, Jefferson st., Evergreen ave., Troutman st., Central ave., Cedar st., Bushwick ave., Lafayette ave., Broadway, to place of beginning. 30 dists.

21st Assem., 66th Ald.—Broadway and Cooper ave., to Evergreen ave., Hancock st., Central ave., Linden st., Knickerbocker ave., Putnam ave., to boundary line of Queens County; southeasterly and southerly along said boundary line, and along southerly boundary line of 26th Ward, to boundary line of 32d Ward; to junction of boundary line of 29th Ward; along said boundary line to intersection of Broadway, to place of beginning. 33 dists.

Total election districts, 526.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

3d—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th Wards. 4th—7th, 13th, 19th and 21st Wards. 5th—8th, 10th, 12th, 30th and 31st Wards. 6th—9th, 11th, 20th and 22d Wards. 7th—14th, 15th, 16th and 17th Wards. 8th—23d, 24th, 25th, 29th and 32d Wards. 9th—18th, 26th, 27th and 28th Wards.

MUNICIPAL COURT DISTRICTS.

1st—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 10th and 12th Wards. 2d—7th, 8th, 9th, 11th, 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d Wards. 3d—13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th Wards. 4th—24th, 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th Wards. 5th—29th, 30th, 31st and 32d Wards.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

WARDS.—1st—Comprises former town of Castleton, beginning at east side of Palmer's Run, at Kill von Kull; easterly along Kill von Kull to N. Y. Bay; southerly to Richmond turnpike; along Richmond turnpike to intersection of Willow Brook road, northerly to Old Watchogue road; easterly to Palmer's Run, northerly to Kill von Kull.

2d—Comprises former town of Middletown. Beginning at intersection of Willow Brook road and Richmond turnpike; easterly and northerly to N. Y. Bay; southerly to Vanderbilt ave.; southwesterly to Richmond road to Egbert ave.; westerly to Rockland ave., Manor road, Gun Factory road and Willow Brook road to Richmond turnpike.

3d—Comprises former town of Northfield. Beginning at junction of Staten Island Sound and Newark Bay; along newark Bay and Kill von Kull to mouth of Palmer's Run; southerly to Old Watchogue road; westerly to Willow Brook road; southerly to Rockland ave. and Egbert ave. to Richmond road; westerly to Staten Island Sound; northerly to Newark Bay.

4th—Comprises former town of Southfield. Beginning at Fresh Kills Creek and Gifford's lane; along creek to Stapleton ave. and Richmond road, along Richmond road to Vanderbilt ave., to N. Y. Bay; southeasterly and southwesterly to westerly boundary of Southfield Park; northerly to Amboy road; northeasterly to Gifford's lane, to Fresh Kills Creek.

5th—Comprises former town of Westfield. Beginning at mouth of Main or Fresh Kills Creek, Staten Island Sound; easterly to Gifford's lane; southerly to Amboy road to westerly boundary of Southfield Park, to N. Y. Bay; southwesterly to Staten Island Sound; northeasterly to mouth of Main or Fresh Kills Creek.

ALDERMANIC DISTRICTS.

71st—Territory comprised in 1st Ward; 72d—2d and 4th Wards; 73d—3d and 5th Wards.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

The County of Richmond constitutes one Assembly District.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

Richmond County and Suffolk County constitute the First Senatorial District of New York State.

MUNICIPAL COURT DISTRICTS.

1st—1st and 3d Wards (Castleton and Northfield). 2d—2d, 4th and 5th Wards (Middletown, Southfield, Westfield).

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

WARDS.—1st—Former Long Island City. Beginning at Newtown Creek and East River, northeasterly to Lawrence Point, southeasterly along East River to Old Bowery Bay road; southwesterly to Newtown road, Calvary Cemetery road and Bradley ave., to Newtown Creek, to East River.

2d—Comprises the former town of Newtown. Beginning at Newtown Creek and Bradley ave.; northeasterly along Bradley ave. and Calvary Cemetery road to Newtown road and Bowery Bay road to Bowery Bay; southerly along Bowery Bay and Flushing Bay to Flushing Creek; westerly from intersection of Union turnpike and Flushing Creek to Newtown road and Long Island R. R.; thence to Terrace ave., Dexter Park, to Miller place and Crosby ave.; west from intersection of Miller place and Crosby ave.; northwesterly to old Flushing road and Newtown Creek, to Calvary Cemetery road and Bradley ave.

3d—Comprises former town of Flushing. Beginning at Flushing Bay and East River; easterly along East River, Powell's Cove, Whitestone Bay, Little Bay and Little Neck Bay, to Old House road; southeasterly and southerly to a point one mile east on Lawrence ave., from Little Neck road; thence to intersection of Tulip ave. and Jericho turnpike; westerly from Tulip ave. and Jericho turnpike along Jericho turnpike and Rocky Hill road to Hillside ave.; westerly to Union ave. and Flushing Creek; northerly along said creek and Flushing Bay to East River.

4th—Comprises former town of Jamaica. Beginning at easterly boundary of 26th Ward, Brooklyn, and Terrace ave., Dexter Park; easterly to Newtown road; to Flushing Creek and Union ave. to Rocky Hill road and Hillside ave.; to Jericho turnpike, to Tulip ave.; southerly to Ocean ave. and Rosedale ave., to mouth of Mott Creek; westerly through centre of Beach Channel to easterly line of 26th Ward, Brooklyn; northerly by easterly boundary line of 26th Ward, Brooklyn, to Terrace ave. and Dexter Park.

5th—Comprises that part of town of Hempstead embraced in Borough of Queens. Beginning at Rockaway Inlet and boundary of 26th Ward, Brooklyn; easterly through center of Beach Channel and Nigger Bar Channel to McNeil ave., easterly boundary of village of Far Rockaway; southerly along McNeil ave. to Bay View ave.; to Bannister Creek in Rockaway Inlet to Atlantic Ocean; westerly to easterly line of 26th Ward, Brooklyn.

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ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

1st—1st and 2d Wards. 2d—3d and 4th Wards. 3d—5th Ward and Nassau County.

ALDERMANIC DISTRICTS.

67th—1st Ward. 68th—2d Ward. 69th—3d Ward. 70th—4th and 5th Wards.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

Queens and Nassau counties constitute the Second Senatorial District of New York State.

MUNICIPAL COURT DISTRICTS.

1st—1st Ward (L. I. City). 2d—2d and 3d Wards (Newtown and Flushing). 3d—4th and 5th Wards Jamaica and Hempstead).

LOCAL IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS.

The charter of 1901 divides Greater New York into twenty-five districts for the purposes of home rule and local improvements. They are as follows:

First District, which consists of the County of Richmond, and is called Staten Island.

Second District, which consists of Wards 1 and 2 of the Borough of Queens, and is called Newtown.

Third District, which consists of Wards 3, 4 and 5 of the Borough of Queens, and is called Jamaica.

Fourth District, which consists of the territory comprised in the Third Senatorial District of New York, and is called The Heights.

Fifth District, which consists of the territory comprised in the Fourth Senatorial District of New York, and is called Bedford.

Sixth District, which consists of the Eighth, Thirtieth and Thirty-first Wards of Brooklyn, and is called Bay Ridge.

Seventh District, which consists of the Tenth and Twelfth Wards of Brooklyn, and is called Red Hook.

Eighth District, which consists of the territory comprised in the Sixth Senatorial District, and is called Prospect Heights.

Ninth District, which consists of the territory comprised in the Seventh Senatorial District, and is called Williamsburg.

Tenth District, which consists of the territory comprised in the Eighth Senatorial District, and is called Flatbush.

Eleventh District, which consists of the territory comprised in the Ninth Senatorial District, and is called Bushwick.

Twelfth District, which consists of the territory comprised in the Tenth Senatorial District, and is called Bowling Green.

Thirteenth District, which consists of the territory comprised in the Eleventh Senatorial District, and is called The Bowery.

Fourteenth District, which consists of the territory comprised in the Twelfth Senatorial District, and is called Corlears Hook.

Fifteenth District, which consists of the territory comprised in the Thirteenth Senatorial District, and is called Greenwich.

Sixteenth District, which consists of the territory comprised in the Fourteenth Senatorial District, and is called Kip's Bay.

Seventeenth District, which consists of the territory comprised in the Fifteenth Senatorial District, and is called Murray Hill.

Eighteenth District, which consists of the territory comprised in the Sixteenth Senatorial District, and is called Chelsea.

Nineteenth District, which consists of the territory comprised in the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Assembly Districts, and is called Hudson.

Twentieth District, which consists of the territory comprised in the Eighteenth Senatorial District, and is called Yorkville.

Twenty-first District, which consists of the territory comprised in the Nineteenth and Twenty-first Assembly Districts, and is called Riverside.

Twenty-second District, which consists of the territory comprised in the Thirty-first and Twenty-third Assembly Districts, and is called Washington Heights.

Twenty-third District, which consists of the territory comprised in the Twentieth and that part of the Twenty-first Senatorial District in the Borough of Manhattan, and is called Harlem.

Twenty-fourth District, which consists of the territory comprised in the Twenty-first Senatorial District in the Borough of The Bronx, west of the Bronx River, and is called Morrisania.

Twenty-fifth District, which consists of that part of the Twenty-second Senatorial District in the City of New York, east of the Bronx River, and is called Chester.

Banks in Greater New York.

BANKS FOR SAVINGS—MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Name.	Location.	President.	No. of Depositors.	Deposits.	Surplus.	Rate of Interest.
American	5th ave. and 42d st	E. V. Loew	5,666	$1,718,317	$44,611	3½
Bank for Savings	280 4th ave	Merritt Trimble	148,986	68,642,610	4,622,735	3½
Bowery	128 Bowery	John D. Hicks	139,229	80,404,474	6,206,119	3½
Broadway	237 Broadway	Francis A. Palmer	10,000	7,589,335	561,030	4
Citizens	56 Bowery	Henry Hasler	1,701,799	13,923,185	1,768,937	3½
Dollar	2808 3d ave	John Haffen	13,043	1,756,856	21,252	3½
Dry Dock	341 Bowery	Andrew Mills	64,294	27,322,251	1,685,777	3½
East River	3 Chambers	H. R. Searles, V. P.	22,502	18,101,393	2,235,279	4
Emigrant Industrial	49 Chambers	James McMahon	98,391	62,616,694	6,214,369	3½
Empire City	231 West 125th st	Isaac A. Hopper	11,271	1,869,354	30,494	3½
Excelsior	6th ave. and 23d st	William J. Roome	12,391	4,442,357	203,701	3½
Franklin	656 8th ave	Archibald Turner	36,024	12,338,101	884,456	3½
German	4th ave. and 14th st	Casimir Tag	112,210	52,344,519	5,174,854	3½
Greenwich	246 6th ave	John H. Rhoades	81,056	43,792,131	3,318,730	3½
Harlem	2279 3d ave	Charles B. Tooker	38,052	10,926,653	816,279	3 -4
Irving	115 Chambers	W. H. B. Torten	21,947	16,394,028	931,378	4
Italian	48 Spring	J. N. Francolini	3,300	607,342	.....	....
Manhattan	644 Broadway	Joseph Bird	21,843	11,103,637	1,091,217	3½
Merchants' Clerks	20 Union Square	F. M. Hurlbut	13,746	8,810,350	948,694	3½
Metropolitan	1 and 3 3d ave	J. B. Currey	16,478	11,900,375	685,230	....
New York	81 8th ave	Peter A. Welch	29,600	17,132,668	.....	....
North River	266 West 34th st	S. D. Styles	15,617	6,104,941	.....	....
Seamen's	74 Wall st	W. C. Sturges	87,307	53,088,858	5,318,914	....
Union Dime	Broadway and 32d st	Charles E. Sprague	79,734	22,710,380	1,147,212	3½
United States	633 Madison ave	C. A. Andrews	8,257	1,534,433	9,487	3½
Washington	1939 Broadway	George E. Waldo	1,250	149,794	1,813	3½ -4
West Side	6th ave. and 9th st	S. G. Cook	6,034	1,099,298	38,894	3½

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BANKS FOR SAVINGS—BROOKLYN AND BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

Name.	Location.	President.	No. of Deposition	Deposits.	Surplus.	Rate of Interest.
Brevoort	1198 Fulton st	Felix Campbell	5,752	$1,132,523	$22,247	
Brooklyn	Pierrepont and Clinton sts	B. H. Smith	62,305	36,959,000	3,107,085	
Bushwick	Grand st. and Graham ave	John Danes	7,676	2,584,714	80,568	3½
City	Flatbush and 4th aves	Remsen Rushmore	5,260	1,218,151	40,777	3½
College Point	College Point	George L. Gillette	2,106	492,285	62,783	3½
Dime	Court and Remsen sts	Benjamin H. Huntington	63,406	27,357,856	2,248,356	
Dime of Williamsburg	52 Broadway	John Mollenhauer	9,846	4,548,298	315,695	3½
East Brooklyn	643 Myrtle ave	Darwin R. James	11,563	3,663,370	318,894	
Eastern District	1032 Gates ave	Lewis E. Meeker	5,332	962,705	8,779	4
East New York	Atlantic and Penn. aves	Frederick Middendorf	5,003	1,322,086	140,936	4
German	Broadway and Boerum st	Charles Naeher	21,564	6,989,693	490,985	3½
Germania	375 Fulton st	Charles A. Schieren	11,903	5,161,004	361,224	
Greater New York	498 5th ave	Charles J. Obermayer	4,044	576,649	6,529	
Greenpoint	485 Manhattan ave	Timothy Perry	10,906	3,869,384	531,250	
Jamaica	Jamaica	J. H. Sutphin	5,493	2,461,306	248,795	
Kings County	Broadway and Bedford ave		12,716	8,742,094	667,930	
Long Island City	21 Jackson ave., Long Is. City	W. J. Burnett	11,902	2,118,489	197,758	3 4
Queens County	Flushing	George Pople	3,764	1,291,209	113,280	
South Brooklyn	Atlantic ave. and Clinton st	Alexander E. Orr	31,781	16,300,760	1,690,295	3½
Williamsburg	Broadway and Driggs ave	J. V. Meserole	91,000	42,229,250	3,914,548	3½

NATIONAL BANKS—MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

Name.	Location.	Capital.	Surplus.	Deposits.	President.	Cashier.
American Exchange	128 Broadway	$5,000,000	$3,486,119	$22,781,000	Dumont Clark	Edw. Burns.
Astor	18 West 34th st	350,000	477,502	4,569,440	Geo. F. Baker	G. W. Pancoast.
Bank of Commerce	Nassau and Cedar sts	10,000,000	7,266,629	95,604,706	J. C. Hendrix	W. G. Duvall.
Bank of New York	48 Wall st	2,000,000	2,220,655	32,288,914	H. L. Griggs	Chas. Olney.
Bank of N. America	33 William st	2,000,000	2,027,729	20,394,388	R. L. Edwards	A. H. Curtis.
Bank of the U. S.	John and William sts	500,000		4,084,700	D. S. Ramsay	Clarence Foote.
Broadway	237 Broadway	1,000,000	1,900,000	7,304,668	M. O'Brien	Chas. J. Day.
Butchers & Drovers'	Broadway and 3d st	300,000		2,117,700	D. H. Brewster	Wm. H. Chase.
Central	320 Broadway	1,000,000	524,819	18,374,032	Edw. Langdon	Chas. S. Young.
Chase	77-83 Cedar st	1,000,000	3,180,985	56,466,155	H. W. Cannon	E. J. Stalker.
Chatham	192 Broadway	450,000	800,000	6,152,100	Geo. M. Hard	H. P. Doremus.
Chemical	270 Broadway	300,000	7,212,387	28,225,377	G. G. William	Francis Hayes.
Citizens'	407 Broadway	1,550,000	600,000	7,090,661	E. S. Schenck	[illegible] Dunce.
City	52 Wall st	25,000,000	15,158,146	144,206,005	Jas. Stillman	H. M. Kilborn.
Consolidated	57 Broadway	1,000,000	1,000,000		W. S. Paine	Thos. J. Lewis.
East River	680 Broadway	250,000	145,580	1,419,980	Ray. Jenkins	Z. E. Newell.
Equitable	803 Broadway	200,000				
Fifth National	3d ave. and 23d st	200,000	380,000	2,417,800	Stephen Kelly	A. Thompson.
First National	2 Wall st	10,000,000	12,274,459	76,542,068	Geo. F. Baker	C. D. Backus.
Fourth National	14 Nassau st	3,000,000	2,666,494	33,659,443	J. E. Simmons	C. H. Patterson.
Gallatin	34-36 Wall st	1,000,000	2,118,507	16,709,303	S. Wolverton	Geo. E. Lwis.
Garfield	23d st. and 6th ave	1,000,000	1,000,000	7,541,700	R. W. Poor	W. L. Douglas.
Hanover	11 Nassau st	3,000,000	5,573,116	31,812,801	J. F. Woodward	Wm. Logan.
Importers and Traders'	247 Broadway	1,500,000	6,180,824	24,600,545	Edw. Townsend	H. H. Powell.
Irving	Greenwich and Warren	1,000,000	970,000	6,234,684	C. H. Fanchar	B. F. Werner.
Leather Manufacturers	29 Wall st	600,000	540,335	6,890,125	N. F. Palmer	Frank O. Roe.
Liberty	143 Liberty st	500,000	872,178	7,929,241	E. G. Converse	Chas. W. Riehl.
Lincoln	32-42 East 42d st	300,000	1,043,000	11,820,000	Thos. L. James	C. E. Warren.
Market and Fulton	81 Fulton st	900,000	1,022,682	8,165,342	Alex. Gilbert	T. J. Stevens.
Mechanics'	33 Wall st	2,000,000	2,496,310	18,693,865	G. W. Garth	A. A. Knowles.
Mercantile	191 Broadway	1,000,000	1,386,254	17,643,190	F. B. Schenck	James V. Lott.
Merchants'	42 Wall st	2,000,000	1,240,400	21,719,469	R. M. Galloway	W. B. T. Kerse.
Merchants' Exchange	257 Broadway	600,000	256,000	5,371,900	P.C. Lounsbury	A. S. Apgar.
New Amsterdam	Broadway and 39th st	500,000	564,343	10,322,094	R. R. Moore	G. J. Bauman.
New York County	8th ave. and 14th st	200,000	1,000,000	4,757,600	F. L. Leland	Chas. G. Dale.
New York National Exchange	W. Broadway & Chambers	500,000	267,304	5,958,701	Jas. Rowland	R. P. Grant.
Park	214 Broadway	2,000,000	4,303,492	76,258,450	R. Delafield	G. S. Hickok.
Phenix	49 Wall st	1,000,000	265,145	8,072,315	D. D. Parmly	Alfred M. Ball.
Seaboard	18 Broadway	500,000	1,128,362	19,656,707	S. G. Bayne	J. F. Thompson.
Second National	5th ave. and 23d st	300,000	1,174,358	10,820,897	Jas. Stillman	J. S. Case.
Seventh National	182 Broadway	1,700,000	120,403	6,389,333	Edwin Gould	R. W. Jones, Jr.
Shoe and Leather	271 Broadway	1,000,000	135,000	5,082,600	W. L. Moyer	
United	Broadway and 42d st	1,000,000	200,077	1,221,741	Chas. F. Holm	W. W. Warner.
Western	Pine and Nassau sts	2,100,000	3,049,353	61,647,707	V. P. Snyder	C. L. Robinson.

BANKS IN BROOKLYN AND BOROUGH OF QUEENS—NATIONAL AND STATE.

Name.	Location.	Capital.	Surplus.	Deposits.	President.	Cashier.
Bedford	Bedford and Halsey	$150,000	$137,235	$1,676,767	E. G. Blackford	H. M. Smith.
Borough	20 Court st	100,000	25,000	342,903	H. Maxwell	A. D. Campbell.
Broadway	Broadway & Graham ave	100,000	140,000	1,770,018	H. Patterman	Geo. F. Moger.
Brooklyn	Fulton and Clinton sts	300,000	170,251	1,470,585	H. E. Hotchkin	T. M. Halsey.
Coney Island	Coney Island	100,000	25,000	268,131	J.G.Jenkins, Jr	R. K. Haldane.
Eighth Ward	3d ave. and 39th st	100,000	15,000	434,847	J. C. Kelley	Wm. J. Brown.
Far Rockaway	Far Rockaway	25,000	39,740	744,677	S. R. Smith	Val. W. Smith.
Fifth Avenue	9th st. and 5th ave	100,000	80,000	719,894	A. P. Wells	I. Simonson.
First National	Kent ave. and Broadway	300,000	532,990	4,900,000	J. G. Jenkins	W. A. Field.
Flushing	Flushing	50,000			Joseph Dykes	W. H. D. Nimm
Jamaica	Jamaica	50,000	64,001	834,000	J. H. Sutphin	W. D. Llewellyn.
Kings County	12 Court st					
Manufacturers' Nat	Broadway & Berry st					
Mechanics'	Court and Montague sts	500,000	361,980	4,148,816		C. E. Wheeler.
Merchants'	808 Broadway	100,000	33,200		E. M. H'nd'ks'n	H. D. Johnson.
Nassau National	Court and Remsen sts	300,000	623,275	4,845,596	Thos. T. Barr	Edgar McDonald.
National City	350 Fulton st	300,000	576,152	3,848,069	C. T. Young	Henry M. Wells.
North Side	33 Grand st	100,000	150,079	1,018,711	Thos. W. Kile	Paul E. Romer.
People's	Broadway and Greene ave	100,000	137,842	1,370,334	Jas. Gascoine	Geo. W. Spence.

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NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS, BROOKLYN AND QUEENS.—Continued.

Name.	Location.	Capital.	Surplus.	Deposits.	President.	Cashier.
Seventeenth Ward..	339 Manhattan ave.....	100,000	50,000	.....	E. A. Walker..	Walter Wilmurt.
Sprague National..	4th and Atlantic aves....	200,000	250,000	.....	N. T. Sprague	J. M. Doremus.
Twenty-sixth Ward.	2590 Atlantic ave.....	100,000	55,928	548,064	Ditmar Jewell..	J. K. Alexander.
Union	44 Court st.....	200,000	130,137	1,410,417	S. M. Griswold	Jas. T. Ashley.
Wallabout	418 Myrtle ave.....	100,000	65,672	829,378	C. M. Englis..	J. B. Pigot.
Woodhaven	Woodhaven	25,000	15,647	247,568	W. F. Wyckoff	J. L. Wyckoff.

BANKS IN THE BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

Name.	Location.	Capital.	Surplus.	Deposits.	President.	Cashier.
Bank of Staten Isl.	Stapleton	$25,000	$50,000	$720,000	Aug. Prentice.	Otto Ahlmann.
First National.....	New Brighton.....	100,000	50,000	700,000	C. H. Ingalls..	T. H. Spratt.
Richmond County.	West New Brighton.....	.....	.....	388,603	.....	.....
Staten Isl. Savings.	Stapleton	.....	137,351	2,017,742	C. F. Zentgraf.	H. C. Hagerdorn.

STATE BANKS—MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

Name.	Location.	Capital.	Surplus.	Deposits.	President.	Cashier.
Bank of America..	44 Wall st.....	$1,500,000	$3,245,435	$39,619,847	W. H. Perkins	W. M. Bennet.
Bank of the Metropolis	29 Union square.....	1,000,000	1,155,000	8,340,500	Theo. Rogers..	E. C. Evans.
Bowery	124 Bowery.....	250,000	772,274	3,476,590	John S. Foster	Chas. Lasig.
Bronx Borough....	781 Tremont ave.....	50,000	51,419	551,248	W. H. Birchall	M. M. Corwin.
Century	2751 Broadway.....	100,000	56,678	141,321	Geo. M. Gillies	E. J. Croker.
Colonial*	480 Columbus ave.....	100,000	168,659	2,850,303	Alex. Walker..	Wm. C. Duncan.
Columbia	5th ave. and 42d st.....	300,000	246,443	3,404,731	Joseph Fox...	W. S. Griffith.
Corn Exchange†....	William and Beaver sts..	2,000,000	3,139,954	39,497,947	Wm. A. Nash.	F. T. Martin.
Fidelity	Madison ave. and 75th st.	200,000	100,000	607,965	E. H. Peaslee.	Fred'k Fowler.
Fifth Avenue.....	530 5th ave.....	100,000	1,483,292	10,837,060	A. S. Frissell.	Frank Dean.
Fourteenth Street..	5th ave. and 14th st.....	100,000	82,000	2,969,653	R. R. Appleton	I. C. Gaylord.
Gansevoort	14th st. and Hudson.....	200,000	49,581	1,753,366	T. A. Adams..	H. M. Sheive.
German-American .	23 Broad st.....	750,000	427,450	5,526,824	Casimir Tag...	J. F. Frederichs.
German Exchange..	330 Bowery.....	200,000	621,423	3,359,130	M. J. Adrian..	Chas. L. Adrian.
Germania	Bowery and Spring st....	200,000	847,904	5,791,904	E. C. Schaefer.	Loftin Love.
Greenwich	402 Hudson st.....	200,000	197,650	1,047,772	J. S. McLean.	Wm. A. Hayes.
Hamilton‡	215 West 125th st.....	200,000	117,690	1,937,556	F.W.K'sm'n,Jr.	J. C. Joy.
International Banking Corp.....	.....	200,000	82,041	1,144,169	H. Broesel....	.....
Jefferson	103 Canal st.....	10,000,000	.....	.....	Wm. L. Moyer.	W. H. Devlin.
Manhattan Co....	40 Wall st.....	2,050,000	2,385,990	40,997,237	S. Baker.....	D. H. Pierson.
Mechanics and Traders'	265 Broadway.....	700,000	346,507	4,243,000	L. Schlesinger.	A. M. Dederer.
Mount Morris.....	125th st. and Park ave...	250,000	94,553	3,052,829	L. M. Schwan.	L. H. Dill.
Mutual	Broadway and 33d st....	100,000	177,000	1,891,793	J. McClenahan	L. W. Wiggin.
Nassau	9 Beekman st.....	500,000	290,000	3,234,300	F.H. Richard'n	W. H. Rogers.
New York Produce Exchange§	8 Broadway.....	1,000,000	470,346	5,038,319	F. H. Parker..	Wm. A. Sherman
Nineteenth Ward..	953 3d ave.....	200,000	175,915	2,074,060	J. J. Kittel...	L. H. Holloway.
Oriental	Bowery and Grand st....	300,000	420,258	2,019,391	N. G. Ayers...	J. P. Kehoe.
Pacific	470 Broadway.....	422,700	520,000	3,631,100	F. H. Parker..	W. A. Sherman.
People's	393 Canal st.....	200,000	357,000	2,621,300	Scott Foster...	Wm. Milne.
Plaza	5th ave. and 58th st.....	100,000	227,524	3,059,493	A. N. Morris..	E. M. Clarke.
Riverside	57th st. and 8th ave....	100,000	130,000	.....	H. C. Copeland	H. H. Bizallion.
Royal	95 Nassau st.....	100,000	582	18,865	P. Sugerman..	F. C. Straat.
State	376 Grand st.....	100,000	326,917	.....	O. L. Richards	A. I. Voorhis.
Twelfth Ward.....	125th st. & Lexington ave	200,000	74,738	2,074,088	T. F. Gilroy...	F. B. French.
Twenty-third Ward.	3d ave. and 135th st....	100,000	77,000	.....	O. W. Bogart.	Geo. E. Edwards.
Varick	260 Western Boulevard..	100,000	60,909	537,956	J. T. Sproull..	A. H. Day.
Washington	148th st. and 3d ave.....	100,000	80,000	1,300,000	John Bambey.	Chas. F. Minor.
Washington H'ts..	Amsterdam ave. & 155th.	100,000	100,000	.....	Robt. J. Hgue.	Wm. Clark.
Wells, Fargo & Co.	63 Broadway.....	500,000	11,089,494	10,624,566	D. Evans (act.)	H. B. Parsons.
West Side.....	485 8th ave.....	200,000	450,000	3,126,000	C. F. Tietjen.	Theo. M. Bertine.
Yorkville	3d ave. and 85th st.....	100,000	260,544	1,650,285	R.Van D.Ende.	W.L. Frankenbach

*The Colonial Bank has branches at Broadway and 66th street, Broadway and 103d street, 672 Columbus avenue, 917 Columbus avenue, and Seventh avenue and 116th street.

†The Corn Exchange Bank has the following branches: Astor place and Lafayette place, Broadway and Spring street, Norfolk and Grand streets, Avenue D and 10th street, Fifth avenue and 19th street, 303 West 42d street, 7 East 42d street, 153 West 125th street, 72d street and Columbus avenue, 2902 Broadway, 8 Union square, 135 Fulton street, Long Island City, Borden and Front street, Long Island City, and Franklin and Greenpoint avenues, Brooklyn.

‡The Hamilton Bank has a branch at 1707 Amsterdam avenue.

§The New York Produce Exchange Bank has branches at Columbus avenue and 93d street, Madison avenue and 60th street, 58th street and Seventh avenue, and 116th street and Third avenue.

Trust Companies in Greater New York.

THE POWERS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

Under section 156 of the Banking Laws of this State, the following powers are, in effect, given to Trust Companies:

To transact a general banking business; to receive deposits of money on active account, subject to check at sight, and to allow interest thereon; to receive deposits in trust; to loan money on bond and mortgage, personal security, business paper or approved collaterals; to act as fiscal or transfer agent, or as trustee under any mortgage or bond issued by any municipality or corporation; to act as executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, and as committee of the estate of persons of unsound mind; to accept and execute any and all trusts with regard to the holding, management and disposition of any estate or property that may be granted or confided to it; to supply investment securities; to act as registrar for corporate securities; to act as legal depository for court and estate funds, and to furnish foreign drafts or bills of exchange to its clients.

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TRUST COMPANIES IN MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

Name of Company.	Location.	Capital.	Surplus and undivided profits.	Deposits.	Date of report.
American Dep. & Loan Co.	149 Broadway	$500,000	$242,654	$4,464,540	Jan., 1902
Atlantic Trust Co.	Wall and William sts.	1,500,000	1,080,121	11,741,622	July, 1902
Bowling Green Trust Co.	26 Broadway	2,500,000	2,500,000	9,953,512	Jan., 1902
Broadway Trust Co.	756 Broadway	700,000	354,289	2,178,466	July, 1902
Central Realty Bond & Trust Co.	115 Broadway	1,000,000	1,705,024	7,576,746	Jan., 1902
Central Trust Co.	54 Wall st.	1,000,000	12,351,148	46,700,267	Jan., 1902
City Trust Co.	36 Wall st.	1,000,000	1,544,730	18,155,024	July, 1902
Colonial Trust Co.	222 Broadway	1,000,000	1,307,106	21,256,333	July, 1902
Continental Trust Co.	30 Broad st.	1,000,000	2,953,607	16,880,991	July, 1902
Eastern Trust Co.	115 Broadway	1,000,000	1,000,000	.....	Inc., 1902
Empire State Trust Co.	Wall and Water sts.	1,000,000	.....	.....	Inc., 1902
Equitable Trust Co.	Nassau and Cedar sts.	1,000,000	500,000	.....	Inc., 1902
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	16 William st.	1,000,000	6,813,762	58,587,632	July, 1902
Fifth Ave. Trust Co.	514 Fifth ave.	1,000,000	1,091,663	11,909,333	Jan., 1902
Guarantee Trust Co.	30 Nassau st.	2,000,000	5,100,820	38,524,234	July, 1902
Guardian Trust Co.	170 Broadway	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	Inc., 1902
Holland Trust Co.	99 Cedar st.	500,000	39,217	115,367	Jan., 1902
Knickerbocker Trust Co.	234 Fifth ave.	1,000,000	1,508,399	26,540,250	Jan., 1902
Lincoln Trust Co.	208 Fifth ave.	1,000,000	.....	.....	Inc., 1902
McVickar Realty Trust Co.	24 Nassau st.	500,000	.....	.....	Inc., 1902
Manhattan Trust Co.	20 Wall st.	1,000,000	1,919,115	11,266,708	July, 1902
Mercantile Trust Co.	120 Broadway	2,000,000	5,312,896	56,756,735	Jan., 1902
Merchants' Trust Co.	320 Broadway	500,000	1,260,677	10,057,066	Jan., 1902
Metropolitan Trust Co.	37 Wall st.	1,000,000	2,158,945	17,048,603	July, 1902
Morton Trust Co.	38 Nassau st.	2,000,000	4,562,193	52,380,921	Jan., 1902
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.	52 Wall st.	1,000,000	4,000,524	28,917,011	Jan., 1902
N. Y. Security & Trust Co.	44 Wall st.	1,000,000	3,592,982	49,407,985	July, 1902
North American Trust Co.	135 Broadway	2,000,000	2,800,000	12,089,887	July, 1902
Real Estate Trust Co.	30 Nassau st.	500,000	592,002	7,598,574	July, 1902
Standard Trust Co.	25 Broad st.	1,000,000	591,915	10,167,660	Jan., 1902
Title Guarantee & Trust Co.	146 Broadway	2,500,000	3,559,983	2,699,850	Jan., 1902
Trust Co. of America	149 Broadway	2,500,000	2,919,345	17,463,037	Jan., 1902
Trust Co. of Republic	346 Broadway	1,000,000	500,000	.....	Inc., 1902
Union Trust Co.	80 Broadway	1,000,000	6,905,587	62,311,228	Jan., 1902
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.	59 Cedar st.	2,000,000	3,050,000	893,795	Jan., 1902
U. S. Trust Co.	45 Wall st.	2,000,000	11,696,629	72,044,187	Jan., 1902
Van Norden Trust Co.	751 Fifth ave.	1,000,000	1,047,236	2,252,436	July, 1902
Washington Trust Co.	280 Broadway	500,000	853,864	9,112,828	July, 1902

TRUST COMPANIES IN BROOKLYN.

Name of Company.	Location.	Capital.	Surplus and undivided profits.	Deposits.	Date of report.
Brooklyn Trust Co.	177 Montague st.	$1,000,000	$1,822,385	$11,830,923	Jan., 1902
Flatbush Trust Co.	822 Flatbush ave.	200,000	131,178	1,131,765	July, 1902
Franklin Trust Co.	Montague and Clinton sts.	1,000,000	1,368,698	8,125,389	July, 1902
Hamilton Trust Co.	191 Montague st.	500,000	873,932	6,215,744	July, 1902
Kings County	342 Fulton st.	500,000	1,126,707	8,278,242	Jan., 1902
L. I. Loan & Trust Co.	Court and Joralemon sts.	1,000,000	1,357,609	6,772,998	July, 1902
Manufacturers' Trust Co.	198 Montague st.	500,000	950,879	7,254,768	July, 1902
Nassau Trust Co.	Broadway and Bedford ave.	500,000	442,141	5,393,718	July, 1902
People's Trust Co.	172 Montague st.	1,000,000	1,490,018	11,046,886	July, 1902
Williamsburg Trust Co.	Broadway and Kent ave.	700,000	502,105	4,421,134	July, 1902

Ferries in Greater New York.

Astoria—From Ninety-second street, East River.

Blackwell's Island—From Twenty-sixth street, East River; from Fifty-second street, East River; Seventieth street, East River, One Hundred and Sixteenth street, East River.

Brooklyn—From Whitehall street to foot of Thirty-ninth street, Brooklyn; from Whitehall street, to Hamilton avenue; from Whitehall street to Atlantic avenue; from Wall street to Montague street; from Fulton street to Fulton street; from Catherine street to Main street; from Roosevelt street to Broadway; from Grand street to Grand street; from Grand street to Broadway; from Houston street to Grand street; from East Twenty-third street to Broadway; from East Forty-second street to Broadway.

College Point—East Ninety-ninth street; East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street (foot passengers only).

Edgewater—From West One Hundred and Thirtieth street.

Ellis Island—From Barge Office, foot of Whitehall street.

Greenpoint—From East Tenth street to Greenpoint avenue; from East Twenty-third street to Greenpoint avenue.

Hart's Island—From Twenty-sixth street, East River.

Hoboken—From Barclay street to foot of Newark and Ferry streets; from Christopher street to foot of Newark and Ferry streets; from West Fourteenth street to Fourteenth street.

Jersey City—From Whitehall street to C. R. R. of N. J. Dock, Communipaw; from Liberty street to C. R. R. of N. J. Dock, Communipaw; from Cortlandt street to Montgomery street; from Desbrosses street to Montgomery street; from Chambers street to Pavonia avenue; from West Twenty-third street to foot of Montgomery street; from West Twenty-third street to foot of Pavonia avenue.

Liberty Island—Battery.

Long Island City—From James Slip to Borden avenue; from East Thirty-fourth street to Borden avenue; L. I. R. R. Annex during Summer.

North Brother Island—From East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street.

Randall's Island—From East Twenty-sixth street; from East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street.

Staten Island—Foot of Whitehall street.

Ward's Island—From One Hundred and Sixteenth street, East River.

Weehawken—From Franklin street to R. R. Slip; from West Forty-second street to R. R. Slip; from West Forty-second street to Old Slip.

Beggars in the City.

Like all great cities, New York is infested with beggars. Efforts have been made, but without much success, to suppress them, and charitably disposed people have tried to arrange so that no one should suffer for want of food. If accosted by one of them, he should be referred to any of the following addresses, where the case will be investigated, and if found needy, his wants will be relieved with as little delay as possible: The Charity Organization Society, Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street, 9 Chambers street, 297 Broome st., 208 East Fiftieth street, 169 East Sixty-third street, 594 Seventh avenue, 527 Amsterdam avenue, 15 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street. At night they should be referred to the Wayfarers' Lodge, 516 West Twenty-eighth street.

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Courts in Greater New York.

Appellate Division, Supreme Court, First Judicial Department—Court house, Madison Ave. and 25th St. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice; Edward Patterson, Morgan J. O'Brien, George L. Ingraham, Chester B. McLaughlin, Edward W. Hatch, Frank C. Laughlin, Justices.

Supreme Court, First Department—County court house, Chambers St. Justices, Charles H. Truax, George C. Barrett, Charles F. McLean, Leonard A. Giegerich, James A. O'Gorman, Henry Bischoff, Jr., John J. Freedman, P. Henry Dugro, John Proctor Clarke, Henry A. Gildersleeve, Francis M. Scott, Samuel M. Greenbaum, James Fitzgerald, David Leaventritt, James A. Blanchard, Edward E. McCall, Vernon M. Davis, Edward B. Amend.

Supreme Cort, Second Department—Justices, William J. Gaynor, Willard Bartlett, William D. Dickey, Wilmot M. Smith, Martin J. Keogh, Michael H. Herschberg, William W. Goodrich, Garret J. Garretson, Samuel J. Maddox, Josiah T. Marean, Almet F. Jenks.

Court of General Sessions, Criminal Court Building, Elm, White and Franklin Sts.—Rufus B. Cowing, City Judge; John W. Goff, Recorder; Joseph E. Newburger, Martin T. McMahon, Warren W. Foster, Judges of the Court of General Sessions.

Court of Special Sessions, Criminal Court Building, Elm, White and Franklin Sts.—First Division—Justices, Elizar B. Hinsdale, William E. Wyatt, John B. McKean, William C. Holbrook, Julius M. Mayer, Willard H. Olmstead.

Second Division—Justices, John Courtney, Howard J. Forker, Patrick Keady, John Fleming, Thomas W. Fitzgerald, Joseph L. Kerrigan.

City Court of the City of New York, No. 32 Chambers St.—James M. Fitzsimmons, Chief Justice; John H. McCarthy, Lewis J. Conlan, Edward F. O'Dwyer, Theodore F. Hascall, Francis B. Delehanty, Samuel Seabury.

MUNICIPAL COURTS.

Borough of Manhattan—First District, No. 128 Prince St., Daniel E. Finn, Justice. Second District, Grand and Centre Sts., Herman Bolte, Justice. Third District, Sixth Ave. and West 10th St., William F. Moore, Justice. Fourth District, No. 30 1st St., George F. Roesch, Justice. Fifth District, No. 154 Clinton St., Benjamin Hoffman, Justice. Sixth District, 23d St. and 2d Ave., Daniel F. Martin, Justice. Seventh District, No. 151 East 57th St., Herman Joseph, Justice. Eighth District, 8th Ave. and 23d St., James McLaughlin, Justice. Ninth District, No. 170 East 121st St., Joseph P. Fallon, Justice. Tenth District, No. 314 West 54th St., Thomas E. Murray, Justice. Eleventh District, Columbus Ave. and 126th St., Francis J. Worcester, Justice.

Borough of The Bronx—First District, Town Hall, Main St., Westchester, William W. Penfield, Justice. Second District, Third Ave. and 158th St., John M. Tierney, Justice.

Borough of Brooklyn—First District, State and Court Sts., John J. Walsh, Justice. Second District, No. 794 Broadway, Gerard B. Van Wart, Justice. Third District, Nos. 6 and 8 Lee Ave., William J. Lynch, Justice. Fourth District, No. 14 Howard Ave., Thomas H. Williams, Justice. Fifth District, Bath Ave. and 22d St., Bath Beach, Cornelius Ferguson, Justice.

Borough of Queens—First District, No. 46 Jackson Ave., Long Island City, Thomas C. Kadien, Justice. Second District, Broadway and Court St., Elmhurst, William Rasquin, Jr., Justice. Third District, Town Hall, Jamaica, James F. McLaughlin, Justice.

Borough of Richmond—First District, Lafayette Ave. and 2d St., New Brighton, John J. Kenney, Justice. Second District, Village Hall, Stapleton, George W. Stake, Justice.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS IN GREATER NEW YORK.

MANHATTAN.

Dis.	Location.
1	Centre st., bet. Franklin & White.
2	W. 10th st. and 6th ave.
3	No. 69 Essex st.
4	E. 57th st., nr. Lexington ave.
5	E. 121st st. and Sylvan pl.
6	158th st. and 3d ave.
7	No. 314 W. 54th st.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Dis.	Municipal District Courts. Location.
1	Court and State sts.
	Special Sessions, City Hall.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN—Con.

Dis.	Municipal District Courts.
2	No. 794 Broadway.
3	No. 6 Lee ave.
4	No. 14 Howard st.
5	W. 8th st., near Surf ave.
	Magistrates' Courts.
1	No. 318 Adams st.
2	Court and Butler sts.
3	Myrtle and Vanderbilt aves.
4	No. 6 Lee ave.
5	Ewen and Powers sts.
7	No. 31 Grant st., Flatbush.
8	Coney Island.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

Dis.	Magistrates' Courts. Location.
	Special Sessions, Town Hall, Jamaica.
1	Long Island City.
2	Newtown.
3	Jamaica.
1	6th st. and East ave., L. I. City.
2	Town Hall, Flushing.
3	Far Rockaway.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

Dis.	Location.
1	Lafayette ave., New Brighton.
2	Washington Park, Stapleton.

A Prisoner's Rights in the State of New York.

(From information furnished at the office of the District-Attorney.)

Unless the prisoner is charged with murder in the first degree or with arson, he has the right to be released on bail.

If he is charged with a misdemeanor, the police sergeant may accept bail, which in no case must exceed the sum of $500.

If a felony is charged, a city magistrate must name the bail, which can exceed the sum of $500 to whatever amount the magistrate deems justifiable.

If a prisoner desires to furnish his own bail he must deposit the amount in cash with the City Chamberlain, who issues a certificate of deposit. This certificate is then turned over to the sergeant or magistrate and the prisoner is released. If after his release the prisoner desires to substitute a bondsman for his cash bail he may do so. If the prisoner does not want to furnish cash bail, he has the right to demand that a messenger be sent to communicate with his friends or prospective bondsman. A bondsman must be a resident, householder or free holder, of the State, and, unless the magistrate directs otherwise, a resident of the county in which the bail is to be furnished.

Under no circumstances will the New York County District-Attorney's office accept the bail of a bondsman not a resident of the county. The bondsman must be worth the amount specified in the bond, exclusive of property exempt from execution. It is within the jurisdiction of the magistrate to demand the sureties, in which case the second bondsman acts in the same capacity as the indorser of a note—guarantees that he will furnish the bond if the property of the first bondsman is found not to be sufficient. After the bail has been accepted by the sergeant or magistrate, the bond is sent to the Court of General Sessions, where the District-Attorney may make a motion to increase it, or the defendant's counsel a motion to decrease it. If the bail is increased, the defendant must furnish the additional amount or forfeit his freedom.

If the defendant fails to appear in court at the time when the bail has ceased to be effective, he forfeits the bond and is still liable to arrest and prosecution.

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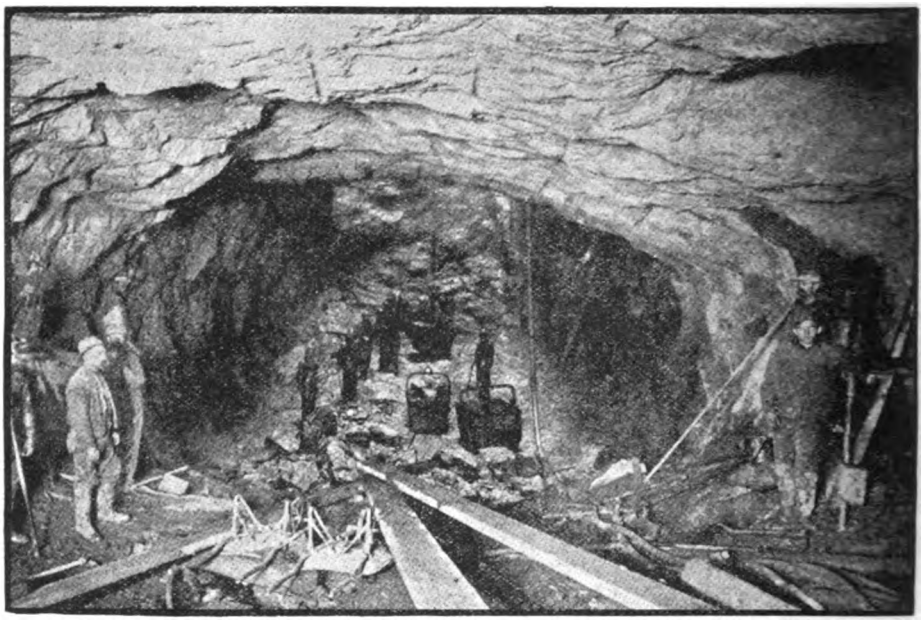
Rapid Transit in Greater New York.

The close of the year 1903 will see the new rapid transit system of New York City completed and in operation, so far as the routes originally planned are concerned. It will see also the extension from the Post Office to the Battery, and thence under the East River into Brooklyn Borough quite far advanced. So far as completed the system will consist of twenty-one miles of tunnel, subway and viaduct, extending from the City Hall to Spuyten Duyvil Creek on the westerly side of the city, and to Bronx Park on the easterly side. The route is a single one as far northward as to One Hundred and Fourth street, at which point the easterly line diverges at right angles, passing through One Hundred and Fourth street from Broadway to Central Park, under which it passes obliquely to Lenox avenue, following that thoroughfare to One Hundred and Forty-fifth street. There is another sharp divergence at One Hundred and Forty-first street, whence the line continues to and under the Harlem River into the Borough of The Bronx. One of the excellent features of the system, in the matter of its road construction, is that the gradients are remarkably light throughout its whole extent, not exceeding 1.25 per cent, except at a very few points, and not exceeding 3 per cent anywhere, that being the gradient in the tunnel under the Harlem River.

By the contract, which was signed and executed on February 21, 1900, with John B. McDonald, as the contractor, it is required that the work shall be completed by September, 1904. Mr. McDonald sublet his contract in sections, and the first actual work was begun in Section 1., the Post Office loop, on March 24, 1900, by the Degnon-McLean Contracting Company, one of the sub-contractors. The beginning of operations in other sections quickly followed, and such rapid progress was made that there has been no stage at which the work has not been in advance of what was necessary to insure its completion within the stipulated time.

The wonder of it was that such extensive operations, involving the opening up of some of the city's busiest thoroughfares, and the undermining of some of the largest buildings, could be carried on with so little interruption of traffic through the streets, so few accidents, and such freedom from damage to property. In fact, the stupendous character of the undertaking was but meagrely indicated by what the public saw of it, and the actual progress of the work could be judged but indifferently. At various points in the city huge excavations became centres of attraction for curious people. Where the excavations had to be made in



Side Drift at 168th Street.

rock the suggestions of the mining regions were frequently picturesque, while the necessity for blasting lent to the scene that fascination which possible danger invariably has for the venturesome seeker after sensation. And here it may be remarked that, considering the fact that this work required the use of a ton and a half or two tons of dynamite daily, some of it in the most populous sections of the city, there has been a gratifying freedom from accidents occasioned by explosions, notwithstanding the unfortunate disaster at Park avenue, and one or two other serious happenings.

Some of the difficulties attending the work have been of extraordinary magnitude. They included the construction of temporary sub-structures to support street railways in thoroughfares where the line passes under such; the support of water and gas mains, sewer pipes, and other underground work abounding in every part of the city; the shoring-up of massive buildings standing near the line of excavation, and many other things which required the most careful engineering. Such work as this alone has cost to the beginning of the present year about $2,000,000, and constitutes therefore a considerable percentage of the $35,000,000 which is the contract price for the road complete. This item of expense is practically eliminated from the cost yet to be incurred, as little, if any, of such work remains to be done. In fact, of the entire estimated amount of excavation, inclusive of tunneling there remains only 12 per cent to be done. The estimated total was 3,000,000 cubic yards, and the amount done at the close of the year 1902 was 2,647,000 cubic yards, or 88 per cent of the whole. Of earth excavation the amount done is about 1,660,000 cubic yards, or 97 per cent of the total amount as estimated. The total amount of rock excavated is 987,000 cubic yards, or about 76 per cent of the full amount as estimated. The remaining excavation to be made consists principally of about 1,400 lineal feet of tunneling at Fort George, and this will be mainly rock work.

The work has employed an army of laborers of various grades, and the number at work daily has been not less than 7,500. Including all, excepting of course the workmen in mills supplying the necessary steel, iron, etc., employed in construction, the number of men employed daily approaches very nearly a round 10,000. The expenditures on account of the work, from the beginning of operations under the contract until the close of 1902 were a little short of $24,000,000, leaving something more than $11,000,000 yet to be expended of the contract price of $35,000,000. The greater proportion of this balance will be required for

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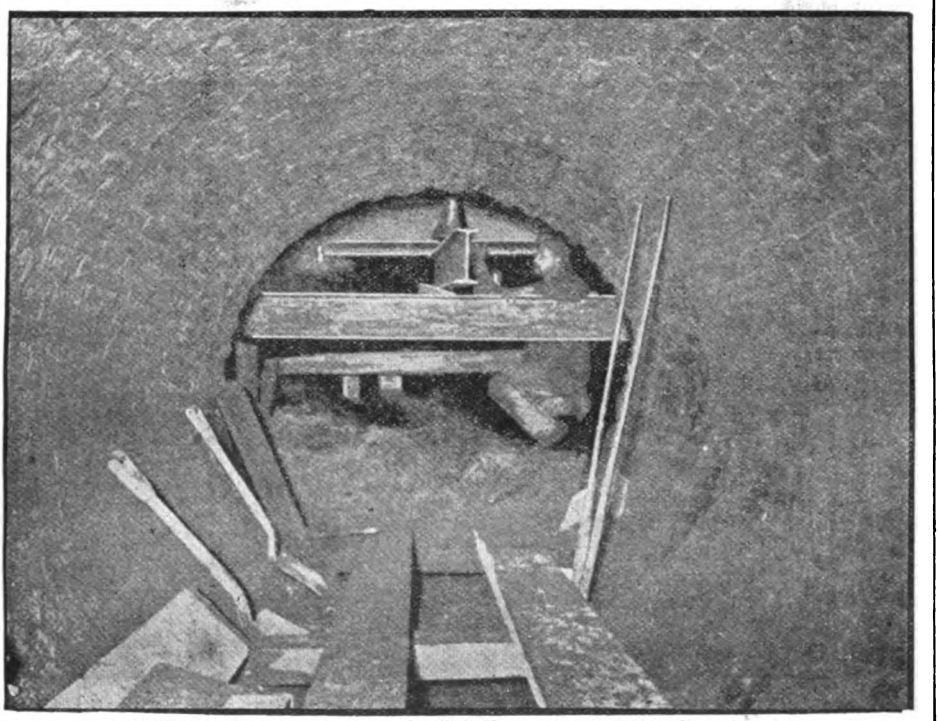
putting in the steel and iron construction not yet finished, for laying tracks, for building stations, and for the general preparation of the system for the installation of power plants, rolling stock, and the other details of operative equipment. The equipping of the road after the construction is complete will cost about $15,000,000, making the total outlay for the system, to the date of opening, in the neighborhood of $50,000,000.

On the twenty-one miles of line constituting the rapid transit system in the boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, fifteen and a half miles will be practically underground, although the length of actual tunnel is only three and a quarter miles. The tunnels are between Thirty-third and Forty-second streets, between One Hundred and Fiftieth and One Hundred and Ninetieth streets, on the West Side, under the northwestern corner of Central Park, and under the Harlem River, from One Hundred and Forty-first street to Mott Haven. The elevated construction will be at the northern extremities of the two routes.

The contract under which this great undertaking is approaching its culmination is a document which constitutes a printed volume of 180 pages. Omitting formal and technical details, its provisions may be summarized in brief, and in its essential aspect, as follows: The contractor undertakes to construct and equip the Rapid Transit Railroad upon the routes and general plan of the Commission; to put the same in operation; and to use, maintain and to operate it under a lease from the city for the term of fifty years. The city, on its part, agrees to pay thirty-five million dollars in case the whole of the road is constructed, and other specified sums in case it should determine to construct less than the whole. The city stipulates to give the contractor the right to construct and operate the railroad "free of all right, claim or other interference, whether by injunction, suit for damages or otherwise on the part of any abutting owner or other person." All parts of the structure, where exposed to public sight, are required to be designed,



Tunneling a Sewer Beneath the "L" Foundations at Chatham Square.

constructed and maintained with a view to the beauty of their appearance as well as to their efficiency, and all work is to be done in a good, substantial and workmanlike manner, and in accordance with the detailed specifications embodied in the contract. The work to be done by the contractor is to include all necessary readjustment of pipes, subways or other subsurface structures; the support and care, including underpinning wherever necessary, of all buildings, monuments and elevated and surface railways; and the reconstruction of street pavements and surfaces. The construction of sewers, readjustment of mains, pipes and other subsurface structures, and the support, care and underpinning of buildings, monuments and railways are declared to be essential parts of the construction of the railway. The contractor is required to provide a complete equipment for the railroad, including not only cars, but also all engines, electric wires, conduits, power houses, and lighting, signalling and ventilation apparatus. The Board reserves the right during the progress of the work to amplify the plans, to add explanatory specifications, and to furnish additional specifications and drawings. It also reserves the right to require additional work to be done, on paying the reasonable value thereof to the contractor, or to require work to be omitted, in which case a reasonable deduction from the contract price is to be made. The contract further provides for the most thorough and minute inspection by the Board of all work and materials from the beginning of their manufacture or preparation, and declares that the work is to be done and the materials are to be furnished in all cases subject to the direction and approval of the chief engineer of the Board.

The Brooklyn extension of the rapid transit system was begun in December, 1902. It will cost an additional sum of between $9,000,000 and $10,000,000, but the contract under which it is being constructed is for $2,000,000 only. The balance of the cost will be met by the Rapid Transit Railway Company, the corporation which is back of Mr. John B. McDonald, the contractor. The most costly feature of this extension will be the tunnel under the East River, which will begin at Battery place, in Manhattan, and extend to the Borough Hall, in Brooklyn, one mile and a half.

Mr. Alexander E. Orr is president of the Rapid Transit Commission, being one of the original Commissioners specified in the Act of May 22, 1894, creating the Commission. He was elected president of the Board on June 8, 1894. Mr. William Barclay Parsons has been chief engineer since June 18, 1894.

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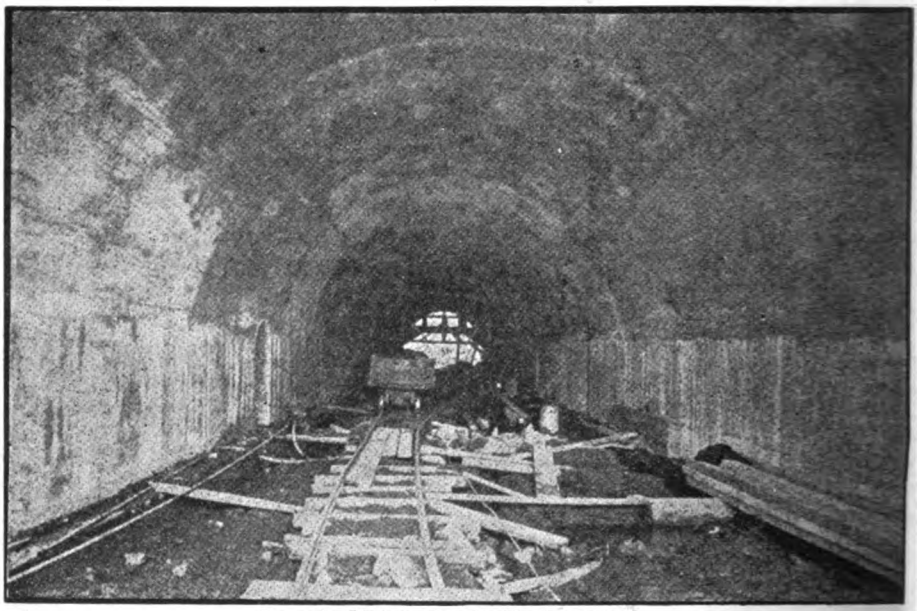
The history of projects to provide rapid transit for the city of New York extends back to the middle of the past century. During this period there has been constant demand for increased facilities to accommodate the passenger traffic of the city. The first important step in the direction of meeting it was the construction of the street railways. Growth of business and the great increase of population from year to year, with the consequent extension of thickly populated areas, made it apparent that some better mode of transit would soon become necessary, and various propositions for elevated and underground systems were agitated, until the Legislature, in 1868, granted a charter to the New York Central Underground Company, with ample powers as to route, capital and facilities for construction. Inability to raise the money required for the enterprise caused its failure. Cornelius Vanderbilt and others were incorporated by the Legislature in 1872 as the New York City Rapid Transit Company, with authority to construct and operate an underground railway, which would have extended from the City Hall to the Grand Central Station on Forty-second street, but which was never constructed because of Commodore Vanderbilt's sensitiveness to the criticisms which the project evoked. Among subsequent propositions which obtained legislative approval was that of the Beach Pneumatic Railroad Company, which projected what was known as the "Arcade Railroad," which, with others, failed to command the support of capital.

The elevated railroads constructed under the act of 1875, known as the Rapid Transit Act, met the existing need in their time, but their ultimate inadequacy was foreseen long before it began to be experienced, and agitation for an underground system was resumed in 1884. The matter was brought to the attention of the Common Council by Mayor Abram S. Hewitt in his message of January, 1888. In this communication the Mayor expressed his conviction that underground rapid transit could not be secured by the investment of private capital, but that in some way or other its construction depended upon the use of the city's credit. It was apparent to him that if such credit were used the property must belong to the city, although, as it would not be safe for the city to undertake the construction, the intervention of a contracting company appeared to be indispensable. To secure the city against loss, this company must necessarily be required to give a sufficient bond for the completion of the work and be willing to enter into a contract for its continued operation under a rental which would pay the interest upon the bonds



Concrete Lining of a Double-Track Arch.

issued by the city for the construction, and provide a sinking fund sufficient for the payment of the bonds at or before maturity. It was suggested further that it seemed to be indispensable that the leasing company should invest in the rolling stock and in the real estate required for its power houses and other buildings an amount of money sufficiently large to indemnify the city against loss in case the lessees should fail in their undertaking to build and operate the railroad. Mr. Hewitt's views failed to meet the approval of the Common Council, but he submitted to the Legislature during the same year a bill wherein they were embodied in a general way, provision being made in it for competition on the part of any and all responsible individuals or corporations who might be disposed to undertake the work. He appeared before a committee of the Legislature in behalf of the measure, but it was not even reported back.

The Legislature of 1890 passed a bill entitled, "An act to provide for rapid transit railways in cities of over one million inhabitants," which was approved by Governor David B. Hill. Under this act Mayor Hugh J. Grant, on April 9, 1890, appointed a commission to decide on routes. August Belmont, Charles Stewart Smith, John H. Starin, William Steinway and O. N. Potter constituted the commission, which reported on June 16 in favor of an underground route from the City Hall to Harlem. A new commission composed of William Steinway, Samuel Spencer, John H. Starin, Eugene L. Bushe and F. P. Olcott was appointed by Mayor Grant on December 23, in the same year.

New legislation on the subject was enacted in 1891, and under it the commissioners just named were continued in office, with authority to decide upon the necessity of a rapid transit railroad; to adopt routes and general plan of construction; to obtain consent of local authorities and property holders affected by the construction and operation of such railroad, or of the General Term of the Supreme Court, should such consent be withheld; to adopt detailed plans for construction and operation, and, finally, to sell the right to construct and operate such railroad to a corporation to be formed under the terms of the act for such a period of time as they should deem advisable, and upon such terms as they should be able to exact.

After reaching the conclusion that the needs of the city could be met adequately only by the construction of underground railroads, the commission adopted a route and general plan for the construction of a railroad running underground through the built-up portions of the city, and emerging only in its northern portions, where the contour of the surface made it necessary. Necessary consents were obtained, detailed plans and specifications were adopted and the franchise was offered for sale to the highest bidder

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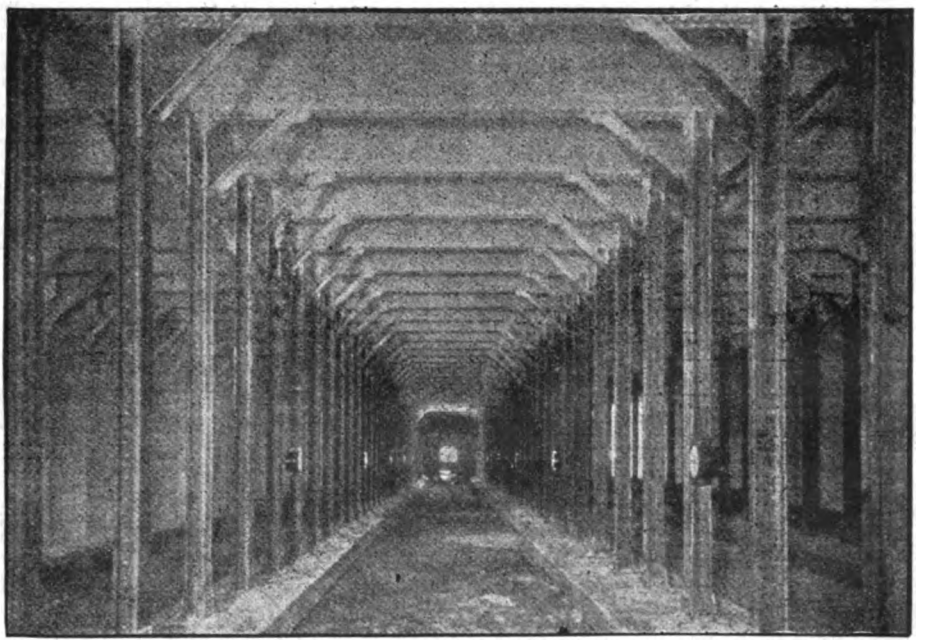
on December 29, 1892. No bidder of approved responsibility appeared willing to undertake the enterprise, and the project, which had cost $130,000 for preparation, was abandoned.

This brings the history down to the inception of the enterprise, the culmination of which will be one of the great events of the year 1903. The law under which the present Rapid Transit Commission is acting was passed by the Legislature of 1894, and was signed by Governor Roswell P. Flower on May 22 of that year. The events leading to its introduction and enactment are worthy of record. A proposition was made to the Chamber of Commerce of New York by a responsible banking house in the city of New York to undertake the construction of the underground system, provided the city of New York would loan its credit to the corporation undertaking the work to an amount not exceeding thirty millions of dollars. This proposition was referred to a committee of the most prominent members of the Chamber, who, despairing of any other solution of the question, reported at a meeting of the Chamber in favor of the proposition. Former Mayor Hewitt took part in the discussion which followed, and he pointed out that such a loan of credit would be contrary to the Constitution of the State of New York, and that it was not expedient to submit to the people any proposition under which the public credit could be utilized for private purposes. He insisted upon the importance of vesting the ownership in the city. Mr. Hewitt's views were unanimously approved and he was named on a new committee appointed to formulate a bill to be presented to the Legislature, which bill was to embody the suggestions which he, as Mayor of the city, had made to the Common Council in 1888.

The Act of 1894 substituted a new Rapid Transit Board for the one existing under the Act of 1891, the new board being composed of the Mayor, the Comptroller and the president of the Chamber of Commerce, as ex-officio members, and Messrs. William Steinway, Seth Low, John Claflin, Alexander E. Orr and John H. Starin. The board held its first meeting on June 8, 1894, and organized by the selection of Alexander E. Orr for the position of president. At the same meeting Mr. Orr, who had been elected president of the Chamber of Commerce, and had thus become an ex-officio member of the Board as well as being named by the statute an individual member thereof, resigned the individual appointment conferred upon him by the Legislature, and Mr. John H. Inman was elected to fill the vacancy thus created. Subsequently



Four-Track Structure at Bleecker and Houston Streets.

Mr. Starin was elected vice-president; Henry R. Beekman and Albert B. Boardman were appointed counsel and William Barclay Parsons was appointed chief engineer. The first important step taken was to submit to the voters of the city the question of municipal construction of the system, and the result, secured in the election of November 6, 1894, showed an overwhelming majority in favor. The total vote was 175,962; affirmative, 132,647; negative, 42,916; defective ballots, not counted, 399.

It was not until January 14, 1897, that the undertaking reached the point of establishing the present route and plan. As to route, the resolution of the commission provided:

"One route as follows: Its centre line shall commence at a point at or near the intersection of Broadway with Park Row; thence under Park Row and Centre street to a point at or near its intersection with New Elm street, as proposed; thence under New Elm street, as proposed, to Lafayette place; thence under Lafayette place to Eighth street; thence across and under Eighth street, and thence under private property lying between Eighth and Ninth streets and east of the westerly side or line of Lafayette place, produced to Fourth avenue; thence under Fourth avenue and Park avenue to Forty-second street; thence turning from Park avenue into Forty-second street, and taking for the purpose of the curve, if necessary or convenient, private property at the southwest corner of Park avenue and Forty-second street; thence under Forty-second street to Broadway; thence under Broadway to Fifty-ninth street; thence under the Boulevard to a point at or near One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street; thence under the Boulevard and Eleventh avenue to a point on Eleventh avenue situated north of One Hundred and Ninetieth street and distant therefrom not less than one thousand and not more than one thousand five hundred feet, and thence under or over (as may be most convenient) private property to a point at the southeast end of Ellwood street near Hillside street, and thence over Ellwood street to Kingsbridge avenue or Broadway; thence over Kingsbridge avenue or Broadway as now proposed to Riverside avenue and thence easterly over Riverdale avenue to a point within five hundred feet of the present Kingsbridge station of the New York & Putnam Railroad Company.

"This route shall include a loop at the City Hall Park which shall connect with the portion of the

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route aforesaid along Centre street at or near the south end of that street, and thence proceed westerly and southerly under City Hall Park and Broadway and thence easterly to again connect with the portion of the route aforesaid in Park Row. All of the said loop shall lie under City Hall Park, Park Row, between the south end of Centre street and Ann street, and the portion of Broadway adjoining City Hall Park lying between Vesey and Murray streets. This route shall also include suitable tracks and connections from the City Hall loop to the Post Office, such tracks and connections being under the City Hall Park and under the portion of Park Row between the south end of Centre street and Ann street. This route shall also include suitable tracks and connections from the portion of the route near the corner of Park avenue and Forty-second street to the yard and tracks of the Grand Central Station. All of the tracks and connections last mentioned shall be under Park avenue and Forty-second street and private property to be acquired. By private property in this description is meant property not forming part of the streets of the city of New York and not belonging to the city of New York.

"Also a route as follows: Its centre line shall diverge from the route aforesaid on the Boulevard, between a line parallel to and one hundred feet north of One Hundred and Third street and a line parallel to and one hundred feet south of One Hundred and Third street; thence under private property to a point in One Hundred and Fourth street; thence under One Hundred and Fourth street to and across Central Park West; thence under Central Park to the intersection of Lenox avenue and One Hundred and Tenth street; thence under Lenox avenue to a point near One Hundred and Forty-second street; thence curving to the east and passing under private property, One Hundred and Forty-third and One Hundred and Forty-fourth streets, to the Harlem River at or near the foot of One Hundred and Forty-fifth street; thence under the Harlem River and private property to East One Hundred and Forty-ninth street at or near its intersection with River avenue; thence under East One Hundred and Forty-ninth street to a point near its intersection with Third avenue; thence with a curve to the left and under Third avenue to a point near its intersection with Westchester avenue; thence with a curve to the right to and under Westchester avenue, and thence by viaduct over and along Westchester avenue to the Southern Boulevard; thence over and along the Southern Boulevard to the Boston Road, and thence over and along the Boston Road to Bronx Park."

A number of legal and technical difficulties had to be overcome before the commission arrived at the stage when it was possible to invite bids for the construction of the road. After due notice, two bids were received on January 15, 1900, the date appointed for receiving and opening them. One was from John B. McDonald, offering to construct the entire road for $35,000,000; the other was from Andrew Onderdonk, who offered to construct the road for $39,300,000, and further proposed that, in case the gross receipts exceeded $5,000,000 in any one year, to pay, in addition to the rent fixed by statute, five per cent on the first million dollars in excess and two and one-half per cent on each additional million up to a maximum of fifteen per cent. Each of these bids was accompanied by a deposit of $150,000. Mr. McDonald's bid was accepted and the contract was signed on February 21, 1900. On March 24, following, the work of construction was formally begun in front of the City Hall with simple but appropriate ceremonies, Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck turning the first spadeful of earth. Subsequently there were several modifications in routes and plan, the most important of which were the substitution of a loop and terminal tracks under City Hall Park instead of a loop entirely around the Post Office Building; and a change in the route of the railroad from Fort George to Kingsbridge by diverting it somewhat to the eastward, so as to pass along Naegle avenue and Amsterdam avenue to the Kingsbridge Road. The matter of an extension to Brooklyn was acted upon by the Municipal Assembly, which passed resolutions approving such extension under the East River to Flatbush and Atlantic avenues, Brooklyn, the Mayor giving his approval on June 1, 1901.

Budget for Greater New York, 1902.

Showing revised appropriations made for the year 1902.

City of New York.	Original Budget.	Revised Budget.	Increase.	Decrease.
Mayoralty	$63,755.00	$59,055 00	.....	$4,700.00
Board of Aldermen and City Clerk	149,752.00	149,652.00	.....	100.00
Department of Finance	894,955.00	888,005.00	.....	6,950.00
Interest on city debt	12,867,776.26	12,937,776 26	250,000.00	.....
Redemption of city debt	10,194,494.73	10,194,494.75	.....	.....
State taxes	4,615,509.29	4,515,509.29	.....	.....
Rents	339,711.41	350,926.66	11,215.25	.....
Law Department	420,748.00	429,748.00	10,430.00	.....
President Borough Manhattan	1,840,787.00	1,742,569.00	.....	97,001.29
President Borough Bronx	1,014,036.68	1,026,000.00	.....	20,536.00
President Borough Brooklyn	1,172,577.88	1,164,260.25	.....	3,417.63
President Borough Queens	514,806.00	719,308.63	200,000.00	.....
President Borough Richmond	247,980.00	347,980.00	100,000.00	.....
Department of Bridges	466,183.25	397,143.38	.....	22,537.24
Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity	4,341,741.90	4,333,202.23	.....	12,626.67
Department of Parks	1,963,944 00	1,899,348.95	.....	64,395.05
Department of Public Charities	1,593,884.66	1,773,960.66	175,076.00	.....
Bellevue and Allied Hospitals	462,086.42	572,086.42	110,000.00	.....
Department of Correction	781,072.50	781,072.50	.....	.....
Department of Health	961,372.00	984,391.48	5,545.04	.....
Tenement House Department	403,840.00	347,052.08	.....	39,113 42
Police Department	11,351,830.42	11,336,830.42	.....	15,000.00
Board of Elections	809,275.00	809,275.00	.....	.....
Department of Street Cleaning	5,176,712.20	5,187,112.20	10,400.00	.....
Fire Department	5,068,368 00	5,218,300.28	149,932.28	.....
Department of Taxes and Assessments	339,450.00	321,000.00	.....	18,450.00
Board of Assessors	36,700.00	31,200.00	.....	5,500.00
Armory Board	99,977.98	101,217.68	1,239.70	.....
Department of Education	19,263,017.77	19,223,017.77	.....	40,000.00
College of City of New York	288,362.00	299,362.00	11,000.00	.....
Normal College of City of New York	197,000.00	197,000.00	.....	.....
Coroners	163,150.00	151,150.00	.....	14,000.00
Commissioners of Accounts	156,000.00	146,000.00	.....	10,000.00
Civil Service Commission	86,000.00	98,000.00	12,000.00	.....
Board of City Record	638,200.00	478,800.00	.....	159,400.00
Board of City Record (arrearages)	.....	245,817.32	245,817.32	.....
Examining Board of Plumbers	5,154.00	5,154.00	.....	.....
Library purposes	364,843.80	391,453.80	20,000.00	.....
City Court of New York	134,800.00	136,050.00	1,250.00	.....
Municipal Court of New York	389,950.00	389,950.00	.....	.....
Court Special Sessions, First Division	72,000.00	85,050.00	13,050.00	.....
Court Special Sessions, Second Division	54,400.00	54,400.00	.....	.....
City Magistrates' Court, First Division	175,650.00	164,450.00	.....	11,200.00
City Magistrates' Court, Second Division	181,800.00	181,800.00	.....	.....
For charitable institutions	2,776,704.24	2,726,704.24	.....	50,000.00
Miscellaneous	1,349,545.35	1,339,945.35	.....	9,600.00
	$94,210,905.08	$94,932,872.63	$1,326,755.59	$604,788.04

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BUDGET FOR GREATER NEW YORK, 1902.—Continued.

City of New York.	Original Budget.	Revised Budget.	Increase.	Decrease.
County of New York.				
Board of City Record	$61,000.00	$43,000.00		$18,000.00
Arrearages of printing, stationery and blank books		9,000.00	$9,000.00	
Preservation of public records	46,720.00	38,995.00		7,725.00
Sheriff, County of New York	129,462.00	129,462.00		
The Register	195,340.00	157,600.00		37,740 00
Public Administrator, County of New York	23,890.00	23,890.00		
Supreme Court, First Department	750,150.00	753,650.00	3,500.00	
Court General Sessions	184,100.00	179,300 00		4,800.00
Surrogate's Court, County of New York	156,250 00	156,250.00		
County Clerk, New York County	95,230.00	95,230.00		
District-Attorney, New York County	257,400.00	257,400.00		
Commissioner of Jurors, New York County	43,100.00	43,100.00		
National Guard	119,710.00	119,710.00		
Charitable institutions	125,181.75	125,821.75	740 00	
Miscellaneous	164,300.00	163,300.00		1,000.00
	$2,344,333.75	$2,295,708.75	$19,640.00	$68,265.00
County of Kings.				
Board of City Record	25,500.00	25,500.00		
Arrearages of printing, stationery and blank books		3,000.00	3,000.00	
Sheriff, Kings County	127,400.00	127,400.00		
Register, Kings County	103,020.00	103,020.00		
Supreme Court, Second Department	212,550.00	212,550.00		
County Court, Kings County	107,000 00	107,900.00	900.00	
Surrogate's Court, Kings County	59,500 00	60,700.00	1,200.00	
County Clerk, Kings County	77,800.00	71,700.00		6,500.00
District-Attorney, Kings County	87,700.00	86,200.00		1,500.00
Commissioner of Jurors, Kings County	28,650.00	28,650.00		
Commissioner of Records, Kings County	100,000.00	100,000.00		
National Guard	84,315.00	85,322.50	1,007.50	
Miscellaneous	123,900.00	122,150.00		1,750.00
Charitable institutions	49,736.00	48,698.00		1,040 00
	$1,186,473.00	$1,182,790.50	$6,107.50	$9,790.00
County of Queens.				
County Court and Supreme Court	11,500.00	41,299.00	29,799.00	
Surrogate's Court, Queens County	15,400.00	15,400.00		
County Clerk	9,000.00	9,000.00		
District-Attorney's office	16,000.00	18,000.00	2,000.00	
Sheriff, Queens County	41,870.00	39,870.00		2,000.00
Commissioner of Jurors	5,200.00	5,200.00		
Public Administrator	1,200.00	1,200.00		
Board of City Record	3,000.00	1,500 00		1,500.00
Miscellaneous	56,000.00	600.00		50,000.00
National Guard	2,190 00	2,190.00		
Charitable institutions	4,465.00	4,815.00	350.00	
	$165,825.00	144,474.00	$32,149.00	$53,500.00
County of Richmond.				
Board of City Record	3,500.00	1,000.00		2,500.00
Sheriff, Richmond County	17,435.00	17,435.00		
County Court and Surrogate's Court	13,100.00	13,100.00		
County Clerk	6,750.00	6,750.00		
District-Attorney	6,500 00	6,500.00		
Commissioner of Jurors	4,600.00	4,350.00		250.00
Miscellaneous	10,400.00	10,160.00		240.00
Charitable institutions	4,720.00	4,460.00		260.00
	$67,005.00	$63,755.00		$3,250.00

Driveways of Greater New York.

No city in the world has done so much for the owners of fine harness horses as has New York. The Speedway is, of course, the principal drive of New York. Three miles long, and built at a cost of about $8,000,000, more fast horses can be seen there on a fine afternoon than in any other place. The men who drive them are not horsemen in the common acceptation of the term, but business men who are interested in the horse, not for the money they can make out of him, but for the pleasure they derive from riding behind him. Among those who are to be seen on the drive, holding the reins over fast ones, are Nathan Straus, T. R. McMann, J. W. Cormick, J. B. Baller, John F. Cockrell, B. T. Kearns, Col. Alex. Newburger, David Lamar, C. K. G. Billings, of Chicago, and others. For two years Mr. Straus's Cobwebs held the honors as star of the Speedway, but was finally beaten by Mr. Billings's Lucille after a close and hard-fought contest. The location of the Speedway, along the west bank of the Harlem River, is unsurpassed for natural beauty, and when it is connected, by work now in progress, with the Riverside Drive, the whole will make a road for pleasure driving unequalled in the world.

In October of 1902 ground was broken for the Grand Concourse in The Bronx, which will connect all the parks of that borough. It will start at One Hundred and Sixty-first street and be four miles long. Its width is to be 180 feet, and it will cost over $1,000,000. It is expected that it will be completed in about three years.

On Seventh avenue, above Central Park, the principal driveway of the days when Robert Bonner and Commodore Vanderbilt were kings of the road, many fine equipages are seen. It is the principal street leading to the Speedway, and its liberal width and smooth pavement make it an ideal driving street.

The principal driveways of Brooklyn are those about Prospect Park and the roads to the various seaside resorts, which are well kept and give pleasure to many owners of good horses.

Classified Cities of New York State.

There are 42 cities in New York State, which are divided into three classes in order to facilitate legislation. The first class includes those cities having a population of 250,000 or more, the second class, those cities having a population of 50,000 and less than 250,000, and the third class includes all other cities. Following are the cities, as classified: First Class—New York, Buffalo. Second Class—Rochester, Albany, Syracuse, Troy. Third Class—Amsterdam, Auburn, Binghamton, Cohoes, Corning, Cortland, Dunkirk, Elmira, Geneva, Gloversville, Hornellsville, Hudson, Ithaca, Jamestown, Johnstown, Kingston, Little Falls, Lockport, Middletown, Mount Vernon, Newburgh, New Rochelle, Niagara Falls, North Tonawanda, Ogdensburg, Olean, Oneida, Oswego, Poughkeepsie, Rensselaer, Rome, Schenectady, Utica, Watertown, Yonkers, Watervliet.

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New York Civil Service Rules.

The following synopsis of the regulations governing the operation of the Civil Service of the city of New York was supplied for the American Almanac for 1904 by Mr. S. W. Eustis, Secretary of the Municipal Civil Service Commission.

There are approximately 27,422 positions in the civil service of the city of New York that are subject to the rules of the Civil Service law. The applications for examination for such positions last year numbered 16,257, but of that number only 4,962 were found to appear to the Commission. Of these only 4,903 appeared and were examined, and of those examined only 1,675 were appointed. During the year 1,000 positions were made vacant by the granting of 2,467 by resignation, 135 by death and 135 by retirement, a total of 3,775 vacancies, which left 2,100 positions to be filled by transfers and promotions from other branches of the service.

The Civil Service Law prescribes that appointments and promotions in that service shall be made according to merit and fitness to be ascertained so far as practicable by competitive examination, and no appointing officer may fill any vacancy except in accordance with the Civil Service rules. No employe in the Civil Service may be transferred to any position in a higher class than that which he has held, unless he has passed an examination for the higher position, or he has served the city three years in a similar position.

No transfer shall be made from the unclassified to the classified branch of the service nor from any position in the competitive class to another in that class without examination of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, and a violation of that rule is good cause for the dismissal of the offending official.

There are four divisions of the classified service: The Exempt Class, the Non-Competitive Class, the Competitive Class and the Labor Class.

The Exempt Class comprises the deputies of the principal executive officers of the several departments.

The Non-Competitive Class includes persons appointed in an emergency to fill vacancies for which there is no eligible list on hand. Such an appointment however, cannot continue longer than two months, nor can the vacancy be again created and filled temporarily. A permanent appointment must be made after examination at the expiration of that period.

The Competitive Class includes all positions and classes of employes except those of the Labor Class, which includes all laborers and other employes who shall not be subject to examination, and except those especially exempt from examination under the Civil Service rules or the statutes of the State.

Applications for appointment under the Civil Service must be addressed to the secretary of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, and all applicants must furnish their full names and addresses, with such other information concerning themselves as is naturally of use in judging their qualifications and fitness for appointment. Applicants will find it desirable to state what branch of the service they wish to serve, if they have a preference, and they must take oath before a notary as to the truth of all their statements.

No person under eighteen years of age can be appointed to a position in the Competitive Class unless otherwise provided by the rules. Professional persons who are to perform technical or expert duties are required to satisfy the Commission that they are regularly authorized by the laws of the State to engage in their particular field of effort before they can be accepted under the Civil Service, but such persons are not expected to submit to an examination adapted for non-professional persons.

A false statement will disqualify an applicant, and the Commission may refuse to examine a person who is unsuitable for the service. No person who has been convicted of crime, who has been dismissed from the public service or who has attempted to practise fraud in connection with his application can be appointed. Intemperance also debars.

All examinations are conducted in writing and the utmost care is exercised to prevent fraud in the preparation of applicants' papers. Any person detected in fraud is instantly dismissed by the Commission. No person who has failed to pass an examination may be again admitted to examination within nine months without consent of the Commission.

Applicants for senior clerical positions must attain an average percentage of 80, and no person who receives less than 70 can be appointed to any clerical position.

Applicants for positions requiring technical or professional knowledge must attain an average of 75 per cent; otherwise they cannot be accepted.

Applicants for positions in the Fire and Police Departments are required to average 70 per cent in mental examination and 70 per cent in physical examination.

No applicant who fails utterly in any one branch of the examination can be appointed to the service.

Candidates for promotion in graded positions must attain an average of 80 per cent in all grades up to the second, and 85 per cent in all higher grades, while in the Police and Fire Departments they must average 70 per cent.

If a person feels that he has not been fairly treated by an examining board he may appeal to the Municipal Commission, who will investigate his complaint and will remedy any injustice that may have been done.

In all eligible lists prepared by the Secretary of the Commission candidates who have been honorably discharged from the United States naval military service, having served during the Civil War, will be specially indicated in order that they may receive preference in the matter of appointments. No eligible list shall be effective for a term longer than four years, and at the expiration of that time or the lapse of one year a new list may be submitted to the Secretary. The eligibility of those on the old list will expire at the same time, so that they will be obliged to pass a new examination in order to be placed on the new list.

A person who is appointed to a Civil Service position is expected to accept it within four business days after receiving notice of his appointment. Delay longer than four such days is interpreted as a declination. A person may waive his right to a position on ground of non-residence, insufficiency of salary, or temporary disability.

No person whose name is on an eligible list may take an examination for another position within nine months of the issuance of the list, except by consent of the Commission.

Persons on the eligible list of any department may accept temporary appointment in emergency cases without affecting their rights to permanent appointment later.

When extra clerks are required for temporary employment in the departments of Taxes, Finance, Elections, Assessments and Arrears, Water Rates and Water Supply, temporary appointments may be made from the eligible lists and otherwise without special examination, but such employes selected from the eligible list will be given preferment when permanent appointments are made in those departments. Those whose names are on the eligible list will be restored to that list in their original order at the expiration of their temporary service in any one of the departments named.

Every original appointment in the Civil Service is for a probationary period of three months, except in the case of firemen and of patrolmen, when it is one month's probation; if the appointee is then declared competent his appointment is made permanent; if not, he is dismissed.

Promotions from lower to higher grades of a department are made on the basis of merit, seniority of service and examination. An increase of salary is deemed promotion.

Delinquency and misconduct are sufficient causes for dismissal, and no person dismissed for such reasons may be appointed to any position under the Civil Service within two years after dismissal. No person may be dismissed from the Civil Service for political reasons, nor until the person has been given an opportunity to refute the charges made.

Any person who has retired from the Civil Service voluntarily or who has been dismissed without prejudice may be reinstated within one year after leaving his position. If he wishes to re-enter the service after the expiration of that period he must submit to examination again.

While there is no rule prohibiting persons in the Civil Service contributing to political campaign funds it is expressly stipulated that no such person shall be dismissed from the service for refusing to contribute to such funds. Nor shall any person in authority exercise his power against any Civil Service employe because of his political or religious affiliations.

Applicants for positions as laborers are required to furnish satisfactory references as to character,

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sobriety and physical fitness for such work and their names are registered by the Labor Clerk, but no appointment to that class is for a longer period than one year, when they may be reappointed if they pass another physical examination. If at any time they fail to fulfil the physical qualifications required they are dismissed, but without prejudice; that is to say, their dismissal is no reflection upon their character. One department may call upon another to furnish extra labor forces temporarily, in which case the Commission will indicate what assignments are to be made, and from the lists so submitted to him the executive officer of the department requiring the laborers will select such persons as he needs and will report his selections to the Labor Clerk.

If an emergency arises under which laborers are required immediately the executive officer may hire such persons as he wants without examination, but not for a period longer than three days.

The municipal departments which come under the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commission are:

Armory, Board of.	Borough of Richmond.	Court of Special Sessions.	Plumbers, Examining Board of.
Aqueduct Commission.	Charities, Dept. of Pub.	Docks, and Ferries, Dept. of.	Police Dept.
Art Commission.	City Record, Supervisor of the.	Education, Dept. of.	Street Openings, Bureau of
Assessors, Board of.	Civil Service Com.	Elections, Board of.	Taxes and Assessments, Dept. of.
Bellevue and Allied Hospitals.	Correction, Dept. of.	Examiners of New York.	Tenement House Dept.
Bridges, Dept. of.	Coroners.	Finance Dept.	Water Supply, Dept. of.
Borough of Manhattan.	Court, City.	Fire Dept.	
Borough of The Bronx.	Court, City Magistrates.	Health Dept.	
Borough of Brooklyn.	Court of General Sessions.	Law Dept.	
Borough of Queens.	Court, Municipal.	Municipal Explosives.	
		Parks, Dept. of.	

MAYORS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Prior to the Revolutionary War the office of Mayor of New York was filled by appointment by the Governor of the province. After the close of the war and until 1820 the appointments were made by the State Appointing Board, of which the Governor was chairman, and until 1830 by the Common Council. Since 1830 the office has been an elective one. At first the term of office was two years, but in 1871 the city charter was amended extending the term to three years. At the time of consolidation the charter fixed the term of office for Mayor at four years, but the amended charter, passed in 1901, reduced this term to two years.

The following is the list of those who have held the office of Mayor in what are now the various boroughs of Greater New York.

Names.	Terms.
Thomas Willet	1665
Thomas Delevall	1665
Thomas Willet	1667
Cornelius Steenwyck	1668-1670
Thomas Delavall	1671
Matthias Nicolls	1672
John Lawrence	1673
William Darvall	1675
Nicholas de Meyer	1676
S. van Cortlandt	1677
Thomas Delavall	1678
Francis Rombouts	1679
William Dyer	1680-1681
Cornelius Steenwyck	1682-1683
Gabriel Minvielle	1684
Nicholas Bayard	1685
S. van Cortlandt	1686-1687
Peter de la Noy	1689-1690
John Lawrence	1691
Abraham de Peyster	1692-1695
William Merritt	1695-1698
Johannes de Peyster	1698-1699
David Provoost	1699-1700
Isaac de Riemer	1700-1701
Thomas Noell	1701-1702
Philip French	1702-1703
William Peartree	1703-1707
Ebenezer Wilson	1707-1710
Jacobus van Cortlandt	1710-1711
Caleb Heathcote	1711-1714
John Johnson	1714-1719
Jacobus van Cortlandt	1719-1720
Robert Walters	1720-1725
Johannes Jansen	1725-72
Robert Lurting	1726-1735
Paul Richards	1735-1739
John Cruger	1739-1744
Stephen Bayard	1744-1747
Edward Holland	1747-1757
John Cruger	1757-1766
Whitehead Hicks	1766-1776
David Matthews, Tory	1776-1784
James Duane	1784-1789
Richard Varick	1789-1801
Edward Livingston	1801-1803
De Witt Clinton	1803-1807
Marinus Willett	1807-1808
De Witt Clinton	1808-1810
Jacob Radcliff	1810-1811
De Witt Clinton	1811-1815
John Ferguson	1815
John Radcliff	1815-1818
Cadwallader D. Colden	1818-1821
Stephen Allen	1821-1824
William Paulding	1825-1826
Philip Hone	1826-1827
William Paulding	1827-1829
Walter Bowne	1829-1833
Gideon Lee	1833-1834
Cornelius W. Lawrence	1834-1837
Aaron Clark	1837-1839
Isaac L. Varian	1839-1841
Robert H. Morris	1841-1844
James Harper	1844-1845
William F. Havemeyer	1845-1846
Andrew H. Mickle	1846-1847
William V. Brady	1847-1848
William F. Havemeyer	1848-1849
Caleb S. Woodhull	1849-1851
Ambrose C. Kingsland	1851-1853
Jacob A. Westervelt	1853-1855
Fernando Wood	1855-1858
Daniel N. Tiemann	1858-1860
Fernando Wood	1860-1862
George Opdyke	1862-1864
C. Godfrey Gunther	1864-1866
John T. Hoffman	1866-1868
T. Coman (acting)	1868
A. Oakey Hall	1869-1872
William F. Havemeyer	1873-1874
S. B. H. Vance (acting)	1874
William H. Wickham	1875-1876
Smith Ely	1877-1878
Edward Cooper	1879-1880
William R. Grace	1881-1882
Franklin Edson	1883-1884
William R. Grace	1885-1886
Abram S. Hewitt	1887-1888
Hugh J. Grant	1889-1892
Thomas F. Gilroy	1893-1894
William L. Strong	1895-1897
GREATER NEW YORK.	
Robert A. Van Wyck	1898-1901
Seth Low	1902-

MAYORS OF BROOKLYN.

Names.	Terms.
George Hall	1834
Jonathan Trotter	1835-1836
Jeremiah Johnson	1837-1838
Cyrus P. Smith	1839-1841
Henry C. Murphy	1842
Joseph Sprague	1843-1844
Thomas G. Talmage	1845
Francis B. Stryker	1846-1848
Edward Copeland	1849
Samuel Smith	1850
Conklin Brush	1851-1852
Edward A. Lambert	1853-185
George Hall	1855-185
Samuel S. Powell	1857-1860
Martin Kalbfleisch	1861-1862
Alfred M. Wood	1864-1865
Samuel Booth	1866-1867
Martin Kalbfleisch	1868-1871
Samuel S. Powell	1872-1873
John W. Hunter	1874-1875
Frederick A. Schroeder	1876-1877
James Howell	1878-1881
Seth Low	1882-1885
Daniel D. Whitney	1886-1887
Alfred C. Chapin	1888-1891
David A. Boody	1892-1893
Charles A. Schieren	1894-1895
Frederick W. Wurster	1896-1897

MAYORS OF LONG ISLAND CITY.

Names.	Terms.
Abram D. Ditmars	1870-1872
Henry S. DeBevoise	1872-1875
Abram D. Ditmars (resigned)	1875
John Quinn	1876
Henry S. DeBevoise	1876-1883
George Perry	1883-1886
Patrick J. Gleason	1887-1892
Horatio S. Sanford	1893-1895
Patrick J. Gleason	1896-1897

PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN NEW YORK CITY.

Aquarium, Battery Park; Army Building, No. 25 Pearl street; Assay Office, No. 30 Wall street; Barge Office, foot of Whitehall street; City Hall, City hall Park; County Court House, Chambers street, near Broadway; Criminal Court, Centre and Franklin streets; Custom House, Wall and William streets (new Custom House building at Bowling Green); Jefferson Market Court, Sixth avenue and Tenth street; Ludlow Street Jail, Ludlow street, near Grand street; Post Office, Park Row and Broadway; Register's Office, City Hall; State Arsenal, Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street; Sub-Treasury, Wall and Nassau streets; Tombs, Centre and Franklin streets.

RECREATION PIERS IN NEW YORK CITY.

Foot of East Third street, foot of East Twenty-fourth street, foot of East One Hundred and Twelfth street, foot of Barrow street, foot of West Fiftieth street, foot of West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street.

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Parks in Greater New York.

MANHATTAN.

Name.	Location.	Area in Acres.	Tax Valuation.
Abingdon Square	Eighth avenue and Hudson street	0.202	$50,000.00
Battery Park	Foot of Broadway	21.199	12,000,000.00
Beach Street Park	Beach street and West Broadway	0.038	30,000.00
Bowling Green	Broadway and Whitehall street	0.517	750,000.00
Bryant Park	Sixth avenue and Forty-second street	4.775	5,400,000.00
Canal Street Park	Canal and West streets	0.318	75,000.00
Central Park	Fifth to Eighth avenue, Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Tenth street	843.019	95,900,000.00
Christopher Street Park	Christopher and West Fourth streets	0.139	25,000.00
City Hall Park	Broadway and Chambers street	8.239	25,000,000.00
Cooper Park	Third avenue and Seventh street	0.229	45,000.00
Corlears Hook Park	Corlears and South streets	8.300	400,000.00
Duane Street Park	Duane and Hudson streets	0.108	60,000.00
East River Park	Eighty-fourth to Eighty-ninth street, East River	12.546	800,000.00
Empire Park, South	Broadway and Sixty-third street	0.344	60,000.00
Empire Park, North	Broadway and Sixty-sixth street	0.069	20,000.00
Grand Street Park	Grand street and East Broadway	0.630	50,000.00
Greeley Square	Sixth avenue and Thirty-second street	0.144	150,000.00
Hamilton Fish Park	Houston and Willett streets	3.673	775,000.00
Hancock Square	St. Nicholas avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third street	0.072	20,000.00
Harlem Lane Park	Seventh avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-third street	1.270	90,000.00
Hudson Park	Hudson and Leroy streets	1.700	250,000.00
Jackson Square	Eighth avenue and Horatio street	0.227	55,000.00
Jeannette Park	Coenties slip and South street	0.728	360,000.00
Madison Square	Broadway and Twenty-third street	6.840	4,700,000.00
Manhattan Square	Central Park, West, Seventy-seventh to Eighty-first street	17.582	5,250,000.00
Morningside Park	One Hundred and Tenth to One Hundred and Twenty-third street, between Columbus and Amsterdam avenues	31.238	2,500,000.00
Mount Morris Park	Mt. Morris to Madison avenue, One Hundred and Twentieth to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street	20.174	2,000,000.00
Mulberry Bend Park	Mulberry and Bayard streets	2.750	1,000,000.00
Paradise Park	Mission place and Worth street	0.114	75,000.00
Park Avenue Park	Park avenue, Thirty-fourth to Fortieth street and Fifty-sixth to Ninety-sixth street	8.118	.....
Riverside Park	North River, Seventy-second to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street	140.037	5,200,000.00
Rutgers Park	Rutgers slip and South street	0.478	40,000.00
Ryan Park	Second avenue and Forty-second street	0.180	.....
Sherman Square	Broadway and Seventieth street	0.001	25,000.00
Stuyvesant Park	Rutherford place and Sixteenth street	4.229	1,143,000.00
Tompkins Square	Avenue A and Seventh street	10.508	2,000,000.00
Union Square	Broadway and Fourteenth street	3.483	2,800,000.00
Washington Square	Fifth avenue and Waverley place	8.115	2,000,000.00
	Total	1,162.333	$171,098,000.00

UNIMPROVED PARKS—MANHATTAN.

Name.	Location.	Area in Acres.	Tax Valuation.
Colonial	One Hundred and Forty-fifth to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street and Bradhurst to Edgecombe avenue	12.790	$455,000.00
De Witt Clinton	Fifty-second to Fifty-fourth street, North River	7.377	.....
Fort Washington Park	Fort Washington Point, Hudson River	40.810	200,000.00
Thomas Jefferson Park	One Hundred and Eleventh street, First avenue, One Hundred and Fourteenth street and Harlem River	15.409	669,000.00
Highbridge Park	One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street to Washington Bridge, west of Driveway	64.334	725,000.00
William H. Seward Park	Canal and Jefferson streets	2.651	789,500.00
St. Nicholas Park	One Hundred and Thirtieth to One Hundred and Forty-first street, St. Nicholas and Tenth avenues	.....	.....
	Total	143.871	$2,838,500.00

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Name.	Location.	Area in Acres.	Tax Valuation.
Bedford Park	Brooklyn and Kingston avenues, Park and Prospect places	4	$170,000.00
Bensonhurst Beach	Bay Parkway, Gravesend Bay, Twenty-first and Cropsey aves	8	88,000.00
Brooklyn Heights Park	Columbia Heights, fronting on Furman street	5	200,000.00
Bushwick Park	Knickerbocker and Irving avenues, Starr and Suydam streets	6	50,000.00
Canarsie Beach	Rockaway Parkway and Jamaica Bay	40	43,650.00
Carroll Park	President, Court, Carroll and Smith streets	2	150,000.00
City Park	St. Edwards and Navy streets, Park and Flushing avenues	7.500	250,000.00
City Hall Park	Junction of Court and Fulton streets	0.500	100,000.00
Concourse Park	Foot of Ocean Parkway, Atlantic Ocean	70	1,025,000.00
Cooper Park	Maspeth and Morgan avenues, Sharon and Guilford streets	7	55,000.00
Cooper Gore Park	Junction of Metropolitan and Orient avenues	0.250	1,500.00
Cuyler Park	Junction of Fulton street and Greene avenue	0.250	75,000.00
Dyker Beach Park	Seventh avenue, Bay Eighth street, Cropsey and Fourteenth avenues and Gravesend Bay	144	300,000.00
Fort Greene Park	De Kalb avenue, Washington Park, Ashland place, Willoughby and Canton streets and Myrtle avenue	30	1,910,000.00
Fort Hamilton Park	Fourth avenue, DeNyse street, Fort Hamilton avenue and New York Bay	7	2,100,000.00
Highland Park	Terminus of Eastern Parkway extension, Sunnyside and Force Tube avenues	26	107,700.00
Institute Garden (East Side Lands)	Washington avenue, Eastern Parkway and Flatbush avenue	50	1,250,000.00
Irving Square	Hamburg and Knickerbocker aves., Halsey and Weirfield sts.	3 500	30,000.00
Lincoln Terrace	Eastern Parkway, Buffalo avenue, President street and Rochester avenue	12	120,000.00
Linton Park	Bradford street, Blake, Dumont and Miller avenues	3	12,500.00
Municipal Park	Joralemon street, opposite City Hall	0.333	265,000.00
New Lots Playground	Sackman street, Newport, Christopher and Riverdale avenues.	3	62,000.00

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PARKS IN BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.—Continued.

Name.	Location.	Area in Acres.	Tax Valuation.
Parade Ground	Coney Island, Canton and Fort Hamilton aves. and Parade pl.	40	
Prospect Park	Ninth avenue, Fifteenth street, Coney Island, Fort Hamilton, Ocean and Flatbush avenues	516.167	$27,912,000.00
Red Hook Park	Richards, Dwight, Verona and Williams streets	6	156,000.00
Saratoga Square	Saratoga and Howard avenues, Halsey and Macon streets	4	121,000.00
Stuyvesant Park	Junction of Stuyvesant avenue and Broadway	0.125	8,000.00
Sunset Park	Forty-first and Forty-third streets, Fifth and Seventh avenues.	14.250	200,000.00
Tompkins Park	Tompkins, Greene, Lafayette and Marcy avenues	7.750	415,000.00
Underhill Park	Junction of Underhill and Washington avenues	0.250	10,000.00
Winthrop Park	Nassau and Driggs avenues, Russell and Monitor streets	8.500	188,000.00
Woodpoint Park	Junction of Metropolitan avenue and Woodpoint road	0.250	4,500.00
Zindel Park	Junction of Broadway and Throop avenue	0.250	50,000.00
	Total	1,026.875	$37,429,850.00

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

Name.	Location.	Area in Acres.	Tax Valuation.
Ashmead	Canal street, Park place and South street, Jamaica	0.250	.....
Forest	Jamaica avenue, Union Turnpike, Flushing and Myrtle avenues, Richmond Hill	536.000	$1,503,000.00
Flushing	Main street and Broadway, Flushing	1.200	10,000.00
Kings	Fulton, Alsop and Ray streets and Shelton avenues, Jamaica.	11.000	30,000.00
Monitor Square	Jackson avenue and Third street, Long Island City	0.250	1,500.00
Poppenhausen	College avenue and Thirteenth street, College Point	0.243	100.00
	Total	548.943	$1,544,600.00

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

Name.	Location.	Area in Acres.	Tax Valuation.
Bronx Park	One Hundred and Eighty-second street, Southern Boulevard, St. John's College property, New York Central and Hudson River Railroad and White Plains road	661.600	$5,756,700.00
Cedar Park	Walton avenue, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth street and Mott avenue	17.470	804,000.00
Crotona Park	Fulton avenue, Third avenue and Arthur avenue	154.600	3,228,000.00
Claremont Park	Teller avenue, Belmont street, Clay avenue and One Hundred and Seventieth street	38.	991,500.00
Fordham Park	Fordham road, Sedgwick avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-eighth street	5.870	100,000.00
Macomb's Dam Park	Jerome avenue, One Hundred and Sixty-second street, Cromwell avenue and Harlem River	27.	470,000.00
Pelham Bay Park	Northeast end of New York City	1,756.	7,638,500.00
Poe Park	East One Hundred and Ninety-second street and Kingsbridge road	2.330	40,000.00
St. James' Park	Jerome avenue, Creston avenue and East One Hundred and Ninety-first street	11.830	205,000.00
St. Mary's Park	St. Ann's avenue, One Hundred and Forty-ninth street and Robbins avenue	28.700	750,000.00
University Park	Cedar avenue, One Hundred and Eighty-first street and Sedgwick avenue	2.750	48,000.00
Van Cortlandt Park	Northern boundary line of city, Broadway, Van Cortlandt avenue, Jerome avenue and Mount Vernon avenue	1,132.350	9,851,000.00
Washington Bridge Park	Sedgwick avenue, Harlem River, Washington Bridge	8.450	59,200.00
	Total	.....	$29,441,900.00

Pre-Revolutionary Edifices in New York City.

New York City will lose, early in 1903, one of the extremely few of the remaining landmarks inherited from the period of the American Revolution. Modern progress has doomed the old edifice, conspicuous by its dinginess and nondescript architecture, which stands among the group of public buildings on City Hall Park, immediately opposite the Manhattan entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge. Erected as a jail about the year 1756, it was used by the British as a military prison during the struggle for independence, and was the scene of horrors which history can tell only in part. For this reason its demolition is deprecated by that class of people who desire to see historical relics preserved, often at the expense of utilitarianism. With the disappearance of this building, the original aspect of which disappeared many years ago, when it became the Hall of Records, New York City will retain only three of its pre-revolutionary edifices. Of these the oldest is Fraunces's Tavern, at Pearl and Broad streets, erected early in the eighteenth century, and the scene of many brilliant social and official events during the colonial period. The Morris, or Jumel Mansion, on One Hundred and Sixtieth street, near St. Nicholas avenue, is nearly as old as the ancient tavern, having been built in 1758. Its greatest claim to popular interest is that it was occupied by Washington as headquarters in 1776. St. Paul's Chapel, on Broadway, between Vesey and Fulton streets, is the other of the three monuments of old New York, and it is the one which, amid all the wonderful changes of its surroundings, retains most of old-time suggestion. In its ancient graveyard are the tombs of some of New York's earliest families, and within its walls is the pew where Washington knelt in prayer or sat listening to the sermon on Sundays during his residence in New York. The cornerstone of St. Paul's was laid in 1764.

Altitudes of Greater New York.

The following table gives the surface elevations in feet above high water mark at the points indicated:

Highest.	Feet.	Lowest.	Feet.
Richmond—Near Toad Hill	413	Richmond—South Beach	10
The Bronx—Near Riverdale, Mosholu avenue	285	Manhattan—Houston street, corner Mangin street	3 05
Manhattan—Bennett property, near 181st street	266	The Bronx—Park avenue, corner 135th street	5
Queens—Payne's farm, near Little Neck	267	Queens—Hempstead, Rockaway avenue, corner of Holland avenue	1.15
Brooklyn—Prospect Park reservoir	202	Brooklyn—Ocean Parkway, corner of Canal avenue.	3

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Bridges in New York City.

The territory included within the present city limits of New York is intersected and cut into by waterways, great and small, which are crossed by eighty-one bridges, not including the High Bridge over the Harlem River at West One Hundred and Seventy-third street, nor bridges owned and controlled by railway companies. This bridge is an aqueduct, 1,460 feet long, supported by thirteen arches on granite piers, the highest arch being 116 feet above water level. As a bridge it is open to pedestrians only. Among the eighty-one other structures there is a number of foot bridges. Every variety of construction is represented, from the wooden trestle to the magnificent suspension bridge which spans the East River, connecting the boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn.

The New York and Brooklyn Bridge, as the greatest of these many structures is officially designated, was opened to traffic on May 24, 1883. The work of construction was begun January 3, 1870, and the approximate cost of the completed bridge was $17,000,000. It is supported by two towers of solid granite masonry, each pierced by two lofty arches through which the several roadways pass. These consist of a carriage way on each side, with a railway next to each, and a promenade for foot passengers in the centre. Tracks for trolley cars are laid on the carriage ways. The promenade is elevated above the level of carriage ways and railway, opening at the towers upon platforms affording a passage above the roadways, through the arches. These platforms are 119 feet 3 inches above high water, and afford fine views of river and harbor. The bridge is 85 feet wide, and its entire length, from City Hall Park, Manhattan, to the Brooklyn terminal is 6,537 feet. The carriageway has a length of 5,989 feet. Other interesting statistics follow: Length of New York approach, 1,562 feet 6 inches; Brooklyn approach, 971 feet; two land spans, each, 930 feet; river span, 1,595 feet 6 inches. Clear height above high water at centre of river span, temperature 90 deg. F., 135 feet. Height of towers above high water, 278 feet; above roadway, 159 feet. Size of towers at high water line, 140x59 feet; at roof course, 136x53 feet. The foundation of the Manhattan Borough tower extends 78 feet below high water mark, and the size of the caisson is 172x102 feet; the Brooklyn Borough tower foundation extends 45 feet below high water mark, and the caisson is 168x102 feet. The anchorages of solid masonry at each end of the bridge are each 129x119 feet at the base; 117x104 at the top; 89 feet high at the front, and 85 feet at the rear. Each anchor plate weighs twenty-three tons. The bridge is suspended from four cables, each 15¾ inches in diameter, each cable containing 5,296 parallel galvanized steel, oil-coated wires closely wrapped to form a solid cylinder. Each single wire is 3,578 feet 6 inches long, and weighs one pound to each twelve feet. The ultimate strength of each cable is 12,000 tons, and the permanent weight suspended is 14,680 tons.

The bridge railway was opened to the public on September 24, 1883, and in the nineteen years since that date the train service has grown from a single car every five minutes to a four-car train every fifty-five seconds during the busy hours. The passenger traffic has increased from a daily average of 15,400 to about 150,000. The first trolley cars passed over the bridge in 1897, and the total number of round trips made by trolley cars is upward of 4,000 per day. This traffic is hampered during the busy hours by the inadequacy of the loops at the Manhattan end of the bridge for the rapid handling of the crowds which gather there to board the cars. The problem of affording facilities for the quick dispatch of a greater number of cars from this end of the bridge is the subject of continual study. On a typical day the heaviest travel toward Manhattan is between 6 and 9 A. M., and the heaviest travel toward Brooklyn is between 5 and 7 P. M. The actual count on a typical day gave the following figures: To Manhattan, in bridge cars, 60,895; in trolley cars, 82,931; total for twenty-four hours, 143,826. To Brooklyn, in bridge cars, 53,569; in trolley cars, 85,669; total, 139,238; grand total for twenty-four hours, 283,064. No accurate count has been made of people crossing the bridge by the promenade and carriageways, but it is estimated that on a typical day the number is about 300,000. It may be safely estimated that the number of people now crossing the bridge is more than one hundred millions per year. Of those who travel in the bridge cars, including the trolley cars, only one person has been killed during the entire period of nineteen years—a remarkable fact when it is considered that on the bridge railway alone the aggregate number of passengers carried during that period exceeds 750,000,000.

NAMES AND LOCATION OF BRIDGES.

Following is a list of the other bridges:

Over Harlem River.—Washington Bridge; steel arch; West 181st st., Manhattan to Aqueduct ave., Bronx Borough. New York and Putnam Railroad Bridge, approaches; 8th ave., Manhattan to Sedgwick ave., Bronx Borough. Macomb's Dam Bridge; draw; 155th st., Manhattan to Jerome ave., Bronx Borough. Madison Avenue Bridge; draw; Madison ave., Manhattan to East 138th st., Bronx Borough. Third Avenue Bridge; draw; 3d ave., Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs. Second Avenue Bridge, sidewalks of Suburban Transit Railroad Bridge; draw; 2d ave., Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs. Willis Avenue Bridge; draw; East 125th st. and 1st ave., Manhattan, to 134th st. and Willis ave., Bronx Borough. The great drawbridge of the New York Central Railroad, not included among city bridges, crosses the Harlem at Park ave. and 133d st.

Over Spuyten Duyvil Creek.—Spuyten Duyvil Creek Bridge; slate girder; Broadway, Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs. Kingsbridge; wood; Kingsbridge ave., Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs. Farmer's Bridge; wood; Farmer's Bridge road, Manhattan to Kingsbridge road, Bronx Borough.

Other bridges in this vicinity are: Harlem Ship Canal Bridge; draw; at Broadway, Manhattan. Mott Haven Canal Bridge; draw; at East 135th st., Manhattan.

Over the Bronx River.—Tremont Avenue Bridge; bowstring; Tremont ave. to West Farms road. Williamsbridge; pony truss; Olin ave. to Gun Hill road. Westchester Avenue Bridge; temporary pony draw; Westchester ave. to turnpike. Samuel Street Bridge; pony truss; Samuel st. to West Farms road. Second Street Bridge; footway; at 2d st., Williamsbridge. Woodlawn Bridge; lattice; 233d st. to 19th ave. In addition to these, all in Bronx Borough, there are fourteen unnamed bridges over small creeks and streams.

Other Bridges in Bronx Borough.—Cromwell's Creek Bridge; trestle; at East 165th st. Tibbitt's Brook Bridge; deck stringer; at Riverdale ave. Broadway Bridge; masonry arch; over Tibbitt's Brook. Westchester Turnpike Bridge; stringer; over Baretto Creek. Hutchinson's River Bridge; draw; at Boston Post road. Unionport Drawbridge; over Westchester Creek; 6th st. to Eastern Boulevard. Westchester Creek Bridge; stringer; at Main st. City Island Bridge; draw; over Pelham Bay Narrows at Pelham Bay and City Island.

Over Newtown Creek.—Greenpoint Avenue Bridge, or Blissville Bridge; draw; Greenpoint ave., Brooklyn and Queens Boroughs. Vernon Avenue Bridge; draw; Commercial ave., Brooklyn to Vernon ave., Queens Borough. Meeker Avenue Bridge; draw; Meeker ave., Brooklyn and Queens Boroughs. Grand Street Bridge; draw; Grand st., Brooklyn and Queens Boroughs. Metropolitan Avenue Bridge; wooden trestle; Metropolitan ave., Brooklyn and Queens Boroughs. Metropolitan Avenue Bridge; swing; over branch of creek at Metropolitan ave., Brooklyn. Kingsland Avenue Bridge; trestle; over branch of creek at Kingsland ave., Brooklyn.

Over Gowanus Canal, Brooklyn.—Hamilton Avenue Bridge; swing. Ninth Street Bridge; swing. Third Street Bridge; swing. Carroll Street Bridge; Boston draw. Union Street Bridge; swing. Third Avenue Bridge; fixed span; over branch of canal.

Over Coney Island Creek, Brooklyn.—Harway Avenue Bridge; bascule; West 18th st. West 17th st. Ocean Avenue Footbridge; Sheepshead Bay to Manhattan Bach. Emmons Avenue Bridge; trestle; at Emmons ave. Shell Road Bridge; stringer; at Shell road. Coney Island Avenue Bridge; stringer; at Coney Island ave.

Over tidal and town creeks in Brooklyn.—Barren Island Footbridge, Barren Island trestle. Shell Road Bridge, Bergen Beach; stringer. Voorhees Avenue Footbridge., Gravesend Beach Lane Bridge.

Other bridges in Brooklyn Borough.—Old Mill Bridge; stringer; over Betts Creek at Old Mill road. Kouwenhoven Lane Bridge; stringer; over Bedford Creek. Washington Avenue Bridge; Boston draw; over Wallabout canal. Kent Avenue Bridge; fixed span; over Bushwick Creek.

Over Dutch Kills Creek, Queens Borough.—Borden Avenue Bridge; draw. Hunter's Point Bridge; draw. Thompson Avenue Bridge; stone and brick arch.

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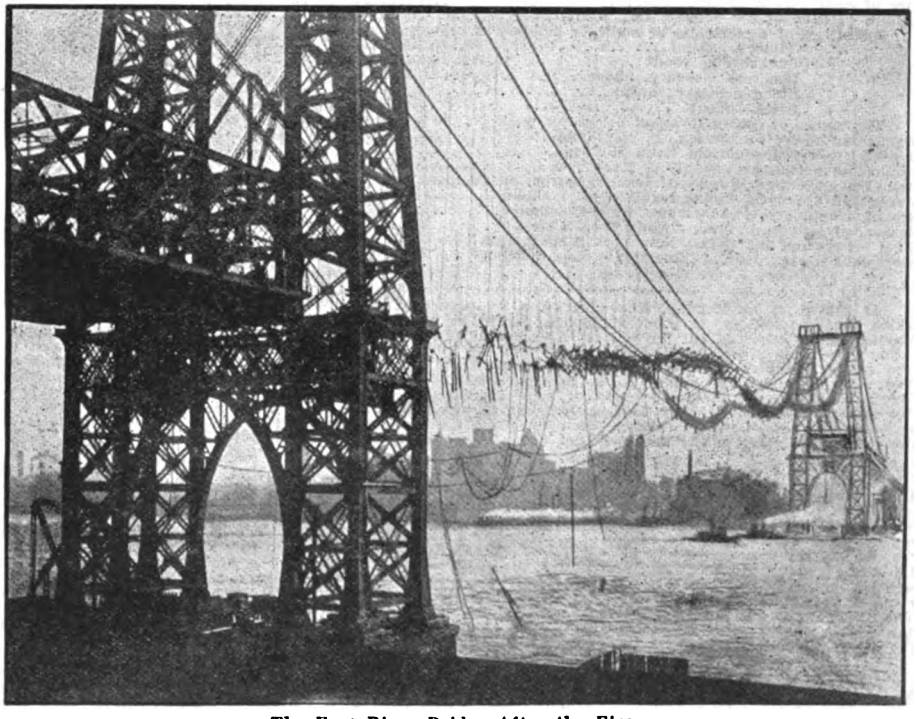
Other bridges in Queens Borough.—Clinton Road Bridge; wooden trestle; over English Kills Creek. Locust Avenue Bridge; wooden trestle; over Beaver Creek; Locust ave. to Rockaway road. Flushing Creek Bridge; draw; Jackson ave. to Broadway. Strong's Causeway Bridge; draw; over Horse Brook; Flushing to Corona. Little Neck Bridge; draw; over Alley Creek at Broadway. Norton's Creek Bridge; draw; Far Rockaway to Edgemere. There is also in Queens Borough the long trestle of the New York and Rockaway Railroad across Jamaica Bay.

Bridges in Richmond Borough (Staten Island).— Mill Creek Bridge, Richmond terrace; stone arch. Lemon Creek Bridge, Princess Bay; draw. Fresh Kills Bridge; draw and trestle; over Richmond Creek at South Broadway. Western Avenue Bridge; wood trestle; over Bridge Creek.

THE WILLIAMSBURG (NEW EAST RIVER) BRIDGE.

The Williamsburg, or New East River Bridge, the second to be built to afford transit between the boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn, was authorized under the provisions of Chapter 789 of the Laws of 1895. This act was approved by the Governor on May 27, of the same year. In accordance with its provisions six commissioners were appointed, three each by the Mayors of the then existing cities of New York and Brooklyn, the two Mayors acting as ex-officio members of the commission. On December 18, 1895, the commission purchased for $200,000 all the rights of the East River Bridge Company to build a bridge at the chosen site. The route of the bridge is parallel with Delancey street, the northerly line of the bridge corresponding with the southerly line of that street, and extending to a point in Brooklyn on South Fifth street, about 220 feet east of Driggs avenue.

A general plan of the bridge was adopted by the commission on August 19, 1896, and was formally filed in the Departments of Public Works in the cities of New York and Brooklyn. An amended plan was adopted and filed in May, 1897. Extensive diamond drill borings were made on both sides of the river at the sites of the tower foundations during the Summer of 1896. The first actual work on the bridge was begun on the Manhattan tower on October 28 of that year.



The East River Bridge After the Fire.

A new commission of six members was appointed under the Greater New York Charter on January 19, 1898, and served until January 1, 1902, when the New East River Bridge Commission ceased to exist. The Revised Charter went into effect that day, and under its provisions the Williamsburg Bridge, in common with all other bridges constructed or to be constructed for the city were placed under supervision of the Commissioner of Bridges. In the meantime the tower foundations on both sides of the river, together with the towers and anchorages, had been completed, and the first wire for the construction of the temporary foot bridge was strung on April 11, 1901. The first wire for the permanent cable crossed the river on November 29 of that year.

The tower foundations on both sides of the river rest on solid rock, the north pier on the Manhattan side at a depth of 56 feet, and the south pier at a depth of 65 feet, at high water. On the Brooklyn side the south pier reaches the rock at a maximum depth of about 90 feet, and the north pier at a maximum depth of about 110 feet below high water. The Manhattan anchorage rests on 3,500 piles driven through clay to a bed of sand overlying the rock, while the Brooklyn anchorage rests on natural sand.

Land for the approaches to the bridge has been acquired at a cost of upward of $9,000,000, which sum will probably be increased by acquisitions yet to be made. Two full blocks and a part of two others will be taken in Brooklyn for a plaza. It was originally intended to take two blocks for the same purpose in Manhattan.

The Brooklyn approach is substantially completed, and the Manhattan approach is nearly one-half done. The cables were completed in August, 1902, ready for the suspenders. Manufacture and erection of the suspended span was commenced the same month, and it is expected that this span will be fully erected by July, 1903, at which time the approaches should be completed, and the only work remaining to be done on

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the bridge would consist of laying the flooring and pavement, grading the plazas and the work of painting, etc., for the final completion of the bridge.

Connected with the building of the bridge the engineering and executive office staff employed is composed as follows: L. L. Buck, consulting engineer; O. F. Nichols, engineer in charge; H. D. Robinson, K. L. Martin, Alex. Johnson, Robert E. Hawley, W. R. Bascome, E. D. Knap, George S. G. Lewis, Olaf M. Kelly, J. A. Tilly, assistant engineers; J. D. Wilkins, draughtsman; L. Krummel, rodman; Edward Joyce, bookkeeper; William D. Avery, Lucy E. Litchfield, stenographers and typewriters.

Following are data as to dimensions, features, materials, etc., of the bridge:

Length of main span, centre to centre of towers	1,600 feet
Length of entire bridge	7,200 feet
Width of bridge, main span over all	118 feet
Height of bridge above high water at pier head lines	117 feet
Height of bridge for 400 feet over middle of river	135 feet
Height of masonry towers above high water	23 feet
Height of cables at towers above high water	335 feet
Width of each of two carriageways	18 feet
Number of trolley tracks	4
Number of elevated railway tracks	2
Weight of steel in each tower	3,048 tons
Weight of steel in Brooklyn approach	6,085 tons
Weight of steel in Manhattan approach	10,550 tons
Weight of steel in main span	7,772 tons
Weight of steel in cables and fittings	5,000 tons
Diameter of cables, outside of wires	18¾ in.
Number of wires in each cable	7,696
Size of each wire in cables	(No. 6) = about 3-16 in.
Length of each of the cable wires, about	8,500 feet

Quantities of material to be made or handled in bridge:

Timber, about	6,500,000 feet B. M.
Excavation, about	125,000 cubic yards
Concrete masonry, about	60,000 cubic yards
Stone masonry, about	130,000 cubic yards
Steel, about	40,000 tons

The names of contractors and prices for work on the seven large contracts already let are as follows:

Manhattan tower foundation, P. H. Flynn	$373,462.71	completed
Brooklyn tower foundation, Colin McLean	485,082.75	completed
Manhattan anchorage, Shanly & Ryan	797,770.00	
Brooklyn anchorage, Degnon-McLean Construction Company	771,778.00	
Manhattan approach, Pennsylvania Steel Company	1,464,000.00	
Brooklyn approach, Pennsylvania Steel Company	947,000.00	
Suspended structure, Pennsylvania Steel Company	1,123,400.00	
Steel towers and end spans, New York Steel & Iron Company	1,221,726.60	
Steel cables, etc., John A. Roebling's Sons Company, of New York	1,398,000.00	
Total	$8,582,220.06	

At 4:30 p. m. on Monday, November 10, a fire occurred on top of the Manhattan tower of this bridge, which burned itself out in about six hours, destroying the timber platforms and framework used in cable making on the south end of the tower. As a result of the fire the foot bridges fell and new working platforms were made necessary for the completion of the cables. Some of the outer wires at the saddles on the two southerly cables were so heated as to impair their strength, and a commission of engineers was appointed to determine the extent of the damage done and the method of repairing it. Messrs. L. L. Buck, George S. Morrison and C. C. Schneider were appointed members of the commission. First estimates of the damage done were greatly exaggerated, and it was feared that the completion of the bridge would be seriously delayed. Latest estimates, however, place the amount of damage at about $60,000, and it is believed that the delay in the work will not cause a loss of more than two months.

BRIDGE NO. 3.

Work on the bridge designated No. 3, to connect Manhattan and Brooklyn, was begun on August 29, 1901. The plans contemplate a structure about 9,135 feet in length, of the suspension type, to cost in the neighborhood of $16,000,000. Its entrance in Manhattan will be at the junction of the Bowery and Canal street; and in Brooklyn on Willoughby street, between Prince and Gold streets. There will be three spans carried from four cables, the centre or river span to have a length of 1,465 feet, and the land spans 850 feet each. The approaches will be carried on steel viaducts from terminals to anchorages, that in Manhattan to be about 1,940 feet long, and that in Brooklyn about 4,230 feet. The towers supporting the cables will rise about 325 feet above mean high water, and will be of steel framework, resting upon masonry bases rising 23 feet above mean high water. There will be eight legs to each tower, two directly under each cable. The bridge will carry four trolley tracks, two sidewalks, each 11 feet wide in the clear, supported on cantilever beams outside the trusses, and a roadway 36 feet wide in the clear, occupying the central part of the bridge. There will also be an upper deck carrying elevated tracks.

BRIDGE NO. 4.

Bridge No. 4, upon which the work of construction is now in progress, will connect the Boroughs of Manhattan and Queens. It is to be of cantilever type, having five spans, with a total length, including the approaches, of about 8,230 feet. The bridge proper will consist of five spans of unequal length, their total length being 3,673.5 feet. These spans will be supported by six piers—four main piers, of which two will be on Blackwell's Island, and two anchor piers. The Manhattan entrance to the bridge will be on Second avenue, near 60th st., and the Queens Borough entrance on Hunter avenue, at Jane and Academy streets. The estimated cost of this bridge is $12,548,500.

Pilot Boats of New York.

The cruising ground of pilot boats for New York harbor is from Sandy Hook to Fire Island, east, and to Barnegat, south. They are under the supervision of Five Commissioners, of whom T. P. Ball, A. F. Higgins and W. B. Hillow were appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, and J. H. Winchester and W. I. Comes by the Board of Underwriters. A. F. Higgins is president of the Board and D. A. Nash, having his office at No. 17 State street, is the commissioner. Two sail boats, the Ambrose Snow and the C. H. Colt, and two steamers, the New York, 6, and the New Jersey, are on duty always, and the Washington, 5, and the Edward A. Barrett, are held in reserve prepared for duty.

The day signal is a Jack at the foremast head, and the night signal is a flash of blue light shown anywhere on deck. Boats on station carry from sunset to sunrise a bright red under a white signal light.

The rates of pilotage between April 1 and November 1 are as follows: Inward bound vessels drawing less than 14 feet, $2.78 per foot; between 14 and 18 feet, $3.38 per foot; between 18 and 21 feet, $4.13 per foot; 21 feet and upward, $4.88 per foot. Outward bound vessels drawing less than 14 feet, $2.02 per foot; 14 to 18 feet, $2.33 per foot; 18 to 21 feet, $3.08 per foot; 21 feet and over, $3.56 per foot. Vessels bound inward also pay off shore pilotage, an additional 25 per cent, if they take a pilot aboard more than 16 miles from Sandy Hook light, unless the pilot waives this claim. If he gives up the extra pay he must be taken aboard, if not his services may be refused until the limit is reached. Between November and April an addition of $4 is made to the general bill. If an outward bound vessel is detained after a pilot has been engaged, except by stress of weather, $3 per day and living expenses is charged in addition to fees.

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Hospitals of Greater New York.

MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

Name.	Location.	Character.	No. of Beds.
Austro-Hungarian	332-334 East 3d st.	General	30
Babies	657-659 Lexington ave.	Children only	42
Bellevue	Foot of East 26th st.	General	700
Beth Israel	Cor. of Jefferson and Cherry sts.	General	100
Children's	Randalls Island.	Sick and crippled children	—
City	Blackwells Island.	Destitute sick	—
Colored	141st st. and Concord ave.	General and Home for Incurables	325
Columbus	226 East 20th st.	General	120
Emergency	223 East 26th st.	Women in labor	—
Flower	Avenue A and East 63d st.	General	—
Fordham	2456 Valentine ave.	General	—
French	320 West 34th st.	General	—
General Memorial	Central Park West and 106th st.	Cancer and allied diseases	100
German	East 77th st. between Park and Lexington aves.	General	180
Gouverneur	Gouverneur Slip and Front st.	Reception for accidents, which are transferred to Bellevue	—
Hahnemann	Park ave. bet. 67th and 68 h sts.	General	136
Harlem	525 East 120th st.	General	45
Harlem Eye and Ear	144 East 127th st.	Eye, ear and throat	—
House of Relief	67 Hudson st.	Emergency	—
Isabella Heimath	190th st. and Amsterdam ave.	Chronic invalids	—
J. Hood Wright	131st st. and Amsterdam ave.	General	66
Laura Franklin	17 and 19 East 111th st.	Children	50
Lebanon	E. 150th st and Westchester ave	General	500
Loomis Sanitarium	104 West 49th st., and Liberty, Sullivan County, N. Y.	Consumption	—
Lying-in	17th st. and Second ave.	Women in confinement	—
McDonough Memorial	439 West 41st st.	Colored	—
Manhattan Eye and Ear	103 Park ave., cor. 41st st.	Eye, ear and throat	72
Manhattan State	Wards Island.	General	—
Maternity	Blackwells Island.	Confinement	—
Maternity	523 to 537 East 86th st.	Confinement	180
Merchant Marine	17 State st.	General	—
Metropolitan	Blackwells Island.	General	—
Metropolitan Throat	351 West 34th st.	Special	10
Metropolitan Dispensary and Hospital	248 East 82d st.	General	14
Minturn	Foot of East 16th st.	Scarlet fever and diphtheria	—
Mount Sinai	Lexington ave., bet. 67th and 68th sts.	General	225
New Amsterdam	230 West 38th st.	Eye and ear	24
New York	8 West 16th st.	General	—
New York Eye and Ear	218 Second ave.	Eye and ear	112
New York Homoeopathic College	Avenue A and 63d st.	General	—
New York Infirmary	5 Livingston place	Women and children	65
New York Medical College	19 West 101st st.	Women and children	—
New York Ophthalmic and Aural	44 East 12th st.	Eye, ear and throat	40
New York Ophthalmic	201 East 23d st.	Eye, ear and throat	65
New York Othopaedic	126 East 59th st.	Deformities	65
New York Polyclinic	214 East 34th st.	General	—
New York Post Graduate	Second ave. and 20th st.	General	197
New York Red Cross	110 West 82d st.	General	18
New York Skin and Cancer	19th st. and Second ave.	Skin and cancer	—
New York Society for the Ruptured and Crippled	Lexington ave. and 42d st.	Ruptured and crippled	250
New York Throat and Lung	244 East 59th st.	Lungs, throat, eye, etc.	7
Nursery and Childs'	571 Lexington ave.	Women and children	550
Pasteur Institute	313 West 23d st.	Contagious diseases	—
Presbyterian	Madison ave., bet. 70th and 71st.	General	330
Riverside	North Brother Island.	Contagious diseases	—
Roosevelt	59th st. and Ninth ave.	General	244
St. Andrew's Convalescent	213 East 17th st.	Women	—
St. Ann's Maternity	130 East 69th st.	Women	—
St. Elizabeth	225 West 31st st.	General	30
St. Francis	609 Fifth st.	General	200
St. John's Guild Floating Hospital	501 Fifth ave.	Children's	600
St. Joseph's	East 143d st. & St. Ann's ave.	Consumptives	340
St. Luke's	113th st. and Amsterdam ave.	General	275
St. Mark's	177 Second ave.	General	100
St. Mary's	405 West 34th st.	Children	120
St. Vincent's	157 West 11th st.	General	312
Seton	Spuyten Duyvil.	Consumption	150
Sloane Maternity	447 West 59th st.	Women in confinement	106
Society of Lying-in Hospital	17th st. and Second ave.	Women in confinement	—
Trinity	50 Varick st.	General	—
Willard Parker	Foot of East 16th st.	Contagious	—
Woman's	50th st. and Park ave.	Women	100

BROOKLYN AND QUEENS.

Bay Ridge	60th st. and 2d ave., Bklyn.	General	—
Bedford Dispensary and Hospital	343 Ralph ave., Brooklyn	General	—
Brooklyn Eastern District	110 South 3d st., Brooklyn	General	—
Brooklyn	Raymond st. and De Kalb ave., Brooklyn	General	—
Brooklyn Eye and Ear	94 Livingston st., Brooklyn	Eye, ear and throat	—
Brooklyn Maternity	Washington ave. and Douglas st., Brooklyn	Women and children	—
Brooklyn Nursery and Infants	396 Herkimer st., Brooklyn	Children	—
Bushwick Central	Howard ave. and Monroe st., Brooklyn	General	—
Central	11 Howard ave., Brooklyn	Special	—
German	St. Nicholas ave. and Stockholm st., Brooklyn	General	—
Hospital of Flushing	Parsons & Forest aves., Flushing	General	—
House of St. Giles the Cripple	417 Clinton st., Brooklyn	Crippled children	—
Jamaica	Jamaica	General	—
Kings County	Clarkson st., Flatbush	General	—

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HOSPITALS OF GREATER NEW YORK.—Continued.

Name.	Location.	Character.	No. of Beds.
Long Island College Hospital	Henry, Pacific and Amity sts., Brooklyn	General	—
Long Island Throat	55 Willoughby st., Brooklyn	Eye, ear, throat and lungs	—
Lutheran	East New York ave. and Junius st., Brooklyn	Contagious and consumptives	—
Memorial	Chason & St. Marks ave., Bkn.	Women and children	—
Methodist Episcopal	6th st. and 7th ave., Brooklyn.	General	—
Norw gian	4th ave. and 46th st., Brooklyn.	General	—
St. Catharine	Bushwick ave. and Ten Eyck st., Brooklyn	General	—
St. Christopher's	283 Hicks st., Brooklyn	Children	—
St. John's	Albany & Atlantic aves., Bkn.	General	—
St. John's	12th st. and Jackson ave., Long Island City	General	—
St. Mary's	St. Marks and Rochester aves., Brooklyn	General	—
St. Mary's Female	155 Dean st., Brooklyn	Women	—
St. Peter's	Henry st., bet. Congress and Warren sts., Brooklyn	General	—
Swedish (Building)	6th ave., 55th & 56th sts., Bkn.	General	—
United States Naval	Flushing ave., near Ryerson st., Brooklyn	For naval men	—
Williamsburg	Bedford ave. and South 3d st., Brooklyn	General	—

RICHMOND.

The S. R. Smith Infirmary at Castleton avenue, New Brighton, is a general hospital. St. John's Guild maintains a hospital at New Dorp for very sick children, with a capacity of 500.

The Marine Hospital, at Stapleton, with a capacity of 150, is under the United States Navy.

Clubs of Greater New York.

MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

Name.	Location of clubhouse.	Secretary.	Membership. Limit. Resident.	Membership. Limit. Non-resident.	Membership. Present membership. Resident.	Membership. Present membership. Non-resident.	Initiation fee. Resident.	Initiation fee. Non-resident.	Annual dues. Resident.	Annual dues. Non-resident.
Aldine Association	35 West 33d st	G. T. Donnell	..	..	203	191	25	..	30	..
Alpha Delta Phi	215 West 57th st	H. M. Barry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amer can Fine Arts	11 West 29th st	Anton A. Raven	..	..	1,200	..	..	..	10	..
American Geographical	220 West 57th st	Chas. W. Hunt	..	..	2,337	..	30	..	15	..
Amer. Soc. Civil Eng	12 West 31st st	F. R. Hutton	..	..	1,503	608	25	15	15	10
Amer. Soc. Mechanical Eng	Constable Bldg., 5th ave		500	..	366	65	100	25	75	25
American Yacht	Rye, N. Y.	Wm. P. Allen	300	..	220	..	100	..	50	..
Architectural League	215 West 57th st	Wm. E. Stone	..	..	365	..	10	5	15	5
Ardsley	Ardsley-on-Hudson	Cyrus F. Judson	200	300	575	..	1,000	100	75	75
Arion	Park ave. and 59th st	Carl Wittman	..	..	1,000	..	25	..	10	..
Arkwright	320 Broadway	Geo. H. Betts	700	..	693	63	50	20	50	20
Army and Navy	16 West 31st st	C. H. Loring, U.S.N	..	..	1,152	..	25	..	30	..
Association of the Bar	42 West 44th st	S. B. Brownell	..	..	1,663	..	100	..	50	..
Atlantic Yacht	Bay Ridge, Brooklyn	David E. Austen	..	..	568	..	25	..	25	..
Authors'	Carnegie Building	Duffield Osborne	..	..	155	..	25	25	20	10
Automobile	Astor Court		400	..	..	..	100	50	50	25
Barnard	Carnegie Building	E. L. Paris	..	..	562	40	25	10	10	5
Bookbuilders'	28 East 20th st	H. A. Thompson	..	..	138	..	5	5	10	15
Calumet	267 5th ave	Clinton Adams	600	..	500	201	100	50	85	40
Camera	3 West 29th st	H. B. Reid	..	..	345	..	15	15	20	10
Catholic	120 Central Park South	Chas. Murray	1,000	..	871	323	25-30	..	50	10
Century Association	7 West 43d st	Edward Cary	1,000	300	993	207	150	100	80	30
Chemist	108 West 55th st	M. R. Taylor	..	..	139	103	25	5	25	5
Church	578 5th ave	John H. Cole	..	..	365	..	..	..	10	..
City	19 West 34th st	Jas. W. Pryor	..	..	600	150	..	..	25	15
Colonial	72d st. and Broadway	Lee Phillips	1,000	..	600	100	100	50	70	35
Coney Island Jockey	Sheepshead Bay	C. Fellows	..	..	700	..	50	..	25	..
Cornell University	49 West 43d st	W. P. Chapman, Jr	..	..	288	74	..	..	10	5
Craftsman's	17 East 22d st	G. W. Arnold	50	..	250	25	..	..	15	8
Delta Kappa Epsilon	9 West 31st st	F. H. Calkins	..	..	800	..	..	..	10	5
Delta Phi	56 East 49th st	E. O. Anderson	..	..	192	..	..	..	5-30	..
Democratic	617 5th ave	Wm. E. Wyatt	3,000	..	2,010	300	100	25	50	20
Down Town Association	60 Pine st	Wm. R. Stewart	1,000	..	1,000	92	150	75	50	25
Drug Trade	100 William st	Harry Hall	300	..	300	120	25	10	40	10
Engineers'	374 5th ave	Chas. W. Baker	1,000	..	443	462	50	25	50	25
Fencers'	37 West 22d st	W. S. O'Connor	..	..	105	..	50	..	30	..
Fidelio	110 East 59th st	S. Louison	225	..	220	10	50	..	60	20
German Liederkranz	111 East 58th st	R. F. Lanz	..	..	1,125	..	20	..	40	..
German Press	21 City Hall place	Frank Martini	..	..	100	180	10	12	20	12
Grolier	29 East 32d st	Thos. G. Evans	..	..	250	125	100	50	30	15
Hardware	Postal Telegraph Bldg.	A. G. Sherman	600	200	600	160	50	50	50	25
Harlem	Lenox ave. and 123d st	Frank Combs	400	..	350	..	50	..	40	..
Harlem Democratic	106 West 126th st	T. E. Dempsey	..	..	475	..	..	..	10	..
Harlem Republican	23 West 124th st	S. A. Safford	..	..	250	10	10	5	30	15
Harmonie	45 West 42d st	E. E. Spiegelberg	650	..	650	..	200	..	125	..
Harvard	27 West 44th st	W. Alexander	..	..	1,490	..	10	..	20	..
Heights	725 St. Nicholas ave	Geo. C. Rodine	..	..	185	..	25	..	40	10
Jockey	46th st. and 5th ave	F. K. Sturgis	50	..	50	..	100	..	100	..
Knickerbocker	College Point	J. O. Sinkinson	500	..	500	..	300	..	100	..
Knickerbocker Yacht	70 West 36th st	Fritz Williams	..	..	120	..	20	..	24	..
Lambs	Larchmont, N. Y.	A. B. Alley	500	100	460	100	50-200	100	12-25	12
Larchmont Yacht	120 Broadway	Geo. T. Wilson	600	..	600	..	100	..	50	..
Lawyers'	319 5th ave	J. W. Appleton	1,250	..	1,122	450	..	..	100	50

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CLUB HOUSES OF GREATER NEW YORK.—Continued.

Name.	Location of clubhouse.	Secretary.	Membership. Limit. Resident.	Membership. Limit. Non-resident.	Membership. Present membership. Resident.	Membership. Present membership. Non-resident.	Initiation fee. Resident.	Initiation fee. Non-resident.	Annual dues. Resident.	Annual dues. Non-resident.
Lotus	556 5th ave	Chester S. Lord	600	..	1,062	..	200	200	75	30
Luncheon	72 Broadway	F. A. Plummer	..	..	350	..	50	..	50	..
Manhattan	Madison Square	D. B. Gilbert	1,500	..	1,300	..	250	..	100	25
Manhattan Chess	105 East 22d st	Dr. G. Simonson	..	..	174	20	10	10	20	10
Meadowbrook	Westbury, L. I.	E. L. Winthrop, Jr	100	..	100	..	100	..	100	..
Mendelssohn Glee	113 West 40th st	———	210	..	200	..	..	..	85	..
Merchants'	108 Leonard st	F. S. Wells	350	150	350	30	50	..	37	..
Metropolitan	5th ave. and 60th st	Wm. W. Sherman	1,200	500	854	162	300	300	100	50
New York	5th ave. and 35th st	Wm. A. Lane	500	..	379	243	100	50	75	37
New York Athletic	Central Park South	C. L. Burnham	3,500	700	3,463	651	100	50	60	30
New York Railroad	361 Madison ave	W. B. Yerrance	..	..	1,173	..	8	..	2	..
New York Turn Verein	Lexington ave. & 85th st	J. B. Haemmerlein	..	..	530	..	5	..	12	..
New York Whist	11 West 38th st	C. A. Henriques	150	..	110	55	25	..	25	15
New York Yacht	37 West 44th st	G. A. Cormack	..	..	1,600	..	100	..	25	..
Players'	16 Gramercy Park	Chas. E. Carryl	500	..	469	524	100	50	40	20
Press	116 Nassau st	Walter Scott	..	..	750	70	10	5	18	8
Princeton	72 East 34th st	T. F. Humphrey	..	..	1,130	..	..	..	..	..
Progress	5th ave. and 63d st	Chas. M. Elsig	500	..	380	20	100	50	100	50
Quill	———	C. P. Pagnani	200	..	200	..	5	..	12	..
Racquet and Tennis	27 West 43d st	H. C. Mortimer	800	..	685	100	200	200	75	40
Reform	233 5th ave	Edwin Baldwin	..	..	391	2,000	25	..	40	10
Republican	45 5th ave	Alfred E. Ommen	900	..	648	316	50	25	25	12
Riding	7 East 58th st	Wm. O. Gulliver	500	..	..	..	200	..	100	..
St. Anthony	29 East 28th st	Louis C. Nesbit	..	..	830	..	..	..	..	..
St. Nicholas	7 West 44th st	R. B. Jewett	500	..	128	..	100	50	75	38
Salmagundi	14 West 12th st	J. A. Thompson	..	..	356	102	..	..	..	..
Seawanhaka-Cor. Yacht	Oyster Bay	F. G. Stewart	500	..	444	..	50	..	50	..
Strollers	67 Madison ave	Geo. M. Hamlin	500	500	421	382	50	25	20	10
Transportation	Hotel Manhattan	John Carstensen	500	500	384	471	25	25	40	20
Tilden	71st st. and Broadway	———	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turf and Field	Windsor Arcade	Amos T. French	300	..	150	325	50	50	25	25
Underwriters	78 William st	Harry Hall	..	..	450	65	25	5	25	5
Union	5th ave. and 21st st	F. Bartlett	1,400	..	1,400	..	300	..	75	..
Union League	5th ave. and 39th st	Geo. S. Terry	1,800	..	1,762	114	300	..	75	..
University	5th ave. and 54th st	H. D. Auchincloss	1,700	1,300	1,695	1,105	200	100	75	37
Wool	Wool Exchange Bldg	John P. Faure	450	200	340	184	50	15	50	15
Yale	30 West 44th st	Ashbel Green	..	..	1,175	..	10	10	20	10

BROOKLYN CLUBS.

Aurora Grata Masonic	1160 Bedford ave	C. G. Cushman	..	..	350	..	..	..	20	..
Brooklyn	Pierrepont & Clinton sts	Henry Earle	400	..	350	72	100	..	50	25
Brooklyn Art	345 Clinton ave	W. Wadsworth	..	..	72	..	15	..	10	..
Brooklyn Chess	146 Montague st	L. H. Cragg	..	..	150	15	..	..	12	5
Brooklyn Democratic	201 Montague st	Wm. G. Quin	..	..	400	..	..	..	..	..
Congregational	345 Clinton ave	W. W. Freeman	200	..	200	..	5	..	10	..
Crescent Athletic	25 Clinton st	A. W. Higgins	1,700	..	1,670	200	25	12	50	25
Dyker Meadow Golf	92d st. and 7th ave	E. L. Kalbfleisch, Jr	225	..	220	..	25	..	30	10
Eckford	95 Broadway	Wm. M. Hart	150	..	110	..	5	..	13	..
Lincoln	65 Putnam ave	Jay Stone	400	..	175	25	50	..	50	25
Marine and Field	Bath Beach	Chas. M. Camp	400	..	400	..	50	..	50	..
Montauk	8th ave. and Lincoln pl	A. S. Higgins	500	..	420	20	50	25	60	25
National Civic	144 Montague st	Alex. McKinney	..	..	200	100	..	..	20	10
Riding and Driving	Prospect Park Plaza	W. G. Gilmore	..	..	318	19	250	25	60	30

Exchanges and Boards of Trade in New York.

The exchanges and boards of trade of the city are located as follows: The Stock Exchange, seats in which now sell for over $80,000, will occupy the fine new building in Broad street in the course of the current year. In these bodies the amount of business transacted is immense, and fortunes vary upon the fluctuations in prices of the goods dealt in. A visitor to the city always finds them among the most interesting places to be seen.

Name.	Location.	Incorporated.	No. of members.	President.	Secretary.
Building Material Exchange	11 Broadway	....	....	Orin F. Perry	Chas. J. Warner
Chamber of Commerce	66 Liberty	1770	1,371	Morris K. Jesup	Louis H. Peck.
Coal Exchange	32 Nassau st	....	....	P. B. O'Sullivan	George Wilson.
Consolidated Stock Exchange	113 Pearl & 64 Beaver	1879	1,512	M. H. Wager	Louis Seligsberg.
Cotton Exchange	Hanover Square	1871	450	J. T. Gwathmey	Rudolph Huber.
Fruit Exchange	Beaver and William sts	....	....	E. Andrews, Jr.	Fred. Van Riper
Jewellers' Board of Trade	170 Broadway	....	400	C. G. Alford	C. W. Maxfield.
Lager Beer Brewers' Bd. of Trade	109 East 15th st	1881	67	Peter Doelger	D. L. Safford.
Maritime Exchange	Produce Exc. Bldg.†	1874	1,071	C. B. Parsons	F. H. Norton.
Mechanics and Traders' Exchange	1123 Broadway	....	....	F. H. Bowland	E. A. Vaughan.
Merchant Tailors' Society	140 Nassau st	1891	....	H. A. Patterson	William Fell.
Metal Exchange	234 Pearl st	1877	....	R. M. Thompson	C. Mayer.
N. Y. Bd. of Trade and Transportation	203 Broadway	....	....	Oscar S. Straus	F. S. Gardner
N. Y. Fire Insurance Exchange	32 Nassau st	1890	....	J. M. Hare	George Jeremiah
New York Mercantile Exchange	6 Harrison st	....	....	Julius D. Mahr	W. G. French.
New York Produce Exchange	B'way and Beaver st	1862	....	Edw. G. Burgess	D. D. Allerton.
New York Stock Exchange	10 Broad st., 13 Wall st.*	....	....	Rudolph Keppler	Wm. McClure.
Real Estate Exchange	111 Broadway	....	....	James L. Wells	D. F. Ingraham.
Silk Association of America	B'way and Broome st	1876	....	Jacques Huber	F. P. Allen.
Stationers' Board of Trade	97 and 99 Nassau st	....	106	H. C. Bainbridge	E. H. Loveless.

†Will remove during 1903 to 78 and 80 Broad street.
*Temporarily located in the New York Produce Exchange Building, Broadway and Beaver street.

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Public Halls of Greater New York.

MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

Am. Women Sol. Hat. Lecture Hall
Am. Inst. 63 Fifth Avenue.
Am. Inst. of Hom. Lecture Room, 57 Lexington av.
American Theatre, 444 8th ave.
Amity Hall, 2 E. 54th st.
Arion, 59 E. 59th st.
Arion, 109 Lexington av.
Arion, 57 Lexington av.
Arion Institute, 116 Courtlandt ave.
Arion, 241 W. 42d st.
Arion Hall, St. Mark's pl.
Arion Hall, Lenox ave.
Arion Hall, 144 E. 86th st.
Assembly Hall, United Charities, 105 E. 22d st.
Association, 32 E. 23d st.
Association, 1659 Park ave.
Association, 253 W. 125th st.
Beethoven Maennerchor, 210 9th st.
Bergen Lyceum, 19 E. 44th st.
Bijou Lodge Rooms, 27 Bleecker st.
Brau Arbeiter Turn Hall, 337 E. 54th.
Brooklyn Savings, 125 E. 72d st.
Brunner, 154 E. 54th st.
Carnegie Music Hall, 154 W. 57th st.
Casino, Opera House Music Hall, 205 E. 67th st.
Casino, Park, 919 8th ave.
Centennial Hall, 120 9th ave.
Central Hall, 114 E. 13th st.
Central, 102 W. 10lst st.
Centennial, 124 W. 60th st.
Centennial, 782 10th ave.
Chelsea Comm. House, 26th st. and 4th ave.
Dewey Hall, 261 Broome st.
Ebling's Casino, 37 Ann's ave., E. 156th.
Elks, 154 E. 23th st.
Elks, 19 W. 27th st.
Elks, 170 W. 23d st.
Everett, 23 E. 4th st.
Elks, Ave. 27 W. 42d st.
Florence, 24 2d ave.
Friederichs, 2392 2d ave.
Gardner Tobias, 21 Suffolk st.
Ger. Amer. Schutzen, 12 St. Mark's pl.
German Masonic Temple, 220 E. 15th.
German Old Fellows, 90 St. Mark's pl.
Germania, 421 5th st.
Germania Assembly, 291 Bowery.
Golden Rule, 125 Lexington st.
Golden Star, 81 Columbia st.
Gospel, 895 2d ave.
Gramercy, 326 E. 21st st.
Grand Central, 385 Grand st.
Grand Cen. Palace, 430 Lexington ave.
Grand Opera House, 209 W. 23d st.
Greenwich, 131 Christopher st.
Halcyon, 537 2d ave.
Harlem Lyceum, 181 E. 107th st.
Harlem River Casino, 2478 2d ave.
Hess Emil, 705 Courtlandt ave.
Homeland, 267 W. 34th st.
Hudson, 276 Spring st.
Imperial Lyceum, 162 E. 55th st.
Ivy, and Ladies of Honor, 32 E. 4th st.
Lafayette, 10 Ave. D.
Laurel, 495 W. 145th st.
Ledwith, 280 E. 45th st.
Lenox, 1915 3d ave.
Lenox, 165 E. 72d st.
Lenox Lyceum, 623 Madison ave.
Lexington Opera House, 155 E. 58th st.
Liberty, 257 E. Houston st.
Liederkranz, 115 E. 58th st.
Lion Palace of Music, 200 W. 110th st.
Littenberg's Assembly Rooms, 77 Essex
Luchrig's Assembly Rooms, 253 Centre
Lyric, 725 6th ave.
Madison Square Garden Concert Hall, Madison ave. and 26th st.
Majestic, 125 E. 125th st.
Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th st.
Manhattan Turn, 316 E. 63d st.
Masonic, 79 W. 23d st.
Mechanics, 2163 2d ave.
Mechanics, 512 3d ave.
Melrose Turn, 585 Courtlandt ave.
Mendelssohn Glee Club, 119 W. 40th.
Met. Assembly Rooms, 62 E. 4th st.
Military, 193 Bowery.
Morrisania Park and Hall, 3690 3d ave.
Mozart, 328 E. 86th st.
Murray Hill, 160 E. 34th st.
Music Exchange, 160 E. 86th st.
Music, 57th st. and 7th ave.
National, 414 5th st.
New Columbia, 120 Columbia st.
New Henry, 49 Henry st.
New Irving, 216 Broome st.
New Park, 56 Orchard st.
New Progress, 177 E. Broadway.
New Star, 147 E. 4th st.
N. Y. Lyceum, 44 E. 4th st.
N. Y. Maennerchor, 245 E. 58th st.
N. Y. Turn, 74 W. 85th st.
Odd Fellows Temple, 166 W. 23d st.
Olympic, 226 E. Broadway.
Orpheus, 112 Lexington ave.
Orpheus, 112 Bleecker st.
Pacific Hall, 52 Bleecker st.
Palestine Assembly Rooms, 96 Ave. A.
Palm Garden, 275 Hamburg ave.
Parkside, 1559 Lexington ave.
Parkside, 1559 Park ave.
Parnell Hall, Lexington ave. and 7th ave.
Parnell Lyceum, 129 E. 57th st.
Pastime, 201 Bowery.
Peoples Assembly, 425 2d ave.
Peoples, 196 E. 4th st.
Pleasure, 74 E. 4th st.
Progress, 74 E. 4th st.
Progress, 1659 Park ave.
Progress, Bay 32 Madison ave.
Progress, 424 Grand st.
Purdy, 422 E. 74th st.
Quisisana, 106 E. 14th st.
Quisisana, 251 E. 17th st.
Tammany, E. 14th st. near Irving pl.
Tammany, 211 Bleecker st.
Tammany, 213 W. 42d st.
Tammany Assembly Rooms, 160 3d ave.
Tammany, 66 Nassau st.
Tammany, 100 1st ave.
Tammany, 220 Bowery.
Tammany, 4191 Park ave.
Tammany, 1551 Lexington ave.
Temple Bar, 2d ave.
Temple Bar, 201 Bowery.
Thalia, 205 Bowery.
Thalia, 1591 2d ave.
Thalia, 944 Fulton st. 2 2d st.
Union Square, 5 Union sq. E.
Unity, 2249 2d ave.
Turn an Assembly Rooms, 162 E. 55th.
Victoria, 80 Clinton st.
Victoria, 401 Lexington ave.
Victoria, 121 E. 58th st.
Volks Lyceum, 220 2d st.
Warren, 234 Spring st.
Washington, 1257 Amsterdam ave.
Washington, 2165 7th ave.
Webster, 119 E. 17th st.
Wendel's Assembly Rooms, 344 W. 44th.
West End, 224 W. 125th st.
West Side Lyceum, 201 W. 52d st.
Wijuker's, 220 Ave. A.

BROOKLYN.

Acme, 437 9th st.
Adelphi, 157 Adelphi st. & Myrtle ave.
Americus, 208 Grand st.
Angelus, 83 Bartlett st.
Angelus, 441 Bedford ave.
Apollo, 162 Court st.
Arcanum, 1256 Bedford ave.
Arcanum, 407 Bridge st.
Arion, 589 Liberty ave.
Arion, 165 Driggs ave.
Arion, 11 Arion pl.
Arlington, 157 McDougal st.
Arlington, 407 Gates ave.
Armory, 116 Calyer st.
Art Association Galleries, Montague st., near Court.
Assembly Rooms, 1437 Gates ave.
Assembly of Berkeley's Institute, 187 Lincoln pl.
Association, Bond, near Fulton.
Atheneum, 171 Atlantic ave.
Atheneum, 2d ave., near 70th st.
Aurora Grata Cathedral, Bedford ave., cor. Madison st.
Avena, 370 9th st.
Avon, 1217 Bedford ave.
Bedford Parlors, 903 Bedford ave.
Bergen Hill, 411 Court st.
Bijou Lodge Rooms, 24 Smith st.
Brau Arbeiter Maennerchor, 942 Flushing ave.
Brooklyn Turn Hall, 351 Atlantic ave.
Caecilia, 101 Grand st.
Carson, 1241 Bedford ave.
Central, 217 Court st.
Central, 365 Central ave.
Ceres, Troy ave., Cor. Fulton st.
Chauncey, 1765 Broadway.
Clermont Reception Rooms, 360 Clermont ave.
Clermont Rink, Clermont ave., Myrtle.
Clinton, 897 Gates ave.
Columbia, 62 Carroll st.
Columbia, 725 Union st.
Columbia, 477 Atlantic ave.
Columbia Lodge Rooms, 1826 Fulton st.
Columbia, 1 Fulton st.
Columbia, 1826 Myrtle ave.
Columbia, 153 Pierrepont.
Columbia, 1 Broadway & Ave.
Columbia, Fulton st. & 3rd ave.
Columbia, 74 Howard ave.
Comedy, 425 Classon ave.
Comet, 24 Ave. and 54th st.
Comet, 1 Ave. and 54th st.
Concert, 1 Classon ave.
Cosmopolitan, 1 Ave. and 54th st.
De Kalb Assembly, 345 De Kalb ave.
De Kalb Assembly Rooms, 54 De Kalb st.
Eagle, 1 Broadway.
Eagle, 1 Classon ave.
Eagle, 1 Ave. and 54th st.
Eckford, 22 Eckford st.
Eckford, Ward Sanger, 21 Olive st.
Eckford, 22 Eckford st.
Eckford, 44 Tillary st.
Elks, 1 Ave. and 54th st.
Elks, 1 Ave. and 54th st.
Elks, 1 Classon ave.
Elks, 1 Ave. and 54th st.
Elks, 1 Classon ave.
Excelsior, 121 Evergreen ave.
Excelsior, Wallabout Market ave.
Excelsior, 121 Franklin st.
Excelsior, 47 Messerole st.
Excelsior, 1105 Bedford ave.
Excelsior, 118 Monroe ave.
Excelsior, 1 Classon ave.
Excelsior, 1 Ave. and 54th st.
Excelsior, 1 Ave. and 54th st.
Excelsior, 1 Ave. and 54th st

PUBLIC HALLS OF GREATER NEW YORK.—Continued.

Schiellen's, 2686 Atlantic ave.
Schuetzen, Throop ave., cor. Walton.
Schuetzen-Saenger Arbeiter, 257 Hamburg ave.
Schuetzen, 360 Fulton st.
Schuetzen and Saenger, 250 Ellery st.
Schwaben, Myrtle and Knickerbocker.
Schweizer, 12 Union ave.
Smithsonia, 23 Smith st.
Smithsonian, Greenpoint & Manhattan.
Stanwix, Ralph ave., cor. Lexington.
St. Malachy's, Atlantic, cor. Hendrix.
Sumner, 1586 Fulton st.
Temmo Assembly Rooms, 1134 Graham.
Teutonia, 197 Harrison ave.
Thalia, 193 Knickerbocker ave.
Tivoli, 147 19th st.
Triangle, 1558 Broadway.
Turn, 63 Mescrole st.
Turn, 164 16th st.
Turn, 191 Sumpter st.
Twenty-seventh Ward Assembly Rooms, 143 Central ave.
Ulk, 466 3d ave.
Union, 38 Union st.
Varuna, 164 Atlantic ave.
Visitation, 38 Tremont.
Vorbach's Assm. Rooms, 387 Central.
Washington, 829 Broadway.
Waverly, 444 Myrtle ave.
Wilbur, Fulton st. and Brooklyn ave.
Willoughby, 1120 Willoughby ave.
Wissner, 538-540 Fulton st.
Wist's, 3 Somers st.
Wurzner's, 315 Washington ave.
Y. M. C. A., Main, near 18th ave.

QUEENS.

Assembly Rooms, Myrtle ave., Glendale.
Association, Broadway, near Thompson ave., Elmhurst.
Astoria Assembly Rooms, 22 Flushing ave., Long Island City.
Batterson, Broadway and Thompson ave., Elmhurst.
Broadway, 458 Broadway, L. I. City.
Broadway Lyceum, 43 B'way, Flushing.
Columbia, 301 Jackson ave., L. I. City.
College Point Turn, 3d ave., cor. 13th.
Colonial, 403 Fulton st., Jamaica.
Dennings, 159 Amity st., Flushing.
Foresters', 3d ave. and 13th st., College Point.
Fraternity, 22 Harriman ave., Jamaica.
Gaiser's, 146 13th st., College Point.
Germania, Ferry st., Woodhaven.
Germania, 508 Broadway, L. I. City.
Glendale, Cooper ave., Glendale.
Gymnasia, 1 Skillman ave., L. I. City.
Imperial, Cornaga ave. and James st., near Far Rockaway.
Jacksonville, 432 Grand st., L. I. City.
Kamman's, Ferry st., Woodhaven.
Lincoln Hall, Maspeth.
L. I. City Music Hall, 335 Steinway ave.
L. I. City Turn Hall, 347 Steinway ave.
Masonic, Central ave., near Mott, Far Rockaway.
Masonic, 67 Broadway, Flushing.
Nebenzahl, Central ave., Far Rockaway.
Newtown, Broadway and Court st., Elmhurst.
Odd Fellows, 7th ave. and 16th st., Whitestone.
Odd Fellows, University st., Woodhaven.
Queens County Athletic, 56 Flushing ave., Long Island City.
Royal Arcanum, Grand ave., Corona.
Singer, 319 Freeman ave., L. I. City.
St. Mary's Lyceum, 117 5th st., Long Island City.
Taglang's, Crafton ave., cor. Morris, Woodhaven.
Turn Hall, 3d ave. and 13th st., College Point.
Warwick, Grand ave., cor. National, Corona.
Washington, Pleasure ave. and Lawrence st., Long Island City.
Washington, Covert, Evergreen.

RICHMOND.

Albrecht's, 263 Bay st., Stapleton.
Alert, 73 Jersey st., New Brighton.
Bachman's Hall, Stapleton.
Castleton, 218 Richmond Terrace, W. New Brighton.
Columbian, Richmond ave., New Springville.
G. A. R., 52 Richmond Terrace, Port Richmond.
Hibernia, 30 Richmond Turnpike, New Brighton.
Irving, New Brighton.
Labor Lyceum, Roff st., near Richmond road, Stapleton.
Lyceum, 35 York ave., New Brighton.
Maccabee, 185 Jersey st., New Brighton
Masonic, Bennett st., Port Richmond.
Mechanics' Hall, Stapleton.
New, Amboy road, Tottenville.
Niagara, St. Paul's ave., Tompkinsville.
Nielsen's, Androvette ave., Kreischerville.
Odd Fellows, 14 Brook st., Stapleton.
Odd Fellows, 44 Harrison ave., Port Richmond.
Odd Fellows, 210 Richmond Terrace, West New Brighton.
Orlando, Shore road, Rossville.
Parish of St. Andrew's, Richmond.
Park Auditorium, Boulevard, Prohibition Park.
Schlitz, Richmond ave., Port Richmond.
Staten Is. Turn, 81 Canal st., Stapleton.
Steinbach's, 204 Bay st., Stapleton.
Travis', Richmond Turnpike, Linoleumville.

Foreign Consuls in New York City.

Arabia—Sheik Hadji Tahar, 95 8th ave; will answer inquiries.
Argentine Republic—John C. Zimmermann, C. G.; Felix L. de Castro, V. C.; P. Rodrigues Flegel, Chancellor, 124 Produce Exchange.
Austria-Hungary—Thomas von Dessewffy, C. G.; Konrad de Wiser, V. C., 33 Broadway.
Belgium—Pierre Mali, C., 85 Worth street.
Bolivia—G. Zalles, C. G., 17 State street.
Brazil—Antonio Fontoura Xavier, C. G.; F. Garcia P. Leao, V. C. and Chancellor, 17 State street.
Chili—Frederick A. Beelen, C. G., 135 West Eleventh street.
China—Chow Tsz Chi, C.; Lock Wing, V. C., 18 Broadway.
Colombia—Daniel Merizalde, C. G., 17 State street.
Costa Rica—Juan J. Ulloa, C. G., 66 Beaver street.
Denmark—John E. Leerbech, Acting C., 129 Broad street.
Dominican Republic—F. Leonte Vasquez, C. G.; Oscar Huttlinger, C.; E. Herman Vivie, V. C., 31 Broadway. Guillermo B. Perez, Chancellor.
Ecuador—Francisco Mora Silva, C. G.; Rafael Zevallos, V. C., 11 Broadway.
Egypt—Same as Turkey.
France—Edmund Bruwaert, C. G.; Gaston Velten, C.; Auguste Jouve, V. C. and Chancellor; C. Verger, Recording Secretary, 35 South William street.
German Empire—Karl Buenz, C. G.; Alfred Geissler, C.; Rudolph Franksen, V. C., 11 Broadway.
Great Britain—Percy Sanderson, C. G.; C. Clive-Bayley, C.; Charles A. S. Perceval, First V. C., 17 State street; Joseph P. Smithers, Second V. C., 2 State street.
Greece—Demetrius N. Botassi, C. G., 35 South William street.
Guatemala—Joaquin Yela, C. G.; Julio Yela, Chancellor, 2 Stone street.
Haiti—Louis J. Nicholas, C. G.; Edenezer D. Bassett, V. C., 35 South William street.
Honduras—N. Bolet Peraza, C. G., 81 New street; Ernesto Schernikow, V. C., 18 Broadway.
Italy—Giovanni Branchi, C. G.; Ferdinando Prat, First V. C.; Gustavo Tosti, Second V. C., 35 Broadway.
Japan—Sadazuchi Uchida, C. G.; Tokithi Tanka, V. C.; Tonnenori Takase and Tatsuichiro Funatsu, Chancellors, 99 Nassau street.
Korea—William H. Stevens, C. G., 25 Broad street.
Liberia—Frederick W. Yates, C., 141 Broadway; Charles T. Geyer, V. C., 17 Broadway.
Mexico—Juan N. Navarro, C. G.; A. Leon Grajeda, V. C., 35 Broadway.
Monaco—Auguste Jouve, C., 35 South William street.
Netherlands—John R. Planten, C. G.; Henry Pluygers, C., 116 Broad street.
Nicaragua—Adolph D. Straus, C. G.; Killan Van Rensselaer, V. C., 18 Broadway.
Norway—Christopher Ravn, C.; Thorvald Hansen, V. C., 17 State street.
Paraguay—Felix Aucaigne, C. G., 457 West 123d street; William E. Richards, C., 309 Broadway.
Persia—H. Ruthven Pratt, C. G., 20 Broad street.
Peru—Evaldo Tirado, C. G.; Elias Mujica Carassa, Chancellor, 19 Whitehall street.
Portugal—Luis A. M. P. A. Taveira, C. G.; Adelino A. Ferreira, V. C., 17 State street.
Russia—Nicholas Ladygensky, C. G.; Constantin Karassew, First V. C.; Christian G. Petersen, Second V. C., 17 State street.
Salvador—Ernesto Schernikow, C., 18 Broadway.
Siam—Isaac Townsend Smith, C. G., 1 East 39th street.
Spain—Mariano Febregas Satelo, C. G., 18 Broadway.
Sweden—Christopher Ravn, C.; Thorvald Hansen, V. C., 17 State street.
Switzerland—J. Bertschmann, C., 18 Exchange place; J. Eugene Robert, V. C., 48 West 71st street.
Trinidad Island—Jacques de la Boissiere, C. G., 125 West 37th street.
Turkey—Aziz Bey, C. G., 17 State street.
Uruguay—Thomas A. Eddy, C.; Wallace B. Flint, V. C.; Alfred Du Buys, Chancellor, 25 Broad street.
Venezuela—E. Gonzales Esteves, C. G.; Marcial Salas, V. C., 17 State street.

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Hotels of Greater New York.

MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

Abbey, 198th st. and Fort Wash. ave.*
Adams, 375 West. st.*
Adams House, 13-17 10th ave.
Albemarle, 1 W. 24th st.*
Albert Hotel, University pl & 11th st.*
America, Irving pl. and 15th st.‡
American, 640 8th ave.*
Annex, 649 W. 42d st.*
Arena, 39 W. 31st st.*
Ariston, 1924 3d ave.*
Ashland House, 4th ave. and 24th st.‡
Ashton, Madison ave. and 93d st.
Astor House, Broadway and Vesey st.*
Audubon, Broadway and 39th st.*
Avon, 1768 Madison ave.*

Balmoral, Lenox ave. and 114th st.‡
Bancroft House, Broadway and 21st st.*
Barrett House, 38th st. and 6th ave.*
Barrington, Broadway and 43d st.
Bartholdi, 956 Broadway.*
Bayard, 1701 Broadway.
Bay State, 663-65 Broadway.*
Bellwood, 168 E. 24th st.*
Belmont, Jerome ave., nr. E. 172d st.†
Belvedere, 4th ave. and 18th st.‡
Beresford, Central Park West & 81st.
Berkeley, 5th ave. and 9th st.†
Borough, 98 Lexington ave.†
Boulevard, 123d st. and Lexington ave.‡
Boulevard, 1981 Broadway.†
Bradford, 65 E. 11th st.†
Branch, 465 6th ave.*
Brevoort, 11 5th ave., cor. 8th st.‡
Bristol, 15 E. 11th st.†
Bristol, 504 5th ave.
Broadway, 2760 Broadway.*
Broadway Central, 667 Broadway.‡
Brown-Rooks, 55 W. 42d st.*
Brunswick, Madison ave. and 89th st.‡
Brunswick, 146 E. 15th st.†
Buckingham, 5th ave. and 50th st.*
Bull's Head, 322 3d ave.*
Burlington, 8-14 W. 30th st.

Cadillac, Broadway and 43d st.*
Cambridge, 5th ave. and 33d st.†
Castle Garden, 10 Battery pl.*
Cecil, 118th st. and St. Nicholas ave.†
Centennial, 850 8th ave.*
Central, 126 3d ave.*
Central Park, 7th ave. and 59th st.*
Chastaigneray, Mad. ave. & 92d st.‡
Chelsea, 23d st., bet. 7th and 8th aves*
Circle, 987 8th ave.*
Claremont, 126th & Riverside Drive.*
Clarendon, 4th ave. and 18th st.*
Clinton Place, 96 6th ave.*
Coleman House, B'way and 27th st.‡
Colonial, 125th st. and 8th ave.*
Columbia, 1553 Broadway.*
Columbia, Broadway and 110th st.*
Columbus, 349 W. 59th st.*
Columbus, 125th st. and Park ave.*
Continental, Broadway and 20th st.*
Copenhagen, 19 Rector st.*
Cosmopolitan, W. B'way & Chambers.*
Criterion, 41st st. and Broadway.*
Crook's, 114 Park row.*
Cross, 73 8th ave.*
Custer's, 58 Dey st.†

Delavan, Broadway and 40th st.*
De France, 74 Macdougal st.*
De Logerot, 126-128 5th ave.
Dunmore, 230 W. 42d st.*

Eagle, 3d ave. and 6th st.*
Earlington, 49-55 W. 27th st.*
East End, 109 E. 125th st.†
Elberon, 75 4th ave.*
Empire, Broadway and 63d st.*
Endicott, Columbus ave. & 81st st.‡
Everett House, 4th ave. and 17th st.*

Fenix House, 209 W. 14th st.*
Fifteenth Ward, 9th st. and 6th ave.*
Fifth Ave., Bway, 5th ave.. 23d-24th.‡
Garden, Madison ave. and 27th st.*
Gardner, 126 W. 43d st.†
Garrick, 202 W. 42d st.*
Gerard, 123-129 W. 44th st.‡
Gilsey House, B'way and 29th st.*
Glenmore, 4 Chatham sq.*
Gonfarone, 181 Macdougal st.*
Gramercy, 36 Gramercy Park.
Grand, Broadway and 31st st.*
Grand Central, 3d ave. and 43d st.*
Grand Union, 42d st. and 4th ave.*
Grenoble, 56th, 57th sts. and 7th ave.*
Griffou, 19 W. 9th st.*
Grosvenor, 5th ave. and 10th st.†
Grutli, 63 Greenwich st.*

Hahn's, 418 8th ave.*
Hamilton, 45th st. and Broadway.†
Hanfield, 620 Grand st.*
Harlem, 2103 3d ave.*
Hatfield, 46 Ridge st.
Herald Square, 118 W. 34th st.*
Higgins, 8th ave. and 115th st.*
Hoffman House, B'way and 25th st.*
Holland House, 5th ave. and 30th st.*
Hollanders, 749 W. 125th st.*
Huestis, 431 4th ave.*
Hungaria, 4 Union Sq.*

Imperial, Broadway and 32d st.*
International, 75 Clarkson st.†
Iroquois, 49 W. 44th st.†

Jefferson, E. 15th st., nr. Union sq.‡
Judson, 53 Washington Sq. South.†
Kensington, 5th ave. and 15th st.*
Knickerbocker, 3d ave. and 25th st.†

Lafayette, 10 Waverley pl.
Lafayette Place and Bath Hotel, 18 Lafayette pl.*
Langham, 5th ave. and 52d st.
Lexington, 41 Lexington ave.*
Lincoln, Broadway and 42d st.*
Long Island, 245 E. 34th st.*

Madison House, 386 4th ave.*
Majestic, 72d st. and Central Park W.*
Manhattan, Madison ave. and 42d st.*
Mansion House, 478 4th ave.†
Margaret Louisa Home, 14 E. 16th. st.*
Marie Antoinette, Boulevard & 66th.*
Marlborough, Broadway and 36th st.‡
Marsh's, 108 W. 34th st.*
Martin, 5th av., 26th st. & B'way.*
Medallion, 384-6 6th ave.†
Metropole, B'way, 41st and 42d sts.*
Metropolitan, B'way and 27th st.*
Miller's, 37-41 W. 26th st.†
Mills No. 1, 160 Bleecker st.*
Mills No. 2, Chrystie and Rivington.*
Minot, 126th st. and 8th ave.*
Minqua, 8th ave. and 124th st.*
Monogram, 2306 Broadway.†
Monument, 6 Union Sq.*
Monument, 8th ave. and 123d st.†
Mohegan, 32d st. and Madison ave.†
Morello, 2-6 W. 29th st.
Morton House, B'way and 14th st.*
Mouquin's, 456 6th ave.*
Mount Morris, 3d ave. and 130th st.*
Muro, 116-118 W. 14th st.‡
Murray Hill, 112 Park ave.‡
Muschenheims, 41 W. 31st st.*
Navarre, 38th st., bet. B'way & 7th ave.
Netherland, 5th ave. and 59th st.*
New Amsterdam 4th ave. and 21st st.*
New Central, 758 7th ave.†
New York, 30, E. 42d st.*
Niagara, 3d ave. and 42d st.*
Normandie, Broadway and 38th st.*
North Hudson, 550 W. 42d st.*

Occidental, Bowery and Broome st.‡
Odeon, 109 W. 38th st.*
Onawa, Park ave. and 125th st.*
O'Neill, Broadway and 35th st.*
Orleans, 100 W. 80th st.†

Palmer House, 886 Lexington ave.*
Park, 162 East End ave.†
Park Avenue, Park ave. and 33d st.‡
Parker, Broadway and 39th st.*
Parkview, 55 W. 42d st.*
Phoenix, 12th and West sts.†
Plaza, 5th ave., 58th and 59th sts.‡
Premier, 139 E. 72d st.†
Putnam, 4th ave. and 26th st.*

Quincy, 140-142 W. 33d st.*

Regent, 467-9 6th ave.*
Rembrandt, 174 W. 98th st.
Renaissance, 5th ave. and W. 43d st.
Richelieu, 5th ave. and 114th st.‡
Richelieu, 54 W. 24th st.*
Roland, 56 E. 59th st.†
Rossmore, 1463 Broadway.*
Sagamore, 1970 Broadway.*
Sagamore, 1319 3d ave.*
St. Andrew, Boulevard and 72d st.*
St. Albans, 7 E. 31st st.*
St. Charles, 777 6th ave.*
St. Cloud, Broadway and 42d st.*
St. Denis, Broadway and 11th st.*
St. George, 49 E. 12th st.†
St. James, 201 W. 38th st.
St. Lawrence, 30 E. 13th st.*
St. Marc, 5th ave. and 39th st.‡
St. Nicholas, Washington pl. & B'way.*
St. Stephen, 46-52 E. 11th st.‡
San Lorenz, 72d st. and Lex. ave.†
San Remo, Central Park W. & 75th st.‡
Savoy, 5th ave. 59th st.‡
Schuyler, 59 W. 45th st.*
Sherman House, 152 E. 42d st.†
Sherman House, B'way and W. 71st st.
Sinclair House, B'way and 8th st.*
Slevin, 64 7th ave.*
Smith & McNell's, 193 Washington st.*
Spingler, 38 E. 14th st.*
Star, 65 Clarkson st.†
Stevens House, 21 Broadway.*
Sturtevant House, B'way, nr. 28th st.*
Stuyvesant Park, 165 3d ave.*
Stuyvesant Sq., 9th st. and 3d ave.‡
Taylor's, 161 Lexington ave.*
Tindall, 2151 8th ave.*
Trafalgar, 115 E. 14th st.*
Trainor's, 1291 Broadway.*
Union Sq., 15th st. & Union sq. E.‡
United States, 196 Water st.*
University, 12th st & University pl.*
Vanderbilt, 42d st. and Lexington ave.*
Van Twiller, 57 Lexington ave.*
Venecntie, 431 3d ave.*
Vendome, Broadway and 41st st.*
Virginia, 59th st. and Broadway.*
Von Glahn, 235 10th st.*
Von Glahn, 359 W. 59th st.*
Waldorf-Astoria, 5th ave. and 33d st.
Washington Bridge, Amsterdam ave. and 182d st.*
West End, 226 W. 125th st.
Westerly, 955 6th ave.*
Westminster, 16th st. and Irving pl.*
West Shore, 42d st. and 11th ave.*
Windemere, 464 6th ave.*
Windham, 107 W. 44th st.*
Winthrop, 2090 7th ave.†
Wyanoke, 151 6th ave.*

BROOKLYN.

Arlington, 292-6 Washington st.‡
Bensonhurst, Bay 26th, Cropsey ave.†
Bijou, 202-22 Smith st.‡
Brighton, Brighton Beach.‡
Brooklyn, Concord and Wash. sts.‡
Carleton, South 8th st., Kent ave.‡
Clarendon, Washington & Johnson sts.*
Fort Lowry, Foot 17th ave.†
Howard House, Atlantic, Alabama ave.*
Manhattan Beach, Manhattan Beach.†
Mansion House, 137-153 Hicks st.†
Margaret, 97 Columbia Heights.†
McLean's, 193 Fulton st*
Metropolitan, 32 36 Grand st.*
New Concourse, Surf ave, & W. 5th st*
Oriental, Manhattan Beach.†
Pierrepont, Montague, cor. Hicks.‡
Secor House, 261 Clinton st.†
St. George, Clark, Pineapple & Hicks.†
St. Mark's, Bedford & St. Mark's aves.†
Waldo, Hicks, bet. Pierrepont & Clark.
Wyndham, 89 Henry st.

QUEENS.

American, Broadway, Far Rockaway.
Andrews, Hollands.‡
Arverne, Arverne†
Beachcroft, Arverne.†
Breakers, Arverne.†
Creedmoor Hotel, Queens.†
Edgemere Hotel, Edgemere.†
Flushing, 86 Broadway, Flushing.†
Fountain House, Main st. and Broadway, Flushing.†
Imperial, Seaside Station, Oceanus.†
Jamaica Park, 264 Fulton st., Jamaica.†
Kenmore, Far Rockaway.
Park House, Floral Park.†
Pettit's, 322 Fulton st., Jamaica.†
Seaside House, Rockaway Beach.†
Van Wyck, Far Rockaway.*

RICHMOND.

Atlantic Inn, Richmond road, Grant City.†
Castleton, New Brighton.†
Excelsior, 36 Main st., Tottenville.‡
Knickerbocker, New Brighton.
New Dorp Hotel, New Dorp.
Pavilion, New Brighton.‡
St. George, St. George.†
Schlitz, Port Richmond.†

*European plan. †American plan, ‡Both European and American plans.

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United States Departments in Greater New York.

MANHATTAN.

United States Court of Appeals—Post Office Building.

Judges—Rufus W. Peckham, Circuit Justice; William J. Wallace, E. Henry Lacombe, William K. Townsend and Alfred C. Coxe, Circuit Judges. Clerk, William Parkin, salary $3,000. Term—Last Tuesday in October.

United States Circuit Court—Post Office Building.

Judges appointed by the President and confirmed by the United States Senate for life.

Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court and Judge of the Circuit Court, R. W. Peckham, $10,000. Circuit Judges, William J. Wallace, E. Henry Lacombe, William K. Townsend, Alfred C. Coxe, $6,000 each. Clerk, J. A. Shields, $3,500.

General Terms—First Monday in April and Monday in October.

Equity Term—Last Monday in February.

Terms of Criminal Court—Second Wednesday in January, March, May, October and December and third in June.

United States District Court—Post Office Building.

Judge of District Court, George B. Adams, $5,000. Clerk, Thomas Alexander.

Stated Term—First Tuesday in every month. Special Term—Every Tuesday for return of process.

United States District-Attorney, Henry L. Burnett, $6,000. United States Assistant District-Attorneys, H. C. Platt, E. E. Baldwin, A. M. King, D. Frank Lloyd, C. E. Houghton, Henry A. Wise, C. D. Baker; salaries, from $1,800 to $3,600.

Marshal, William Henkel, $5,000. Chief Deputy, John Stebling, $2,750. Commissioners, J. A. Shields, S. H. Lyman, S. R. Betts, T. Alexander, H. P. Bruled, S. M. Hitchcock, E. L. Owen, E. N. Taft, D. B. Deyo, Lorenzo Semple, W. D. Jones, W. P. Prentice, J. L. Williams, H. W. Goodrich, Herbert Greene, E. J. Collins, D. W. Esmond.

Bankruptcy Referees.

P. B. Olney, 68 William street; G. C. Holt, 34 Pine street; J. J. Townsend, 45 Cedar street; L. W. Duder, 71 Broadway; Seaman Miller, 346 Broadway; N. A. Prentice, 120 Broadway; Maegrane Coe, 63 Wall street; M. S. Wise, 40 Exchange place; F. K. Pendleton, 54 Exchange place; N. S. Smith, 68 William street; S. H. Thayer, Yonkers; William Allen, 67 Wall street; W. H. Willis, 115 Broadway.

Collector of Customs Office.—Custom House, Wall Street, corner of William.

Collector of Customs, N. M. Stranahan	$12,000	8th Div., drawback, J. A. Cryan	$3,000
Chief Clerk and Special Deputy Collector, J. J. Couch	6,000	10th Div., disbursing, S. W. Thompson	4,000
Solicitor to Collector and Assistant Deputy Collector, F. E. Hamilton	3,000	11th Div., auditor, J. S. Knapp	4,000
Private Secretary, H. C. Stuart	3,000	Chief Clerks:	
Appointment Clerk, L. J. Maher	2,500	2d Div., D. L. Rush	2,500
Deputy Collectors:		3d Div., Chancellor Martin	2,500
1st Div., marine, Frank Raymond	3,000	4th Div., J. H. Jenkins	3,000
2d Div., Entry, John Quackenbush	3,000	5th Div., and superintendent of warehouses, F. W. Churchill	2,500
3d Div., bonded goods, C. A. King	3,000	6th Div., O. F. O'Neil	2,500
4th Div., cashier, J. M. Wood	4,500	7th Div., P. R. McLaughlin	2,500
5th Div., warehouse, J. C. Williams	3,000	8th Div., Richard Allison	2,500
6th Div., public stores, H. L. Swords	3,000	9th Div., F. S. McAvoy	2,500
7th Div., liquidations, H. F. Esterbrook	3,000	10th Div., J. N. Coyne	2,500
		11th Div., N. S. Adams	2,500

Naval Office.—Custom House.

Naval Officer, R. A. Sharkey	$8,000	Deputy, A. S. Nicholson	$2,500
Special Deputy, H. W. Gourley	3,000		

Surveyor's Office—Custom House.

Surveyor, J. S. Clarkson	$8,000	Deputy Surveyors, C. H. Woodward, W. H. Holton, J. M. Bishop, each	$2,500
Chief Clerk and Special Deputy Surveyor, F. S. Cooke	4,000		

Appraiser's Office, 641 Washington Street.

Appraiser, J. P. Stillman	$6,000	5th Div., L. B. Carhart	$3,000
Assistant Appraisers:		6th Div., Joseph Skillman	3,000
1st Div., G. W. Wanamaker	3,000	7th Div., Alexander Hamill	3,000
2d Div., F. C. Wordin	3,000	8th Div., Michael Nathan	3,000
3d Div., Warner Sherwood	3,000	9th Div., H. F. Andrews	3,000
4th Div., E. A. Hartshorn	3,000	10th Div., G. H. Lufborrow	3,000

Sub-Treasury, Wall and Nassau Streets.

Assistant Treasurer, C. W. Jordan	$8,000	Chief of Division, U. S. Grant	$3,100
Deputy Assistant Treasurer and Cashier, G. W. Mallor	4,200	Chief Paying Teller, S. B. Terry	3,100
Deputy Assistant Treasurer and Assistant Cashier, E. W. Hall	3,600	Chief of Division, W. P. Colegate	3,000
Assistant Cashier, Francis Kain	3,200	Chief of Division, ... F. Lee	3,000
		Chief of Division, E. W. Yates	3,000

United States Assay Office, 30 Wall Street.

Superintendent, Andrew Mason	$4,500	Melter and Refiner, B. F. Martin	$3,000
Assayer, H. G. Torrey	3,000		

Steamboat Inspection Service, Post Office Building.

Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels, 2d district, R. S. Rodie	$3,000	Assistant Inspectors of Hulls, G. T. Charleton, J. F. Walsh, G. S. Tuthill, T. W. Foster, J. B. Corwin, A. H. Terry, G. W. Williams, C. H. Smith, each	$2,000
Local Inspectors, P. C. Petrie, F. H. Barrett, each	2,500	Assistant Inspectors of Boilers, W. G. Fenwick, J. E. Gunn, J. J. McCarthy, J. W. Fleming, B. M. Ray, T. T. Mersereau, W. Ingalls, W. H. Powers, each	2,000
Clerk to Supervising Inspector, F. J. Dunlea	1,200		
Clerks to Local Inspector, H. S. Ekart, W. Richards, F. B. Martin, D. J. Phelan, E. H. Moore, J. J. Groener, each	1,200		

Commissioner of Immigration, Ellis Island.

Commissioner, W. M. Williams	$5,000	Assistant Commissioner, Jos. Murray	$3,000

Shipping Commissioner, Barge Office.

Commissioner, J. M. Dickey	$4,000	Runners, M. J. McGuirk, Gustav Boer, M. L. Bullock, C. J. Harvey, J. Mahoney, each	$900
Auditor, A. J. Kenney	1,600		
Engagement Clerk, M. J. Harrigan	1,200	Janitor, J. J. Moerlin	350

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Weather Bureau, 100 Broadway.

Forecast Official, E. H. Emery $2,000
Observers, H. Goucher, H. C. Howe, W. L. McKay, F. Long, J. A. Bradley, E. T. Turner. .....

Board of Appraisers of Estates, 257 Broadway.

Robert Mazet, W. C. Wilson, C. H. Lexow, William Halpine, James Yearance.

U. S. Internal Revenue.

Second District, comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 15th and parts of the 14th and 16th Wards. 150 Nassau street.

Collector, Joseph H. Treat.
Deputy Collectors:
D. S. Wendell $2,000
A. P. Carll 1,800
E. J. O'Shaughnessey, E. L. Moore, each.. 1,600
J. B. Mulligan, Robert Todd, Whitefield Van Cott, James Adair, J. C. Gray, Louis Hoeninger, Jacob Oppenheimer, each 1,400
B. H. Healey..... $1,2
Clerks:
L. A. Medary 1,6
P. H. L. Deany 1,5
G. L. Dubeni, A. S. Martin, Mable Loyd, each 1,2
J. H. Howe 8

Third District, comprising the 7th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, and parts of the 14th and 16th Wards. Corner 16th street and Third avenue.

Collector, Ferd. Eidman.
Chief Deputy, T. W. Whipple $2,000
Cashier, G. A. Haupt 1,800
Stamp Deputy, S. A. Lancier 1,600
Deputy Collectors:
F. G. Hoffman, W. J. Klapp, each 1,400
Henry Harris 1,200
H. H. Guttman, H. G. Menyel, each..... 1,150
Division Deputies:
Isaac Newman, C. J. Fortman, J. T. Easton, F. F. McGowan, J. J. Sullivan, Jos. Callahan, Joseph Nejedly, E. T. Keehn, Charles Wines, William Michel, Jos. Schneider, I. L. Stringman, A. E. Lux, each $1,4
William Lickmann 1,3
Clerks:
H. Schlegal 1,6
Charles Scheckel 1,3
Jos. Maleady 1,1
Stenographers, Jacob Weinberger, Philip Loewenthal, Miss C. M. Geer, each..... 1,0
Messenger, Austin Allen 8
Gaugers, C. H. Planitz, Charles Brickwedel, J. J. Weingold, R. F. Junker, George A. Stauf .....Fees not to exceed $5 per day

National Bank Examiners, 35 Nassau Street.

Examiners, Forrest Raynor, Charles A. Hamm; Assistant Examiners, H. G. Hanna, Edward Ridgely, O. F. Reaves, — Chapman.

Pension Agency, 65 Bleecker Street.

Pension Agent, M. Kenwin.

U. S. Life-Saving Stations, 17 State Street.

Inspector and Superintendent of Construction, Captain C. A. Abbey, U. S. Revenue Cutter Service; Superintendent of Construction, Captain John Dennett, U. S. Revenue Cutter Service; Chief Clerk, James D. Slack. Assistant Clerks, P. H. Maxwell, J. B. Breckinridge.

BROOKLYN.

U. S. Internal Revenue Service, Post Office Building.

Collector, E. B. Jordan $4,500
Chief Deputy Collector, J. E. Burns..... 2,000
Cashier, G. V. Titus 1,800
Clerk, J. A. B. Miles 1,500
Clerk, Michael Murray 1,200
Deputy Collectors:
George Langsler, S. H. Andrews, each..... 1,400
Fred Goodwin 1,200
F. D. Hendrickson..... 1,300
E. E. Kessler, E. H. Ladowski, each..... 1,000
Divison Deputies:
1st Dist., A. M. Darling 1,500
2d Dist., W. J. Orr .....
3d Dist., T. M. Trayheim 1,400
4th Dist., G. H. Ray 1,400
5th Dist., F. H. Squires 1,400
6th Dist., J. J. Barrett 1,400
7th Dist., J. J. Mullen 1,300
8th Dist., G. N. Dick $1,3
10th Dist., F. G. Hughes 1,3
11th Dist., T. J. Percival 1,3
War Deputy Collectors:
C. E. Hyde 1,3
C. F. Reinhart, F. Hallenbeck, each..... 1,2
Deputy Collectors:
L. B. Overfield..... 9
C. E. Fuller..... 6
Clerks:
J. A. P. Mills 1,5
Michael Murray 1,2
U. S. Gaugers, D. G. Berlin, M. F. Kerrigan, Jos. Woodhead, F. M. Crafts, G. A. Quincy, F. K. Scott..... Fees.
Storekeepers, W. E. Parr, Alex. Jameson, J. A. Willard, each .....$4 per day.

U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Post Office Building.

Clerk, William Parkins. (For judges see Manhattan).

U. S. District Court.

Clerk, Richard P. Morle. (For judges see Manhattan).

Bankruptcy Referees.

Kings—Robert F. Tilney, 26 Court street; Waldo E. Bullard, 164 Montgomery street; **F. Reynolds**, 16 Court street.

Queens—Charles A. Tipling, 26 Jackson avenue, Long Island City.

Richmond—Charles L. Hubbell, 206 Broadway, Manhattan, or West New Brighton.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

Suffolk County—William S. Nicoll, Babylon, L. I.

New York State—W. H. Arnold, Poughkeepsie (Dutchess County); Walter C. Amburg, Newburg (Orange County); Amos Van Etten, Rondout (Ulster County); George A. Wyea, Nyack (Rockland County); Ezra D. De Lamator, Hudson (Columbia County); Clayton Ryder, Cornell (Putnam County); John P. Rossa, Monticello (Sullivan County).

The referees have no general office.

OFFICERS OF THE U. S. ARMY STATIONED IN NEW YORK.

Subsistence Department—Major D. L. Brainard, Commissary, U. S. A.; Captain Henry G. Cole, Commissary, U. S. A.; Captain David B. Case, Commissary, U. S. A. Henry Lohse, chief clerk.

Medical Department—Major William H. Arthur, attending surgeon.

Ordnance Department—Major I. McNutt, U. S. A., Inspector Ordnance, Board of Ordnance and Fortification.

Pay Department—Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Dodge, Deputy Paymaster-General, U. S. A., Chief Paymaster; Eben Dodge, Chief Paymaster's clerk; George T. Holloway, Captain and Paymaster; W. F. Blauvelt, Captain Infantry, Paymaster, U. S. A.; F. G. Irwin, Captain Cavalry, Paymaster, U. S. A.; Captain J. W. Dawes, Paymaster, U. S. A.

General Depot of the Quartermaster's Department—Major I. W. Littell, U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster;

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The Board of Engineers and Harbor Line Board.

Colonel Charles R. Suter, Corps of Engineers, president; First Lieutenant Edward H. Schulz, Corps of Engineers, recorder and disbursing officer, the Board of Engineers; Jay Stone, chief clerk.

Eastern Division.

Colonel S. M. Mansfield, Corps of Engineers.

Improvement of Rivers and Harbors in the State of New York.

Colonel S. M. Mansfield, Corps of Engineers; Elliott Jones, chief clerk.

Northeast Division.

Colonel Charles R. Suter, Corps of Engineers, division engineer; S. P. Hatfield, assistant engineer; William Blankenhorn, clerk.

DEFENCES OF NEW YORK HARBOR.

Improving New York Harbor, Bay Ridge, Red Hook and Gowanus Creek Channels, New York.

Major W. L. Marshall, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.; William Daly, chief clerk.

Improvement of Rivers and Harbors in the State of New Jersey.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Raymond, Corps of Engineers; Ellis D. Thompson, assistant engineer; H. Pedlar, chief clerk.

Supervisor of the Harbor of New York.

Commander E. F. Qualtrough, U. S. Navy; John G. Morison, chief clerk.

Officers of the U. S. Army Stationed on Governors Island.

Major-General A. R. Chaffee, Captains F. de W. Ramsey, J. R. Lindsey, First Lieutenant R. B. Harper, Colonels Thomas H. Barry, G. H. Burton, Edward Hunter, John Simpson, Major Samuel R. Jones, Lieutenant-Colonel Edward E. Dravo, Captain Frank Lawton, Colonel Henry Lippincott, Lieutenant-Colonels J. W. Reilly, L. V. Caziarc, Majors Walter Howe, G. F. E. Harrison, J. D. C. Hoskins, J. L. Phillips, C. S. Smith, Rogers Birnie, Colonel W. E. Dougherty, Captains C. W. Kennedy, Traber Norman, W. Y. Stamper, E. S. Walker, Edwin Bell, M. B. Stewart, First Lieutenants A. La Rue Christie, John James, E. J. Bracken, A. F. Halpin, E. H. Hartnett, Second Lieutenants R. W. Adams, W. G. Murchison, A. L. Bump, C. R. Bennett.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS ATTACHED TO THE NEW YORK NAVY YARD AND STATION.

Office of Commandant, Building No. 1.

Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, Commandant; Lieutenant E. W. Eberle, aide.

Captain of the Yard's Office, Building No. 1.

Captain P. F. Harrington, captain of the yard; Commander C. A. Adams, Boatswain P. H. Burns (retired).

Equipment Office, Building No. 7.

Commander R. P. Rodgers, equipment officer; Lieutenant-Commanders J. F. Smith, B. F. Walling.

Ordnance Office, Building No. 24.

Commander J. B. Briggs, inspector of ordnance; Lieutenant-Commander Henry Morrell, Lieutenant D. M. Wood, Chief Gunners C. B. Magruder, F. H. Whitney, Iona Island, N. Y.; Gunners F. B. Watson, powder depot, Dover, N. J.; Hans Johnsen, W. G. Foley, James A. McDermott, Fort Lafayette; Pharmacist E. F. Moore, Iona Island, N. Y.

Inspection Board, Building No. 2.

Captain J. M. Miller, Lieutenant-Commander W. N. Linied, Gunner Cornelius Cronin (retired).

Office of Surgeon of the Yard, Building No. 22.

Surgeon J. C. Byrnes, Past Aassistant Surgeon E. J. Grow, Pharmacist J. H. McGulgan.

Labor Board.

Commander J. D. Adams.

Naval Hospital, in Hospital Grounds.

Medical Director H. J. Babin, Surgeon W. C. Braisted, Assistant Surgeons R. C. Holcomb, Allan Stuart, Pharmacist Samuel Englander.

Naval Laboratory and Department of Instruction, in Hospital Grounds.

Medical Inspector F. H. Streets, Pharmacist G. H. Klock.

General Storekeeper's Office, Building No. 2.

Pay Director Edward Putnam (retired), general storekeeper; Paymasters T. S. Jewett, E. W. Bonaffon, Passed Assistant Paymaster G. C. Schafer, Chief Sailmaker J. J. Byrne (retired), Carpenter H. M. Griffiths (retired), Sailmaker George T. Douglass (retired), Boatswain W. H. Johnson (retired).

Yard Pay Office, Building No. 121.

Pay Director L. C. Boggs, Chief Gunner J. R. Grainger (retired), paymaster's clerk, Thomas Costelloe.

U. S. Navy Clothing Factory, Building No. 31.

Pay Inspector E. B. Rogers.

Chief Engineer's Office, Building No. 27.

Captain J. A. B. Smith, Lieutenant-Commanders A. B. Carraga, T. F. Burgdorff, Lieutenant C. H. Mathews.

Engineering Department, U. S. R. S. Columbia.

Past Assistant Engineer W. B. Day (retired), Lieutenants C. H. Hayes, O. W. Koester, Warrant Machinists W. R. Schofield, F. F. Hobby, Henry Smith.

Naval Constructor's Office, Building No. 6.

Naval Constructor W. L. Capps, Assistant Naval Constructors D. C. Nutting, R. H. Robinson, Henry Williams, Chief Carpenters J. W. Burnham, C. H. Bogan, Carpenter C. L. Bennett.

Civil Engineer's Office, Building No. 14.

Civil Engineers L. F. Bellinger, C. A. Wentworth, E. R. Gayler.

Marine Barracks, in Barrack Grounds.

Colonel R. S. Meade, U. S. M. C.; Captains B. H. Fuller, U. S. M. C.; E. R. Lowndes, U. S. M. C.; First Lieutenants E. E. West, U. S. M. C.; W. W. Low, U. S. M. C.; F. M. Wise, U. S. M. C.; George H. Mather, U. S. M. C.; Second Lieutenant Harold Colvocoresses, U. S. M. C.; Pharmacist Joseph McMahon, U. S. N.

U. S. Receiving Ship Columbia, at Cob Dock.

Captain A. S. Snow, commanding; Lieutenant-Commander F. A. Wilmer, executive officer; Lieutenant-Commander J. A. Dougherty, Lieutenants E. F. Pollock, L. S. Thompson, J. P. J. Ryan, W. J. Manion, A. W. Marshall, Lieutenant (Jr. Gr) V. S. Houston, Ensign A. C. Owen, Surgeon Philip Leach, Assistant Surgeon E. M. Blackwell, Chaplains W. H. I. Reaney, W. F. Helms, Paymaster F. T. Anns, Captain N. S. Hall, U. S. M. C.; Chief Boatswain William Manning (retired), Carpenter J. A. Barlow, Boatswains Timothy Sullivan, J. H. Doyle, Henry Feehar, Warrant Machinists Thomas O'Donnell, F. J. Carter, Pharmacist Charles E. Reynolds, Mates Charles Wilson (retired), W. D. Banley, Thomas G. McDonough; pay clerk R. L. Gressitt.

Purchasing Paymaster, Stewart Building, 280 Broadway, New York.

Pay Director Arthur Burtis.

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Navy Recruiting Office, 87 South Street, New York.

Captain H. B. Mansfield, Medical Director E. S. Bogert (retired).

Medical Attendance in Offices Not Otherwise Provided, 109 West Street, New York.

Medical Director E. S. Bogert (retired).

Special Inspection Duty, Post Office Building, Brooklyn.

Lieutenant Albert Moritz, Past Assistant Engineer Andrew McAllister (retired).

The E. W. Bliss Co.'s Works, 17 Adams Street, Brooklyn.

Lieutenant-Commander W. J. Sears, Acting Gunner L. D. Walker.

Crescent Shipyard, Elizabethport, N. J.

Inspector of Ordnance Equipment, Lieutenant-Commander W. P. White; Inspector of Machinery, Lieutenant Albert Minty; Assistant Naval Constructor, L. F. Smith; Carpenter, F. W. Richards.

Gas Engine and Power Company, Morris Heights.

Inspector of Ordnance and Equipment, Lieutenant-Commander W. P. White; Superintending Construction, Naval Cadet F. L. Fennald (retired).

Babcock & Wilson Company, Bayonne, N. J.

Inspector of Machinery, Rear Admiral W. A. Windsor (retired); Assistant Inspector of Machinery, Lieutenant R. K. Crane.

NAVY YARD TUGS, LIGHTERS, ETC.

F. W. Bell, Navy Yard pilot, yard tug Powhatan; Narkeata, Master, E. W. Bernhart; Pontiac, Master, John McGee (Ordnance); Apache, for duty Iona Island (Ordnance), Master, William H. Kershaw; Pawnee, Master, J. H. Weeks (steam lighter); Traffic, Master, F. P. Leonard (steam lighter); Chickasaw, tender to the U. S. R. S. Columbia; Water Boat No. 4, equipment, no motive power, capacity about 150,000 gallons; Defence, S. and A. covered flat lighter, no motive power; Supply, S. and A. covered flat lighter, no motive power; Shrapnel (Ordnance), partly covered lighter; Grapeshot (Ordnance), partly covered lighter; Victor (Ordnance), uncovered; Lighter, 25 low cranes; Floating Derrick (L. & E.); Anchor Hay (Y. & D.); Transport, L. & A., open deck lighter.

Vessels Present in Commission.

Columbia, receiving ship; Monongahela.

Vessels Present Repairing and in Ordinary.

Baltimore, Dixie, Brooklyn.

Supervisor of Anchorages, Barge Office.

Captain Louis N. Stodder, U. S. R. C. S.

Health Officer of the Port, Quarantine, Staten Island.

Alvah H. Doty, M. D.

Marine Hospital, Battery, Adjoining Barge Office.

P. H. Bailhache, M. D.

Port Warden's Office, 1 Broadway.

President, Hiram Calkins; Secretary, Albert W. Dodge; Collector, John Regan.

Distances in the City of New York.

From the Battery. Miles.	TO	From the Battery. Miles.	TO	From the Battery. Miles.	TO	From the Battery. Miles.	TO
¼	Rector.	4½	East 54th.	8¾	East 139th.	13	East 190th.
½	Fulton.	4¾	East 58th.	9	East 144th.	13¼	S. Mosholu P'k-w'y & Web. av.
¾	City Hall.	5	East 63d	9¼	East 149th.		
1	Leonard.	5¼	East 68th.	9½	East 154th.	13½	East 205th.
1¼	Canal.	5½	East 73d.	9¾	East 159th.	13¾	East 206th.
1½	Spring.	5¾	East 78th.	10	East 164th.	14	W'msbridge sta.
1¾	E. Houston.	6	East 83d.	10¼	Spring pl.	14¼	Jerome ave., c. Woodlawn rd.
2	East 4th.	6¼	East 88th.	10½	East 168th.		
2¼	East 9th.	6½	East 93d.	10¾	East 170th.	14½	Jerome ave., c. Mt. Vernon av.
2½	East 14th.	6¾	East 97th.	11	East 172d.		
2¾	East 19th.	7	East 102d.	11¼	East 174th.	14¾	Jerome ave., c. East 133d.
3	East 24th.	7¼	East 107th.	11½	Tremont ave.		
3¼	East 29th.	7½	East 112th.	11¾	East 179th.	15	E. 237th, c. Mt. Vernon ave.
3½	East 34th.	7¾	East 117th.	12	East 182d.		
3¾	East 38th.	8	East 121st.	12¼	East 186th.	15⅛	East 239th.
4	East 44th.	8¼	East 128th.	12½	Pelham ave.	15⅞	City line.
4¼	East 49th.	8½	East 134th.	12¾	East 195th.		

DISTANCES ACROSS NEW YORK CITY.

From Pier 1, North River, via Battery place and Whitehall street to East River, one-half mile; from foot of Dey street, North River, to foot of Fulton street, East River, three-quarters of a mile; from foot of Chambers street, North River, via Chambers, New Chambers and James slip to East River, one mile; from foot of Canal street, North River, to Broadway, three-quarters of a mile; from foot of Canal street, North River, to Bowery, one mile and an eighth; from foot of Canal street, North River, to foot of Grand street, East River, two and an eighth miles; from foot of West Houston street to foot of East Houston street, two and an eighth miles; from foot of West Fourteenth street to Broadway, one and an eighth miles; from foot of West Fourteenth street to foot of East Fourteenth street, two and three-eighths miles; from foot of West Twenty-third street to Sixth avenue, one mile; from West Twenty-third street to foot of East Twenty-third street, two and three-eighths miles. North of Twenty-third street the average width of the island of Manhattan is from two to two and a half miles.

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Express Companies in Greater New York.

Adams Express Company (Manhattan and Bronx)—Main office, 59 Broadway. Branches—70 Maiden lane, 4 Reade street, 9 Liberty street, New Pier 14, North River, 137 West Broadway, 200 Chambers street, 250 Grand street, 311 Canal street, 49 Howard street, 2 Great Jones street, 12 West 23d street, 13 East 14th street, 3 West 22d street, 35 West 34th street, 1550 Broadway, 20 East 42d street, 2613 8th avenue, 47 East 59th street, 180 and 587 Columbus avenue, 1257 and 1987 3d avenue, 43 West 125th street, 308 West 124th street, 132d sreet and Willis avenue, 358 Alexander avenue.

American Express Company (Manhattan and Bronx)—Main office, 65 Broadway. Branches, 141 Broadway, 88 Liberty street, 22 Hudson street, 158 Duane street, 114 and 142 West Broadway, 302 Canal street, 21 Mott street, 94 Bowery, Lafayette place and 4th street, 105 Bleecker street, 133 5th avenue, 5 West 14th street, 922 and 1434 Broadway, 263 8th avenue, Vanderbilt avenue and 45th street, Madison avenue and 47th street, 315 and 683 Columbus avenue, Lexington avenue and 86th street, Madison avenue and East 125th street, 275 West 125th street, 138th street and Park avenue, 3369 3d avenue, Webster avenue and Southern Boulevard. Brooklyn—8, 339, 611, 755, 846, 1400 Fulton street, Kent avenue and South 6th street, 100 Broadway, 803 Flatbush avenue, 1129 Myrtle avenue, 27 Alabama avenue, 310 Washington street, 140 Greenpoint avenue, 310 Graham avenue, 390 7th avenue, 3d avenue and 25th street, 3d avenue and 52d street.

Dodd's Express (Manhattan and Bronx)—Main office, 1354 Broadway. Branches—1 Astor House, 172, 229, 371, 401, 434, 461, 945, 957, 1196, 1354 Broadway, Pennsylvania Railroad, foot of Liberty street and foot of Cortlandt street; Erie Railway, foot of Cortlandt, Desbrosses and West 28d street; Citizens' Line, foot of Chambers street and West 23d street; People's Line, foot of West 10th street; Providence Line, foot of Canal street; Stonington Line, foot of Murray street; Fall River Line, foot of Spring street, foot of Warren street, 182 5th avenue, 521 7th avenue, 737 6th avenue, 245 Columbus avenue, Grand Central Station, 153 East 125th street, 273 West 125th street, 60 West 133d street. Brooklyn—52 Nassau street, 4 Court street, 860 Fulton street, 98 Broadway.

Long Island Express (Manhattan and Bronx)—Main office, foot of James Slip, and foot of East 34th street. Branches—95 5th avenue, 1383 Broadway, 304 Canal street, 198 Chambers street, Mercer and 4th streets. Brooklyn—333 Fulton, 118 Broadway, Flatbush and Atlantic avenues, Franklin and Atlantic avenues; Bushwick avenue depot.

Manhattan Delivery Company (Manhattan and Bronx)—Main office, 12 West 23d st. Business done through Adams Express Company.

Metropolitan Express Company (Manhattan and Bronx)—Main office, 815 8th avenue. Branches—34 Bowery, 49 Broadway, 150 Duane street, 142 West street, 296 Canal street, 9 East 14th street, 54 West 18th street, foot of West 23d street, 55 East 88th street, 120 East 42d street, 149 5th avenue, 1255, 1572 and 2218 Broadway, 1251, 2662 3d avenue, 2140 Lexington avenue, 224, 696 and 1296 Columbus avenue, 449 West 129th street, 1780 Amsterdam avenue, 2486 Webster avenue.

National Express Company (Manhattan and Bronx)—Main office, 141 Broadway. Branches—88 Liberty street, 158 Duane street, 114 and 142 West Broadway, 22 Hudson street, 100 Maiden lane, 21 Mott street, 105 Bleecker street, 93 Bowery, 302 Canal street, 96 Worth street, 23 Great Jones street, 123 Prince street, 165 Crosby street, 922 and 1434 Broadway, Fort street and Lafayette place, 57 East 11th street, 133 5th avenue, foot of Franklin street, 470 West 30th street, 263 5th avenue, foot of West 42d street, 399 Madison avenue, Vanderbilt avenue and 44th street, Lexington avenue and 86th street, 315 and 683 Columbus avenue, Amsterdam avenue and 110th street, Madison avenue and East 125th street, 275 West 125th street, 138th street and Park avenue, 3369 3d avenue. Brooklyn—Same offices as the American Express.

New York and Boston Dispatch Express Company (Manhattan and Bronx)—Main office, 304-306 Canal street. Branches—45 Church street, foot of Warren street, foot of Spring street, 63 Gold street, 100 Maiden lane, 6 White street, 165 Crosby street, 123 Spring street, 95 5th avenue, 16 West 4th street, 57 East 11th street, 17 West 28th street, 234 Columbus avenue.

New York Transfer Company—See Dodd.

Prince's Express Company—For Portland, Me., and Boston, Mass., ship freight from any office of Westcott's Express Company.

Southern Express Company, ships by Adams Express from New York.

United States Express Company (Manhattan and Bronx)—Main office, 49 Broadway. Branches—149 5th avenue, 1255 and 1547 Broadway, 296 Canal street, foot of Christopher street, foot of Liberty street, 12 Fulton street, 100 Maiden lane, 63 Gold street, foot of Whitehall street, 142 West street, 150 Duane street, West Washington Market, 101 Mercer street, 37 Desbrosses street, 11 East 14th street, 35 West 3d street, 123 Prince street, 143 East 23d street. Brooklyn—10, 493, 1400 Fulton street, South 6th street and Kent avenue, 1129 Myrtle avenue, 3d avenue and 25th street, 732 Manhattan avenue, 20 Alabama avenue.

Wells, Fargo & Co. (Manhattan and Bronx)—Main office, 63 Broadway. Branches, 1159, 1383, 1991 Broadway, 188 West street, 14 Park place, 100 Maiden lane, 198 West Broadway, 123 Prince street, 310 Canal street, 60 East 8th street, foot of West 23d street, 95 5th avenue, 695 and 1047 6th avenue, 348 West 59th street, 654 Columbus avenue, 1217 3d avenue, 133 West 125th street. Brooklyn—331, 338, 730, 1161 Fulton street, 22 Dean street, 106 Broadway.

Westcott's Express Company (Manhattan and Bronx)—Main office, 39 East 42d st. Branches—14 Park place, 332 Canal street, 52 Lafayette place, 95 5th avenue, 1216 Broadway, foot of Christopher street, foot of Barclay street, foot of Franklin street, foot of West 42d street, Grand Central Station, 654 Columbus avenue, 133 West 125th street. Brooklyn—338, 726 Fulton street, 296 Flatbush avenue, 20 Dean street, 1068 Bedford avenue, 106 Broadway.

Foreign Express Offices in New York City.

American Express Company, 65 Broadway.
Boldiers Bros. & Co., American-European Express, 53 Broadway.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., Italio-American Express, 29 Wall st.
Davis, Turner & Co., Fast Freight to Europe, 24 Whitehall st.
Downing's Foreign Express, 82 Broadway.
Export Shipping Company, 9-11 Broadway.
Hampton, J. W., Jr., & Co., 41 Broadway.
Hensel, Bruckman & Lorbacher, 20 Exchange place.
International Express Company, 52 Broadway.
International Express, 2 Battery place.
Lang, R. F., 49 Exchange place.
Merchants' European Express Co., 24 State st.
Metzger, J. C. & Co., 15 Broadway.
Morris European & American Express Company, 18-20 Broadway.
National Express Company, 141 Broadway.
Petry & Co., Foreign Express, 56 Beaver st.
Pitt & Scott, 56 Beaver st.
Richard, C. B. & Co., 61 Broadway.
Russian Company, 120 Broad st.
Snow's United States Sample Express, 671 Greenwich st.
Ter Kuiles Transatlantic Express, 31-33 Broadway.
United States Express Company, 49 Broadway.
Universal Forwarding Company, 17 Bridge st.
Vandegrift, F. B. & Co., 66 Beaver st.
Wells, Fargo & Co., 63 Broadway.
West Indies Express, 17 Bridge st.
Williams & Co., to Mexico and Cuba, 109 Wall st.

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Jury Duty in Greater New York.

(Revised to date at the office of the Commissioner of Jurors.)

A person over 21 years and under 70 years of age is liable to be called upon for jury duty in the County of New York provided he is a citizen of the United States and a resident of the county in which the court is held. A resident within the meaning of the jury law is one who dwells or lodges within the county for the greater part of the time between the 1st day of October and the last day of June. He must also be owner in his own right of real or personal property to the value of $250, though the husband of a woman owning that amount of property in her own right is eligible. Other requirements are the possession of the natural faculties, intelligence, good character and ability to read and write the English language understandingly.

In the County of Kings a man, to be qualified, must be a citizen of the United States, and a resident of that county, not less than 21 nor more than 70 years of age, the owner in his own right of real property to the value of $150, personal property to the value of $250, or the husband of a woman owning real or personal property to that value in her own right. Other qualifications are the same as for the County of New York.

Those disqualified in the County of New York are the following: The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Governor's private secretary, the Secretary of State, the Comptroller, State Treasurer, Attorney-General, State Engineer and Surveyor, a Canal Commissioner, Inspector of State prisons, a Canal Appraiser, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Superintendent of the Bank Department, Superintendent of the Insurance Department, a member of the Legislature during the session of the House of which he is a member, a judge of the Court of Record, a Surrogate, a Sheriff, Under Sheriff, the clerk of a Court of Record, and the deputies of the above officers.

The following are exempted as trial jurors upon claiming the right, although qualified: A clergyman officiating as such, and following no other calling; a practising physician, surgeon or surgeon dentist having patients requiring his daily personal attendance, and not following any other calling; a licensed pharmacist, while actively engaged in his profession as a means of livelihood; a registered veterinary surgeon actively engaged in his profession; an attorney or counselor-at-law, regularly engaged in the practice of law; a professor or teacher in any college, academy or public school, not following any other calling; an editor or reporter or editorial writer employed on a daily newspaper and not following any other vocation. The holder of an office under the United States, or the State or city or County of New York, not disqualified. A Consul of a foreign nation; a captain, engineer or other officer actually employed upon a vessel making regular trips, or a licensed pilot actually following that calling. A superintendent, conductor or engineer employed by a railroad company other than a street railway company, or a telegraph operator employed by a telegraph company, actually engaged in duty for the company by which he is employed. A Grand Juror or Sheriff's juror selected for the year pursuant to law; any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private actually serving in a brigade, regiment, battalion, company or troop of the Old Guard of the City of New York, or of the National Guard of the State, uniformed and equipped according to the law, and faithfully performing his duty; or a general or staff officer actually performing duty as such, or a person who has been honorably discharged from the National Guard after five years' service in either capacity; a person who has been honorably discharged from the military forces of the State after seven years' service, provided this service has been performed prior to 1862, either as a general or staff officer or non-commissioned officer, musician or private in a uniformed battalion, company or troop, of the militia of the State, and since April 23, 1862, as a member of the National Guard of the State of New York; a person who has been honorably discharged after at least five years' faithful service in a fire company or fire department; persons who are physically incapable of performing jury duty by reason of severe sickness, deafness or other physical disorder; a person holding office in the fire or police department of the city; a duly licensed engineer of steam boilers actually employed as such; election officials; municipal court jurors.

Those having the right to claim exemption in the County of Kings are the same as in the County of New York with the exception of Consuls of foreign nations, Grand Jurors and Sheriff's jurors; and including persons belonging to the army or navy of the United States.

By a law passed in 1901 a Commissioner of Jurors was appointed and the selection of special juries provided for in criminal and civil actions in any county having a population of at least 1,000,000. Special jurors are selected from the persons qualified to serve as trial jurors. No person may be selected who has been convicted of a criminal offense, or found guilty of fraud or other misconduct by the judgment of any civil court; nor any person who possesses conscientious opinions regarding the death penalty such as would deter him from finding a verdict of guilty for any crime the penalty for which is death; nor any person opposed to convictions on circumstantial evidence, or any person who holds any opinions that would prevent his giving a fair and impartial verdict.

A special jury may be drawn in civil cases where it appears to the court, upon application, that the case at issue is of such importance or intricacy or that the subject-matter of the indictment has been so widely commented upon that an ordinary jury cannot, without delay and difficulty, be obtained to try such issue. Under such circumstances as these the court may order a special jury to be drawn, specifying when the drawing of the special jury shall take place, the number of special jurors to be drawn and the day of the term of court on which they shall appear.

Justices of the Supreme Court residing in the County of Kings, or a majority of them, may require the Commissioner of Jurors to examine and revise the general panel of trial jurors for the county, under their supervision and direction. He is empowered to subpoena every person on the panel for the year, and make inquiries and examine them as to their competency and qualifications, and may take off from the list those persons who do not meet with the requirements. If any person summoned fail to appear, except on account of physical disability, or refuse to be sworn, or to answer such pertinent questions as the Commissioner may ask, he may be punished by any trial justice of the Supreme Court sitting in that county. Every person so summoned must present, at that time, any exemption from jury service that he may have, and if he fails to do so, he shall be deemed to have waived his right and cannot be excused thereafter except for lack of some requirement.

Markets in New York City.

The following is a list of the markets in Manhattan:

Catharine—Established 1786. Bounded by Catharine, Cherry and South streets, and Catharine slip.
Central—Established 1867. Seventh avenue, Broadway and West Forty-seventh street.
Centre—Established 1817. Centre, Grand, Centre Market place and Broome street.
Clinton—Established 1829. Canal, Spring, Washington and West streets.
Columbus—Seventh avenue and West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street.
Fulton—Established 1821. Fulton, Beekman, Front and South streets.
Fulton Fish (wholesale)—East side of South street, between Fulton and Beekman streets.
Gansevoort—Washington, Gansevoort, West and Little West Twelfth streets. Used by farmers in sale of vegetables from wagons.
Harlem—First avenue, East One Hundred and Second and One Hundred and Third streets and Avenue A. Market gardeners sell from wagons.
Jefferson—Established 1832-3. Sixth avenue, Greenwich avenue and West Tenth street.
Manhattan—Eleventh avenue, West Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth streets and Twelfth avenue. Wholesaling meats and vegetables.
Tompkins—Established 1828. Third avenue, East Sixth and Seventh streets and Hall place.
Union—East Houston and Columbia streets.
Washington—Established 1813. Washington, West, Fulton and Vesey streets.
West Washington—Washington and West streets and Thirteenth avenue, between Gansevoort and West Twelfth streets.

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Libraries in Greater New York.

LIBRARIES—MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

Aguilar Free Library Society, 113 E. 59th St., 197 Broadway, 106 Avenue C, 174 E. 110th St.—Open 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. 79,000 volumes.

American Institute Library, 19-21 W. 44th St.—Open 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. 15,000 volumes.

American Geographical Society, 15 W. 81st St.—Open 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. 30,000 volumes. Free to members and those introduced by members.

American Museum of Natural History, 77th St. and 8th Ave.—Open 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. 53,000 volumes. Free for reference.

American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, 17 W. 43d St.—2,400 volumes. Free to members and their friends.

Astor.—See New York Public Library.

Benjamin and Townsend, Bellevue Hospital, foot of E. 26th St.—Open 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. 4,000 volumes.

Bethany Congregational Church (Circulating), 10th Ave., near 35th St.—1,500 volumes.

Bethany Memorial Free Circulating, 1st Ave. and 60th St.—Open 2 to 6 p. m., 7 to 10 p. m., except Sundays and holidays.

Bnei Zion Association, 246 E. Broadway—1,500 volumes. Open to members only.

Boys' Free Reading Room, 112 University Place.

Broome Street (Free), 395 Broome St.—Reading room open 8:30 to 9 p. m., except Sundays, holidays and Saturday afternoons. Library open 4 to 9 p. m. 2,300 volumes.

Bronx Free Library, Washington Ave. and 176th St., 767 E. 175th St. (free circulating)—Open 9 to 12 a. m., Mondays and Thursdays; 2 to 5 p. m., Wednesdays and Saturdays, 6:30 to 9:30 evenings. 2,000 vols.

Bryson Library of the Teachers' College, Morningside Heights and 120th St.—Open 8:45 a. m. to 5:45 p. m., daily; 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., Saturdays. 18,000 volumes. Free to students of Teachers' and Barnard Colleges, Columbia University and to teachers of the city.

Catherine Mission, 201 South St.—Open 8 a. m. to 7 p. m.

Cathedral Free Circulating, 123 E. 50th St.—36,000 volumes. Branch at 203 W. 82d St.

Catholic Club, 120 Central Park South—Open 7 a. m. to 1 p. m. 30,000 volumes. Free to members and their families.

Central Park Nature Study Library, Swedish School House, West Drive, opposite 79th St.—Nature study text books for reference.

Charity Organization Society Library, 105 E. 22d St.—Open 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. 3,500 volumes. Free for reference.

Christian Missions Museum and Library, American Museum of Natural History.—Work of foreign missions.

City Library, City Hall—Open 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. 20,000 volumes. Free for reference.

College Settlement, 95 Rivington St.—2,500 volumes. Free.

Columbia University, Amsterdam Ave. and 116th St.—Open 8:30 a. m. to 11 p. m. 315,000 volumes. Free for consultation.

Cooper Union, 8th St. and 4th Ave.—Open 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.; Sundays, from October to May, 12 m. to 9 p. m. 37,998 volumes. Free.

"Cummings Library" of the E. P. Seamen's Society, 21 Coenties Slip—Reading room open daily. 1,500 volumes. Free.

DeWitt Memorial, 286 Rivington St.—Open 3 to 8 p. m. 2,400 volumes. Free circulating.

Directory Library, 21 University Place—Open 8 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. State, city and local directories of the United States and Canada. Free reference.

Foreign Missions, 156 5th Ave.—Open 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., 2 to 5 p. m., Sundays and holidays excepted. 7,177 volumes. Free.

Five Points Mission Free Library, 63 Park St.

General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen.—Free library and reading room, 16-24 W. 44th St. Open 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. 115,000 volumes. Connected with this is the Slade Library of 6,077 volumes and the DeWitt Library of 1,442 volumes.

Friends' Literary and Library Association, 226 E. 16th St.—Open daily and evenings. 1,500 volumes. Free to Friends.

Hahnemannian Society Library, N. Y. Homeopathic Medical Society, 64th St. and Avenue A—Open 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. 5,000 volumes. Free to faculty and students.

Harlem, 32 W. 123d St.—Open 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. 11,160 volumes. Free.

Huntington Free Library, Westchester Ave., Westchester—Open 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.; Sunday, 2 to 9 p. m. 5,000 volumes.

Insurance Library of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, 120 Broadway.—Open to the public 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. 7,000 volumes.

Italian Free Reading Room and Library, 149 Mulberry St.—Open 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. 3,840 volumes. Free.

Kingsbridge Library Association, Kingsbridge.—Open 3 to 6 and 7 to 9:30 p. m. 1,743 volumes. Free.

Law Department Library, Staats Zeitung Building.—6,200 volumes. Open only to corporation counsel and their assistants.

Law Library of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, 120 Broadway.—Open 9 a. m. to 7 p. m., October to June; 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., June to October. 1,800 volumes. Free to tenants of building and Lawyers' Club.

Lenox.—See New York Public Library.

Maimondes, 723 Lexington Ave.—Open 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.; Fridays and Sundays, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 7 to 9:30 p. m. 71,705 volumes. Free.

Manhattan East Side Mission, 420 East 26th St.—Open 3 to 5 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m. Free circulating.

Masonic, 6th Ave. and 23d St.—7 to 10:30 p. m.; Saturdays, 1:30 to 5:30 p. m. For members only.

Mechanical Engineers' Association, 12 West 31st St.—Open 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. 6,000 volumes. Free.

Merchantile Library Association of New York, Astor Place.—Open 8:30 a. m. to 6 p. m. 263,000 volumes.

Methodist, 150 5th Ave.—Open 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. 12,000 volumes. Free reference.

Metropolitan Museum of Art Library, Central Park, 82d St. and 5th Ave.—Open 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. 7,000 volumes.

Mott Memorial, 64 Madison Ave.—Open 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Consulting medical and surgical library.

New York Academy of Medicine, 17-21 West 43d St.—Open 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. 80,000 volumes

New York Free Circulating.—See New York Public Library.

New York Free Circulating for the Blind, 121 West 91st St.—Open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 1 to 4 p. m. 1,517 volumes, 393 pieces of manuscript.

New York Free Circulating for the Blind, 121 West 91st St.—Open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 1 to 4 p. m. 1,517 volumes, 393 pieces of manuscript.

New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, 226 West 58th St.—Open 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. and Monday evenings. 5,500 volumes. Free to members.

New York Historical Society, 170 2d Ave.—Open 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. 100,000 volumes. American history. Open to members and by card of introduction.

New York Law Institute, Rooms 116-122 P. O. Building.—55,930 volumes. Open to members only.

New York Public Library.—Circulating branches: Bond St., 49 Bond St.; Ottendorfer, 135 2d Ave.; George Bruce, 226 W. 42d St.; Jackson Sq., 251 W. 13th St.; Harlem, 218 E. 125th St.; Muhlenberg, 130 W. 23d St.; Bloomingdale (and traveling libraries), 206 W. 100th St.; Riverside, 261 W. 69th St.; Yorkville, 1523 2d Ave.; 34th St., 215 E. 34th St.; Chatham Sq., 22 East Broadway. Reference branches: Astor Building, 40 Lafayette Place; Lenox Building, 890 5th Ave.

New York Produce Exchange, Broadway and Beaver St.—Open 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. 3,500 volumes. Free to members.

New York State Medical Association, 64 Madison Ave.—Consulting.

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New York University.—General library, University Heights; open daily. Law library, Washington st. Pedagogical library, University Building, Washington Sq., 5,500 volumes. Open to students of the University.

Olivet Memorial, 59-63 2d St.—Open 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. 2,800 volumes. Free.

Polish Benevolent Society, 13 Market St.

Reform Club.—History, economics and general literature, 233 5th Ave.; 9,000 volumes. Municipal questions and sound currency, 52 William St.

Riverdale, Riverdale.—Open Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. Free.

Seaman's Free Reading Room (floating), Church of Our Saviour, foot of Pike St.—Open 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Society, 109 University Place.—Open 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. 100,000 volumes. Free for reference.

St. Aloysius, 208-210 E. 4th St.—Open Tuesday and Thursday evenings. 7,500 volumes.

St. Barnabas Free Reading Room, 38 Bleeker St.—Open 7 to 10 p. m. 1,200 volumes.

St. Mark's Memorial, 288 E. 10th St.—Open 7 to 9 p. m. 1,400 volumes.

Typothetae of the City of New York, 320 Broadway.—Open 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Free to members. Reference free.

University Settlement, 184 Eldridge St.—Circulating, 6,500 volumes.

Webster Free Circulating Library of the East Side House Settlement, foot of E. 76th St.—Open 2:30 to 4, 7:30 to 10 p. m.; Sundays, 2:30 to 4 p. m. 16,000 volumes.

Woman's, 9 E. 8th St.—Open 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. 1,500 volumes. Free to members Working Women's Protective Union.

Young Men's Benevolent Association, 311 E. Broadway.

Young Men's Christian Association, branches at 317 W. 56th St., 318 W. 57th St., 5 W. 125th St., 52 E. 23d St., 158 E. 87th St., 222 Bowery, 531 W. 155th St., 129 Lexington Ave, 142 2d Ave., 49 W. 24th St., 132 W. 53d St., 361 Madison Ave., 72d St. and 11th Ave., Governors Island.—Free reference. Circulating to members.

Young Women's Christian Association, 7 E. 15th St.—Open 9 a. m. to 9:15 p. m. 29,000 volumes. Free reading and reference rooms.

BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn, 197 Montague St.—Reading rooms open 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. 150,000 volumes. Depots for exchange of books, Bedford Ave. and Taylor St., 1167 Fulton St., 981 Fulton St., 19 Greene Ave., Flatbush Ave. and 7th St.

Brooklyn Free Public Library, 29 Brevoort Place; branches, 474 Bedford Ave., 29 Pennsylvania Ave., 1147 4th Ave., 185 Brooklyn Ave., 322 Smith St., 822 Flatbush Ave., 372 9th St., 198 Montrose Ave., 2d Ave. and 73d St., 186 Bridge St., 4th Ave. and 65th St., Bath Ave. and Bay 17th St., 1031 Putnam Ave., 67 Schermerhorn St., Tompkins Park.—Open 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, Children's Museum Library, 185 Brooklyn Ave.—Reference only. 2,000 volumes. Scientific travel and history. Open 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Catholic Women's Association, 10 Prospect Place.—4,000 volumes.

Directory Library, 317 Washington St.—Directories of Brooklyn and principal cities of North America. Fee charged for consultation.

Emanuel House Reading Room, 131 Steuben St.—Open evenings.

Hebrew Educational Society Institute, Pitkin Ave. and Watkins St.—Open Mondays and Thursdays, 4 to 6 p. m.; Saturdays, 7 to 9 p. m.

Law, Room 29, Court House.—Open 8:45 a. m. to 11 p. m., except Saturdays and holidays; Saturdays, 8:45 a. m. to 1 p. m. 23,750 volumes.

Long Island Historical Society, Clinton and Pierrepont Sts.—Open 8:30 a. m. to 9:30 p. m. 66,301 volumes. Reference only. Open to members and those introduced by members.

Medical Society of the County of Kings, 1313-1317 Bedford Ave.—Open 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Free.

New Church Library, 98 S. Elliot Place.—Open 10 a. m. to 12:30 p. m., 1:30 to 6:30 p. m.; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8 to 9 p. m. Free.

Pratt Institute, Ryerson St., between De Kalb and Willoughby Aves.—Open 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.; Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays until 9:30 p. m.; children's room open 9 a. m. to 8:30 p. m., October to May. Free.

Spicer Memorial, Polytechnic Institute.—Free to students.

Young Men's Christian Association, 502 Fulton St., 131 S. 8th St., 420 Gates Ave., 357 9th St., Pennsylvania and Liberty Aves., Long Island Railway.—Open 8 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Young Women's Christian Association, Schermerhorn St. and Flatbush Ave.—Open 9 a. m. to 9:30 p m., except Sundays and holidays. Free to members; reading room free to women.

QUEENS.

American Hebrew, 20th St., near 6th Ave., Whitestone.

Flushing Free Library, Jamaica and Jagger Aves.

Institute, Main St., cor. Amity, Flushing.

Jamaica, Jamaica High Schools.—Open every school day, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Free.

Poppenhausen Institute, 2d Ave. and 5th St., College Point.

Queens Borough Library.—Public circulating. Branches: 24 Jackson Ave., Astoria; 112 Fulton Ave., Broadway O. P., Jamaica and Jefferson Ave., Railroad Ave., Queens.

Ravenswood Institute, 865 Vernon Ave., Long Island City.

RICHMOND.

Richmond Hill, Arcanum Building.

Tottenville Free Circulating Library.

Art Galleries and Museums in Greater New York.

American Art Galleries, 4 East 23d St.—Admission 50 cents.

American Museum of Natural History, Manhattan Square, 77th St.—Open 9 a. m. to 5: 30 p. m. daily except Saturdays and Sundays in the Summer, and 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. on Saturdays and Sundays, and in the Winter. Admission, Mondays and Tuesdays, 25 cents, other days free, including Monday and Tuesday evenings, 5 to 10 p. m., from October 1 to May 1.

Brooklyn Institute, near Plaza entrance of Prospect Park—Open daily, free except Mondays and Tuesdays, when 25 cents admission is charged.

Cooper Union, Astor Place and 3d and 4th Aves.—Museum for the Decorative Arts. Open daily, except Sundays and Mondays, 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Free.

Metropolitan Museum of Art, Central Park East and 79th St.—Open daily except Sundays, 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. in Summer, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Winter. Sundays 1 to 5 p. m., Monday and Friday evenings, 8 to 10 o'clock Admission free, except Monday and Friday, until 6 p. m., when 25 cents is charged.

New York Historical Society, 2d Ave. and 11th St.—Books, paintings and Egyptian and Assyrian antiquities. Admission by member's card only. New building erected at Central Park West and 76th St.

Van Cortlandt Mansion, Van Cortlandt Park—Open daily, except Sundays, 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.; Summer, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Winter, Sundays, 2 to 6 p. m. Admission free, except Thursdays, when 25 cents is charged.

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The Brooklyn Post Office.

DIRECTORY OF OFFICES.

The offices in the Brooklyn Post Office are located as follows:

Executive Division—Rooms 1, 2 and 3—George H. Roberts, Jr., Postmaster; Frank H. Newcomb, Assistant Postmaster; John F. Geis, Secretary; G. W. Thomas, Superintendent of Stations.

Finance Department—Rooms 4 and 5—William L. Extance, Cashier; J. A. T. Carrougher, Assistant Cashier.

Inquiry Department—Washington Street Corridor—Charles Milligan, Clerk in Charge.

Printing Department—Elmer E. Lester, Clerk in Charge.

Second Division (Mailing)—Room 12—Albert P. Kuck, Superintendent; Charles T. Matthews, Assistant Superintendent.

Third Division (City Delivery)—Room 11—Walter A. Smith, Superintendent; William T. Young, Assistant Superintendent.

Fourth Division (Registry)—Rooms 9 and 10—Edward McIntyre, Superintendent; F. W. Jones, Assistant Superintendent.

Fifth Division (Money Order)—Rooms 6, 7 and 8—John R. Gewecke, Superintendent; Joseph E. Collins, Assistant Superintendent.

CARRIER STATIONS.

The following is a list of the carrier stations attached to the Brooklyn Post Office:

Station No.	Location.	Superintendent.	Tel. call.
A	14-16 Graham ave	John E. Lindmark	3900 Main.
B	1266-1268 Fulton st	Albert H. Frost	do
C	1241 Third ave	William J. Morrison	do
D	1923 Fulton st	David F. Carroll	do
E	2648 Atlantic ave	William B. Hopkins	do
Flatbush	830 Flatbush ave	Henry G. Buckley	do
G	328 Manhattan ave	Edward Brooks	do
Bath Beach	1830 Bath ave., near 19th st	Robert W. King	do
Blythebourne	18th ave. and 55th st	Geo. E. Van Nostrand	do
L	132 Flatbush ave	Emma McIntyre	do
Coney Island	Arcade pl., Coney Island	Charles W. Neu	do
Fort Hamilton	4th ave. and 99th st	John F Mayo	do
Sheepshead Bay	Voorhies st., bet. E. 23d & E. 24th sts	Albert P. Stewart	do
S	1262-1264 Broadway	Louis Bauer	do
V	5th ave, and 9th st	Benj. F. Conlin	do
W	Broadway and South 8th st	William F. Morris	do
Barren Island	Barren Island	Lazar Berliner	do

NUMBERED STATIONS.

The numbered stations attached to the Brooklyn Post Office are located as follows:

Station.	Location.	Clerk in charge.	District Sta'n.
1	534 Henry st	Einer Wisbech	G. P. O.
2	Greene ave. and Cumberland st	A. E. Marsland	Station L.
4	586 Myrtle ave	Arthur J Muldoon	G. P. O.
5	40 Union st	Anthony Sessa	G. P. O.
6	320 Van Brunt st	Louis P. Dilberger	G. P. O.
7	Myrtle ave. and Cumberland st	Osmar E. H. Klopsch	G. P. O.
8	33 Atlantic ave	Kate A. Thayer	G. P. O.
9	41 Flatbush ave	Louis L. Firuski	Station L.
10	Sands and Jay sts	Karl F. Behrens	G. P. O.
11	Meserole st. and Graham ave	Valentine Malzi	Station A.
12	DeKalb ave., cor. Ryerson st	Thomas D. McElhenie	G. P. O.
13	4 Wallabout Market	Jurgen H. Lins	G. P. O.
14	129 Hamilton ave	Jens T. Tengelsen	G. P. O.
15	692 Grand st	Rudolph C. Knipe	Station W.
16	385 Metropolitan ave	Pasquale Martino	Station W.
17	Bedford ave. and North 7th st	George H. Born	Station W.
18	Lee ave. (168 Rutledge st.)	Nelson S. Kirk	Station W.
19	748 Washington ave	Edgar W. McKeown	Station L.
20	De Kalb and Tompkins aves	T. Willard Kiley	Station B.
21	Fulton st. and Rockaway ave	Simeon T. Benjamin	Station D.
22	1076 Bedford ave	John G. Wischerth	Station B.
23	64 Grand st	Peter Ullrich	Station W.
24	Myrtle and Wyckoff aves	Hugo Wesch	Station S.
25	1551 Broadway	J. J. Lauffer	Station S.
26	Reid ave. and Hancock st	Frederic Linnig	Station S.
27	Myrtle and Hamburg aves	Otto A. Wicke	Station S.
28	772 Halsey st	Stephen Cisin	Station S.
29	Foster ave., Parkville	William F. Stevenson	Flatbush.
30	614 Fifth ave	Claude V. Gentry	Station V.
31	Greenwood and Prospect aves	Gaylor B. Conlin	Station V.
32	252 Fifth ave	Jacob Ochs	Station V.
33	592 Third ave	Hans P. Tauber	Station V.
34	159 Seventh ave	Theo. C. Boenau	Station V.
35	Manhattan and Bedford aves	George Neuschaefer	Station G.
36	435 Seventh ave	Inte I. Lourie	Station V.
37	759 Gates ave	John A. Weilenberger	Station S.
38	1726 Fulton st	William Buderus	Station D.
39	300 Clinton st	C. G. Johnson	G. P. O.
40	1839 Eastern Parkway	George Levine	Station D.
41	N. W. cor. Crescent and Fulton sts	Charles Schuman	Station E.
42	2989 Fulton st	Rudolf C. Werner	Station E.
43	Schenck and Glenmore aves	William F. Maass	Station E.
44	Crescent st. and Glenmore ave	A. W. Schmidt	Station E.
45	1161 Myrtle ave	George W. Brooks	Station A.
46	Myrtle and Nostrand aves	William J. Hackett	Station A.
47	579 Broadway	Hy. J. Kempf	Station A.
48	De Kalb and Clermont aves	Stephen L. Wood	G. P. O.
49	63 Morgan ave	Frederick Kalkbrenner	Station A.
50	1091 Manhattan ave	Jacob Seley	Station G.
51	Third ave. and 73d st., Bay Ridge	William Laemmel	Station C.
52	3920 Ft. Hamilton ave., cor. 40th st	James R. Miller	Blythebourne.
53	Ovington ave., near 17th ave	Frederick Hansen	Blythebourne.
54	18th ave., near 86th st	Aug. E. Neander	Bath Beach.
55	86th st. and 22d ave	Henry Budenborn	Bath Beach.
56	247 Cropsey ave., cor. 24th ave	Jesse G. Gates	Bath Beach.
57	Surf Road, Gravesend	Frances E. Macniff	Coney Island
58	Chestnut, near Bay ave	Elizabeth Quinn	Flatbush.
59	Flatbush ave. and Kings Highway	Elias Hendrickson	Flatbush.
60	1433 Flatbush ave	Oscar L. Meyer	Flatbush.
61	9201 Fifth ave	Adam Kropf	Fort Hamilton.
62	316 Court st	Philip Nehrbas	G. P. O.

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NUMBERED STATIONS, BROOKLYN POST OFFICE.—Continued.

Station.	Location.	Clerk in charge.	District. Sta.
63	Bergen st. and Franklin ave	O. F. Bancroft	Station E.
64	422 Fulton st	S. F. Rothschild	G. P. O
65	484 Fulton st	Arthur Gibb	G. P. O
66	Sheepshead Bay Road	Mary C Burrows	Sheepshead Bay
67	345 Sixth ave	John R. Murray	Station V.
68	36 Rockaway ave	Thomas E. Burchell	Station D.
69	384 Broadway	Aug. Wenzel	Station W.
70	627 Wythe ave	William C. Oetinger	Station W.
71	1188 Fifth ave	Isaac M. Brand	Station C.
72	289 Ninth ave	William Fredrick	Station V.
73	48 Broadway	Henry F. Koch	Station W.
74	Coney Island ave. and Ave. D	Alfred L. Ryer	Flatbush.
75	1092 Flatbush ave	Nathan Weiss	Flatbush.
76	495 Tompkins ave., cor Fulton st	Maurice D. Cadman	Station B.
77	178 Albany ave	J. Lansing House	Station B.
78	725 Nostrand ave	Frank L. Downs	Station B.
79	962 Lafayette ave	H. H. Disosway	Station S.
80	E. 92d st. and Flatlands ave	Louis Crome	Station D.
81	Broadway and Gates ave	Emil J. Huels	Station S.
82	Broadway and Hart st	George Zellhoefer	Station S.
83	451 Graham ave	Hermann L. Rehse	Station W.
84	70 Hamburg ave	Charles Speth	Station A.
85	Cypress ave	William James	Station S.
86	302 Flatbush ave	John Durvea	Station L.
87	190 Nassau ave	Emil A. Wilkins	Station G.
88	1401 Sixtieth st	Arthur F. Douden	Blythebourne.
89	1027 Third ave	Philip M Larkin	Station C.
90	15th ave. and 71st st	Christian Lotz	Blythebourne.
91	252 Franklin ave	Jos. E. Reid	G. P. O
92	320 Lafayette ave	William C. Anderson	G. P. O.
93	221 Myrtle ave	Adolph W. Sharlach	G. P. O
94	439 Ninth st	Mads K. Povlsen	Station V.
95	1299 Nostrand ave	Charles H. Lipscomb	Flatbush.
96	13 Putnam ave	George W. Walmsley	Station B.
97	292 Third ave	Saverio Gallo	Station V.
98	1570 Fulton st	Harry E. Slam	Station B.
99	412 Central ave	Walter L. Schneider	Station S.
100	49th st. and 12th ave	Oliver R. Gurnee	Blythebourne.
101	796 Greene ave	Rudolph Guzman	Station S.
102	76 Navy st	Alfonso Marone	G. P. O.
103	Flatbush ave. and Lincoln road	John A. Valentine	Flatbush.
104	1032 Fifth ave	Ernst Meyer	Station C.
105	535 Flushing ave	David Rachlin	Station A.
106	Nostrand and Gates aves	Raymond B. Paddock	Station B.
107	Stuyvesant ave. and McDonough st	Roy C. Taplin	Station S.
108	Classon and Gates aves	William A. Stone	Station B.

Zoological Parks and Aquarium in Greater New York.

What is to be one of the largest and most complete zoological parks in the world is the institution popularly known as the "Zoo," which is located precisely in the centre of the Borough of The Bronx midway between the Hudson River and Long Island Sound. It occupies a tract of 261 acres, varied in surface, traversed by the stream known as Bronx River, covered in part with natural forest growth and abounding with heavy outcroppings of rock. This tract was given by the city of New York to the New York Zoological Society for the purpose to which it has been devoted. An appropriation of $120,000 was added to the gift. The Society, which had expended about $15,000 in the preparation of plans for the institution, had provided $138,000 for their execution, and the enterprise was launched under favoring financial auspices. Possession of the territory was taken on July 1, 1898, and the first building erected—the Aquatic Birds' House—was begun on August 11. It is a substantial edifice of brick with terra cotta trimmings, the ornamentation, as with all the buildings subsequently erected, being appropriate to the character of its occupants. The buildings erected thus far include, in addition to the Aquatic Birds' House, the Primates' (or monkey) House, the Reptile House and the Lions' House, all of the same substantial character, together with smaller structures for various creatures. One of the features of the place is the huge flying-cage, as large as a city block. Here, in the Summer, may be seen every variety of bird on the wing, from the swift and graceful songster to the lumbering but lordly eagle. In convenient locations dens have been cut in the rocks for the wild animals; quarters have been provided for the burrowing rodents; little lakes and streams have been created for aquatic birds and amphibious creatures, and ranges have been laid out for deer and antelopes. For the comfort and pleasure of visitors ample provision has been made also, and as admission is free on five days of the week, including Sundays and holidays, the park is visited by thousands on every day when the season and the weather are favorable. The work of developing the park makes constant progress, Winter and Summer.

Besides the Zoological Park there are zoological collections in Central Park, Manhattan, and in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, both of which are of fair size, varied character, and attractive to the public.

The Aquarium, which occupies the building formerly known as Castle Garden, at Battery Park, is a very complete institution of its kind, and the collection of fishes and aquatic animals, reptiles, etc., to be seen there is interesting either to the student or the pleasure seeker. Among the specimens there are usually a number of rare character, while always there may be seen varieties of strange-shaped and gorgeous hued fishes, unfamiliar except through pictures and collections. The Aquarium was established by the city, but was turned over to the care of the New York Zoological Society during the year 1902.

Coal Weighing Stations.

The following scales have been designated by the Mayor as weighing stations for coal and coal vehicles under the provisions of Chapter 174 of the laws of 1897:

Every purchaser of coal in New York City is entitled to send any load of coal so purchased to any of the following scales to be weighed, and a certificate of the weight given, by paying to the driver of the vehicle 15 cents a ton to pay the weighmaster's fee; provided, however, that the scale selected shall not be more than one-half mile distant from the place of loading or of the place of delivery of said coal.

Location of Scales—West Side—477 Washington street, 608 Greenwich street, 508 West street, 14th street and 10th avenue, 560 West 23d street, 293 9th avenue, 373 10th avenue, 475 11th avenue, 46th street, North River, 513 West 54th street, 646 West 55th street, 95th street and Boulevard, 227 St. Nicholas avenue, 572 Boulevard, 2118 Boulevard, 151st street and 7th avenue. **East Side**—245 South street, Delancey street and East River, 88 Mangin street, 4th street and East River, 5th street and East River, 14th street and Avenue D, 20th street and East River, 32d street and East River, 610 1st avenue, 49th street and East River, 56th street and East River, 206 East 65th street, 74th street and East River, 502 East 80th street, 94th street and East River, 107th street and East River, 2330 1st avenue, 13 West 136th street, 444 East 138th street, Bedford Park, 496 Southern Boulevard, 161st street and 3d avenue.

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Railroad Stations and Approaches, New York City.

Railroad.	Stations.	Approaches.
Baltimore & Ohio	South Ferry (C. R. R. of N. J.) and foot of Liberty st	All "L" trains, electric & belt lines.
Central of New Jersey	South Ferry (Whitehall st.) and foot of Liberty st	Same as Baltim re & Ohio.
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	Foot of Barclay st. & foot of Christopher st.	"L" trains and cross-town lines.
Erie Railroad	Foot of West 23d st. and foot of Chambers st., North River	Surface and "L" roads.
Lehigh Valley	Foot of West 23d st., Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts	Surface and "L" roads.
Long Island	Pier 13 (near Wall st.) N. Chambers st. and 34th st., East River	Third ave. "L" and surface roads.
New Jersey & New York	Foot of Chambers st., North River, and foot of West 23d st. (See Central R. R. of N. J.)	Sixth ave. "L" and surface roads.
New York & Long Branch		
New York Central & Hudson River	Grand Central Station, East 42d st. and 4th ave.; 125th st. and Park ave. (See New York Central.)	Third ave. "L" and surface lines.
New York, New Haven & Hartford		
New York, Ontario & Western	Foot of Franklin and of 42d st., North River.	Sixth ave. "L" and surface lines.
New York, Susquehanna & Western	Foot of 23d st., Desbrosses st. and Cortlandt st., North River	Sixth ave. "L" and surface lines.
Northern R. R. of New Jersey	Foot of Chambers st., North River, and foot of 23d st.	Sixth ave. "L" and surface lines.
Pennsylvania	Foot of 23d, Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. (See Central of New Jersey)	Sixth ave. "L" and surface lines. (See Central of New Jersey.)
Philadelphia & Reading		
West Shore	Foot of Franklin st., North River, and foot of West 42d st	Sixth ave. "L" and surface lines.

Freight Depots, New York City.

American Refrigerator Transit Co., Pier 20 (New), North River.
Anchor Line, Piers 4 and 28 (New), North River, and foot of West 37th St.
Atlantic Coast Dispatch, Pier 28 (New), North River.
Atlantic Coast Line, Pier 26 (New), North River.
Baltimore & Ohio R. R., Piers 22 (New), North River, and 27, East River; also 11th Ave. and West 25th St. and foot of East 37th St.
Bridgeport Steamboat Co., Pier 31 (New), East River.
Canadian Pacific Despatch, Pier 11, North River.
Central R. R. of N. J., Piers 8, 12, 13 (Old), and 14 (Old), North River, and foot of West 15th St.
Central States Despatch, Pier 13 (Old), North River.
Central Vermont Ry. and Steamship Line, Pier 29 (New), East River.
Clyde Steamship Co., Piers 29 and 34, East River, and 45, North River.
Clyde's N. Y., Charleston & Florida Line, Pier 45, North River.
Clyde's Philadelphia Line, Pier 34, East River.
Commercial Express Line, Pier 21 (New), North River.
Continental Line, Pier 22 (New), North River; Pier 27, East River, and foot of East 37th St.
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R., Piers 13 (New), 41 (New), and 58 (New), North River.
Eastern Carolina Despatch, Pier 28 (New), North River.
Empire Line, Piers 4, 5 and 28 (New), North River, and foot of West 37th St.
Erie Despatch, Pier 21 (New), East River.
Erie R. R., Pier 8, East River, and foot of Chambers, West 23d and West 49th St.
Florida Central and Peninsula Fast Freight, Pier 45, North River.
Flushing and College Point Freight, foot of Beekman St.
Great Eastern Fast Freight, Pier 13 (New), East River.
Great Southern Despatch Fast Freight, foot of West 37th St.
Green Bay Line, Pier 13 (New), North River.
Harlem Transfer Co., 444 East 135th St.
Harlem & Morrisania Transportation Line, Third Ave. and East 133d, and Pier 22, East River.
Hartford & N. Y. Trans., Co., Pier 24 (Old), East River.
Interstate Despatch, Piers 21 (New), North River, and 8, East River.
Joy Line, Pier 35, East River.
Kanawha Despatch, Pier 26 (New), North River.
Lackawanna Fast Freight, Piers 13 (New), and 41 (New), North River.
Lehigh Valley R. R., Piers 22 and 44 (New), North River, 11th Ave. and West 26th St. and foot of East 43d St.
Long Island R. R., Pier 32 (Old), East River.
Maine S. S., Pier 32 (New), East River.
Merchants' Despatch Trans., Piers 16 and 17 (New), North River, and Varick and Beach Sts.
Montauk Steamboat Co., Pier 13, East River.
National Despatch Fast Freight, Pier 29 (New), North River.
National Despatch, Coteau Route, Pier 29 (New), North River.
New Bedford Line, Pier 49, East River.
N. E. Transfer Co., Pier 36, North River.
New Haven Steamboat Co., Pier 25, East River.
N. J. Southern Ry. Co., Pier 8, North River.
N. J. & N. Y. R. R., Pier 20 (New), North River.
New Line to Providence, Pier 36, North River.
N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R., Piers 4 (New), and 34 (New), East River; 17 (New), 26 (Old), and 31 (New), North River; Laight and Varick Sts.; 11th Ave. and West 32d St., and foot of West 66th and West 133d Sts.
N. Y. Despatch Refrigerator Line, Pier 23 (New), North River.
New York & Baltimore Trans., Pier 7, North River.
N. Y. & Greenwood Lake Ry. Co., Pier 20 (New), North River.
N. Y. & Long Branch R. R., Pier 8, North River.
N. Y. & Norfolk Steamboat Line, Pier 23, East River.
N. Y. & San Domingo S. S., Pier 29, East River.
New York & Texas S. S., Pier 20, East River.
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford R. R., Piers 25, 45 and 50, East River; 36 (New), North River, and East 132d St. and Harlem R. R.
N. Y., Ontario & Western Ry., Pier 23 (New), North River, and foot West 30th St.
N. Y., Philadelphia & Norfolk R. R., Pier 28 (New), North River.
N. Y., Susquehanna & Western R. R., foot Cortlandt.
Northern R. R. of New Jersey, Pier 21 (New), East River.
Northwest Despatch, Pier 13 (New), North River.
Norwich Line, Pier 36 (New), North River.
Old Dominion S. S., Pier 26 (New), North River.
Pelpher Fast Freight, Pier 13 (Old), North River, and foot of West 15th St.
Penn. R. R., Pier 1 (Old), 4, 16 and 28 (New), North River, and foot of West 37th St.
People's Line, Steamers, Pier 32, North River.
Phila. & Reading R. R., Piers 12 and 13 (Old), North River.
Providence Line, Pier 18 (New), North River.
Raritan River R. R., Pier 8, North River.
Richmond & Danville Despatch, Pier 28 (New), North River.
Savannah Freight, Pier 35 (New), North River.
Seaboard Air Line, Pier 26 (New), North River.
Seaboard Despatch, Pier 28 (New), North River.
Southern Pacific Line, Piers 25 and 37 (New), North River.
Star Union Line, Piers 4 and 28 (New), North River, and foot of West 37th St.
Stonington Line, Pier 36 (New), North River.
Traders' Despatch Fast Freight, Pier 2, North River.
Union Line, Pier 28 (New), North River.
Virginia, Tenn. & Georgia Air Line, Pier 26 (New), North River.
Wabash & Lackawanna Despatch, Pier 13 (New), North River.
West Shore R. R., Piers 4 and 23 (New), North River.
Western Express Rail & Lake Line, Varick and Laight Sts.

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Cemeteries of Greater New York and Vicinity.

Name.	Location.	Area in acres.	No of lots.	Reached by—	Office.
	Woodlawn, L. I.	11	....	B'klyn L from ferries & Bridge.	World Building, N. Y.
	Metropolitan ave.	18	....	Grand, Houston, Roosevelt and 23d st. ferries, the N. 2d and Metropolitan ave. electric cars, or via Brooklyn Bridge and Fulton Ferry to Ridgewood; via 34th St. Ferry to Long Island City; via L. I. R. R. to Bushwick Junction or Steinway electric cars to Middle Village.	
Acacia					
Ahawath Chesed					Temple Ahawath Chesed, 55th st. and Lexington ave., N. Y.
	Arlington, N. J.	35	....	Greenwood Lake Div. Erie R. R.	239 Washington st., J.C.
	Richmond ave., Port Richmond, S. I.	100	....	Manhattan Ferry, Whitehall st.	150 Richmond ave., S. I.
Arlington					
Baron Hirsch	Woodhaven, L. I.	20	....	B'klyn L from ferries & Bridge.	38 Henry st., N. Y.
	Greenville, N. J.	30	....	Cent. R. R. of N. J. or trolley from Jersey City.	
Bayside					Care J. W. Heck, Chapel and Garfield ave., J.C.
Bay View	Bergen, N. J.	1½	†200	Cortlandt, Desbrosses and W. 23d st. ferries.	442 Hoboken ave., J. C.
Bergen	Amboy ave., Tottenville, Staten Island.	....	....	Manhattan Ferry, Whitehall st.	Tottenville, S. I.
Bethel	Laurel Hill, Newtown.	300	175,000	Eastern Dist. ferries; L. I. City and Greenpoint.	266 Mulberry st., N. Y.
Calvary	Cedar Grove av., n. Corona	250	40,000	L. I. R. R., or trolley from L. I. City, or via B'klyn Bridge.	123 E. 23d st., N. Y.
Cedar Grove					
	Hart's Island.	20	....	Ferry foot E. 26th st.	On island.
City Cemetery (Potter's Field)	Bergen Point, N. J.	2	....	Cent. R. R. of N. J., or trolley from Jersey City.	232 E. 22d st., N. Y.
Constable Hook					
Cypress Hill	North Brooklyn and Jamaica turnpike.	400	40,500	B'klyn L, or trolley from ferries and via Bridge.	1 Madison ave., N. Y.
	Bergen ave., n. Jersey City	....	....	Jersey City ferries and trolley.	442 Hoboken ave., J. C.
Dutch Reform'd	Bushwick ave. and Conway st., Brooklyn.	300	....	B'klyn L and trolley from ferries or Bridge.	
Evergreen					At Cemetery.
	Nr. Castleton Corners, S. I.	12	....	Manhattan Ferry and Midland St. Railway.	W. New Brighton, S. I.
Fair View	North Bergen, N. J.	....	....	Trollies from Hoboken and Weehawken ferries.	At Cemetery.
Flower Hill	Flushing, L. I.	75	....	L. I. R. R., or trolleys from Jamaica, L. I. City and College Point.	Flushing, L. I.
Flushing					
	West New Brighton.	5	....	Manhattan Ferry and Staten Island trolley.	W. New Brighton, S. I.
Fountain	Nr. Bushwick Junction, L.I.			L. I. R. R. & N. 2d st. St. Ry.	62 E. Houston st., N.Y.
Fresh Pond Crematory	15th st. & 10th ave., Bkn	14	....	Fulton, Catherine and Hamilton ferries	725 E. 31st st., B'klyn.
Friends	5th ave. & 25th st., B'klyn	478	31,210	5th Ave. L and 3d, 5th and Hamilton ave. trolley.	71 Broadway, N. Y.
Greenwood	Richmond turnpike, S. I.	....	....	Manhattan Ferry and Staten Island trolley.	11 Elizabeth st., N. Y.
Hebrew	New Durham, N. J.	....	....	Nor. R. R of N. J., W. S. R. R. and N. Y., S. & W. R. R.	213 Washington st., Hoboken, N. J.
Hoboken					
	Flushing, L. I.	60	....	Fulton, Grand and Roosevelt ferries	Jay and Chapel sts., Bn.
Holy Cross	Westside ave., Jersey City.	....	....	Cortlandt, Desbrosses and W. 23d st ferries.	Westside ave. and Montgomery st., J. C.
Holy Name					
	Central ave., East N. Y.	....	....	Trolley from Brooklyn ferries.	At Cemetery.
	Newark ave., Jersey City.	5	....	Jersey City ferries and trolley.	At Cemetery.
Holy Trinity	Westchester Co., N. Y.	400	....	Harlem Railroad.	16 E. 42d st., N. Y.
Jersey City					
Kensico	Clarkson st. and Utica av., Brooklyn	14	....	Flatbush, Marcey, Nostrand and Reid ave. cars.	At Cemetery.
Kings Co. Farm (Potter's Field)					
	New Calvary.	....	....	Same as Calvary Cemetery.	.....
Laurel Hill	East Williamsburg, L. I.	45	....	Williamsburg ferries, L. I. R. R. and B'klyn surface cars.	456 E. Houston st., N.Y.
Linden Hill	Middle Village, Newtown, L. I.	250	....	Williamsburg and Fulton ferries and L. I. R. R.	237 Broadway, N. Y.
Lutheran					
	New Durham, N. J.	....	1,500	Same as Hoboken Cemetery.	108 W. 25th st., N. Y.
	Adjoining Cyprus Hill.	40	1,600	Same as Cypress Hill.	At Cemetery.
Machpelah	Jamaica ave., Brooklyn.	10	....	B'klyn L and trolley from ferries or Bridge.	At Cemetery.
Machpelah					
Maimondes	Croton-on-Hudson	....	....	New York Central Railroad.	71 Broadway, N. Y.
	Richm'd Hill, Queens Bor.	100	*782	L. I. R. R., or from Brooklyn by trolley.	At Cemetery.
Mann					
Maple Grove	2d st., bet. 1st and 2d aves., New York.	‡	....	Surface cars.	63 2d st., N. Y.
Marble	Middle Village, L. I.	½	....	N. 2d st. trolley.	At Cemetery.
	New Dorp, S. I.	80	3,000	Manhattan Ferry and Staten Island trolley.	At Cemetery.
Methodist					
Moravian	Jamaica ave., Brooklyn.	12	1,232	Union L and B'klyn surface cars	791 Lex'ton ave., N. Y.
	Westchester Co.	....	....	N. Y. C. R. R., Putnam Br'ch	380 6th ave., N. Y.
Mount Hope	Rear Cyprus Hill Cemetery	15	1,410	L. I. R. R., or L to Ridgewood, thence by trolley.	22 Bible House, N. Y.
Mount Hope					
Mount Neboh	Mespeth, L. I.	71½	....	Trolley from L. I. City or B'kn	135 Front st., N. Y.
	Westchester Co.	100	....	Harlem Railroad.	47 W. 42d st., N. Y.
Mount Olivet	North Hempstead turnpike	....	....	Trolley from L. I. City.	Flushing, L. I.
Mount Pleasant	Mespeth, L. I.	75	8,000	Trolley from Grand, Houston, 23d and 34th st. ferries.	41 Park row, N. Y.
Mt. St. Mary's					
Mount Zion	Central ave. and Pilling st., Brooklyn.	23	....	L and surface cars.	Central ave. and Chauncey st., Brooklyn.
Most Holy Trinity					

*Lots sold. †No lots now for sale. ‡No lots; only vaults.

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CEMETERIES OF NEW YORK AND VICINITY.—Continued.

Name.	Location.	Area in acres.	No of lots.	Reached by—	Office.
National	Jamaica & Hill aves., B'n	....	....	Same as Cypress Hill.....	.....
New Union....	.....	20	....	.....	76th st. and 5th ave.
New York Bay.	Greenville, N. J.....	....	....	Cent. R. R. of N. J., or trolley from Jersey City.....	At Cemetery.
Nyack	Nyack, N. Y.....	....	....	West Shore and Nor. R. R. of New Jersey.....	Nyack, N. Y.
Oakland	Yonkers, N. Y.....	....	....	New York Central Railroad....	Yonkers, N. Y.
Ocean View....	Richmond, S. I.....	442	....	Manhattan Ferry and Staten Island trolley.....	220 Broadway, N. Y.
Pelham	City Island, N. Y.....	....	....	From Bartow by horse car.....	City Island.
Potter's Field..	See City Cemetery and Kings Co. Farm.....	....	....	.....	.....
Prospect	Prospect st., Jamaica, L. I	....	....	L. I. R. R., or trolley.....	Jamaica, Bor. Queens.
Quaker	Middle Village, L. I.....	1	....	Same as Lutheran.....	.....
Rockland	Sparkill, Rockland Co., N. Y	200	13,000	Northern R. R. of N. J.....	140 Broadway, N. Y.
Rosedale and Linden	Linden, N. J.....	....	....	Same as Holy Name.....	10 W. 23d st., N. Y.
St. John's.....	Middle Village, Newtown, L. I.....	168	....	Same as Lutheran.....	Jay and Chapel st., Bn.
St. John's.....	Yonkers, N Y.....	....	....	New York Central Railroad....	At Cemetery.
St. Joseph's...	Yonkers, N. Y.....	....	....	New York Central Railroad....	At Cemetery.
St. Mary's.....	Jasmere, S. I.....	....	....	Manhattan Ferry to Staten Isd.	Rosebank P. O., S. I.
St. Mary's.....	Ireland Mill rd., Flushing, L. I.....	....	....	L. I. R. R., or trolley.....	At Cemetery.
St. Mary's.....	Yonkers, N. Y.....	....	....	New York Central Railroad....	At Cemetery.
St. Michael's...	Astoria, L. I.....	100	....	Trolley from L. I. City, or E. 92d St. Ferry.....	At Cemetery.
St. Monica's...	Jamaica, L. I.....	1½	....	L. I. R. R., or trolley.....	Jamaica, Bor. Queens.
St Peter's....	Jersey City Heights.....	....	....	Trolley from Jersey City.....	Montgomery st., J. C.
St. Peter's....	Westchester ave., Westchester	....	....	.....	.....
St. Peter's....	West New Brighton, S. I.	....	....	Manhattan Ferry and Staten Island trolley.....	At Cemetery.
St. Raymond's.	On rd. to Ft. Schuyler...	....	....	N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.....	Westchester, N. Y.
Salem Fields...	Jamaica, L. I.....	64	....	Same as Cypress Hill.....	P. O. address Station E, Brooklyn.
Shearith Israel (Portuguese)..	Newtown, L. I.....	6	....	Same as Cypress Hill.....	At Cemetery.
Silver Lake....	Nr. Tompkinsville, S. I...	....	....	Electric cars from Manhattan Ferry	69 Canal st., N. Y.
Silver Mount...	Nr. Tompkinsville, S. I...	....	....	Same as Silver Lake.....	At Cemetery.
Sleepy Hollow.	Tarrytown, N. Y.....	....	....	New York Central Railroad....	Tarrytown, N. Y.
Staten Island..	West New Brighton, S. I.	2½	....	Electric cars from Manhattan Ferry	2 Cedar st., N. Y.
Trinity	Amsterdam ave. and West 153d st.....	....	....	6th or 9th ave. L. or Amsterdam ave. surface cars.....	187 Fulton st., N. Y.
Union Field....	Newtown, L. I.....	45	....	Same as Cypress Hill.....	35 Nassau st., N. Y.
Washington ...	Nr. Parkville, L. I.....	....	....	B'klyn trolleys from Bridge and ferries	At Cemetery.
Weehawken and Palisade.....	Hoboken, N. J.....	....	....	Trolley from Hoboken and Weehawken ferries.....	At Cemetery.
Woodland	Richmond turnpike, S. I..	10	....	Electric cars from Manhattan Ferry	Stapleton, S. I.
Woodlawn	Jerome ave., 24th Ward..	400	....	New York Central Railroad....	20 E. 23d st., N. Y.
Woodrow	Woodrow, S. I.....	....	....	Manhattan Ferry and Staten Island Rapid Transit.....	Woodrow, S. I.

Annual License Fees in Greater New York.

Office of Bureau of Licenses: Room, 1, City Hall, Manhattan; Borough Hall, Brooklyn; Hackett Building, Long Island City, and Richmond Building, New Brighton, Staten Island.

Public cart or truck, $2; public hack coach, $3; public hack cab, $2; special hack coach, $5; special hack cab, $3; express wagon, $5; junk shop or dealer, $20; dealer in second-hand articles, $25; junk cart or boat, $5; peddler using horse and wagon, $8; peddler using push cart, $4; peddler carrying merchandise, $2; ticket speculator, $50; coal scalper, $250; common show, $25; public shooting gallery, $5; public bowling alley, $5; public billiard table, $3; dirt cart, $1; general hoisting, $25; special hoisting, $1; fruit stand, $5; soda water stand, $5; movable newspaper stand, $1; newspaper and periodical stand, $5; chair of a bootblack stand, $5; stand under elevated railroad stations, $10; driver of any licensed vehicle, 50c.

Sec. 5. Any license, before its expiration or within thirty days thereafter, may be renewed for another term, upon payment of one-half the license fee above designated therefor. This section does not apply to pawnbrokers' licenses.

The following licenses are issued by the License Bureau for combustibles of the Fire Department: To sell kerosene, $10 per year; gunpowder, $5 per year; fireworks, retail, June 10 to July 10, $5; fireworks, wholesale, $25 per year; to manufacture fireworks, $100 per year; to sell caps and torpedoes, $2 per year; to sell explosive drugs or benzine and turpentine, manufacturers, $10; wholesale, $5; retail, $2; to blast, $10 per year; to kindle fires in street, 50 cents per year. Special permits for the storage of explosives and combustibles not enumerated above are occasionally issued at $2 per year. Licenses cost the same in all boroughs.

The following licenses are issued by the Police Department, No. 300 Mulberry Street, Manhattan: Theatres, $500; theatres, 3 months or less, $250; circuses, $500; 3 months or less, $250; concerts, $500; 3 months or less, $150; runners, $20; renewal of runners' license, $12.50; emigrant boarding houses, $10 masquerades, according to floor space, $5 to $100.

In the Borough of Richmond the fee charged for theatre or concert licenses is **$100 per year; $50 for six months,** this being the shortest term for which such licenses are issued.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING CITY LICENSES.

FURNITURE MOVING.

The legal rate for moving household furniture, unless otherwise mutually agreed, is as follows:

For a single truck within two miles.....	$2.00	For a double truck-load, within two miles.	$3.00
For each additional mile or part thereof.....	.50	For each additional mile or part thereof.....	1.00
For loading and unloading to ground floor.....	.50	For loading and unloading to ground floor.....	.50
For each flight of stairs, up or down.....	.25	For each flight of stairs up or down.....	.50

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REGULATIONS GOVERNING CITY LICENSES.—Continued.

CABS AND COACHES.

The legal rate of fare is as follows:

CABS.—By distance:
For one mile or any part thereof.....$0.50
For each additional half mile or part thereof.. .25
For any stop over five minutes in a trip, for every fifteen minutes or fraction thereof..... .25
By time:
For one hour or any part thereof..... 1.00
For each additional half hour or part thereof.. .50

COACHES.—By distance:
For one mile or any part thereof.....$1.00
For each additional half mile or part thereof... .50
For any stop over five minutes in a trip, for every fifteen minutes or fraction thereof..... .40
By time:
For one hour or any part thereof..... 1.50
For each additional half hour or part thereof... .75

No hackman shall demand more than the legal rates of fare or charge for one stop not over five minutes in a single trip.

EXPRESSMEN.

The legal rate for delivery, unless otherwise mutually agreed, is as follows:

Between points within any borough:
Not more than 5 miles apart, each piece.....$0.40
Not more than 10 miles apart, each piece..... .55
Not more than 15 miles apart, each piece..... 0.75
Between points in different boroughs:
One-half the above rates in addition.

Post Office (Manhattan Borough), New York City.

Notice.—Care should be taken when addressing mail matter for delivery in New York City to designate the borough thereon, as many of the streets in the different boroughs bear the same name.

CORNELIUS VAN COTT, Postmaster; EDWARD M. MORGAN, Assistant Postmaster.

OFFICES AND OFFICE HOURS.

Second Floor—Postmaster—Room 1, south end. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. Assistant Postmaster—Room 2, Broadway side. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Superintendent City Delivery—Room 5, Park Row side. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Auditor—Room 9, Park Row side. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Cashier—Rooms 21 and 23, Park Row side. Office hours, 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. Money Orders—Superintendent of Department—Room 42, City Hall side. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Domestic Money Orders—Rooms 40 and 41, City Hall side. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. International—Room 41, City Hall side. Inquiry Office for Missing Letters, etc.—Room 14, Broadway side. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Mezzanine Floor—First landing at the head of main stairway, south end of building.—Order Department of Instruction—Room 11, Park Row side. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Assistant Custodian—An officer of the Treasury Department in charge of the building and watch. Room 9, Park Row side. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Registered Letters and Parcels Department—Windows for reception, Windows 4 and 6, Broadway side. Office hours, 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. Windows for delivery, Windows 4 and 6, Broadway side. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

(All offices on the Second and Mezzanine Floors are closed on Sundays, and at 10 a. m. on holidays. No Money-Order or Registered business transacted on these days.)

Entrance Floor—Superintendent of Mails—Section 26, Park Row side. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Bureau of Information—South end (retail stamp window). Bank Window—Section 15, Park Row side. Poste Restante—Section 5, Park Row side. Advertised Letter Window—Section 6, Park Row side. Foreign Letter Window—Section 7, Park Row side. Ladies' Window—Section 9, Park Row side. Foreign Supplementary Mail Window—Section 24, Park Row side. Superintendent Foreign Mail Department—Section 26, Park Row side. Superintendent Carriers' Department—General Post Office District, Section 17, Park Row side. Postage Stamps, etc.—Stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers and postal cards—Sales in sums over $5, Windows 1 and 2, Section 19, Broadway side, and 6 and 9, south end; sales in sums of less than $5, Windows 3, 4 and 5, Sections 17 and 18, Broadway side; Windows 7 and 8, Section 3, south end, and Booths 11 and 12, Park Row side.

Open Always—Superintendent Outgoing Domestic Letter Mails Department—Section 17, Broadway side. Superintendent General Post Office Delivery Department—Section 11, Park Row side.

Mail in Quantities.—For New York City delivery, received at Window 10, Broadway side. Letters for outgoing domestic mails received at Window 13, Broadway side. Letters for foreign countries received at Window 16, Park Row side. Circulars received at Window 12, Broadway side. Mail in quantities must be assorted by States by the sender before mailing.

Delivery for Newspaper Exchanges—Section 23, Park Row side.

Drops—For outgoing domestic mails, Section 23, Park Row side, and Sections 12, 13, 14, 15, Broadway side. For New York City delivery, Section 3, Park Row side, and Section 11, Broadway side. For foreign countries, Section 25, Park Row side, and Section 16, Broadway side.

Lock Boxes—South end and Broadway side. Lock Boxes for newspaper exchanges, Park Row side.

On general holidays, viz.: January 1, February 12, 22, May 30, July 4, Labor Day, Election Day, Thanksgiving Day, December 25, and such days as the President of the United States, or the laws, or Governor of the State may designate as holidays, fast, and thanksgiving days, all mails are closed as on other days of the week, but only such carrier deliveries are made as may have been previously announced.

POST OFFICE STATIONS IN MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX BOROUGHS.

A, 136-138 Greene st., bet. Prince and Houston sts.
B, 380 Grand st., near Suffolk st.
C, 589 Hudson st., corner Bethune st.
D, 25 and 27 Third ave., near 8th st.
E, 110-114 West 32d st., near 6th ave.
F, 399 and 401 3d ave., near 28th st.
G, 1648 Broadway, corner 51st st.
H, Lexington ave., corner 44th st.
I, Columbus ave., corner 105th st.
J, 2309 and 2311 8th ave., corner 124th st.
K, 203 East 86th st., near 3d ave.
L, 141 East 125th st., corner Lexington ave.
M, 1965 Amsterdam ave., bet. 157th and 158th sts.
N, Broadway, corner 69th st.
O, 122 and 124 5th ave., between 17th and 18th sts.
P, Produce Exchange Building.
R, 3d ave., corner 150th st. (Morrisania).
S, Broadway, corner Howard st.
T, 3319 3d ave., between 164th and 165th sts.
U, 3d ave., corner 103d st.
V, Southeast corner West Broadway and Canal st.
W, 498 Columbus ave., corner 84th st.
Y, 1160 and 1162 3d ave., near 68th st.
BEDFORD PARK, Southern Boulevard, near Webster ave.
CITY ISLAND, Main st. and Bay ave.
HIGHBRIDGE, Sedgwick ave., near Depot place.
KINGSBRIDGE, Kingsbridge, near R. R. station.
MADISON SQUARE, 23d st., corner Madison ave.
TREMONT, 719 Tremont ave., between Park and Washington aves.
UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS, University of the City of New York.
WESTCHESTER, Main st., near West Farms road.
WILLIAMSBRIDGE, White Plains ave., near Briggs ave.
FOREIGN STATION, West st., corner Morton st.
WASHINGTON BRIDGE, Amsterdam ave., near 180th st.

(All carrier stations are opened on week days from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m., for money order business from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m., for the registry of letters from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. On Sundays stations are opened from 9 to 11 a. m., and on holidays from 7 to 10 a. m. No money-order or registry business transacted on Sundays or holidays.)

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Location of Piers in New York City.

EAST RIVER.

No. 1, 2. Foot Whitehall St.
No. 3. Foot Moore St.
No. 4 (New). Foot Broad St.
No. 5 (New), 6, 7. Foot Coenties Slip.
No. 9, 10. Between Coenties and Old Slips.
No. 11, 12. Old Slip.
No. 13. Between Old Slip and Gouverneur Lane.
No. 14. Foot Jones Lane
No. 15, 16. Foot Wall St.
No. 17. Foot Pine St.
No. 18. Foot Maiden Lane.
No. 19. Foot Fletcher St.
No. 20, 16 (New). Foot Burling St.
No. 22. Foot Fulton St.
No. 23. Foot Beekman St.
No. 24 (Old). Between Beekman and Peck Slip.
No. 24 (New). Foot Roosevelt St.
No. 25, 26. Foot Peck Slip.
No. 27. Foot Dover St.
No. 28. Between Dover and Roosevelt Sts.
No. 30. Between Roosevelt and James Slip.
No. 31, 32 (Old). Foot James Slip.
No. 33. Foot Oliver St.
No. 34, 27 (New). Foot Catherine Slip.
No. 28 (New). Between Catherine Slip and Market St.
No. 29 (New), 38. Foot Market St.
No. 30 (New). Between Market and Pike Sts.
No. 31, 32 (New). Foot Pike St.
No. 33 (New). Between Pike and Rutgers Sts.
No. 34 (New). Foot Rutgers St.
No. 45. Between Rutgers and Jefferson Sts.
No. 36 (New). Foot Jefferson St.
No. 47. Between Jefferson and Clinton Sts.
No. 48. Foot Clinton St.
No. 49. Between Clinton and Montgomery Sts.
No. 50. Foot Montgomery St.
No. 51, 52. Foot Gouverneur Slip.
No. 53, 54. Foot Jackson St.
No. 55. Foot Grand St.
No. 56, 57. Foot Broome St.
No. 58, 59. Foot Delancey St.
No. 60. Foot Rivington St.
No. 61. Between Rivington and Stanton Sts.
No. 62. Foot Stanton St.

NORTH RIVER.

No. 1. (Old), A1 (New), Foot Battery Place.
No. 2, 3. Between Battery Place and Morris St.
No. 4. Foot Morris St.
No. 5, 6, 7. Between Morris and Rector Sts.
No. 8. Foot Rector St.
No. 9, 10. Between Rector and Carlisle Sts.
No. 11. Foot Carlisle St.
No. 12. Foot Albany St.
No. 13 (Old). Between Albany and Cedar Sts.
No. 14 (Old). Foot Cedar St.
No. 16 (Old). Between Liberty and Cortlandt Sts.
No. 13 (New). Between Cortlandt and Dey Sts.
No. 14 (New). Foot Fulton St.
No. 15. Between Vesey and Barclay Sts.
No. 16 (New). Foot Barclay St.
No. 17. Foot Park Place.
No. 18. Foot Murray St.
No. 19. Foot Warren St.
No. 20. Foot Chambers St.
No. 21. Foot Duane St.
No. 22. Between Jay and Harrison Sts.
No. 23. Foot Harrison St.
No. 24. Foot Franklin St.
No. 25. Foot North Moore St.
No 26. Foot Beach St.
No. 27. Foot Hubert St.
No. 28. Foot Laight St.
No. 29. Foot Vestry St.
No. 31. Foot Watts St.
No. 41 (Old), 34 (New), 42 (Old). Foot Canal St.
No. 35, 36. Between Spring and Charlton Sts.
No. 37. Foot Charlton St.
No. 38. Foot King St.
No. 39. Foot West Houston St.
No. 40. Foot Clarkson St.
No. 41 (New). Foot Leroy St.
No 42 (New). Foot Morton St.
No. 43. Foot Barrow St.
No. 44. Foot Christopher St.
No. 45. Foot West Tenth St.
No. 46. Foot Charles St.
No. 47. Between Charles and Perry Sts.
No. 48. Foot West Eleventh St.
No. 49. Foot Bank St.
No. 50. Foot Bethune St.
No. 51. Foot Jane St.
No. 52. Foot Gansevoort St.
No. 53. Foot Bloomfield St.
No. 56½ (Old). Between Gansevoort & Bloomfield Sts.
No. 58½ (Old). Between Bloomfield and Little West 12th Sts.
No. 59 (Old). Foot Little West 12th St.
No. 55. Foot West 13th St.
No. —. Foot West 15th St.
No. —. Foot West 16th St.
No. —. Foot West 17th St.
No. —. Foot West 18th St.
No —. Foot West 19th St.
No. —. Foot West 20th St.
No. —. Foot West 21st St.
No. —. Foot West 22d St.
No. 63. Foot West 23d St.
No. 64. Foot West 24th St.
No. 65. Foot West 25th St.
No. 66. Foot West 26th St.
No. 67. Between West 27th and West 28th Sts.
No. 68. Between West 28th and West 29th Sts.
No. 69. Foot West 29th St.
No. 70. Foot West 30th St.
No. 71. Foot West 31st. St.
No. 72. Foot West 32d St.
No. 73. Foot West 33d St.
No. 74. Foot West 34th St.

Shipping Lines.

TRANSATLANTIC LINES FROM NEW YORK.

Line.	Port.
Allan State, from Pier foot of West 21st at.....	Glasgow, calling at Londonderry.
American, from Pier 14, North River	Southampton, calling at Cherbourg.
Anchor, from Pier 24, North River	Glasgow via Moville and Londonderry.
Atlantic Transport, from Pier 39, North River	London.
Cunard, from Pier 51, North River	Liverpool, via Queenstown.
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, from Pier 42, foot of Morton st.....	Havre.
Hamburg-American, from foot 1st st., Hoboken, N. J.	New York, Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
Holland-America, foot 5th and 6th sts., Hoboken, N. J.	Rotterdam.
Insular Navigation, from Atlantic dock, Brooklyn....	Azores, Madeira and Lisbon.
Italian Royal Mail, from Pier 64, North River.....	Naples and Genoa.
Leyland, from Pier 50, North River	Liverpool.
North German Lloyd, Pier 26, foot Congress st., Bklyn.	Gibraltar, Naples and Genoa.
North German Lloyd, Pier 26, foot Congress st., Bklyn.	Southampton, Cherbourg and Bremen.
Red Star, from Pier 14, foot of Fulton st.....	Antwerp.
Scandinavian-American, from Pier ft. 41st st., Bklyn..	Christiansand, Christiana and Copenhagen.
Spanish Transatlantic, ...	Barcelona, Cadiz and New York.
White Star, from Pier 48, foot of W. 11th st.....	Liverpool, via Queenstown.
Wilson, from Pier 50, North River	Hull.

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INSULAR AND SOUTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINES FROM NEW YORK.

Line.	Port.
Hamburg-American, from Pier 55, foot of W. 25th st..	For Jamaica every Saturday.
	For Savanilla, Cartagena (Colombia) and Limon (Costa Rica) every Saturday.
	For Greytown (Nicaragua) every fortnight.
	For Port-au-Prince and other ports in Haiti, every fortnight.
Booth-Redcross, from Martin's stores, Brooklyn	For Para every ten days.
	For Barbados and Manaos (via Para) every 20 days.
Cameron, from Pier 14, adjoining Wall st. ferry.....	For Maranham and Coara every 20 days; June 6 and every 2 weeks after for Port-au-Prince, Patio Goave, Miragoane, Jeremie, Aux Cayes, Jacmel (Haiti), Port Antonio, Jamaica.
Lamport & Holt, from Pier 14, East River	Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres.
Munson, from Martin's stores, Brooklyn.....	July 12 and every second Saturday thereafter for Matanzas (Havana), Calibariero, Nuevitas, Gibara and Baracoa, Cuba.
New York and Cuba, from Piers 16, 17 and 18, E. R...	Every Thursday for Havana, Progreso, Campeche, Laguna, Frontera and Vera Cruz.
	Fridays for Tampico.
	Thursdays and Saturdays for Havana.
	Fortnightly on Thursdays for Santiago de Cuba, Cienfuegos and Guantanamo, calling also at Nassau.
New York and Porto Rico, from Pier 22, foot of Pacific st., Brooklyn	Fortnightly from July 5 for Porto Rican ports.
Panama Railroad, from Pier foot of West 27th st....	Tuesdays for Colon, Panama and San Francisco.
Quebec, from Pier 47, foot of West 10th st.....	Fortnightly from July 5 for Bermuda.
Red D, from Robert Pier 10, Brooklyn.....	Porto Rico, La Guaym, Puerto Cabello, Curacoa, and Maracaibo. Sailings on application.
Royal Dutch West India, from Woodruff stores, Bklyn.	Cape Haiti, Port de Paio, Gonaives, St. Marc, Port-au-Prince, Petit Goave, Aux Cayes, Aquin, Jacmel, Curacoa, Puerto Cabello, La Guaym, Guanta, Camana, Compana, Trinidad, Demerara and Paramaribo about the 3d and 20th of each month.
Spanish Transatlantic, from Woodruff stores, Bklyn..	Havana and Vera Cruz 11th of each month.
Trinidad, from Union stores, Brooklyn.....	Trinidad and Grenada about every 2 weeks.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIP LINES FROM NEW YORK.

Line.	Port.
Clyde, from Pier 45, North River	Jacksonville, Florida, etc.
Cromwell, from Pier 34, North River.....	New Orleans.
Maine.....	Portland, Maine.
Mallory, from Piers 20 and 21, East River.....	Key West, Florida, on Saturdays; Galveston, Texas, Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Old Dominion, from Pier 26, North River	Norfolk, Old Point Comfort and Newport News, Va.
Red Cross, from Pier 40, North River	Halifax, N. S., and Newfoundland.
Savannah, from Lewis wharf	Savannah, Atlanta and Jacksonville.

Passenger Steamboats to Near-by Points.

Points.	Lines.	Piers New York City.
Albany, N. Y.....	Citizens' Line.....	West Tenth st.
Albany, N. Y.....	Hudson Day Line.....	Desbrosses st. and North River.
Albany, N. Y.....	People's Line.....	Canal st. and North River.
Athens, N. Y.....	Catskill Line.....	Christopher st. & North River.
Barrytown, N. Y.....	Saugerties Line.....	Christopher st. & North River.
Block Island, R. I.....	Montauk Steamboat Company.....	Pier 13, East River.
Boston, Mass.....	Fall River Line.....	Warren st. and North River.
Boston, Mass.....	Joy Line.....	Catharine st. and East River.
Boston, Mass.....	Ocean Steamship Company.....	Spring st. and North River.
Boston, Mass.....	Providence Line.....	Murray st. and North River.
Boston, Mass.....	Norwich Line.....	Spring st. and North River.
Bridgeport, Conn.....	Bridgeport Steamboat Company.....	Pike st. and East River.
Catskill, N. Y.....	Catskill Line.....	Christopher st. & North River.
Catskill, N. Y.....	Hudson River Day Line.....	Desbrosses st. and North River.
Cold Spring, N. Y.....	Central Hudson Steamboat Company.....	Franklin st. and North River.
Coney Island, L. I.....	Iron Steamboat Company.....	West 22d st.
Cornwall, N. Y.....	Central Hudson Steamboat Company.....	Franklin st. and North River.
Cornwall, N. Y.....	Mary Powell.....	Desbrosses st. & North River.
Coxsackie, N. Y.....	Catskill Line.....	Christopher st. & North River.
Croton, N. Y.....	Morton Line.....	Canal st. and North River.
Davids Island.....	United States Government boat.....	Pier 13, East River.
Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.....	Chrystenah.....	West Tenth st.
Fall River, Mass.....	Fall River Line.....	Warren st. and North River.
Fishkill, N. Y.....	Central Hudson Steamboat Company.....	Franklin st. and North River.
Garrison, N. Y.....	Hudson River Day Line.....	Desbrosses st. and North River.
Garrison, N. Y.....	Mary Powell.....	Desbrosses st. and North River.
Germantown, N. Y.....	Catskill Line.....	Christopher st. & North River.
Glen Cove, L. I.....	Nantasket.....	Pier 13, East River.
Glen Island.....	Starin's Line.....	Cortlandt st. and North River.
Glenwood, L. I.....	Nantasket.....	Pier 13, East River.
Goodspeed, Conn.....	Hartford Line.....	Peck slip, East River.
Great Neck, L. I.....	Nantasket.....	Pier 13, East River.
Greenport, L. I.....	Montauk Steamboat Company.....	Pier 13, East River.
Greenwich, Conn.....	General Putnam.....	Market st. and East River.
Hartford, Conn.....	Hartford Line.....	Peck slip and East River.
Haverstraw, N. Y.....	Chrystenah.....	West Tenth st.
Highland & Highland Falls, N. Y.	Central Hudson Steamboat Company.....	Franklin st. and North River.
Highland & Highland Falls, N. Y.	Mary Powell.....	Desbrosses st. and North River.
Hudson, N. Y.....	Hudson River Day Line.....	Desbrosses st. and North River.
Hudson, N. Y.....	Catskill Line.....	Christopher st. & North River.
Huntington, L. I.....	Maid of Kent.....	Pier 36, East River.
Hyde Park, N. Y.....	Saugerties.....	Christopher st. & North River.
Kingston, N. Y.....	Hudson River Day Line.....	Desbrosses st. and North River.
Long Branch, N. J.....	Patten Line.....	Battery.

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PASSENGER STEAMBOATS TO NEAR-BY POINTS.—Continued.

Points.	Lines.	Piers New York City.
Midland Beach, Staten Island	William Storey	Battery.
Newburg, N. Y.	Central Hudson Steamboat Company	Franklin st. and North River.
Newburg, N. Y.	Hudson River Day Line	Desbrosses st. and North River.
Newburg, N. Y.	Mary Powell	Desbrosses st. and North River.
New Haven, Conn.	New Haven Line	Peck slip and East River.
New Haven, Conn.	Starin's Line	Dey st. and North River.
New London, Conn.	Norwich Line	Spring st. and North River.
New London, Conn.	Central Vermont Railroad	Market st. and East River.
Newport, R. I.	Fall River Line	Warren st. and North River.
Newport, R. I.	Providence Line	Murray st. and North River.
New Rochelle, N. Y.	Mary E. Gordon	Clinton st.
Norwalk, Conn.	Norwalk Line	Beekman st. and North River.
Norwich, Conn.	Norwich Line	Spring st. and North River.
Orient, L. I.	Montauk Steamboat Company	Pier 13, East River.
Ossining, N. Y.	S. A. Jenks	Franklin st. and North River.
Oyster Bay, L. I.	Sagamore	Pier 36, East River.
Peekskill, N. Y.	Chrystenah	West Tenth st.
Peekskill, N. Y.	Morton Line	Canal st. and North River.
Portchester, N. Y.	Glenville	Market st. and East River.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Central Hudson Steamboat Company	Franklin st. and North River.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Hudson River Day Line	Desbrosses st. and North River.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Mary Powell	Desbrosses st. and North River.
Providence, R. I.	Joy Line	Catharine st. and East River.
Providence, R. I.	New Line	Spring st. and North River.
Providence, R. I.	Providence Line	Murray st. and North River.
Rhinebeck, N. Y.	Saugerties Line	Christopher st. & North River.
Rockaway Beach, L. I.	Grand Republic and General Slocum	West 129th st.
Saugerties, N. Y.	Saugerties	Christopher st. & North River.
Seabright, N. J.	Patten	Battery.
Shelter Island	Montauk Steamboat Company	Pier 13, East River.
Sing Sing	(See Ossining.)	
Tarrytown, N. Y.	Chrystenah	West Tenth st.
Troy, N. Y.	Citizens' Line	West Tenth st.
West Point, N. Y.	Central Hudson Steamboat Company	Franklin st. and North River.
West Point, N. Y.	Hudson River Day Line	Desbrosses st. and North River.
West Point, N. Y.	Mary Powell	Desbrosses st. and North River.
Yonkers, N. Y.	Chrystenah	West Tenth st.
Yonkers, N. Y.	Ben Franklin	Franklin st. and North River.
Yonkers, N. Y.	Hudson River Day Line	Desbrosses st. and North River.

Picnic Grounds Near New York.

Grounds.	Distance from N. Y. Miles.	Reached.
Bay Cliff Park	29	Staten Island R'y (Perth Amboy Div.) to Tottenville.
Boynton Beach Grove	23	Central R'y of N. J. (Elizabethport & Perth Amboy Branch); Penn. R. R to Rahway, N. J., then by trolley (6 miles).
Cedar Grove	12	Staten Isl. R'y (Perth Amboy Div.); Staten Isl. Trolley (Midland R. R.) to New Dorp.
Cornwalton	22	Long Island R. R. (North Side Div.) to Port Washington.
Columbia Grove	40	N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. to Rowayton, on the Sound.
Empire Grove	35	N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. to Montrose; 6 miles from station.
Forest View Park	22	Excursion boats only.
Glen Echo Grove	..	On the Palisades; by ferry from foot of West 130th st.
Grand View Park	18	L. I. R. R. (North Side Div.); steamboat to Great Neck, mile from park.
Greenwood Lake Glens	..	Erie R. R. (Greenwood Lake Div.).
Idlewild Grove	23	L. I. R. R. (North Side Div.) to Port Washington; 3 miles to grove.
Islandwild	19	N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., or trolley to New Rochelle; by steamboat to Glen Island.
Knickerbocker Grove	35	N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. to Rowayton.
Laurelton Grove	35	L. I. R. R. (Port Jefferson Div.) to Cold Spring; 3 miles from grove.
Locust Grove	40	L. I. R. R. (Port Jefferson Div.) to Northport, 4 miles from grove.
Orchard Beach Grove	23	L. I. R. R. (North Side Div.) to Port Washington, 2 miles from grove.
Oriental Grove	20	L. I. R. R. (North Side Div.), or by steamboat to Great Neck, 3 miles from grove.
Oscawana Island	56	N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. (Hudson River Div.) to Oscawana.
Palisade Grove	1	By ferry at foot of West 130th street.
Pleasant Valley Grove	1	By ferry at foot of West 130th street.
Point View Island	11	L. I. R. R. or trolley to College Point, 1 mile from grove.
Raritan Beach Grove	22	Penn. R. R., Central R. R. of N. J., Lehigh Valley R. R., Staten Island Ry., or by steamboat to Perth Amboy, 1½ miles from grove.
Richmond Beach Grove	20	Staten Island Ry. (Perth Amboy Div.) to Huguenot, 1 mile from grove.
River Grove	½	By ferry from foot of West 130th street.
River View Grove	20	Northern R. R. of N. J. to Closter, 3 miles from grove.
Roton Point	35	N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. to Rowayton, 1 mile from grove.
Shippan Point	33	N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. to Stamford, 3 miles from grove.
Sylvan Beach Grove	20	Central R. R. of N. J. (Sound Shore Div.) to Sylvan Beach.
Westwood Grove	22	L. I. R. R. (North Side Div.) to Port Washington, 3 miles from grove.
Woods of Arden	13	Staten Island R. R. (Perth Amboy Div.) to Ettingville.

Differences in Time Between New York and Foreign Cities.

Later than New York	H. M.		H. M.		H. M.	Earlier than New York.	H. M.
Antwerp	5 13.5	Dublin	4 30.5	Paris	5 5.2	Havana	0 33.5
Berlin	5 49.5	Edinburgh	4 43.2	Rio de Janeiro	2 3.2	Hong Kong	11 27.4
Bremen	5 31.0	Geneva	5 20.5	Rome	5 45.8	Melbourne	9 24.2
Brussels	5 13.4	Hamburg	5 35.8	St. Petersburg	6 57.1	Mexico, City of	1 40.5
Buenos Ayres	1 2.4	Liverpool	4 43.6	Valparaiso	0 9.3	Panama	0 22.2
Calcutta	11 49.2	London	4 55.9	Vienna	6 1.2	Yokohama	9 45.5
Constantinople	6 51.9	Madrid	4 41.1	Halifax	0 41.5		

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Manhattan Elevated Railway Company.

OFFICE, 195 BROADWAY, MANHATTAN BOROUGH.

GEORGE J. GOULD, President. D. W. M'WILLIAMS, Secretary and Treasurer.
ALFRED SKITT, Vice-President. S. D. SMITH, General Superintendent.

MANHATTAN BOROUGH ELEVATED RAILROADS.

(Corrected to Date.)

Fare, Five Cents. Children under five years of age, free. Fare, including transfer on the Manhattan Elevated and Third Avenue surface systems, Eight Cents.

SECOND AVENUE LINE.

Trains will run between South Ferry and 129th street daily and Sunday at intervals of 2 to 6 minutes from 5:27 a. m. to 12:45 a. m. midnight. Time, 41 minutes. Transfer to and from Third Avenue Line at Chatham Square. Through trains between Canal and 161st streets, 6:17 and 7:05 a. m. and 4:59 and 6:27 p. m. South Ferry to 129th street and Third avenue, 8.81 miles.

STATIONS.

South Ferry.	1st st. and 1st ave.	50th st. and 2d ave.	117th st. and 2d ave.
Hanover Square.	8th st. and 1st ave.	57th st. and 2d ave.	121st st. and 2d ave.
Fulton and Pearl sts.	14th st. and 1st ave.	65th st. and 2d ave.	127th st. and 2d ave.
Franklin Square.	19th st. and 1st ave.	80th st. and 2d ave.	129th st., connectes with Third Ave. Line.
Chatham Square.	23d st. bet. 1st & 2d aves.	86th st. and 2d ave.	
Canal and Allen sts.	34th st. & 2d ave., branch	92d st. and 2d ave.	
Grand and Allen sts.	to 34th St. Ferry, E. R.	99th st. and 2d ave.	
Rivington and Allen sts.	42d st. and 2d ave.	111th st. and 2d ave.	

THIRD AVENUE LINE.

Trains run daily and Sunday between City Hall and Pelham avenue at intervals of 3 to 4 minutes from 5:28 a. m. to 12:42 a. m., then every 20 minuets to 5:30 a. m. Trains run daily and Sunday between South Ferry and 129th street at intervals of 6 minutes from 5:07 a. m. to 12 midnight, then every 20 minutes to 5:18 a. m. Branch to Grand Central Depot every few minutes from 6 a. m. to 12 p. m. daily. Branch to 34th Street Ferry every few minutes from 5:30 a. m. to 12 p. m. daily. Time between City Hall and Pelham avenue, 57 minutes; Chatham Square to 129th street, 33 minutes; South Ferry to 129th street, 40 minutes. Transfer to and from Second Avenue Line at Chatham Square.

Trains run daily and Sunday between 129th street and Pelham avenue at intervals of 4 to 6 minutes from 5:18 a. m. to 11:55 p. m., then every 15 minutes until 5:28 a. m. Running time, 22 minutes from 129th street (Second or Third avenue) to Pelham avenue.

129th street and Third avenue to Pelham avenue and Third avenue, 4.74 miles.

Express trains leave 177th street and Pelham avenue for City Hall 6:34 to 8:22 a. m. and from City Hall 5:00 to 6:19 p. m.

Shuttle train runs between Pelham and Bronx Park station daily. On Sundays trains run through to Bronx Park.

South Ferry to 129th street and Third avenue, 8.53 miles; City Hall to 129th street and Third avenue, 7.57 miles.

STATIONS.

South Ferry.	23d st. and 3d ave.	89th st. and 3d ave.	166th st. and 3d ave.
Hanover Square.	28th st. and 3d ave.	99th st. and 3d ave.	169th st. and 3d ave.
Fulton and Pearl sts.	34th st. & 3d ave., branch	106th st. and 3d ave.	Wendover and 3d aves.
Franklin Square.	to 34th st. Ferry, E. R.	116th st. and 3d ave.	174th st. and 3d ave.
City Hall.	42d st. and 3d av., branch	125th st. and 3d ave.	177th st. and 3d ave.
Chatham Square.	to Grand Central Depot.	129th st. and 3d ave.	(Tremont.)
Canal and Bowery.	47th st. and 3d ave.	133d st. between Willis	183d st.
Grand and Bowery.	53d st and 3d ave.	138th st. and Alexander	Pelham ave. (Fordham).
Houston and Bowery.	59th st. and 3d ave.	143d st. aves.	Bronx Park.
9th st. and 5d ave.	67th st. and 3d ave.	149th st. and 3d ave.	
14th st. and 3d ave.	76th st. and 3d ave.	156th st. and 3d ave.	
18th st. and 3d ave.	84th st. and 3d ave.	161st st. and 3d ave.	

SIXTH AVENUE LINE.

Trains run daily and Sunday between South Ferry and Central Park or Harlem at intervals of 1½ to 4 minutes from 5:22 a. m. to 12 midnight, alternately to 58th street and 155th street, and from 12 midnight to 5:22 a. m. every 15 minutes to 155th street. The 58th street station closes at midnight. A shuttle train is run between 58th street and 50th street station from 7 p. m. and 12 midnight, all main line trains after 6:45 p. m. from South Ferry going to 155th street. The through time from South Ferry to 58th street is 27 minutes; to 155th street, 49 minutes. Passengers transferred at 59th street to Ninth Avenue Line without extra charge. Crosstown (surface) cars run from Grand Central to 42d street station.

South Ferry to 155th street and Eighth avenue, 10.76 miles; South Ferry to 58th street and Sixth avenue, 5.18 miles.

STATIONS.

South Ferry.	8th st. and 6th ave.	53d st. and 8th ave.	130th st. and 8th ave.
Battery place.	14th st. and 6th ave.	59th st. and 9th ave.	(down track only).
Rector and N. Church sts.	18th st. and 6th ave.	66th st. & Columbus ave.	135th st. and 8th ave.
Cortlandt and N. Church.	23d st. and 6th ave.	72d st. & Columbus ave.	140th st. and 8th ave.
Park pl. and Church st.	28th st. and 6th ave.	81st st. & Columbus ave.	145th st. and 8th ave.
Chambers & W. Broadw'y.	33d st. and 6th ave.	93d st. & Columbus ave.	155th st. & 8th ave., connects with New York & Putnam Railway.
Franklin & W. Broadway.	42d st. and 6th ave.	104th st. & Columbus ave.	
Grand & W. Broadway.	50th st. and 6th ave.	116th st. and 8th ave.	
Bleecker & W. Broadway.	58th st. and 6th ave.	125th st. and 8th ave.	

NINTH AVENUE LINE.

Trains run daily and Sunday from South Ferry to 135th street every 4 to 6 minutes, and from 135th street to South Ferry every 4 to 6 minutes between 5:31 a. m. and 11:32 p. m.; 11:32 p. m. to 5:31 a. m. between South Ferry and 59th street, 8 to 15 minutes. Time, 24 minutes to 59th street; 38 minutes to 135th street.

Passengers transferred at 59th street to Sixth Avenue Line without extra charge.

Express trains leave 155th street for Rector street 7:01 to 9:07 a. m., and Rector street for 155th street 2:21 to 6:25 p. m.

South Ferry to 155th street and Eighth avenue, 10.07 miles. South Ferry to 59th street and Ninth avenue, 5.08 miles.

STATIONS.

South Ferry.	Warren & Greenwich sts.	14th st. and 9th ave.	50th st. and 9th ave.
Battery place.	Franklin & Greenwich sts.	23d st. and 9th ave.	59th st. and 9th ave.
Rector & Greenwich sts.	Desbrosses & G'nwich sts.	30th st. and 9th ave.	
Cortlandt & Gr'nwich sts.	Houston & Greenwich sts.	34th st. and 9th ave.	
Barclay & Greenwich sts.	Christopher & Greenwich.	42d st. and 9th ave.	

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Churches in Greater New York.

Brooklyn as "The City of Churches" is rapidly losing its distinction as such since its incorporation into Greater New York, for the greater city is gaining the title. There are about fifty denominations of the Christian Church represented between the Battery and Harlem, with the same representation across the East River and in The Bronx. Besides the regular denominations there are many unsectarian missions and schools that are religious in their principles.

In number of church edifices and established missions the Roman Catholic leads with 112 parishes in Manhattan and The Bronx, 87 in Brooklyn, 25 in the Borough of Queens and 12 in the Borough of Richmond. In Manhattan and The Bronx there are 94 Jewish synagogues and religious societies, 19 in Brooklyn, 1 in the Borough of Queens and 1 in the Borough of Richmond.

Of the Protestant Christian denominations the Baptists have 47 church societies in Manhattan and The Bronx, 41 in Brooklyn, 12 in the Borough of Queens and 5 in the Borough of Richmond. Christian Scientists have 5 churches in Manhattan and The Bronx, 3 in Brooklyn and 1 in the Borough of Richmond. Congregationalists (Trinitarian) have 13 church societies in Manhattan and The Bronx, 29 in Brooklyn and 9 in the Borough of Queens.

There are three churches of the Disciples of Christ in Manhattan and The Bronx, but none in Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond. In Manhattan and The Bronx the Evangelical Association has 5 churches and 2 in the Borough of Queens. There are two bodies of Friends, or Quakers, in Manhattan and The Bronx. The strength of the Lutherans, both divisions, is 51 churches in Manhattan and The Bronx, 52 in Brooklyn and 10 in the Borough of Queens. There are 60 churches of the Methodist Episcopal denomination in Manhattan and The Bronx, 58 in Brooklyn, 20 in Queens and 14 in Richmond. The African Methodist Episcopal Church, a separate denomination, has 7 churches in Manhattan and The Bronx, 3 in Brooklyn and 7 in Queens. In Brooklyn there are 3 churches of the Methodist Primitive denomination, 1 of the Methodist Protestant and 4 Pentecostal churches. The Moravians have 1 church in Brooklyn and 4 in the Borough of Richmond.

Fifty-seven Presbyterian churches are located in Manhattan and The Bronx, 42 in Brooklyn, 11 in Queens and 3 in the Borough of Richmond. There are 85 parishes and missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Manhattan and The Bronx, 57 in Brooklyn, 27 in Queens and 15 in Richmond. Of the Reformed Church bodies, including the Reformed Church in America, the Reformed Church in the United States and the Reformed Episcopal Church, there are 36 societies in Manhattan and The Bronx, 5 in Brooklyn, 13 in Queens and 5 in Richmond. The churches of the Seventh Day Adventists and the Swedenborgians in Greater New York are 4 of the first denomination and 3 of the second in Brooklyn and 1 each in Manhattan and The Bronx.

There are 5 churches of United Presbyterians in Manhattan and The Bronx and 3 in Brooklyn. The Unitarians have 3 churches in Manhattan and The Bronx, 5 in Brooklyn and 1 in Richmond, and the Universalists have 2 churches in Manhattan and The Bronx and 5 in Brooklyn. Eight churches of miscellaneous denominations are registered in Manhattan and The Bronx, 14 in Brooklyn, 5 in Queens and 4 in Richmond.

Among the churches which are included under miscellaneous may be mentioned the Armenian National Church, the Greek Orthodox and Russian Orthodox churches, a church of the Latter Day Saints (Mormons), Beacon Light Rescue Mission, Broome Street Tabernacle, Gospel Tabernacle, Strangers' churches and People's tabernacles, Catherine Mission, Christian Gospel Mission, Deems Memorial Church, De Witt Memorial, Gospel Tabernacle, Eighth Avenue Mission, House of Lord's Mission, International Union, Mariners' Mission, Mizpah Seamen's Mission, Divine Providence Mission, New York Foreigners' Mission, Olivet Memorial, Unity Congregation, Wood Memorial Chapel, Church of Independent Dominion, Free Baptist Church, Fraternity of the Soul Community, Emanuel Mission, Powers Street (Brooklyn) Gospel Mission, Gospel Mission Church (Queens), Immanuel Union Church (Richmond), Swedish Mission Friends' Association (Richmond).

But few of the churches with buildings are without regular pastors, though in the case of some of the missions parochial work is done by ministers from other parishes. Some of the miscellaneous churches are branches of established church societies and by right should be included with them. The Salvation Army and the Volunteers of America, while being religious in their work, are not included among the denominations, for their work is entirely unsectarian and more of the nature of the "institutional church" work. The church buildings in the city are well distributed and no section is without representatives of several denominations.

Church Attendance in New York.

Below will be found a table of church attendance in New York City from a census made by the Church News Association. On the first three Sundays of November, 1902, an actual count was made by agents of the Church News Association of the attendance at all the churches of the principal religious denominations in the city, and an average was taken. The figures show some interesting facts. The total average church attendance for the first three Sundays in November was 451,731 adults, children not being counted. This means that about one in every three residents of Manhattan attend church on Sunday. About one-third of the number was men. The attendance at the Protestant churches is about the same as that at the Catholic churches, while the proportions in the various Protestant denominations are nearly the same. In only one denomination—the Congregational—did the men exceed the women.

These figures were obtained by actual count, generally without the knowledge of the pastor or congregation. Under morning attendance are included all services held before 12 o'clock noon, and evening attendance includes all held after noon. It is intended to make systematic counts of this nature from year to year, in order that comparative tables may be obtained by means of which some idea of increase or decrease of church attendance may be obtained.

Name of Denomination.	Number of churches.	Total membership claimed.	Morning attendance			Evening attendance.			Total attendance all day.		
				Men.	Women.		Men.	Women.		Men.	Women.
Dutch Reformed	15	9,218	5,632	2,235	3,397	4,609	1,968	2,641	10,241	4,203	6,030
Presbyterian	43	25,742	10,039	4,326	5,713	8,881	3,632	5,249	18,920	7,958	10,962
Episcopal	59	56,450	20,626	6,746	13,880	12,511	4,378	8,633	33,137	11,124	22,013
Methodist	45	14,749	7,958	3,581	4,377	12,233	5,514	6,729	20,191	9,085	11,106
Congregational	6	2,374	1,356	691	635	797	406	391	2,153	1,097	1,056
Disciples of Christ	2	667	416	162	254	432	188	244	848	350	498
Lutheran	27	18,868	6,037	2,414	3,623	1,305	457	848	7,342	2,871	4,471
Baptist	40	27,363	14,228	6,250	7,978	12,997	5,198	7,799	27,225	11,448	15,777
Christian Science	5	1,830	1,208	392	816	576	253	323	1,784	645	1,139
Roman Catholic	81	522,130	279,861	80,320	199,541	37,593	6,015	31,578	317,454	86,335	231,119

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Vote of Greater New York, 1902.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Assembly District.	Governor.		Lieutenant-Governor.		Attorney-General.		Justices Supreme Court, New York County.					
	Coler, Dem.	Odell, Rep.	Bulger, Dem.	Higgins, Rep.	Cunneen Dem.	Coman, Rep.	McCall, Dem.	Amend, Dem.	Davis, Dem.	Steckler, Rep.	Keener, Rep.	Hall, Rep.
1	3,133	953	3,139	948	3,142	942	3,021	3,022	2,933	1,166	1,047	954
2	5,080	1,335	5,071	1,342	5,090	1,319	4,878	4,854	4,750	1,664	1,432	1,348
3	5,046	1,825	5,032	1,818	5,047	1,816	4,397	4,414	4,325	2,574	2,237	1,826
4	3,879	1,705	3,830	1,697	3,832	1,679	3,605	3,648	3,168	2,618	1,704	1,719
5	3,798	3,564	3,777	3,572	3,796	3,578	3,627	3,628	3,615	3,748	6,320	3,594
6	5,895	1,593	5,889	1,577	5,901	1,568	5,780	5,767	5,603	1,923	1,652	1,580
7	5,091	2,270	5,085	2,259	5,101	2,251	4,945	4,952	4,864	2,502	2,292	2,255
8	2,664	1,421	2,637	1,410	2,631	1,412	2,475	2,483	2,183	2,024	1,519	1,430
9	5,659	2,409	5,665	2,397	5,666	2,397	4,851	4,387	4,717	3,451	2,832	2,500
10	4,086	2,114	4,067	2,110	4,070	2,101	3,848	3,892	3,499	2,802	2,193	2,104
11	4,063	1,769	4,075	1,752	4,091	1,749	4,002	3,998	3,888	1,054	1,784	1,756
12	3,394	1,192	3,386	1,181	3,384	1,186	3,134	3,122	2,926	1,736	1,351	1,201
13	4,077	1,492	4,086	1,481	4,075	1,480	3,811	3,837	3,716	1,842	1,651	1,488
14	4,721	1,842	4,715	1,824	4,717	1,820	4,484	4,499	4,319	2,295	1,955	1,823
15	4,834	2,113	4,832	2,107	4,836	2,101	4,648	4,716	4,600	2,371	2,165	2,097
16	4,282	1,721	4,293	1,695	4,289	1,683	3,850	3,858	3,675	2,558	1,964	1,695
17	4,563	1,876	4,554	1,871	4,556	1,869	4,261	4,274	4,199	2,279	2,066	1,864
18	6,291	1,684	6,293	1,678	6,303	1,667	6,019	6,056	5,956	2,033	1,876	1,661
19	4,979	5,643	4,966	5,650	5,017	5,615	4,832	4,769	4,821	5,885	5,593	5,644
20	5,340	2,444	5,334	2,437	5,336	2,444	5,131	5,139	4,993	2,864	2,610	2,433
21	8,317	8,669	8,278	8,675	8,306	8,655	7,811	7,766	7,721	9,378	8,736	8,705
22	5,576	1,926	5,554	1,923	5,560	1,924	5,178	5,181	5,052	2,537	2,140	1,931
23	8,627	7,036	8,603	7,037	8,609	7,046	8,196	8,184	8,119	7,618	7,204	7,097
24	4,859	1,700	4,863	1,682	4,863	1,616	4,511	4,522	4,336	2,291	1,852	1,679
25	2,963	3,445	2,951	3,448	2,980	3,429	2,684	2,666	2,724	3,694	3,598	3,494
26	4,148	1,793	4,147	1,778	4,155	1,769	3,627	3,738	3,411	2,676	2,005	1,744
27	2,601	3,241	2,582	3,252	2,597	3,242	2,491	2,450	2,513	3,346	3,279	3,277
28	5,109	1,801	5,101	1,782	5,109	1,765	4,830	4,846	4,594	2,428	1,840	1,770
29	4,103	5,013	4,105	4,985	4,127	4,953	3,612	3,570	3,531	5,642	4,760	4,758
30	6,124	2,471	6,108	2,456	6,082	2,452	5,797	5,894	5,576	3,135	2,596	2,416
31	8,335	8,003	8,328	7,964	8,342	7,900	7,526	7,506	7,353	9,386	7,890	7,918
32	6,913	2,825	6,889	2,804	6,897	2,798	6,356	6,373	6,004	3,954	3,160	2,803
33	5,371	2,356	5,364	2,343	5,376	2,332	4,710	4,733	4,502	3,299	2,771	2,357
34	11,271	5,322	11,251	5,305	11,269	5,288	10,889	10,817	10,574	6,087	5,405	5,428
35	14,987	8,140	14,968	8,112	14,971	8,098	14,447	14,189	14,259	9,028	8,264	8,708
Annex	2,556	1,425	2,551	1,422	2,570	1,417	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	192,735	106,131	192,369	105,774	192,693	105,421	178,329	178,198	172,919	124,806	109,063	105,129

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Assembly District.	Governor.		Lieutenant-Governor.		Attorney-General.		Sheriff.				
	Coler, Dem.	Odell, Rep.	Bulger, Dem.	Higgins, Rep.	Cunneen Dem.	Coman, Rep.	Melody, Dem.	Kline, Rep.	Eaton, Pro.	Schmitt Soc. L.	Fraser, Soc. D.
1	3,771	3,834	3,731	3,859	3,748	3,866	3,613	3,956	37	56	62
2	5,558	1,734	5,538	1,740	5,557	1,738	5,484	1,792	26	84	40
3	4,384	1,849	4,408	1,863	4,429	1,857	4,377	1,880	21	57	59
4	5,230	4,947	5,198	4,966	5,233	4,949	5,207	4,937	44	92	99
5	4,688	4,205	4,664	4,209	4,664	4,227	4,958	3,908	40	138	198
6	5,128	4,409	5,096	4,411	5,084	4,419	5,083	4,388	31	207	273
7	9,039	5,565	9,003	5,590	9,012	5,617	8,859	5,694	73	173	143
8	4,129	1,751	4,117	1,746	4,130	1,741	4,051	1,794	13	45	40
9	4,763	1,488	4,786	1,457	4,791	1,457	4,741	1,487	15	73	93
10	4,312	4,084	4,280	4,102	4,307	4,095	4,106	4,266	31	55	51
11	5,569	4,461	5,545	4,462	5,593	4,451	5,446	4,543	54	70	69
12	5,550	5,360	5,523	5,367	5,545	5,373	5,393	5,483	41	148	165
13	5,663	3,926	5,586	3,949	5,593	3,974	5,542	3,974	51	245	306
14	5,655	1,844	5,624	1,844	5,628	1,851	5,590	1,853	33	171	130
15	4,131	2,062	4,098	2,055	4,083	2,052	4,090	2,044	16	291	359
16	5,082	6,124	5,021	6,154	5,034	6,166	4,997	6,155	61	106	193
17	3,271	6,328	3,214	6,370	3,223	6,386	3,165	6,385	49	45	52
18	6,623	7,182	6,523	7,234	6,548	7,244	6,422	7,295	57	111	140
19	4,807	2,261	4,740	2,277	4,711	2,282	4,686	2,302	7	210	400
20	6,246	4,978	6,187	4,960	6,160	4,998	6,084	5,643	32	210	400
21	7,035	5,679	6,920	5,722	6,912	5,740	6,860	5,973	33	400	573
Total	110,634	84,120	109,808	84,337	109,885	84,483	108,754	84,952	765	3,055	4,513

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

Assembly District.	Governor.		Lieutenant-Governor.		Attorney-General.		District-Attorney.		
	Coler, Dem.	Odell, Rep.	Bulger, Dem.	Higgins, Rep.	Cunneen, Dem.	Coman, Rep.	Gregg, Dem.	Faber, Rep.	Schramm, Ind.
1	10,157	4,247	10,149	4,274	10,167	4,237	9,251	5,199	872
2	5,408	4,733	5,352	4,766	5,359	4,777	4,720	5,441	151
3	967	392	962	398	963	399	810	551	1
Total	16,532	9,372	16,463	9,388	16,489	9,607	14,781	11,191	1,024

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VOTE IN GREATER NEW YORK.—Continued.
BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

	Governor.		Lieutenant-Governor.		Attorney-General.		County Clerk.				
	Coler, Dem.	Odell, Rep.	Bulger, Dem.	Higgins, Rep.	Cunneen, Dem.	Coman, Rep.	Boetwick, Dem.	Daniels, Rep.	Ferrald, Pro.	Snyder, Soc.-L	Veeck, Soc. D.
Total vote	7,231	4,876	7,228	4,858	7,326	4,848	7,135	4,921	97	128	122
Total vote Greater N. Y.	327,132	204,499	325,868	204,355	326,393	204,359					
Pluralities	122,633		121,313		122,034						

Greater New York Vote for Congress.

1ST DISTRICT.
Scudder, D. 17,788
Storm, R. 17,681
Bessen, P. 226
Scudder's plu., 107.

2D DISTRICT.
Lindsay, D. 18,728
Howe, R. 9,593
Stamer, S. D. 1,033
Bookman, S. L. 821
Irvine, D. 107
Lindsay's plu., 9,135.

3D DISTRICT.
Dunwell, R. 17,457
Rogers, D. 17,043
Jauder, S. D. 973
Kober, S. L. 528
Mather, P. 133
Dunwell's plu., 414.

4TH DISTRICT.
Wilson, D. 16,415
Schnitzpan, R. 13,695
Heide, S. D. 1,369
Mueller, S. L. 647
Hirsch, P. 126
Wilson's plu., 2,720.

5TH DISTRICT.
Bassett, D. 16,149
Hanbury, R. 15,216
White, Lib. Dem. 854
Burrowes, S. D. 378
Ebert, S. L. 338
Stokes, P. 143
Bassett's plu., 933.

6TH DISTRICT.
Baker, D. 17,886
Briston, R. 17,420
Peters, S. D. 341
Leise, S. L. 328
Carlson, P. 153
Baker's plu., 466.

7TH DISTRICT.
Fitzgerald, D. 23,112
Williamson, R. 10,432
Hughes, S. L. 288
Larsen, S. D. 277
Hunt, P. 123
Fitzgerald's plu., 12,680.

8TH DISTRICT.
Sullivan, D. 26,107
Lessler, R. 10,386
Theimer, S. D. 496
Downs, S. L. 417
Funk, P. 164
Mayo, L. D. 74
Sullivan's plu., 15,721.

9TH DISTRICT.
Goldfogle, D. 7,739
Adler, R. 4,235
Jonas, S. D. 1,355
Katz, S. L. 499
Holden, P. 82
Goldfogle's plu., 3,504.

10TH DISTRICT.
(Short Term.)
Swan, D. 18,302
Birrell, R. 8,590
Swan's plu., 10,712.

(Long Term.)
Sulzer, D. 15,451
Blau, R. 6,088
Wilshire, S. D. 1,87:
Hunter, S. L. 1,391
Babcock, P. 45
Sulzer's plu., 9,363.

11TH DISTRICT.
Hearst, D. 26,954
Birrell, R. 10,841
Fieldman, S. D. 686
Teche, S. L. 423
Packer, P. 119
Hearst's plu., 16,114.

12TH DISTRICT.
McClellan, D. 21,275
Shongood, R. 7,039
Paulitsh, S. D. 1,005
Headriehs, S. L. 512
Durlacher, L. D. 54
Andrews, P. 48
McClellan's plu., 14,236.

13TH DISTRICT.
Harrison, D. 15,524
Perry, R. 13,987
Zoeller, S. D. 223
Knudson, S. L. 189
Yarnell, P. 81
Neale, L. D. 51
Harrison's plu., 1,537.

14TH DISTRICT.
Rider, D. 20,402
Anderson, R. 8,492
Ehret 2,348

Chambers 647
Issing 79
Wallace 79
Rider's plu., 11,910.

15TH DISTRICT.
Douglas, R. 12,575
Martin, D. 12,161
Cassidy, S. D. 232
McCall, S. L. 224
Howell, P. 45
Douglas's plu., 414.

16TH DISTRICT.
Ruppert, D. 15,657
Spooner, R. 7,485
Wolter, S. D. 1,146
Vonderlieth, S. L. 679
Niedig, P. 91
Ruppert's plu., 8,172.

17TH DISTRICT.
Shober, D. 19,248
Andrews, R. 17,731
Kanely, S. D. 560
Johnson, S. L. 367
Gethin, P. 138
Shober's plu., 1,517.

18TH DISTRICT.
Goulden, D. 28,411
Schaeffler, R. 14,844
Spranger, S. D. 1,663
Olpp, S. L. 892
Hardy, P. 154
Goulden's plu., 13,567.

Greater New York Vote for State Senator.

Manhattan and Bronx.

10TH DISTRICT.
Riordan, D. 10,917
Coakley, R. 5,146
Mintz, S. D. 906
Abelson, S. L. 247

11TH DISTRICT.
Fitzgerald, D. 12,497
Schoenfeld, R. 5,234
Romin, S. D. 1,336
Frankel, S. L. 547
Pfluger, P. 35

12TH DISTRICT.
Foley, D. 12,329
Kohn, R. 4,739
Reich, S. D. 1,475
Hammer, S. L. 1,304
Brooks, P. 37

13TH DISTRICT.
Martin, D. 13,853
Stewart, R. 7,659
Boyce, S. L. 218
Flaschel, S. D. 206
Smith, P. 87
Donovan, L. D. 42

14TH DISTRICT.
Grady, D. 15,890
Gaffney, R. 6,547
Cronin, G. N. Y. D. 733
Lowenthall, S. D. 458
Styles, S. L. 352
Killeen, L. D. 62
Smagg, P. 49

15TH DISTRICT.
Elsberg, R. 12,005
Keating, D. 8,967
Goldstein, S. L. 152
Latimer, P. 52

16TH DISTRICT.
Trainor, D. 13,842
Belknap, R. 5,547
Assel, S. D. 389
Bahnsen, S. L. 267
Barrett, P. 56
Law, L. D. 49

17TH DISTRICT.
Plunkitt, D. 14,123
Kirtland, R. 9,786
Haupt, S. D. 381
White, S. L. 314
Lindsay, P. 72

18TH DISTRICT.
Dowling, D. 14,200
Goode, R. 5,093
Novak, S. D. 1,623
Simon, S. L. 491
Vogel, L. D. 66
Rogers, P. 40

19TH DISTRICT.
Russell, D. 24,795
Smith, R. 22,991
Hayden, L. D. 786
Springer, S. D. 737
Kavanaugh, S. L. 509
Johns, P. 164

20TH DISTRICT.
Frawley, D. 17,267
Werner, R. 7,400
Stoll, S. D. 1,565
Egan, L. D. 1,239
Heymann, S. L. 605
Carpenter, P. 105

21ST DISTRICT.
Hawkins, D. 25,611
Burgoyne, R. 13,531
Burgwald, S. D. 1,495
Ferguson, S. L. 871
McLaghlin, G. N. Y. D. 362
Polack, L. D. 192
Barton, P. 122

22D DISTRICT.
McClelland, D. 22,073
Mills, R. 21,002
Fransecky, S. L. 715
Lamson, S. D. 967
Porter 319

Brooklyn.

3D DISTRICT.
Cullen, D. 13,702
Douglass, R. 7,395
Heineman, S. L. 166
McAlphin, P. 88

4TH DISTRICT.
Whitlock, D. 15,673
De Grau, R. 12,854
Schafer, S. D. 538
Schwarz, S. L. 429
Davison, P. 129

5TH DISTRICT.
McCabe, D. 17,728
Hopkins, R. 8,901
Lackemaecher, S. D. 284
Archer, S. L. 283
Miller, P. 98

6TH DISTRICT.
Burton, D. 15,532
Fuller, R. 13,734
Bychower, S. D. 280
Lurd, S. L. 259
Daniels, P. 136

7TH DISTRICT.
McCarren, D. 14,858
Sprenger, R. 8,208
Weiss, S. D. 802
Brower, S. L. 707
Pratt, R. 122

8TH DISTRICT.
Marshall, R. 19,716
Cameron, D. 14,710
Peiser, S. D. 367
Kuhn, S. L. 258
Hallock, P. 187

9TH DISTRICT.
Wagner, D. 17,289
Schultz, R. 13,574
Skorsetz, S. D. 1,963
Stegeman, S. L. 840
Eden, P. 109

Queens.

2D DISTRICT.
Keenan, D. 19,890
Cocks, R. 16,214
Hopp, S. L. 1,062
Scattering 778

Richmond.

1ST DISTRICT.
Post, R. 13,905
Bailey, D. 12,029
Whittam, P. 169
Scattering 129

Greater New York Vote for Assembly.

Manhattan and Bronx.

1ST DISTRICT.
Doyle, D. 2,740
Casey, R. 1,359
Reilly, S. L. 27
Richter, S. D. 24
Pfeiffer, P. 8

2D DISTRICT.
Bourke, D. 4,901
Greenberg, R. 1,501
Nagel, S. D. 81
Glaser, S. L. 38
Kellog, P. 16

3D DISTRICT.
Mullaney, D. 3,996
Sweeney, R. 1,374
O'Brien, G. N. Y. D. 1,177
Walsh, S. L. 108
Lonestraud, S. D. 57
Allen, P. 21

4TH DISTRICT.
Burns, D. 3,577
Jacores, R. 1,800
Halpern, S. D. 830
Levitch, S. L. 200
Murphy, L. D. 90
Connors, P. 89

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VOTE IN GREATER NEW YORK.—Continued.

5TH DISTRICT.

Finch, R.	2,685
O'Connor, D.	3,617
Madden, S. D.	69
Bickstein, S. L.	53
Barton, P.	22
Rafferty, L. D.	20

6TH DISTRICT.

Oxford, D.	5,715
Petrelli, R.	1,663
Hanneman, S. D.	243
Whitelaw, S. L.	134
Gillespie, P.	16

7TH DISTRICT.

Sherry, D.	5,139
Wells, R.	2,186
Hubet, S. D.	79
Wade, S. L.	76
McNickle, P.	25

8TH DISTRICT.

Cohn, D.	2,632
Franklin, R.	1,432
Parker, S. D.	464
Jager, S. L.	141
Wadhams, P.	15

9TH DISTRICT.

Butler, D.	4,680
Allen, R.	2,548
Haley, G.N.Y.D.	824
Dunne, S. D.	87
Thiebault, S. L.	68
Hillard, P.	23

10TH DISTRICT.

McCullough, D.	3,979
Pohling, R.	2,188
Schmitt, G.N.Y.D.	668
Hodwitz, S. L.	276
Herring, P.	15

11TH DISTRICT.

Dolan, D.	3,999
Price, R.	1,751
Brown, S. D.	124
Lutkenhaus, S. L.	89
Moore, P.	24
Fogerty, L. D.	22

12TH DISTRICT.

Rosenstein, D.	3,371
Cebulsky, R.	1,156
Ellin, S. D.	551
Bathkopf, S. L.	348
McAusland, P.	32

13TH DISTRICT.

Hackett, D.	3,743
McGirr, R.	1,523
Troy, G.N.Y.D.	283
Wevell, S. D.	197
Donohue, S. L.	135
Baumel, P.	10

14TH DISTRICT.

Doll, D.	4,455
Kurz, R.	1,937
Wood, S. D.	488
Cullen, S. L.	303
Loomis, P.	13

15TH DISTRICT.

McManus, D.	4,366
Beyer, R.	2,661
Braner, S. D.	129
Holler, S. L.	112
Feitner, P.	17

16TH DISTRICT.

Prince, D.	3,772
Weinberger, R.	1,579
Kinnealy, S. L.	673
Grote, G.N.Y.D.	624
Goldstein, S. D.	441
Schwarz, P.	10

17TH DISTRICT.

Curry, D.	4,323
Brauns, R.	1,786
Brannig'n, G.N.Y.D.	310
Firnkos, S. D.	126
Raps, S. L.	83
Hahn, P.	11

18TH DISTRICT.

Richter, D.	6,008
Searing, R.	1,638
Spellman, G.N.Y.D.	318
Wood, S. D.	177
Haas, S. L.	139
Roberts, P.	17

19TH DISTRICT.

Bostwick, R.	5,581
Meehan, D.	4,971
Muhlberg, S. L.	88
Fritchy, S. D.	82
Gardner, P.	30

20TH DISTRICT.

Fitzpatrick, D.	4,743
McDonnell, R.	2,905
Holland, G.N.Y.D.	165
Anders, S. D.	118
Alyea, S. L.	98
Wells, P.	14

21ST DISTRICT.

Wood, R.	8,466
Potter, D.	8,172
Ammann, G.N.Y.D.	277
Stone, S. D.	199
Mahland, S. L.	140
Larch, P.	50

22D DISTRICT.

Hornridge, D.	5,352
Govan, R.	1,851
Bridges, G.N.Y.D.	308
Classon, S. D.	142
Olson, S. L.	116
Kingston, P.	17

23D DISTRICT.

McCarthy, D.	8,220
Newcomb, R.	7,128
Bauer, S. D.	344
Mangin, G.N.Y.D.	252
Carroll, S. L.	158
Osterberg, P.	47

24TH DISTRICT.

Ulman, D.	4,546
Stanton, R.	1,779
Wallace, S. D.	384
Rosenblush, S. L.	124
Preston, P.	19

25TH DISTRICT.

Conkling, R.	3,423
Keller, D.	2,628
McGuire, G.N.Y.D.	310
Hill, S. L.	50
McClellan, P.	14

26TH DISTRICT.

Sulzberger, D.	3,516
Scheider, R.	2,596
Engel, G.N.Y.D.	398
Klein, S. L.	193
Skorpa, S. D.	16
Munro, P.	10

27TH DISTRICT.

Agnew, R.	3,181
Andrews, D.	2,593
Neville, S. D.	56
Martin, S. L.	39
Ingram, P.	15

28TH DISTRICT.

Dooling, D.	4,911
Schmitt, R.	1,693
Bowerman, S. D.	647
Do'gh'rty, G.N.Y.D.	242
Weisberger, S. L.	180
Levy, L. D.	47
Brewer, P.	16

29TH DISTRICT.

Clark, R.	4,774
Berrick, D.	4,801
Taufer, S. L.	64
Sprague, P.	26

30TH DISTRICT.

Litthauer, D.	5,695
Stiesi, R.	2,415
Lee, S. D.	957
McMah'n, G.N.Y.D.	421
Gilhaus, S. L.	224
Hartford, P.	12

31ST DISTRICT.

Abrams, D.	9,005
Newman, R.	7,235
Menes, S. D.	213
Swenson, S. L.	187
Judd, P.	72

32D DISTRICT.

Neville, D.	6,339
Michaels, R.	2,980
Koupal, G.N.Y.D.	637
Rubinow, S. D.	425
Goldstein, S. L.	331
Chilwark, P.	58

33D DISTRICT.

Farrell, D.	4,662
Corn, R.	2,424
Fox, G.N.Y.D.	623
Dittman, S. D.	187
Graney, S. L.	165
Lawton, P.	8

34TH DISTRICT.

Ellis, D.	10,703
Haupt, R.	5,511
Weidekoff, S. D.	477
Santee, S. L.	399
Dunn, G.N.Y.D.	272
Green, P.	34
Ferguson, L. D.	15

35TH DISTRICT.

Everett, D.	14,579
Brooks, R.	8,273
Duffe, S. D.	900
Risk, S. L.	388
Durham, P.	58
Lorenzo, L. D.	42

Brooklyn.

1ST DISTRICT.

Morgan, R.	3,818
Chapman, D.	3,766
Furman, S. L.	62
Boardman, P.	35

2D DISTRICT.

McKeown, D.	5,437
Dilphey, R.	2,834
Schmidt, P.	32

3D DISTRICT.

McInerney, D.	4,404
Scotte, R.	1,804
Weppler, D. S. L.	102
Carlsen, P.	28

4TH DISTRICT.

Bulwinkel, D.	5,540
Cotton, R.	4,606
Lucas, S. L.	94
Cook, P.	47

5TH DISTRICT.

Metcalfe, D.	4,617
Langhorst, R.	4,236
Butscher, S. D.	194
Teichlauf, S. L.	142
Hollerin, P.	46

6TH DISTRICT.

Ulrich, D.	5,270
Rollinger, R.	4,216
Moller, S. D.	262
Baral, S. L.	196
Terry, P.	32

7TH DISTRICT.

Keegan, D.	8,659
O'Niel, R.	5,873
Peck, S. L.	188
Ward, S. D.	157
Ralph, P.	78

8TH DISTRICT.

Daly, D.	4,190
Hutchinson, R.	1,666
Mulvehill, S. L.	44
Schimpf, P.	16

9TH DISTRICT.

Kehoe, D.	4,745
Bell, R.	1,496
Henje, S. D.	81
Anderson, S. L.	72
Nichols, P.	21

10TH DISTRICT.

Byrne, D.	4,310
Rainey, R.	4,063
Walsh, S. L.	60
Lockwood, S. D.	48
Bence, P.	35

11TH DISTRICT.

Shanahan, D.	5,770
Cooper, R.	4,228
Carlon, S. L.	69
Studt, S. D.	68
Pehrson, P.	54

12TH DISTRICT.

Kearney, D.	5,600
Woody, R.	5,283
Studt, S. D.	164
Hanson, S. L.	129
Gould, P.	52

13TH DISTRICT.

Mathews, D.	5,610
Matee, R.	3,919
Christianson, S. L.	239
Feidner, S. D.	309
Palmater, P.	53

14TH DISTRICT.

Ferre, D.	5,581
Clarke, R.	1,874
Mains, S. L.	162
Spoerer, S. D.	114
Wilson, P.	50

15TH DISTRICT.

Dale, D.	3,870
Bernstein, R.	2,379
Locher, S. D.	297
Swett, S. L.	242
Arbuthnot, P.	21

16TH DISTRICT.

Weber, R.	5,955
Lehman, D.	5,181
Flanagan, S. D.	196
Mummery, S. L.	109
Blake, P.	67

17TH DISTRICT.

Dowling, R.	6,204
Byk, D.	3,350
Davidson, S. D.	64
Smith, P.	63
Wenman, S. L.	45

18TH DISTRICT.

Remsen, R.	7,142
Griffith, D.	6,580
Aberle, S. D.	129
Gleifgarst, S. L.	118
Gray, P.	74

19TH DISTRICT.

Wolf, D.	4,632
Behrens, R.	2,384
Kalsch, S. D.	389
Poehland, S. L.	200
Hinsch, P.	10

20TH DISTRICT.

Zettler, D.	6,215
Pendry, R.	4,944
Weil, S. D.	1,041
Mueller, S. L.	263
Darton, P.	37

21ST DISTRICT.

Miller, D.	6,914
Adams, R.	5,755
Koenig, S. D.	544
Bauer, S. L.	377
Sweezy, P.	49

Queens.

1ST DISTRICT.

Sullivan, D.	9,296
Tuohy, R.	5,121
Weyener, S. L.	879
Parks, P.	45

2D DISTRICT.

Duer, D.	5,336
Van De Water, R.	4,814
Bub, P.	149

3D DISTRICT.

Keith, D.	903
Doughty, R.	461

Richmond.

McCormack, D.	7,172
Price, R.	4,866
Avin, S. D.	128
Moore, S. L.	120
Doremus, P.	92

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Registration in Greater New York, 1902.

MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

Assembly District.	1st Day.	2d Day.	3d Day.	4th Day.	Total.
1	1,316	794	1,146	1,209	4,465
2	2,271	1,217	1,923	1,671	7,082
3	2,337	1,197	1,951	2,002	7,487
4	1,865	972	2,039	2,039	6,915
5	2,903	1,335	1,952	1,940	8,130
6	2,328	1,523	2,302	1,822	8,475
7	2,407	1,339	2,119	2,116	7,981
8	1,532	786	1,552	1,135	5,005
9	2,787	1,676	2,227	2,171	8,871
10	2,160	1,197	2,063	2,024	7,444
11	2,001	1,029	1,722	1,800	6,552
12	1,724	844	1,655	1,555	5,778
13	1,808	1,061	1,628	1,858	6,375
14	2,339	1,250	2,007	2,055	7,651
15	2,399	1,573	1,903	1,892	7,767
16	2,078	1,078	2,278	2,004	7,438
17	2,194	1,352	1,735	1,911	7,192
18	3,117	1,553	2,072	2,024	8,766
19	4,090	2,077	2,784	2,788	11,739
20	2,667	1,497	2,263	2,075	8,502
21	6,912	3,412	4,134	4,169	18,627
22	2,664	1,360	2,079	2,134	8,237
23	5,386	3,209	4,194	4,514	17,303
24	2,202	1,319	1,848	2,104	7,473
25	2,599	1,216	1,735	1,668	7,218
26	2,163	1,331	1,885	1,775	7,154
27	2,231	885	1,773	1,573	6,462
28	2,456	1,436	2,067	2,102	8,061
29	3,200	1,424	2,938	2,265	9,827
30	3,214	1,874	2,641	2,523	10,252
31	6,005	3,028	4,612	4,350	17,995
32	3,097	1,992	2,915	3,164	11,168
33	2,549	1,507	2,303	2,236	8,595
34	5,556	2,285	4,689	4,984	18,507
35	7,003	4,176	7,241	7,568	25,988
Annex	1,081	636	1,272	1,469	4,458
Totals	105,131	57,463	87,657	86,689	336,940

BROOKLYN.

Assembly District.	1st Day.	2d Day.	3d Day.	4th Day.	Total.
1	2,139	1,173	2,013	1,967	8,292
2	2,847	1,188	1,963	1,920	7,819
3	2,339	1,042	1,633	1,754	6,768
4	3,976	1,750	2,667	2,581	10,974
5	3,133	1,538	2,522	2,567	9,760
6	3,678	1,656	2,606	2,540	10,480
7	4,824	2,390	4,213	4,575	16,002
8	2,184	1,012	1,610	1,465	6,271
9	2,189	1,104	1,647	1,952	6,892
10	3,339	1,363	2,346	1,970	9,018
11	4,017	1,698	2,656	2,387	10,756
12	4,340	1,866	2,902	2,723	11,831
13	3,117	1,798	2,683	3,108	10,706
14	2,565	1,502	2,006	2,210	8,283
15	2,130	1,096	2,040	1,924	7,190
16	4,261	1,974	2,936	3,050	12,161
17	4,062	1,620	2,335	2,146	10,163
18	4,995	2,124	3,857	3,987	14,963
19	2,309	1,470	2,017	2,186	7,982
20	3,870	2,512	3,276	3,478	13,136
21	4,711	2 358	3,537	3,819	14,325
Totals	72,025	34,172	53,465	54,209	213,871

QUEENS.

Assembly District.	1st Day.	2d Day.	3d Day.	4th Day.	Total.
1	4,216	2,677	4,523	5,007	16,423
2	3,066	1,808	2,762	3,418	11,018
3	418	180	469	404	1,471
Totals	7,700	4,665	7,718	8,829	28,912

RICHMOND (One District).

Assembly District.	1st Day.	2d Day.	3d Day.	4th Day.	Total.
1	3,602	1,910	3,311	4,493	13,316

RECAPITULATION.

	First Day.	Second Day.	Third Day.	Fourth Day.	Total.
Manhattan and The Bronx	105,131	57,463	87,657	86,689	336,940
Brooklyn	72,025	34,172	53,465	54,209	213 871
Queens	7,700	4,665	7,718	8,829	28 912
Richmond	3,602	1,910	3,311	4,493	13,316
	188,021	100,948	152,151	154,220	593,039

Vote of Greater New York for Mayor.

MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

Assembly District.	1901. Shepard, Dem.	1901. Low, Fus.	1901. Maniere, Pro.	1901. Keinard, Soc. Lab.	1901. Hanford, Soc. Dem.	1897. Van Wyck, Dem.	1897. Tracy, Rep.	1897. Low, Cit. U.	1897. Sanial, Soc. Lab.	1897. Wardwell, Pro	1897. George, Jeff. Dem.
1	2,862	1,669	7	17	4	3,233	849	708	30	9	152
2	5,041	2,091	10	23	58	4,845	834	891	96	13	239
3	4,058	3,196	13	42	38	4,332	1,300	1,150	53	21	341
4	3,361	2,437	11	185	529	3,745	743	1,714	528	6	275
5	3,226	4,982	11	44	42	3,049	1,827	2,682	59	29	352
6	5,286	2,681	15	94	127	4,742	1,661	1,192	194	15	308
7	4,496	3,722	20	50	41	4,282	1,716	1,732	53	45	344
8	2,168	2,100	15	158	257	1,916	1,182	1,021	446	1	133
9	3,779	4,815	22	56	56	4,232	1,664	2,015	102	39	393
10	3,397	3,419	10	223	415	3,555	1,538	1,591	683	5	283
11	3,750	3,329	22	51	96	3,802	1,386	1,282	127	22	368
12	3,032	2,113	25	287	300	3,222	824	1,104	871	12	138
13	3,335	2,572	10	75	113	3,776	1,182	1,104	183	7	208
14	3,854	3,442	12	262	317	4,158	1,117	1,823	532	11	338
15	4,027	3,190	17	69	103	3,777	1,321	1,671	139	21	292
16	3,814	2,585	19	583	252	3,557	1,197	1,118	1,101	9	165
17	3,753	3,115	14	93	83	4,096	1,192	1,395	146	8	312
18	5,410	2,853	28	117	109	4,820	1,016	1,670	215	21	394
19	4,013	7,582	19	65	62	3,662	2,516	4,101	80	5	311
20	4,444	3,741	7	73	74	4,772	1,147	1,502	120	11	529
21	5,966	11,879	28	84	130	4,245	3,440	5,046	112	22	558
22	4,837	3,070	18	75	93	4,745	965	1,733	160	14	356
23	6,353	9,328	24	118	178	4,602	3,146	2,713	159	29	538
24	4,186	3,008	15	89	134	3,978	914	1,714	307	15	279
25	2,480	5,062	11	22	25	2,482	1,817	3,179	32	19	246
26	3,274	3,447	7	144	307	3,425	863	1,857	568	8	290
27	2,351	4,804	18	22	22	2,307	1,378	3,163	38	19	148
28	4,289	2,918	13	129	454	4,050	895	1,734	576	10	381
29	3,142	6,760	12	30	33	2,853	1,589	4,644	45	21	165
30	4,989	4,233	15	157	521	4,659	1,422	2,268	496	13	490
31	5,825	11,071	30	84	114	3,835	3,035	4,728	79	33	476
32	5,834	4,399	12	155	245	4,935	1,501	2,230	407	13	666
33	4,209	3,755	11	96	90	4,131	1,541	2,034	174	11	568
34	8,849	8,346	24	250	266	6,422	2,923	3,593	319	26	1,074
35	10,934	12,507	59	263	571	7,472	3,368	4,437	521	57	743
Annex	2,132	2,077	17	38	50	1,862	825	611	39	30	133
Totals	156,631	162,298	617	4,323	6,409	143,666	55,834	77,210	9,796	650	13,076

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VOTE OF GREATER NEW YORK FOR MAYOR.—Continued.

BOROUGH OF KINGS.

1901.

Assembly Districts.	Shepard, Dem.	Low, Fus.	Manierre, Pro.	Keinard, Soc. Lab.	Hanford, Soc. Dem.
1	2,978	5,192	19	29	51
2	4,967	2,627	16	40	20
3	4,151	2,605	16	16	35
4	4,193	6,660	20	35	36
5	3,811	5,644	30	92	116
6	4,140	5,866	16	102	170
7	6,788	8,006	39	112	91
8	3,436	2,709	17	26	26
9	3,856	2,703	25	52	36
10	3,581	5,260	29	42	29
11	4,620	5,996	30	48	40
12	4,259	6,974	24	111	79
13	4,840	5,556	36	107	206
14	5,246	2,697	27	84	65
15	3,502	3,084	9	149	272
16	3,387	7,897	28	61	85
17	2,201	7,872	33	15	43
18	5,085	8,825	28	56	81
19	4,241	3,349	9	114	201
20	4,534	7,026	26	146	695
21	5,112	7,997	24	201	315
Totals	88,928	114,545	501	1,638	2,692

1897.

Van Wyck, Dem.	76,185	Sanial, Soc. L.	3,593
Tracy, Rep.	37,611	Wardwell, Pro.	507
Low, Cit. U.	65,656	George, Jeff. Dem.	6,938

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

1901.

Assembly Districts.	Shepard, Dem.	Low, Fus.	Manierre, Pro.	Keinard, Soc. Lab.	Hanford, Soc. Dem.
1	8,465	6,495	39	117	545
2	4,486	6,086	33	64	67
3	728	537	2	....	1
Totals	13,679	13,118	74	181	613

1897.

Van Wyck, Dem.	9,275	Sanial, Soc. L.	921
Tracy, Rep.	5,639	Wardwell, Pro.	83
Low, Cit. U.	5,876	George, Jeff. Dem.	1,096

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

1901.

Shepard, Dem.	6,009	Keinard, Soc. L.	71
Low, Rep.	6,772	Hanford, Soc. Dem.	120
Manierre, Pro.	72		

1897.

Van Wyck, Dem.	4,871	Sanial, Soc. L.	157
Tracy, Rep.	2,779	Wardwell, Pro.	119
Low, Cit. U.	2,798	George, Jeff. Dem.	583

Tied Up by Storm.

An unusually severe storm struck New York, December 11, and played havoc with the street railway and elevated lines, tying up traffic for hours on several lines. Preceded, as it was, by a cold wave, intense and unexpected, the suffering among the poor was almost unprecedented for the time of the year. The high price of coal and the extreme difficulty of obtaining it at any price added to the discomfort, and even those in moderate circumstances were obliged to suffer.

The worst cold of the year came on December 9, the coldest night of December known for years. The lowest for the day was 8 degrees above zero, and the highest was 19 above. A sharp wind from the northeast added to the intensity of the cold and made those who were obliged to be on the street feel its bite through the thickest of ulsters.

Three deaths from freezing were reported, and two men were saved from death by the police and hospital people. A widow and her two-year-old son were found dead in a shabby room at Greenpoint. There was no fuel in the room and the two people, the mother and her child, were lying clasped together on a thin mattress, laid upon the floor. Their positions showed that to the end the mother had shielded the child, at the cost of her own life, for the covering, insufficient for one, had been given him. On the little fellow's face the tears had frozen.

John Stellenweerf, a blacksmith, was overcome with the cold while on his way home from work and was found dead along the roadside near West Brighton, Staten Island. Charles Mathews, an old actor, known as "King Lear," was found freezing on the steps of St. Chrysostom's Church, at the corner of Seventh avenue and Thirty-ninth street, and was taken to the hospital just in time to save his life. An unknown man was overcome on East Eightieth street and was revived with difficulty.

The temperature records as furnished by the Weather Bureau, for December 9, are as follows:

Midnight	15	9 A. M.	8	6 P. M.	10
3 A. M.	13	Noon	14	9 P. M.	16
6 A. M.	12	3 P. M.	19	Midnight	17

The ice storm which followed the cold wave caused the greatest discomfort to a great number of people. The newly installed electric system on the Sixth Avenue Elevated proved unable to meet the conditions imposed by the freezing rain, and on December 10 thousands of people were late at their work. The trains were run but seldom during the entire day and not at all until steam was substituted for electricity as the motive power.

The third rail, from which the power is obtained, became coated with ice as soon as the rain had fallen for half an hour and the stiff brushes with which the cars are equipped proved inadequate to keep the metal clear. The same difficulty was experienced on the Third and Second Avenue lines, though not to so great an extent. In Brooklyn, where the third rail system has been used on the elevated roads for a longer time, the officials knew better how to prevent a tie-up of their trains and Brooklyn people reached their places of business in New York City sooner than those from Harlem, who had to ride on overcrowded surface cars.

On the 13th and 14th a sleet and snow storm of unusual violence affected traffic to some extent, but did not cause so much trouble as the rain that fell and froze two days before. This storm interfered with the surface cars more than with the elevated, and made the streets almost impassable for horses, for the sleet that fell did not melt or become packed, but covered the roadways with a treacherous, shifting, sand-like substance that offered no footing at all.

And with the cold and sleet and snow the price of coal began to creep upward again and the dealers declared it impossible to obtain a supply half sufficient for the demands upon them. On the ninth of December hard coal was quoted at from $7.50 to $14 a ton and was practically unobtainable at any price. Soft coal was offered for sale at $5.75. The American Ice Company made an effort to help the poor who purchase coal by the pailful. They offered to sell coal at 5 cents the pailful at the Harlem branch of the company, and as long as the supply lasted there was a line of men, women and children waiting for their little share of fuel. At the yards of Alfred Barber's Sons and Curtis & Blaisdell coal was also sold by the pailful at low prices, as was done by some other dealers.

Some interesting figures, furnished by the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, show how the strike of the Summer affected the movement of coal, and give a better idea than words how small the supply is at present. These figures are for the port of Boston and show the coastwise receipts from domestic and foreign ports and by rail. In 1901, for the ten months ending October 31, the total receipts of hard coal at Boston were 1,873,975 tons, and for the same period in 1902 the total receipts were only 765,365 tons, a difference of more than a million tons. For October, 1902, the receipts of hard coal amounted to 166,117 tons less than in 1901.

The storms of December, 1902, do not compare in their effect upon traffic with the blizzard of 1888. In '88 all traffic was tied up for almost twenty-four hours, and it was nearly impossible to move along the streets on foot. The drifting snow was worse than freezing rain or sleet, and all bad Winter weather is marked by reference to the "blizzard of '88."

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With the practical foresight which is the chief characteristic of all really great inventors, Mr. Edison saw that in discovering the fact that loss of natural electricity from the nerves was the cause of disease, he had also uncovered the secret of curing such diseased conditions by restoring to the body its lost electrical force, or vital power.

Realizing that it was necessary to invent an instrument which would revitalize worn out nerves, Mr. Edison created the powerful curative device now universally known as the MAGNO-ELECTRIC VITALIZER.

The MAGNO-ELECTRIC VITALIZER is a small appliance, worn upon the spine, which sends its healing, health-giving current THROUGH THE BODY, stirring every muscle, tendon and nerve. Its influence is exerted upon the entire system, and it enters and works upon it. The MAGNO-ELECTRIC VITALIZER strikes boldly at the very fountain and spring of unhappiness, worry, care, weakness and disease. It will recharge the run down system. It will build up the debilitated body. It will bring strength where weakness was. It will kill the germs of disease. It will invigorate, brace and vitalize you. It will give you the vital force necessary to a useful life and a strong manhood.

No discovery in modern times has ever aroused one-half the interest that is now being evinced in the younger Edison's invention. It is pointed out by scientists that the MAGNO-ELECTRIC VITALIZER is the most powerful and remarkable curative force in existence to-day. There seems to be no limit either to its powers or its possibilities.

It is equally adapted to the relief of the most complex disorders of the nerves, such as nervous prostration or paralysis; to the cure of diseases of the blood, such as Rheumatism, Catarrh and Malaria; to lung and respiratory complaints like consumption and asthma; to digestive troubles, such as dyspepsia and malnutrition; to the various organic and intestinal conditions which result in Bright's Disease and appendicitis, as well as to the many circulatory defects that are evidenced by heart disease and failing strength. In fact, the Vitalizer fully merits the name Mr. Edison has bestowed upon it, for it stores up and communicates Vitality.

The MAGNO-ELECTRIC VITALIZER is being placed upon the market by Mr. Edison's own company, the THOMAS A. EDISON, JR. CHEMICAL CO., 14 Stone Street, New York. A booklet containing complete information is sent free on application to those who suffer from Consumption, Bronchitis, Malaria. Rheumatism, Debility. Sleeplessness, Nervous Exhaustion, and to all who may be interested in the cure of disease by electricity.

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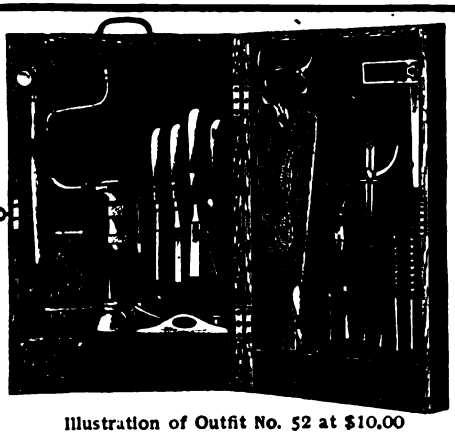

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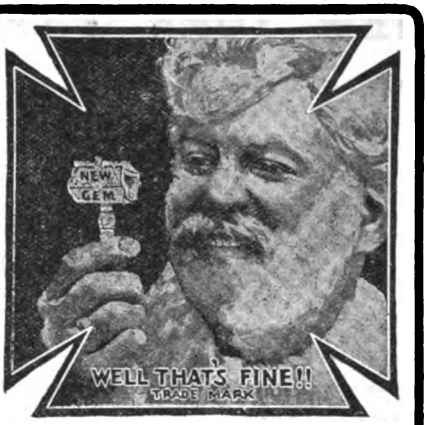

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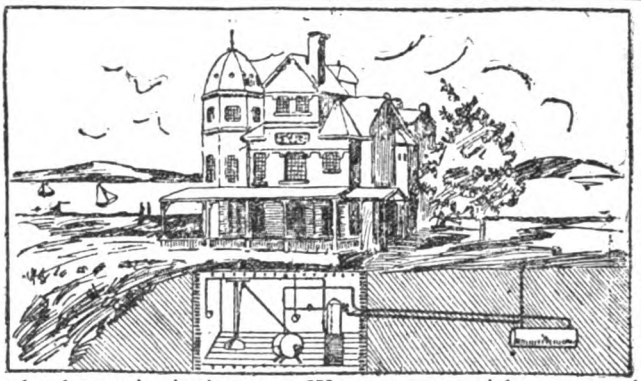

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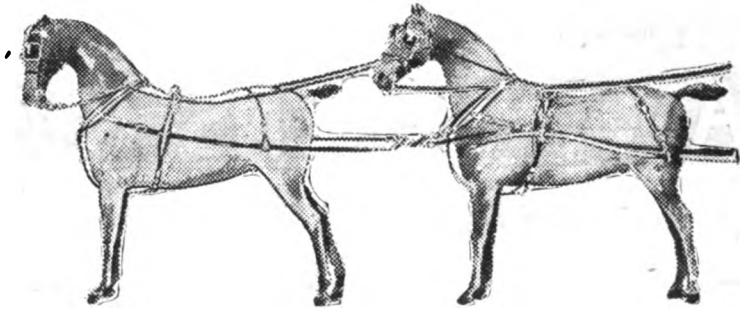

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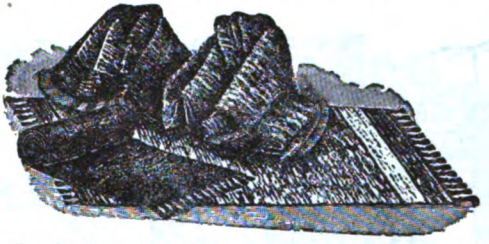

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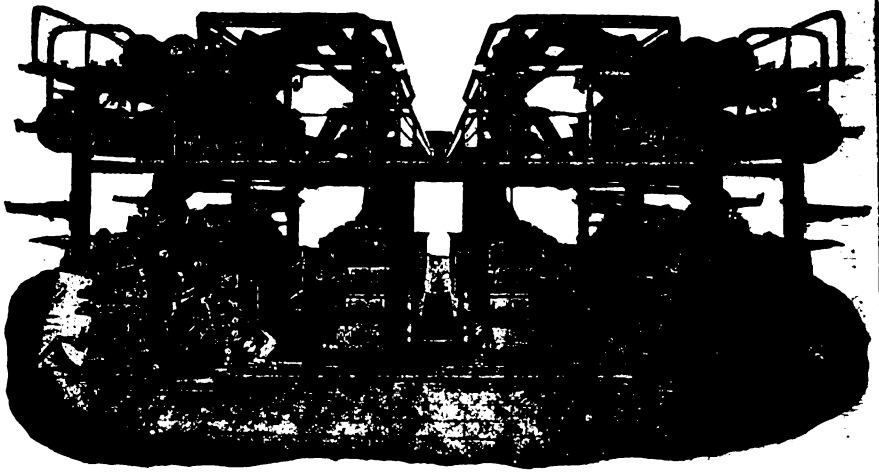

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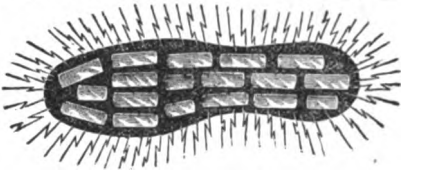

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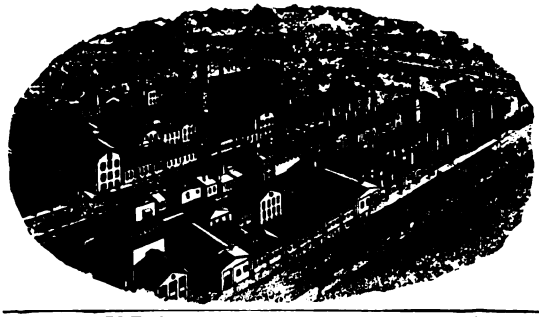

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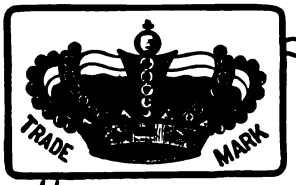

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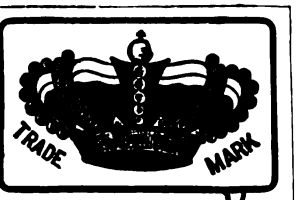

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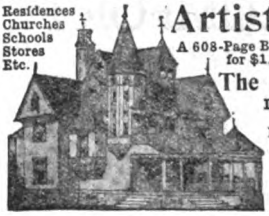

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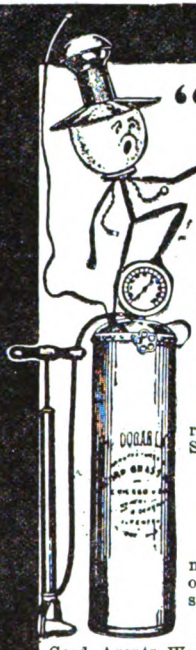

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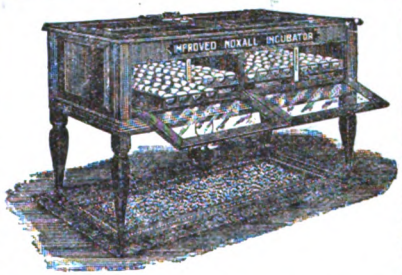

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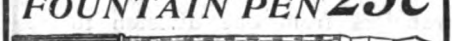

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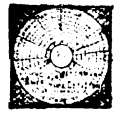

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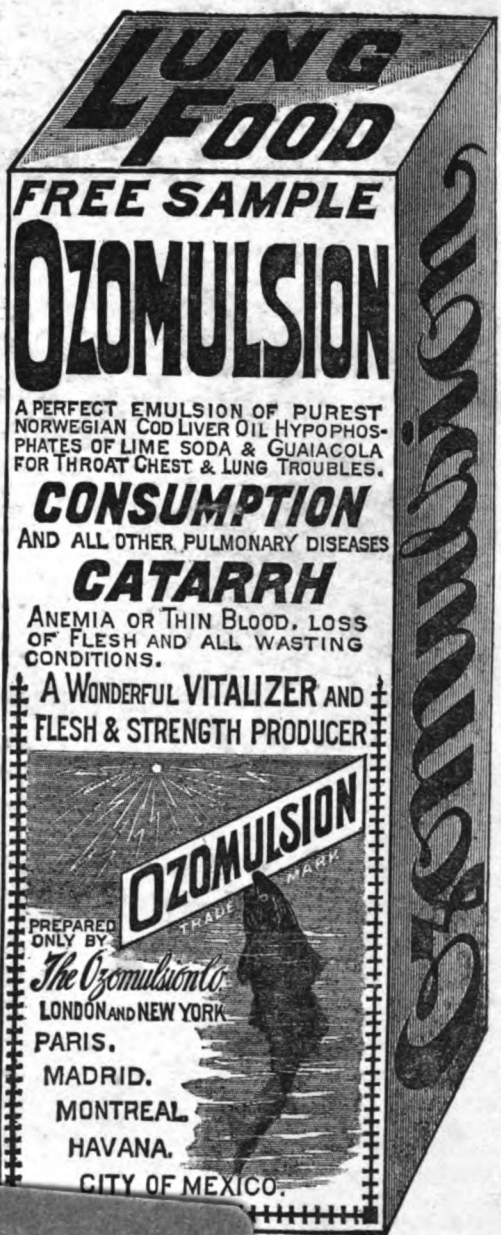

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